



Established July 3, 1856.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NATIVES IN CONVENTION LAY PLANS FOR SEVERANCE FROM THE HAOLES

Resolution Adopted for Organization of an Independent Party for the Hawaiians.

Delegates From all the Islands Urge the Separation.

The native voters have declared themselves in favor of the Independent or Home Rule Party. The delegations from various portions of the Islands brought with them oral and written instructions not to league themselves with, or have any voice in the organizations of the Republicans or Democrats. They came out flat-footed for the Independent Party. They claim by their leaders that they control two-thirds of the votes of Hawaii and will use them to choose and elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect majorities in both the houses of the next Hawaiian legislature.

It is learned that the ex-Queen while not an active agent in politics, is extremely light-hearted over the future prospects at the ballot boxes, feeling assured that her old followers would exercise their right of the franchise extended to them by the American Congress. She is also quoted as having stated that the natives should not vote for Curtis Iaukea for the opposition shown toward Judge Kaulouku when the latter was first nominated for the chairmanship of the late Republican Convention. She has intimated in not very mild language that Iaukea should have stood by his own countryman instead of placing in nomination a haole.

The Hawaiians will form an Independent Party to combat the two National parties already in the field. Yesterday a convention of natives met in the drill shed and took this step. The resolution which called into birth this new party in local politics was as follows: "Moved that the Hawaiians should stand as an Independent or Home Rule Party." The resolution was carried unanimously and created much enthusiasm.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning about ninety Hawaiians, three of them women of the Patriotic League, representatives of the Hui Kalaiala and Hui Aloha Aina, the Hawaiian political clubs of the old royalist school, met in convention in the drill shed. On the platform were Mr. Kalaualani, president of the Kalaiala Society, who acted as chairman during both sessions yesterday; Robert W. Wilcox, the delegate to Washington sent by the clubs; J. K. Kaula, president of the Aloha Aina Society, and a few others well known in the ranks of the royalists. The chairman called the meeting together and a prayer was offered by one of the visiting members from Hawaii.

The chairman then stated the object of the meeting, which he said was occasioned by the changes in the government from a Republic to a Territory of the United States, and by the fact that the Hawaiians were citizens with a full franchise. By reason of the change in the form of government, the desire of the Hawaiians for the restoration of the monarchy was past, but there was still a lingering feeling among the Hawaiians today that something could be done for them. They had hoped long that some European power would intercede for them and restore the throne.

Which Political Party? Since then clubs of Hawaiians have been formed all over the islands, and they were met in convention to consider the question of which political party they should join. "By our persistence," however, said Kalaualani, "we have been made a portion of the United States of America, which gives us all citizenship. We have been given the right of balloting without restriction, and can now vote for members of both the Senate and House of Representatives. Having that power shall we make use of it and unite to make the best of this privilege, or shall we stand aloof and let it go? You are assembled here today for the purpose of considering the report of our special delegate Robert W. Wilcox. I tell you on this day we have in our hands by virtue of that law passed by Congress, the power to vote without any restriction. You must bear this in mind; we have friends both on this side of the Republicans, and on the Democratic parties in Congress who worked in harmony to give us this voting privilege.

Remember Republicans! You are here today to decide whether we will be Republicans or Democrats. It is for you to make that decision, and when you return to your respective homes you will be organized. Always remember the Republican party—that they have done for us. Think well if you do not decide to join these two great political parties; think what they are to do, and do it right. You have seen the Republicans organize their party here, and you can observe what the Democrats are doing in the work of organizing. The matter rests with you to decide what party you will ally yourselves with. We are here to discuss the merits and demerits of both parties and make up your minds what we are to do. You must always bear in mind that the flag we once loved has gone from us. It was on August 12, when the American flag was raised, our Hawaiian flag came down, and from that day our chances for the restoration of the monarchy were gone forever. I now introduce to you my associate in political work, Mr. J. K. Kaula.

Kaula Advises.

Mr. Kaula stepped to the edge of the platform and said: "By virtue of the laws which the United States have passed for us, we have been invited to form a political party to carry out the benefits which have been extended by these laws. In the United States there are two great political parties—the Republican and the Democratic. During the last seven years that have passed here there has been but one party—the Annexation party. At the present day it has split up into the Republican and Democratic parties. You may remember at a meeting of the Democrats held a short time ago I was called upon to speak and I declared myself an Independent. We have for seven years been living in a famine; now I say the period of famine has come. Would it be wise for me to advise you to join either of the parties now formed here? I say let us go on free and independent. During the past seven years we were deprived of a lot of benefits. Is it now the time for us to league with other parties and give our new privileges away? No.

Who Is the Devil?

