

LILUOKalani ENTERS THE LIST

Politics in the air again and there is more certain talk nowadays that Prince Kaminanole has no desire to retain his delegateship. In fact it is pretty certain that Queen Liliuokalani understands that the Prince will no longer be a factor in the Washington representation of the Hawaiian Islands, and she is said to be quietly awaiting about to ascertain public opinion as to the advisability, or otherwise, of replacing him with another Hawaiian.

Among business men there is straight talk of the desire, should Prince Kaminanole no longer wish to wear the congressional toga, to make a direct campaign for a representative business man, or one who represents business interests, for the promised vacancy.

George B. McClellan, at present the private secretary of Delegate Kaula, is becoming recognized more and more by an ever widening circle of Island people, as a man who is representing Hawaii in the best way in both the Senate and House. His untiring devotion to business, his clear knowledge of local needs and his forceful presentation of them before Congress, have had the best of results and his active campaign during the tariff discussion, in the interest of commodities and products most vital to Island producers, particularly of pineapples, have elicited the most favorable comments as to his ability as a representative of the interests of the people of these Islands.

In local politics there is said to be a movement on to put County Supervisor Andrew Cox into the running for Sheriff at the next election, on the Republican ticket.

MERCHANTS AND CONGRESSMEN

With much business in hand concerning the arrest of representatives of Honolulu business firms over in Hilo and the coming visit of the Congressional party, the Merchants' Association was unable to hold a meeting yesterday owing to a lack of a quorum. Had there been a quorum, however, the meeting would have been postponed to another date out of respect to the late C. M. Cooke.

The officers of the association, while not criticizing absent members, expressed themselves forcibly about obligations of members to the association. When a meeting is called it is plainly their duty to attend and finish the business in hand.

That the Hilo rumpus is important is shown by the call for another meeting to be held at 11 o'clock this morning when there will be little excuse for members not attending, as the Coast mail will be off on the Chiyu Maru at nine and the island mail arriving on the Mauna Kea will have been finished.

Another important matter is the Merchants' Association participation in the reception of the Congressional party. Just what plans the association may have will be known when Mr. von Hamm makes his suggestions at this morning's session.

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take plain cod liver oil, and the emulsions are as bad, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system erases out to be delivered from it. In WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very seat of strength of digestion disorders, and strengthens the system against Scrophula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. G. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." It has all the virtues of cod liver oil, none of its faults. Sold by

AUSTRALIA LEADS IN LEGISLATION

"Landing in Hawaii is like reaching an oasis in the desert of financial depression," said Harris Weinstein of San Francisco yesterday. Mr. Weinstein arrived on the Chiyu Maru from the Orient, being on the homestretch of a tour around the world.

A year and a half ago, commissioned by Governor Gillett, of California, to study labor conditions throughout the world, Mr. Weinstein left San Francisco. Since then he has visited all of the countries of Europe, has been in Palestine, India, China and Japan, and also in Australia and New Zealand.

"In one way, a visit to Europe spoils an American," continued Mr. Weinstein. "He becomes more than ever impressed with the importance of the country to which he owes allegiance. America is an enormous factor in the financial affairs of the whole world.

"In Italy I found shopkeepers doing fifty per cent. less business than during the preceding year. I asked the reason, and was informed that the financial depression in America was responsible. The merchants told me that the American tourists, upon whom they depend for their most profitable trade, were staying at home.

"In England I found the greatest interest exhibited in the Presidential election, which was, at that time, still in the future. Men of affairs were intensely interested in the outcome, and were feverishly anxious to have Taft elected. They said that Bryan's election would mean unrest in America, while Taft's election would mean a period of renewed financial prosperity.

"Australia and New Zealand were mourning the falling off of their wool trade. The United States is their greatest market, and with the financial depression came a reduction in the orders for wool. Naturally, this was followed by a fall in prices.

"In Japan, I found exporters mourning the loss to their silk trade. They depend upon the United States for their most profitable trade, and the reduction in the size and number of orders was greatly felt.

