

ecution and attestation of wills, in order to be effective and to be entitled to probate; and of title to, and of the transfer of title to stock certificates and warehouse receipts, including title to the property represented by such certificates and receipts.

*As to Class 2*

The judicial settlement of labor disputes by courts of arbitration or otherwise. Aid to poor litigants, especially to those whose nationality differs from that of the place of litigation. The admission of aliens to practice regularly in the courts as members of the bar; and special permission accorded to alien lawyers to present particular cases. Contingent fees; their regulation by fixed rule of law and the power of courts to invalidate or to modify, as inequitable, existing contracts for contingent fees. The acknowledgment of instruments. The method of proving the text of foreign statutes and the proper construction thereof. The taking of testimony by deposition. The correction of juvenile delinquency. The organization of the courts. The organization and activities of the bar associations of Pan-Pacific countries; and the coöperation of the members of the bar of different countries, in cases involving the meaning or effect of a foreign law. The relations between bench and bar.

7. It is anticipated that subjects belonging to Class 2, unlike those belonging to Class 1, will, in general, not be discussed at the Legal Conference for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, an accord between the delegates; for an identical or similar state of laws and regulations in the different countries will often and, perhaps, usually be deemed undesirable on account of the difference in fundamental, local conditions. It is therefore anticipated that the discussion of this class of subjects will be primarily for the purpose of comparing the systems in force in different countries, in order that the delegates after returning to their homes, may, perhaps, be enabled

to suggest some improvement in their local system, so as to make it more efficient or more conducive to justice, while equally well adapted or, perhaps, better adapted to local conditions.

If this view of the purpose of discussing subjects of Class 2 supra is approved by the Conference, it may be anticipated that there will be little, if any, objection to discussing such subjects within necessary time limits, even though not included in the list of the agenda of the conference, announced in advance. It follows that the importance of agreeing, in advance, upon profitable subjects for the consideration of the conference relates primarily to subjects belonging to Class 1.

8. It is understood that a second international conference is to be held in Honolulu simultaneously with the sessions of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference or substantially so. This conference, to be called the Pan-Pacific Conference on International Coöperation, will have nothing to do with promoting an agreement upon legal doctrines and principles or upon matters that concern the legal profession. It will be a conference primarily of economic, scientific and civic experts, who will endeavor to promote an agreement between the Pan-Pacific countries as to what their governments and citizens shall do or shall omit to do, so as to lessen the burdens, and increase the prosperity and security of the Pan-Pacific peoples. That conference intends to discuss such subjects as the reduction of the burdens of the military and naval establishments; the regulation of traffic in arms, in narcotics and in other dangerous articles; measures to promote the general health; the regulation of fisheries, especially in respect of migratory and pelagic fish; the facilitation of travel, transportation and communication; and the devising of permanent means, or machinery for minimizing or preventing international friction.

The activities of the prospective Conference on International Coöperation