Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 13250. A bill for the relief of Helene M. Layton; without amendment (Rept. No. 13888). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SNYDER: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 13208. A bill for the relief of Charles F. Peirce; without amendment (Rept. No. 1347). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SNYDER: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 11353. A bill to provide for reopening the accounts of Harry Caden and charging of certain expenses therein to different appropriation from the one used in payment; without amendment (Rept. No. 1348). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced as follows:

By Mr. UPSHAW: A bill (H. R. 13692) declaring the purchaser of intoxicating liquor equally guilty with the person who unwarily sells or offers for sale intoxicating liquor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. APPLEGRE: A bill (H. R. 13693) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Perth Amboy, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POCHE: A bill (H. R. 13694) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to require operators of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia to secure a permit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 13695) to provide a site and erect a public building at Mount Vernon, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 13696) making appropriations for the Executive Office and for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 13687) granting a pension to Martha Eberlein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13688) granting a pension to Cordelia S. Milliken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13689) granting a pension to Anna Whithers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KERNS: A bill (H. R. 13700) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Demaris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13701) granting a pension to Lewville Hofert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13702) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Fitzler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13703) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13704) granting a pension to Ida Stout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 13705) granting a pension to Nellie Quinby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 13706) granting an increase of pension to John Noel Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 13707) granting a pension to Victoria M. Ray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 13708) granting an increase of pension to James Mitchell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODWARD: A bill (H. R. 13709) granting a pension to Charlotte Bick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13710) granting an increase of pension to Sturges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 13711) for the relief of Maj. Frayne Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6708. By Mr. DARRIO: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, concerning proposed banking legislation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

6768. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of International Peace Jubilee and Waterways Exposition, Detroit, Mich., asking for proper congressional recognition and Government support to enable them to hold an international peace jubilee and waterways exposition during 1925; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

6770. By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petition of 42 residents of Dale, N. Y., and vicinity, to repeal the tax on ammunition and firearms contained in paragraph 7, section 900, internal revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6771. Also, petition of 49 residents of Cowiesville, Striker ville, Johnstown, N. Y., and vicinity, favoring an appropriation to extend relief to the famine-stricken people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, January 7, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Mr. WILLIAM A. ROGERS, a Representative from the State of Illinois, who caused to be read the clerk the following communication:


I hereby designate Hon. William A. Rogers to act as Speaker pro tempore to-day.

F. H. Gillett.

Rev. Page Milburn, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, we worship Thee. We dedicate unto Thee our life, our love, our wealth, our worshippers. We thank Thee that in this day of Christian civilization we know somewhat of representative citizenship, of men dedicating their lives unto the service of mankind and of the world. And as we remember this day the life, character, and service of one who has passed away, may our hearts be inspired to do more and more valuable service for our fellow men, for our Nation, and for the world. In Thee we live and move and have our being. We are dependent upon Thee. We look to Thee in hope this day, and ask that Thou wilt forgive our sins and use us to Thy glory. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the reading of the Journal will be deferred.

There was no objection.

The late Jonas Kuhi Kalanianaiole, of Hawaii.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will read the special order for the day.

The clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 478.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. Jonas Kuhi Kalanianaiole, late a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. Speaker, there are several Members who wished to pay tribute to the late Mr. Kalanianaiole to-day who are unavoidably absent, and I ask unanimous consent that they may extend their remarks in the Record.

Mr. BALKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman include all Members who desire to extend their remarks?

Mr. BALDWIN. Certainly; all Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In that objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii? There was no objection.
Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, we are here to pay tribute to the late Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, Prince JONAH KUHIO KALANIANAOLE, and I feel highly honored in that the privilege falls to me of briefly outlining incidents and achievements in his career.

He was born on the island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, on March 28, 1871. His father, Kahalepouli, was a high chief and a member of the royal family. He brought up in the court of his uncle, the King, and took part in all official functions and receptions at the palace. At the age of 13 he was created a prince by royal proclamation. His early education was given him at the Royal School and Punahou College. Then he spent four years at St. Matthew's College of California. Later he was a student at the Royal Agricultural College in England, winding up his education in a business college that was in existence at the time.