You must remember that the Republican party has threatened us; so do the Democrats. They say in their threats that we will be disfranchised. I say who is the devil in Honolulu who can do that? It was the United States which has given us these privileges, and there is not one who can now deprive us of that right. Smith and Hartwell have been in Honolulu trying to deprive us of our voting privileges. They tried hard, but the American Congress did not heed them, and we are now enjoying today the privileges in spite of the opposition made. They tried to do the same thing to us as they have been doing to the negroes of the South. We can work hard and show strength by the ballot box.

Wilcox to the Front.

The first portion of his address was a long account of his trip to Washington. In company with Edgar Cayless, the attorney of the Hawaiians, he described their various visits to different newspapers along the route, stating that each one told them to drop the attempt for the restoration of the monarchy. At Washington the newspaper representatives told them the same thing. For that reason they decided to work for election privileges. From this point on Mr. Wilcox gave a minute description of his efforts on behalf of the Hawaiians with the Committee on Territories. He spoke of Col. Moore and the speeches which he made before the committee, which he described as being full of personalities only. A so-called Colonel Little of Hilo, who was looking after the interests of Hilo land squatters. The names of Representatives in Congress were tripped off Wilcox's tongue as if he were to the man or born. On January 27 he attended a meeting of the Committee on Territories and was introduced to Mr. Knox, the chairman. He was allowed to express his views in behalf of the natives. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hartwell were present. Wilcox spoke in regard to the voting privileges and against the property qualifications. He told them that the Hawaiians would be deprived of their rights if the restriction of property qualifications were placed upon the native vote; the planters would be the only ones who could vote. Cayless spoke on the same subject, and Moreno confined himself to the cry of "Down with the missionaries."

Wilcox Makes Statements.

Wilcox stated that Mr. Smith spoke, the gist of his address being that "the missionaries had brought civilization to Hawaii, and that if the property qualification was removed, civilization would be swamped by ignorance. Mr. Smith urged for the restriction clause, as the Hawaiians could not rule themselves." Every day Wilcox went before the Committee, until he was told by the chairman not to come too often, but other members told him the chairman had no right to bar him out. Moon of Tennessee was the one who introduced the resolution which threw out the restrictions upon voting. Moon also introduced a resolution to remove the tax qualification. Knox insisted that \$1 poll tax should be required. Most of the Republicans in the Senate opposed the Cullom bill on account of the property qualification. For three days Cullom and Morgan in behalf of the Dole government fought for the restrictive clause. On the third day they did not have many supporters. Wilcox had many, among them being Pettigrew, Taylor and others. Knox he said was a schoolmate of Hartwell and that accounted for his opposition to the Hawaiians. Tillman was a strong man for them. He howled like a dog in the Senate and he made Cullom shudder. Pettigrew informed Wilcox that he would do everything for the natives but nothing for the foreigners. When the question of the tax law came up, Pettigrew claimed the attention of the Senate and called their attention to the law which was to the effect that in case the taxes were not paid in Hawaii, the delinquents were thrown into prison, clothed in convicts' garb, for a little while, and worked at the rate of 50 cents a day, and practically put them in

Two Thirds of the Vote.

The question of the restoration of the monarchy is gone from us forever," said Wilcox. "We are now a people, however, who can vote. You all know we have two-thirds of the votes of this country. I say to you that the people who have been living on your rights and held the reins of government are now without that power. If you want to rule, it is for you to decide. If you don't want to rule you must so decide. I say to you that I believe God was with us in the fight at Washington. The Queen feels happy because now two-thirds of the voting power rests with you. The monarchy is like a dear person that has died. Let it go. Look to the future. We can send a Delegate to Congress. You all know it has been stated in the newspaper of Thurston & Company that changes can be made to this law of the franchise, but we are not to look to that. Because you have the power in your hands I ask you to do right, as I pledge myself to do. We are all Americans. We should not consider personally. In September is the time to register for voting for the election of Senators as well as Representatives. The only restriction is that a person should be able to read and write either Hawaiian or English. I consulted with friends before leaving Washington. They told me to tell you that the best thing for you to do is to organize our own party. In other words, to have home rule in your own affairs without looking to either party. Who you become a State that is the time for you to go to one or other of the two great parties. At the present time we are only to have a delegate in Congress. We have been for seven years in pain and trouble. That is now all over. Let us consider the future well. I was asked abroad what my party was. I told them that we were going to be independent because we have nothing to do with their politics. We can send a Delegate to Washington to work among the people in Congress for the benefit of our country. I staid in Washington and watched the Queen's secretary. I worked quietly while in Washington, said little and refrained from indulging in personalities. I kept my mouth shut to personal affairs."