The World's Customer.

"In fact, the United States is the world's greatest customer, and when the customer is financially sick, the world is sick also.

"After passing through the midst of all this adversity, to strike this little place, enjoying prosperity such as it has never before known, is a surprise as grateful as it was unexpected.

"One year and a half ago I left San Francisco to study labor conditions in the principal industrial centers of the world. In Europe, I found labor conditions in a hopeless muddle. They are searching for remedies for the fearful strikes and lockouts which have upset industrial peace. In France the conditions are particularly bad.

"One reason for this, is the growth of the Socialist movement, which has preached the sudden strike as a means of gaining its ends. The government is forced to deal with the situation gently, as the socialism is of a political brand which may cause serious trouble at any time.

Russia Has Solution.

"In Russia they have solved the labor problem; but they have solved it in a manner which I hope no other country will ever try. If labor organizations hold meetings, their members are liable to be sent to Siberia. No meeting can be held without the permission of the police authorities, and the authorities never give that permission to the labor party.

"The German laborer is certainly in a better position than is any other on the continent of Europe. This is largely due to the paternal action of the government, which has provided old age pensions, hospitals and so forth for superannuated or disabled workmen. England is following along the same line.

"I believe that sooner or later, all progressive countries must adopt this system.

"Australia leads the world as regards legislation relative to strikes and lockouts. At first many mistakes were made, but during the last fifteen years a higher degree of industrial peace has prevailed there than has characterized any other part of the world.

Industrial Peace.

"Victoria, New South Wales and the Dominion of New Zealand, the three great industrial divisions of that part of the world, during the past fifteen years have averaged less than twenty strikes a year altogether. In the State of Massachusetts alone we have had something over 200 strikes in five years.

"In Australia and New Zealand, strikes are illegal; lockouts are the same. Compulsory arbitration holds sway in regard to labor matters, and both employers and employes must obey.

"The New Zealand methods could hardly be used satisfactorily in our country, as the first requisite is supreme confidence in the courts. This is only possible where judges are appointed to office for life and are not open to any charge of political leaning. But we might have some legislation which would prevent strikes without due notice, and would provide for enforced arbitration. Then, if the parties did not reach an agreement, the proceedings of the board of arbitration could be published and the public could form its opinion accordingly.

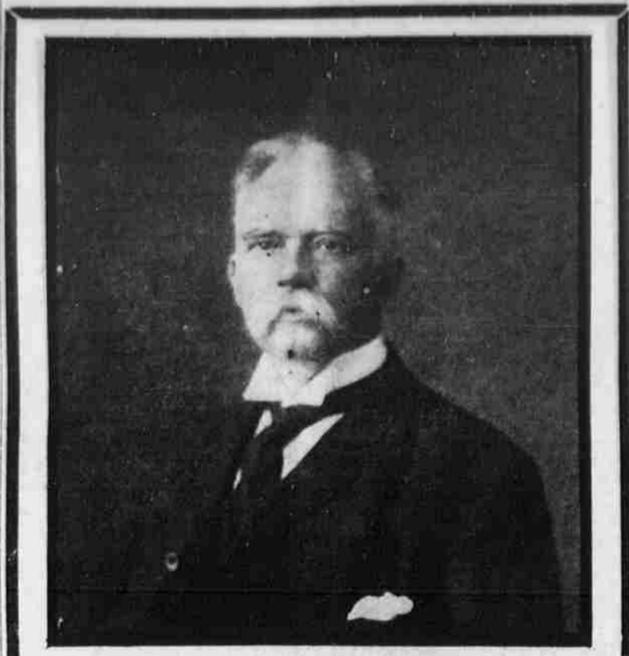
"A fine should be levied against every man who strikes without warning, and that fine should be a lien in any part of the State or Territory wherein he happened to be living."

Chinese Greatest Organizers.

Mr. Weinstein says that he found the Chinese to be the greatest labor organizers. At the same time, he found the labor organizations very fair in their action, and the members not giving to rioting or intimidation.