Although he grew up to early manhood as one of the royal families, probability evens more true that he would some day be the King of the Hawaiian Islands, he was democratic by nature, taking part in all athletic sports and excelling in football and rowing. He was an expert horseman and there was much more to him than going with his young boys after wild cattle and horses on the rugged slopes of Mauna Kea, or spearing wild boars from the back of a horse. He was a polo player of no mean ability. He also was fond of yachting and game fishing—sports which he enjoyed almost to the point of his death.

An excellent marksman with either rifle or shotgun, he was a welcome member of shooting parties. Golf was also a favorite pastime—in fact he was an all-around sportsman.

After his return to Hawaii from Japan he took a position in the Department of the Interior of the Hawaiian Government in order to obtain practical experience. In this position he made a good record for industry and efficiency.

Of royal lineage and a probable future king, his outlook on life and his prospects were bountiful by an abrupt change by the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893, when the Republic of Hawaii was established.

The young prince was then 21 years of age. Two years later there was a revolution in the Hawaiian Islands with the result of re-establishing the ex-Queen, and Prince Kuhio, true to his beliefs, took part in this revolution. For this he and other leaders were arrested as political prisoners and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. While in prison he was betrothed to a young chiefess whom many of you know as his gracious princess wife. They were married soon after his release and left shortly for a tour of the world, among other places visiting Africa, where he hunted big game. He was temporal during the Boer War and took part on the side of the British.

He returned to his island home in the fall of 1901, and in 1902, after urgent persuasion, became the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, with the election of re-establishing the ex-Queen, and Prince Kuhio, true to his beliefs, took part in this revolution. For this he and other leaders were arrested as political prisoners and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. While in prison he was betrothed to a young chiefess whom many of you know as his gracious princess wife. They were married soon after his release and left shortly for a tour of the world, among other places visiting Africa, where he hunted big game. He was temporal during the Boer War and took part on the side of the British.

He returned to his island home in the fall of 1901, and in 1902, after urgent persuasion, became the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress. He won the seat in the House, and was elected to Congress for three terms, losing his fourth election.

Characteristically, after having made up his mind as to his path of duty, he never swerved, and was elected to Congress for 10 consecutive terms notwithstanding that he continued at his party's ticket at great personal sacrifice. In all of these elections he was loyally supported by the great majority of the white residents of Hawaii, as well as his own people. During the 10 years of his membership of this body, always with the needs of his constituents uppermost in thought and action, he represented the welfare and prosperity of his constituency and especially that of his own people. I do not wish to convey the idea by this that he was not in every sense of the word an American, for he was, unqualifiedly. He lost no opportunity to preach the doctrines of Americanism to those whose sympathies were with the full-fledged royalty of old and taught them that their great and not equalled in the world. To illustrate his loyalty to the stars and stripes, I quote from a speech he made on the floor of the House: "The white men of Hawaii, whatever might be the bugle blown by several Hawaiian boys drowned when the steamer "Apec" was torpedoed by a German submarine. He said: "Two thousand and old miles out in the Pacific are the islands that constitute the Territory of Hawaii. Our fame for a beautiful, wonderful country is world wide; but Hawaii is more than a playground, a retreat for tourists; it is the western frontier of our Republic. We Hawaiians guard the western doorway. When Hawaii stands, our coast line from Alaska down the long line of the Panama Canal Zone is safe from successful invasion or attack." This shows the man—a loyal 100 per cent American.