Independent Party.

The chairman called for the reports of the delegates as to the instructions they had received from their respective districts. Kamal, a delegate from the Fourth District of Honolulu, said he was instructed to vote for an Independent party organization, and he was not to work for either the Republican or Democratic party. W. Mossman, of the sixth precinct, fifth district, stated first, his people had instructed him to inform the Convention that they were ready to enter the political field, and second that they were ready to unite with an Independent party that will be formed, and would not join either of the two great parties now organized. A resolution from Kipahulu, Kaupo, Maui, was read as follows: "We, the undersigned list persons for voting, residing in the district of Kipahulu, Kaupo, Maui, do hereby state that we are not Democrats or Republicans, but belong to an Independent party. The resolution was signed by seventy-one names.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Delegates Present Reports and Instructions From Constituents.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the afternoon session commenced. The delay was occasioned by a lengthy luau given at the residence of the president of the Hui Kalaiala Society. Prior to that event all the delegates proceeded in a body to Washington Place where they were received by Liliuokalani. The ex-Queen was exceedingly gracious to her former subjects and made a neat address. She spoke for nearly ten minutes, refraining from making any public declaration of her political tendencies, or from uttering anything political that could be construed into an attempt to frame their judgments as to what party they should ally themselves with. Speaking slowly and distinctly so that not a word should be lost upon her eager listeners the Queen in part said: "It is useless for us to abstain from taking our future stand. Our future prosperity depends upon it. As soon as the United States flag was hoisted over these Islands, and our Hawaiian flag was lowered by the authority of the American government, it meant that we had come to stay. It is my wish for your future welfare to stand shoulder to shoulder and seek every means that will conduce to the benefit of the whole nation. When the flag went down, it went down for good. We must now do our duty as American citizens."

What the Women Said.

The woman delegate from Koolau, Kaulapalao by name, made a fine address on the duties of the women in the local political field. She had been selected to represent her people and to watch and support the husbands who were there in the Convention. The women should not keep in the background, but should press their husbands on to what was right. The weaker sex was deprived of the right of voting, but they could help the men by their actions and thoughts. "You have heard the reports of the other delegate of the district of Koolau," she said. "The women of the Patriotic League have sent their aloha to you, gentlemen of the Convention, and are with you."

List of Delegates.

The first order of business transacted at the afternoon session was the calling of the names of the delegates. Those who responded were: First District—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Debate on Committee.

A lively debate occurred during the afternoon on the following resolution: "Be it resolved that the members of the Executive Committee of the Hui Kalaiala and Hui Aloha Aina be made consulting members of this Convention."

The motion was put and carried promptly, but at once two or three delegates jumped to their feet and wanted the floor at the same time. One of them protested against the Executive Committee being mixed with the Convention as in the two Societies there were thirty executive members, which was characterized as strong enough to swamp the rest of the delegates if allowed to vote. After a somewhat exciting debate the mover of the resolution withdrew his motion and the excitement calmed down. A member stated that if the Convention intended to sit around a month arguing he was a good hand at the business, and if necessary he could keep the Convention at a standstill until everybody got tired. He thought they could settle the whole matter by putting it to a vote without further delay.

The resolution with the amendment prohibiting the Executive Committees of the two Societies from voting, was carried with a generous majority. Geo. Markham introduced the following resolution: "That Robert W. Wilcox and J. K. Kaula be made speakers of the Convention without the privilege of voting."

Kaula stated he was a member of the Aloha Aina executive committee and therefore was not entitled to vote anyhow. Mr. Keola stated that Wilcox having been a delegate for the societies to Washington still held the privilege of taking part in the proceedings of the convention as a delegate with the full privilege of voting. Another member retorted that the title which Wilcox held did not entitle him to the privilege of being on the floor of the Convention as an active member.

Mr. Mahoe stated that nothing had been done with the report rendered at the morning session by Robert Wilcox and moved its adoption. The report was adopted with a rush and a ripple of applause.

Independent Party.

A native member took the floor and argued on a motion that had already been passed. He had probably been asleep during a portion of the proceedings. His tactics amused the Convention, and he was promptly brought to time by the chairman.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Delegates Present Reports and Instructions From Constituents.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the afternoon session commenced. The delay was occasioned by a lengthy luau given at the residence of the president of the Hui Kalaiala Society. Prior to that event all the delegates proceeded in a body to Washington Place where they were received by Liliuokalani. The ex-Queen was exceedingly gracious to her former subjects and made a neat address. She spoke for nearly ten minutes, refraining from making any public declaration of her political tendencies, or from uttering anything political that could be construed into an attempt to frame their judgments as to what party they should ally themselves with. Speaking slowly and distinctly so that not a word should be lost upon her eager listeners the Queen in part said: "It is useless for us to abstain from taking our future stand. Our future prosperity depends upon it. As soon as the United States flag was hoisted over these Islands, and our Hawaiian flag was lowered by the authority of the American government, it meant that we had come to stay. It is my wish for your future welfare to stand shoulder to shoulder and seek every means that will conduce to the benefit of the whole nation. When the flag went down, it went down for good. We must now do our duty as American citizens."