"From time to time, Mr. Weinstein prepared reports of his observations and mailed them to Governor Gillett. The last report was sent from Kobe

HONORED CITIZEN ANSWERS LAST EARTHLY SUMMONS



THE LATE CHARLES M. COOKE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

When the Advertiser went to press yesterday morning, Charles M. Cooke was dying. His death came near day-break. For the last few days he did not know his family, and the end was painless, a relief from much previous suffering, physical and mental.

The news spread rapidly and there was a general expression of sorrow, many corporate houses closing and the banks, if not closing, doing business behind shut doors.

The private funeral services were held at the family home yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Scudder officiating. On Sunday afternoon the public funeral will be held at Central Union church. The remains will be cremated and the ashes buried in the mission plot at Kawaiahou.

THE LIFE OF MR. COOKE.

Charles Montague Cooke was born in Honolulu, May 16, 1849. He was a son of Amos Starr Cooke and Juliette Montague Cooke, for many years missionaries of the American Board in Hawaii. The family home for more than a generation was at the Mission in Kawaiahou. They occupied the house which stands today as the oldest wooden building in the islands.

Charles was the second of four sons, Joseph, the eldest, and Clarence, the youngest, having died many years ago. The only surviving brother is Amos Francis Cooke. The sisters were Martha E., widow of the late S. T. Alexander; Juliette M., widow of the late J. B. Atherton; and Mary A., widow of the late Charles Turner, now widely known as Annis Montague. Honolulu was a quiet corner of the earth in the fifties and sixties, and under the care and direction of such parents, the development of any other than a sterling character was hardly possible. The Cookes were educators, and in the family the basis of a sound education was laid, followed by years of telling work at Punahou, and his schooling was completed by a year or two at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Returning to the Islands in 1871, Mr. Cooke entered the employ of the old firm of Castle & Cooke, which was founded by his father and Mr. S. N. Castle. At the time of his entry into business the firm was made up of S. N. Castle, J. P. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, and the Estate of A. S. Cooke. Mr. Castle taught bookkeeping to a good many of the young men of those days, and all of the business instruction and training Charles had was derived from this teaching. In later years he was recognized as one of the finest accountants in the country. At first, assistant, he soon became head bookkeeper and cashier in the growing and important business of that concern. But, partly because he felt that others of the young men of the families had claims on the firm and in part because he was stirred to strike out for himself, he accepted an offer from Lewers & Dickson, and, with Robert Lewers, became a partner with Joshua G. Dickson. This was in 1877. Mr. Dickson died in July, 1880. Within a few months they fought the interest of the Dickson estate and launched the new firm of Lewers & Cooke, which continued to carry on the lumber business begun so many years before by C. H. Lewers. This is now the well-known corporate concern called Lewers & Cooke, Limited, with which Mr. Cooke was still connected as director at the time of his death, though long since his active leadership had ceased. Mr. P. J. Lowrey having become manager.

It was during his active connection with Lewers & Cooke that he assumed an interest in the general business affairs of the Islands. His sagacity and clear insight were appreciated at once, and it was not long before his services were in demand as director and in other positions of responsibility in many business ventures. He took hold of established sugar plantations and did much in reorganization and other ways to make them paying concerns. For

many years he was recognized as one of the finest accountants in the country. At first, assistant, he soon became head bookkeeper and cashier in the growing and important business of that concern. But, partly because he felt that others of the young men of the families had claims on the firm and in part because he was stirred to strike out for himself, he accepted an offer from Lewers & Dickson, and, with Robert Lewers, became a partner with Joshua G. Dickson. This was in 1877. Mr. Dickson died in July, 1880. Within a few months they fought the interest of the Dickson estate and launched the new firm of Lewers & Cooke, which continued to carry on the lumber business begun so many years before by C. H. Lewers. This is now the well-known corporate concern called Lewers & Cooke, Limited, with which Mr. Cooke was still connected as director at the time of his death, though long since his active leadership had ceased. Mr. P. J. Lowrey having become manager.