A pure-bred Hawaiian, a member of a diminishing race, is, by the natural and greatly to his credit that he devoted much serious thought and energy to their preservation. It was a work of love on his part. He taught the tendency of many to flock to the bigger cities where their life in crowned tements, learning the vices of the white man, was leading to early destruction and finally, to the back to the land. His efforts in this line culminated in the passage in 1921 by this Congress of the Hawaiian Homes Commission act, a measure to provide homesteads for native Hawaiians for a limited term of 99 years, and renting them to the settlers. The Prince was made one of the commissioners and took great interest in the practical carrying out of his dream. At his death his wife, the Princess, was appointed to his place on the commission. The project is in good hands; Mr. George Cooke, a close friend of the Prince, is the executive head and the prospects are that it will work out successfully and the hopes of the Prince will be realized. A few days before his death, when he knew that he could not live much longer, he described to one of his intimate friends, a Hawaiian:

"John, I hope you boys will stick together and try to agree to the best of your ability to meet this most important problem—the rehabilitation of our race.

Although it was known that Prince Kuhio, as we loved to call him, was seriously ill, his death came a year ago to-day as a most grievous shock to all those of his friends of that year.

His death was as he wished it to be—in his beautiful home at Waikiki and among his home friends. To quote from a Honolulu newspaper the day after he breathed his last:

At Punahou through the sight of him while the Prince was seated in his armorial, but his death could not bar entrance from his chamber, he sat with his face forward the arms of his young Kalanianaole son sitting in the green of the green verdures across the way in what was formerly the great acres of his aunt the Queen Dowager Kapiolani. In whose home he had spent so many happy days of his boyhood and youth manhood. Sitting by his side was Princess Kalanianaole. She held his hand closely. The Prince smiled often as his eyes met those of his sweetheart Princess and he appeared to be hoping that her tears of woe for his death would be a memory of his still smiling.

He was the last titular prince of his line and his funeral was the last royal funeral that will be held in Hawaii. He was buried with all the pomp and pageantry of ancient Hawaiian royalty in the royal mausoleum. Officials of our own and foreign governments and representatives of nationalities and throngs of friends of all nationalities came to pay the last tribute to the departed.

The beautiful silver mounted koa casket was placed in a chariot drawn and drawn by 20 stalwart Hawaiians from the former palace to his last resting place, a distance of over a mile. In the funeral procession the Army was represented by a considerable section, departments of Government, organizations of all kinds, societies of all kinds, churches of all kinds, and admirers all marched in the procession. The services at the palace and at the mausoleum were indeed impressive and will dwell in the memory of those who witnessed it until death shall have claimed them also.

Prince Kalanianaole was a prince indeed—a prince of good fellows and a man among men; a man of sterling sincerity and strong convictions—he always stood for what he desired right—yielding to no weaknss, and manly always, and grateful to his native land, where there is a plan and is under way to build a memorial to his will that you always be to the world—indeed wonderful and beautiful stadium, crowned by a statue of the Prince to be known as the "Kahlo Stadium."

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, Prince Kuhio, as his friends loved to call him, was a prince by nature as well as by name. That fact is exemplified in this Letter of Recognition of the Territory of Hawaii in the Fifty-eighth Congress. It was my good fortune to become acquainted with him at that time. Early in my service here I visited Hawaii. At that time I became acquainted with the Prince, who did me the honor and I am sure you will agree that the Prince was loved and so well represented here. The Representative of Hawaii [Mr. Baldino], who has just spoken so eloquently of the life and character of Jonas Kuhio Kalanianaole, has referred somewhat to the chief ambition of Kalanianaole...
as the representatives of his people. While in Hawaii visiting the different islands making up that Territory the Prince never failed of an opportunity to impress upon his native people the importance of maintaining their race and of establishing and maintaining their own government. He shared the belief in the American system of government. He would not have permitted the return to monarchical government under any circumstances, and I firmly believe were a monarchy reestablished he would have gone forth among his own people as a knight in the vigil at arms and led an active and effective crusade to reestablish Hawaii as an American Territory in order that he and they might regain the knighthood of American citizenship.

