less than a third it then was, and is continually growing less. The
chiefs, who were formerly the supports of monarchy and mainly con-
trolled the affairs of the islands and who for many years were largely
influenced by the teachings of the American pastors, no longer exist.
The grave has closed over them forever. The native pastors, who now
hold the places once occupied by the American missionaries, have not
the strong American sympathies of their predecessors, and if they had
they possess not the strength of character to hold their parishes by
any effective influence relative to affairs of government. Of the ninety
thousand population now on these islands less than one-half is of the
original Hawaiian race, and but a small proportion of the lands and
other property are in their possession.

The following is believed to be very nearly the present make-up of the
population: Natives, 37,500; half-caste, 5,000; Chinese, 19,000; Ameri-
can, 3,000; Hawaiian, born of foreign parents, 3,000; Britons, 1,250;
Portuguese, 12,000; Germans, 1,500; French, 150; Japanese, 8,400;
Norwegian, 250; other foreigners, 500; Polynesian, 500; total, 92,050.
It is not necessary for me to elaborate the argument to show that a
population thus composed has not the inherent tendencies and unity of
force to hold them to American interests. It is doubtless true that
more than one-half of the property of the country to-day is possessed by
those of American birth or of American blood. But wealthy men of
other nationalities are becoming numerous here, and the number of
adventurers and of those of cosmopolitan ideas, caring little for any
country, is always considerable in lands peopled as this now is, with
commercial and political circumstances as they are.

To thwart and hold in check the increasing influences here hostile
to the United States some effective measures are absolutely necessary.
In view of the facts as they existed for half a century a drifting policy
was safe enough. Rapidly changing circumstances demand a prompt
abandonment of the drifting policy of the past. Left to themselves, the
prevailing logical force of things would ultimately drive out the best
American elements and swamp these islands with adverse influences.
To hold an assimilating control of the largely preponderating Asiatic
and native Hawaiian population there must be maintained an Ameri-
can policy, strong, conservative, but not costly, if adopted in time.
The longer this is postponed the more difficult and expensive it will be
in the end to secure the desired result. The laying of an ocean cable
from San Francisco to Honolulu, with the aid of the United States
Government, and the expenditure of a sufficient sum of money to make
a fair commencement of the improvement of Pearl Harbor would be of
immediate benefit to American commerce, would be a salutary notice
to foreign powers of our intentions in these waters, and operate as a
powerful incentive to retain and to increase an enterprising and influ-
ential American population in these islands.

As monarchy and feudalism, formally so strong here, have no longer
any solid foundation, and government has become constitutional, and
largely by the ballot, the moral pressure of the United States is abso-
lutely necessary to enable the Americans and other intelligent citizens of
the country to withstand the Asiatic and other influences adverse to
Christian civilization, its laws, and agencies. Fairly governed and
retained under auspicious American influences, these islands are capa-
ble of supporting a population of 250,000, possessing financialresources
ample to pay all the taxes necessary for the support of their institu-
tions and the ordinary means of defense. The vital question, one that
can not be possibly ignored or held in abeyance, is: Shall Asiatic or