Those who have dealt with Mr. Cooke will testify to his rare business ability. He was both shrewd and yet bold; conservative, yet far sighted. One of his qualities, which has had a fine influence in Hawaii, was his unflinching optimism. It was always present and vigorously exercised when most needed, and has done much to sustain when everything appeared dark and hopeless to others. All will remember how perfectly cool and confident he was during the sudden panic of 1907, when our close relations with New York seemed to render disaster here certain. He was always cordial and courteous; it was a pleasure to deal with him.

To those who only met Mr. Cooke in the walks of business, it would seem that the story of his life was completed with the commercial history of his times. But to those who knew him, business was only one side of the largeness of his nature, and the sweetest and best was found in his social, religious and domestic life.

April 20, 1874, he was married to Anna C. Rice, daughter of the late William Rice, of Lihue, Kauai. Of the issue of this marriage all live but two, and all have settled in Hawaii, becoming useful and valuable citizens, thus following in the footsteps of their father. They are C. Montague Cooke, Clarence H. Cooke, George P. Cooke, Richard A. Cooke, Alice T. Cooke and Theodore A. Cooke. Except the two last named, all are engaged in business. Everyone who had the privilege of entering the home soon learned to admire the spirit there manifested. It is not too much to say that in his home, with his family, Mr. Cooke's life and influence were nearly perfect. "His children will rise up and call him blessed" can truly be said of his family.

Early in life he united with Fort Street Church and has ever since remained a consistent and untiring church member and Christian. Even here his rare business qualifications were most important, for business energy and tact are as much needed in the church as in sugar growing or banking, and when the difficult task of uniting the Bethel Union and Fort Street Church arose he was one whose resourcefulness was most called upon. He became a charter member of the

many years he believed that our industrial field offered rare opportunities for the useful investment of capital, and urged the establishment of another bank, in which a large number of business men should join. During these years he became an acknowledged financial leader.

But his energies were not confined to the sugar and mercantile industries. He urged the establishment of other enterprises and joined heartily in forwarding the plans to establish the growth of tea and coffee on a firm commercial basis. He was a director and deeply interested in the Kona Coffee and Tea Plantation, and, though it failed, he often said that the experience was not lost; it would result in good to the Islands eventually.

In 1897 the Bank of Hawaii was organized and opened its doors, December 27. He was one of its charter members, but as the family was then residing in California he declined active participation in its affairs. But following the death of Ned Jones and the temporary retirement of Mr. P. C. Jones from active business, he finally accepted, with some reluctance, the presidency of the bank and assumed the duties of the position in September, 1898. At that time the bank had a paid-up capital of \$300,000, but through his energy and able leadership its business so developed and increased, despite the establishment of two other banks and two trust companies since 1898, that when he laid aside active leadership January 1, 1909, it had a paid-up capital of \$600,000 and undivided profits of nearly \$500,000.

It is almost true that he had the golden touch. Nearly everything he became interested in and labored for was prosperous. To illustrate the truth of this, one only has to remember the names of some of his enterprises—Ewa, Waiulus, Lihue, Kolon, Hawaii Agricultural, Kohala, Wailuku, Waiawa, Brewer & Co., the Bank of Hawaii. At the time of his death he was president of the Bank of Hawaii and of Brewer & Co., and had only recently withdrawn from the same position in Ewa, Waiulus and the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, and he was still an active director in many other corporations.

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CONSPIRATORS SECURE BONDS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Soga, Negro and Tassaka are again out on bonds, bondsmen being secured yesterday afternoon after infinite trouble. The rigid examination into all the private affairs of every man who offers himself as a bondsman for any of the convicted conspirators makes it very uncomfortable for many to take the stand for such examination and renders it harder each time bond is required for the Japanese to secure it.

Paalulu, the former bondsman who is accused of perjury, was in court with his attorney S. P. Chillingworth, and his case was continued to September 8. The grand jury meets on September 3, and is expected to return an indictment against the old gentleman, though whether he will be prosecuted under it is not certain. Paalulu claims that he had no intention of committing perjury, but, being unable to speak English well, did not understand the question that was put to him. At any rate, he is no longer eligible as a bondsman. Y. Ahnia is on his bond.