In the early days following the American annexation and annexation of the islands there was bitter feeling among the native Hawaiian people. Their lands had been confiscated even before annexation and they had been badly treated in many ways. Prince Kuhio was thrown in jail where he remained a prisoner for a year.

The first delegate was Hon. Robert Wilcox. He was elected by the Home Rule party, a party peculiar to the Territory itself.

The Prince went forth among his people in all of the islands upon his release from prison, argued, pleaded with them, and persuaded them that the proper course for them to pursue was to accept American annexation, become good and loyal American citizens, and make the Territory of Hawaii an American Territory. The favorable impression that was made upon the American Nation, no other person would have succeeded in this effort as he did. He was a polished orator, beloved by his people, and one of the reasons that so many of the people objected to his giving up the former situation was because they wanted him for their future king. He preached the gospel of American citizenship and Republicanism and taught them the precepts of our form of government. His mission and his whole bearing was that of a noble, public-spirited man.

The following year he was drafted, against his will, and elected Delegate to Congress on the National Republican ticket. He served continuously until his death. Had he lived to complete his term of office he would have rounded out 20 years' service, and that was his ambition. He had built a beautiful house in the Territory to which he had planned to retire and devote the remainder of his days to the promotion of the happiness, welfare, and advancement of his own people.

I shall not dwell on the intimate features of his life and history. Others here are better qualified than I to touch on that. I want primarily to speak of his service as a Delegate. I have been a member of the Committee on Territories during his entire career in the Congress, and for the past four years I have been the chairman of that committee. Accordingly I have been closely associated with the Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, for it is this Committee that deals with legislation affecting the Territory.

Located in the Pacific in the early days of American occupation, the Territory of Hawaii has become in a brief span of years the Paradise of the Pacific, the mecca of the tourist, the playground of the Nation, where the hospitable people of the Hawaiian are a part of their nature that the very mention of the Territory brings to mind the continental American who has been so fortunate as to visit there with pleasure. But above and beyond this it has become one of the great commercial assets of the Nation, richer by far than many of our States.

This phenomenal development has been due in very great measure to Prince Kuhio, for it was he who persuaded the people to accept gladly their American citizenship and to work industry and and industry for the benefit of the Territory as an integral part of the American Union. And it was he who sponsored the legislation that made this development possible and certain.

The greatest single thing that he did for his own people, aside from inducing them to willingly accept American citizenship, was in sponsoring and passing through the Congress the act creating the Hawaiian Homes Commission. The Hawaiian people, in a dying race, because they had been driven from their lands by soldiers from the United States and had been taken to the Territory as an integral part of the American Union. And it was he who sponsored the legislation that made this development possible and certain.

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The Hawaiian people, in a dying race, because they had been driven from their lands by soldiers from the United States and had been taken to the Territory as an integral part of the American Union. And it was he who sponsored the legislation that made this development possible and certain.
Sinister annihilation of a primitive civilization! Implausible destruction of a human race!

Unfortunately we have not been as generous toward them as they were toward us. When the white man first invaded Hawaii the population consisted of something slightly more than a half million of people. Today they have dwindled to a population of less than 44,000, including all those who have in their veins a trace of Hawaiian blood.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana, Mr. Speaker and Colleagues: My services in the House of Representatives will afford no deeper interest than those connected with my friendship and association with Prince J. KUHILO KALANIANOA. While my acquaintance with the Prince was confined to the last five years of his life, there were many pleasant meetings and conversations with him during that period.

I visited the Hawaiian Islands in 1817, with the congressional party, and there learned to know the Prince at his best, where he was among his own people and on the soil that he loved so dearly. Prince KALANIANOA was a member of the royal family of Hawaii, and had the monarchical continuance would have worn the crown. Notwithstanding his high position among his people, he was never anything but democratic and cordial with all he liked. As an analysis of the biological race of our immortal friend and colleague necessarily leads us to inquire into the history and characteristics of the people to whom he belonged and whom he represented so faithfully and conscientiously in this body for 20 years, when Captain Cook discovered the Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands, there were 400,000 pure-blooded Hawaiians on the eight islands. The most vicious habits of civilization were then introduced to the good natured, friendly, and unsuspecting inhabitants. Intoxicating liquors and diseases were introduced with deadly effect upon a healthy race who had little power of resistance.

When the missionaries went to the Hawaiian Islands in 1818 the ravages of those scourges brought by the Europeans were abounding. Since that date the encroachment of hardier races of people has slowly driven the Hawaiian from his natural way of living and he has not been able to adapt himself to his new surroundings. The Japanese and other races more hardened to hardship and strife have gradually taken the places of the Hawaiians in almost every field of endeavor and to-day there are but a few thousand pure-blooded Hawaiians on the islands and a surprising small number of mixed Hawaiian blood.

The exaction toll of the Commonwealth has become a part of the public domain of the United States, and much of it was leased for sugar and pineapple growing. Much of the best land was already in private hands. Hawaiians who really were hardy and industrious and who desired to engage in sugar and pineapple growing found it difficult to find a suitable site. The life efforts of our deceased colleague were spent in trying to secure allotments of land in small plots for the use of his people. It became the duty of his family, friends, and devoted friends who occupy a seat in this Chamber to take the responsibility of this task. How well he would have succeeded in actually getting his people in possession of the land if his life had been spared we can not say, but we do know that the Hawaiian people have had no more faithful and devoted counselor and comforter for the responsibilities of these their beloved friend, who for so many years urged upon Congress the necessity and duty of better providing for the protection of this race of splendid people who are fast passing away.
The Hawaiian, from our first knowledge of him, possessed the sunny-hearted languor and indifference of the tropics. The gracefulness of his manners, the colorfulness of his words, the unexampled beauty had impressed themselves upon his character to the extent that he was a dreamer, filled with a sense of real appreciation of the beauties and bountifulness of the earth. His was one of a peaceful and deeply religious temper. The overshadowing and overwhelming influence of the volcanic disturbances of the islands had also left their deep impressions. The Prince possessed the highest and noblest traits of the character of this wonderful race of people. He was the one person with whom I had the privilege of one of the last acts of his public career. In fact one of the last acts of his life, was to secure the passage through Congress of what is known as the "Rehabilitation and Colonization of the Hawaiians in the Hawaiian Territory.

After his return for the last time, in a talk with him on this floor, he told me of his plans to quit work as Representative of his people in the Congress of the United States. He told me he hoped to devote his entire energies during the remainder of his life in the upbuilding of his race. He soon returned to the islands, but his work had been done, and he has left to others the high responsibility to carry on the great work he had so well begun.

PRINCE KALANIANAOLE had the esteem, respect and confidence of every member of the House. To know him was to love him, and I believe no man ever more fully earned or more truly received the complete confidence of his people.

AFTER nearly 20 years of faithful service as representative of the Hawaiian Territory in the United States, and after devoting his life in the interest and for the benefit of his people, he returned to the beautiful Islands of the Sea, where he had spent so many happy days, and there he will forever rest among his loved and beloved.

Life was so gentle, so honest and pure; his character so good, so generous and true; his deeds, so kindly, so honorable and just; that the whole world can truly say of him, "This was a man."

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, in our journey through this life we form friendships that remain unbroken until severed by death. I was not present when the Hon. John B. Conyngham took his seat in the Sixty-fifth Congress. It was my good fortune to meet the late J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE, the Delegate from Hawaii, whose untimely death we are now mourning. I remember the delighted and friendly hand with which I was greeted in Washington, and the cordial welcome that I received from him and his colleagues. The great gentleman, so kindly, so generous and true, was always friendly and kind, never losing his patience and his good nature. His friendship continued until he took up his journey of exploration into the "discovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." I was particularly attracted by his innate courtesy, affability, and good nature. He was a gentleman in every word, and a true gentleman in every deed and action.