K. Matsumoto, the Japanese contractor, was accepted as bondsman for Soga, after a lengthy examination. He satisfied the court that he owned real estate worth \$10,000, clear of all encumbrances. Attorney Prosser, cross-examining him, asked many questions as to his affairs and business. Light-foot objected to some of these, making the statement that in these days it is next to impossible to get men to go on a bond because they do not care to have all their private affairs pried into. Matsumoto is the contractor who is building the convent at Kaimuki.

Ching Shai was the next man accepted as qualified to go on the bond of the prisoners. He is a rice grower and one of the partners owning the new rice mill. Prosser tried to show by the tax return made by the witness that he had claimed to own taxable property worth only \$370, but Light-foot called attention to the fact that much of the property, including the rice mill, was acquired after the return was made.

Katsuki showed the court that he is worth over \$4000, and he also was accepted. Pang Lum Mau, who was examined several days ago, and who convinced the Judge that he owned property to the value of about \$14,000, was accepted. This completed the number needed and the prisoners were released.

URGES CIVIL SERVICES EMPLOYEES TO COMBINE

A movement is being urged to organize among the civil service employes of this Territory a branch of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association which has its headquarters in Washington. Letters have been received by local civil service employes from Llewellyn Jordan, secretary of the association, urging them to form such a branch and affiliate with the parent organization in its effort to secure the passage by Congress of an equitable and just law looking to the retirement of government clerks upon superannuation or disability as the result of old age.

There are quite a number of civil service employes in Honolulu. Whether any steps will be taken toward forming a branch of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association is uncertain. Nothing has been done yet, however.

APPEAL WAS ARGUED BEFORE SUPREME COURT

The appeal of the Oahu Railway and Land Company from the assessment of stamp tax on the trust deed security of the last bond issue of the company appellant was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday morning. Attorney General Hemenway appearing for the Territory and Sidney Ballou for the railway company.

Treasurer Conkling held that the new bond issue of \$2,000,000 was secured by a new mortgage, and assessed a stamp tax of \$989 on the mortgage. The contention of the O. R. & L. is that the transfer should be liable only to a \$1 stamp fee.

The Allan Herberts expect to return to Honolulu soon. Mr. Herbert did not make a northern auto trip but has been staying in and about San Francisco.

Central Union Church and has ever since been chairman of its board of trustees. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and ever and always foremost in promoting the true interests of the church.

This notice would be incomplete and the most notable feature of his life would be omitted, were his benevolences and public gifts to go unmentioned. Always generous, yet that generosity arose to munificence during the later years of his life. He had acquired, through his efforts and fine abilities, a considerable fortune. But he never forgot that with wealth came responsibility to others, and most nobly has he responded. The public does not know of the numberless gifts from his hands and his wife's, but very many of the sick and unfortunate are full of lasting gratitude for the timely aid which has come unostentatiously from them. While actively engaged as president of Brewer & Cooke, he gave all of his salary to the Pension Fund established for their employes, and as president of the Bank of Hawaii a half of his salary has been given to the same fund in the bank. The great causes of missionary enterprise, education, hospitals, public charities, have received princely gifts from them, not once, nor twice, but year after year. To him we owe the Aquarium at Waikiki. But as if this were not memorial enough, there was dedicated at Punahou only last May the Cooke Library, which, with a splendid addition to the funds of the permanent endowment, constitute a monument more lasting than tablets of brass. It is said that tomorrow we forget those who yesterday passed on. This can never be so with the memory of Charles M. Cooke.

ASSOCIATION TO TAKE UP LAND

There was organized at Waiohina, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, on the 14th of this month, a settlement association, as provided for in the land laws for the purpose of taking up and settling a tract of about 1300 acres of land lying at what is locally known as Wood Valley, near Pahala, in that district.