Passing the interest of him not at all, and he was oblivious to the wrangles and quarrels that sometimes attend the meetings of the body. His was a gentle and noble character, and such was his kind of modesty and docility. That the people of Hawaii understood and appreciated his good qualities is best attested by the fact that he was for 10 consecutive terms elected to Congress as a representative from the Hawaiian Islands, not alone by his colleagues, know with what fidelity and sincerity he served them. He loved his people in a way that only a noble character such as his is capable of. Had the old Hawaiian monarchy been in existence, he would have become king of the islands upon the death of his cousin, Queen Lilinonlakai, but never once have I heard him express regret over the turn of the wheel of fortune which took from him his royal inheritance. He was not one to speak of the days when his family ruled over the fortunates of the Hawaiian people. To him it was a closed chapter, and he had but the kindest feelings toward the great American people. In fact he had placed all of us in spirit to the dead, and was the one who formed a friendship that continued until he set out on his journey of exploration into the "discovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." I was particularly attracted by his innate courtesy, affability, and good nature. He was a gentleman in every word, and a true gentleman in every deed and action.

He was devoted to his island home and never for a moment neglected to serve the best interest of his constituents. I can
not express my appreciation of the splendid qualities of Prince Kalaniainaole better than to incorporate in my remarks, with hearty approval, an address delivered in this city on March 27, 1922, by my friend and friend, Hon. William A. Rodenberg, in which he said:

Through the thoughtful courtesy of Mr. Walter E. Dillingham, of Honolulu, who was privileged to reproduce on the screen the picturesque ceremonies incident to the investiture of the late Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniainaole, who for almost twenty years resided in Hawaii, and was the last in the line of Hawaiian royalty to ascend the throne in the Islands, I have been permitted by Mr. Dillingham to make a few remarks on the occasion of the late Prince before whose image is upon the screen.

Prince Kalaniainaole was known as "Cupid," as he was familiarly known to his friends, who were in his island of Kaui on March 28, 1871. He was educated in Honolulu, the United States, and England. He was a native of the Islands, and a native of Hawaii, and was a son of Queen Liliuokalani, who was the consort of Kalakea. At the time of his death he was the last of the line of Kauhdian royalty.

In the absence of witnesses he would have succeeded to the throne and his heirs would have become King of Hawaii upon the death of Queen Lililulokalani.

On the 7th of January this year, at his home on beautiful Waikiki, when it was announced that the Great Waikiki, as the Southerners of the mighty Pacific, his kind and gentle soul took its flight to God. The Grief as a result of all the services and ceremonies last week, and in this he was joined by his beloved and devoted wife. The entire island was plunged into a deep and melancholy mood, and the announcement of his death was the signal for a general and widespread mourning throughout the Islands. There were few people who were not in mourning for him. To the point, for he was the king of the Hawaiian people.

At high noon of the following day, January 15, it was removed to the Royal Mausoleum. The funeral procession, which was the most significant of any in recent Hawaiian history, was attended by all the officers of the army, navy, and other officials of the government. The Army furnished a military escort appropriate to a general and the Navy likewise, from the moment that the body was removed from the palace to the cremation ceremony. The whole ceremony was a fitting denouement to the life of one who was the beloved and devoted Prince of the Hawaiian Islands.

I was perhaps as intimately acquainted with the Prince as any man who has ever resided in this country, and I first met him while on a visit to Hawaii 22 years ago. It was on the occasion of the first meeting between the Prince and the Member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Instinctively attracted by his personality and his gentle, quiet, unassuming nature, I soon became his devoted friend. I was not, however, the only friend of the Prince. Many others were in his confidence, and I feel myself again under the spell of that kindly, genial smile; I feel again his tender, patient hand on the shoulder of a friend in grief, and in greeting, "Aloha." Mthinks I can see him now, erect, courteous, chivalrous, unaffected—one of God's noblemen.

My friend, my gracious host, was in his home in Honolulu, in the midst of his friends, and the house was filled with the joy and the hopes of the future. He was a man of great capacity and great exhaustible, one of God's noblemen.

While hunting in the interior of Africa in company with a Scotch nobleman, no companion slightly wounded the animal. Enraged, it charged the Scotchman and gored him savagely. It was about the attack, the Prince, who was an expert marksman, came to the rescue and killed the infuriated beast. The nobleman sent the head to Scotland, had it properly mounted, and presented it to his protector with grateful acknowledgments. The Prince was the very soul of generosity. His philanthropies were many and sincere because they sprang from his boundless love for humanity. He was never known to turn a deaf ear to any appeal for aid, and he was never without some kindling up some human heart. In all the walks of life he practised faith, hope, and charity, which are the divine attributes of every manly heart. His tender solicitude for his beloved wife was in every way one of the most beautiful and touching in its purity and devotion. Their devotion to each other presented a perfect picture of domestic happiness. With her hand lovingly and fondly clasped in his, "as to a night's repose, like flowers at set of sun," his gentle soul left its tenement of clay to dwell amid the stars. It is the privilege of the life ever to admire the ferns and the flowers, beneath the stately palms, under the serene and shining stars of the "Paradise of the
Pacific" he now sleeps the sleep of eternity. Peace to his ashes! Friend, colleague, and companion, Hall and farewell! Aloha! Aloha oo!

At this point Mr. ROSENBERG resumed the chair.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in youth created a prince of the royal house by the King of the Sandwich Islands; in young manhood elected a Delegate to the House of Representatives, and for nearly two decades, it was a romantic transformation, and one that speaks for the influence of this Republic, and also for the man.

Here in the House we called him "Prince," not because of his former title, but because he was a prince of good fellows, the most loved and honored of the Members of this House, who also carried his democratic principles back to the old island kingdom, and spread that influence among his people. I have several times visited Hawaii, and I have seen this influence grow, and know that he never represented to any more loyal and affectionate constituency than had KALANI'AOLE.

I believe that the Prince of a former kingdom had a considerable part in the Hawaii inter-island jurisdiction of the United States and educating them in the ways of a government of the people by the people. He became a typical American, and as such we mourn his loss to the East. I had visited Hawaii when I was entertained at the beautiful home of KALANI'AOLE, and it was a combination of the old and the new hospitality, of native simplicity and American culture, and as I saw the affectionate regard of the Hawaiians, not only for the host, but for his American guests, I was truly glad that we had been successful in bringing those beautiful islands and their peoples under the American flag. Peace to the "Prince."

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, when Divine Providence removed from this world Prince KALANI'AOLE, he took a great and lovable man and one whose place can not be filled. Like all good and great men he made and retained the friends of that typical type of typical representative Frank Reavis, of Nebraska, has paid to his memory a fitting tribute, a tribute from his heart—not empty words, but an expression of future faith, a tribute containing the philosophy of the age, which one of us who reads it will be made a better man. He said:

Life is not its own justification. If all we do is just to live, so far as the ultimate scheme of things is concerned, we might as well have done nothing. And the accomplishments which have an enduring value are those which add something to the sum total of human happiness and, in some measure, aid the race in its struggle onward toward its destiny. Life's justifications lies in contribution, not acquisition. As between Christ and Caesar, I choose Christ.

I know this great, successful life passed into the shadows when the prince died. But it was passed away with the world. It was passed away with the world's woe. It was passed away with the world's grief. It was passed away with the world's sorrow. It was passed away with the world's pain. It was passed away with the world's story. It was passed away with the world's toil. It was passed away with the world's struggle. It was passed away with the world's loss. It was passed away with the world's death. It was passed away with the world's sorrow. It was passed away with the world's woe. It was passed away with the world's story. It was passed away with the world's work. It was passed away with the world's pain. It was passed away with the world's gloom. It was passed away with the world's desolation. It was passed away with the world's suffering. It was passed away with the world's agony. It was passed away with the world's tear. It was passed away with the world's loss. 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