The land is now devoted to cane culture by the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, and tilled, of course, chiefly by Orientals. The proposed settlers have adopted the name of Aloha Aina Settlement Association, and they are at present widely scattered, about two-thirds of them reside in this Territory, and a few of them are native Hawaiians, while others live in different states and territories of the mainland, scattered from Maine to California.

At the meeting held for organization on the 14th, the association adopted the resolutions here following, and the application for allotments of land will be formally presented to the Commissioner of Public Lands without delay:

Whereas, It has been alleged (without cause), by the opponents of settlement associations, that they are formed with the object of obtaining lands for the purpose of speculation, with the intention of disposing of them for financial gain when a title is secured.

Therefore be it Resolved, By the members of the "Aloha Aina Settlement Association," residing in many parts of the United States and territories that in applying for lands in "Wood Valley," Kau, Hawaii, they do so with the intention of becoming permanent residents thereon, for the purpose of cultivating the soil with the exception of making it produce a support for their families and themselves.

Be it Resolved, That being convinced that the cultivation of sugar cane will be the most remunerative on said lands, we feel that only in the success of the planting interests (of that product) in this Territory, and more particularly of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, to which these lands are tributary can our own success be secured. Therefore in case we shall acquire these lands we will be glad to meet the said company in any equitable arrangement, feeling confident that their interests will be better served by a Colony of American citizens, than by the Orientals that are now contracting with the said company, to raise sugar cane on shares, and more certainly so when it will be at no greater cost to it.

Be it Resolved, That we believe that when the Hon. W. P. Frear, Governor of the Territory, said in a speech at Kau, previous to the election of 1908, words to the effect that he had given his support to the bill that had previously been enacted by the Congress of the United States known to us as the Fifteen-Year Lease Bill, for the purpose of assisting settlers on government land, and the clause making only six months' notice to lessee necessary to open lands for settlement purposes, was placed there by him so that settlers could obtain lands suitable for cane without the great expense of cleaning, etc., and giving applicants a chance to obtain lands near sugar mills, and that when he said in his inaugural address that the public lands should be given to actual settlers, and again so stated in his message to the Legislature,—that he was sincere in what he said, and will consequently assist in our attempt to Americanize Hawaii.

Be it Resolved, That we have the greatest confidence in the Hon. J. K. Kalaniana'ole, our Delegate to Congress, and feel certain that he was sincere, when he said in his pre-election speeches, that the Fifteen-Year Lease Bill was his bill and was framed for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the settlement of public lands by the people, and if American citizens were not able to obtain them, it was not the fault of the law, but the fault of their administration, and further in advising applicants to fight for their rights if necessary; and we feel sure that he will lend his valuable aid to us in our attempt to obtain homes under that law, not only to benefit us, but to also assist in building up this Territory with a citizen population having the welfare of American institutions at heart.

Be it Resolved, That as the public land list, issued by the Territorial land department mentions the lands applied for by this association, as "Reserved for Settlement Purposes," we feel that we are wholly within our rights as citizens, when we ask that they be allotted to us under the law, and that our petition should be regarded as "within the policy of our Territorial administration."

Be it Resolved, That we are convinced that only by the united efforts of an association of settlers can the best results be assured in cultivating the soil, knowing as we do that the raising of tropical products is expensive, too much so in fact to admit of success to the single individual with limited means, while the combined capital of many, even if but small individually, will go far towards attaining satisfactory results.

Be it Resolved, That we believe it to be for the best interests of every person engaged in business in this Territory whether merchant or mechanic, that the industries of the land be in the hands of citizens, who in making their homes here add greatly to the general prosperity not only by what they produce, but also by keeping in circulation a large amount of money at home, that is now going to enrich people outside the Territory, and more especially those of Japan.

Be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior at Washington—the Hon. W. F. Frear, Governor of Hawaii, The Hon. J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Territorial Delegate to Washington, Hon. Marston Campbell, Commissioner of Public Lands, Hawaii, and the Hawaiian Agricultural Company.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. NAKAI, President.

(Sgd.) GEO. DAWSON, Secretary.