What the Women Said.

The woman delegate from Koolau, Kaulapalao by name, made a fine address on the duties of the women in the local political field. She had been selected to represent her people and to watch and support the husbands who were there in the Convention. The women should not keep in the background, but should press their husbands on to what was right. The weaker sex was deprived of the right of voting, but they could help the men by their actions and thoughts. "You have heard the reports of the other delegate of the district of Koolau," she said. "The women of the Patriotic League have sent their aloha to you, gentlemen of the Convention, and are with you."

List of Delegates.

The first order of business transacted at the afternoon session was the calling of the names of the delegates. Those who responded were: First District—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Debate on Committee.

A lively debate occurred during the afternoon on the following resolution: "Be it resolved that the members of the Executive Committee of the Hui Kalaiala and Hui Aloha Aina be made consulting members of this Convention."

CLOSING ON PRETORIA

Johannesburg Now in British Hands.

ANXIOUS TO GET KRUERER

Lord Salisbury Says That the Twin Republics Must Come Into the Empire.

LONDON, May 30.—Lord Salisbury announced at the dinner of the London Conservative Association last night that Lord Roberts had taken Johannesburg. At the conclusion of a speech on the British policy toward South Africa he arose again, holding a paper in his hand, and said: "I find that Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg."

This announcement was followed by a wild display of enthusiasm, the company cheering for "Bobs" and singing "God Save the Queen." Lord Salisbury, later in the evening, when proposing "The City of London Conservative Association," referred to "the glorious news received" and said: "One thing we have learned from this war is that everything depends upon the general."

LONDON, May 30, 3:30 a. m.—Lord Roberts is bivouacking in the suburbs of Johannesburg, and intends to make a victorious entry at noon today. Judging from his dispatches, he must have private information regarding the disposition of the garrison in the fort, as he does not seem to expect opposition. Lord Roberts' cavalry have flowed on beyond Johannesburg. A portion is understood to be at Zurrfontein, seven miles north of Johannesburg, and within twenty miles of Pretoria. Lord Roberts, although with a broken bridge at Vereeniging, and a wrecked railway behind him, has somehow managed to get forward sufficient supplies for his large force. As he has been able to do so much it is considered possible that he will be outside Pretoria Friday. The rapidity of his advance is thought an extraordinary achievement, even by grudging Continental critics.

LONDON, May 30.—As Lord Roberts had heretofore always fulfilled his predictions, it is taken for granted here that the British marched into Johannesburg at noon today. Indeed, reports are current that telegrams have already been received announcing the fact, and the serious part of the campaign of the military point of view is regarded as over. Any prolonged defense of Pretoria is considered highly improbable, and many military men anticipate that General French will capture the Transvaal capital within a day, or two with a sudden and unexpected move.

Public interest centers largely in President Krueger, his capture or escape. The occupation of Pretoria would be largely robbed of its value in the estimation of the British if Oom Paul were still at large and able to keep alive the dying ember of war. A Pretoria dispatch says the situation at Johannesburg shows, as reported by Lord Roberts, that order is maintained from the gold reef city. The report that the British were driven back evidently refers to the prolonged fight at General French's headquarters at Johannesburg. But apparently the British were not seriously checked, as Lord Roberts does not mention it in his dispatch twenty-four hours later.

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Friday, May 25, reports that General Buller has left his force and arrived at his farm with a shrapnel bullet in his foot. The Boer laager at Rooigrand, it is added, has retired further along the Transvaal, and Mafeking is rapidly assuming its normal state. Major General Buller, on the Queen's birthday, gave a dinner to the officers of the relief columns. During the course of a speech, proposing the Queen's health, the defender of Mafeking remarked that he was so elated by the recent occurrences that he felt he could "drink the health of General Krueger himself, coupled with that of Cecil Rhodes, adding, "because Krueger has been the cause of the present great outburst of imperial feeling and Rhodes was the red rag to the bull which drew him on."

LONDON, May 30.—The Boers, who were expected to fight along the line of hills known as Klip Riviersberg, abandoned the eastern end of the range near Roberts' advance line, but they moved their ground on the extreme right, near Vanwicks Roost, where they met General French's turning movement. The fighting continued all day and the result is yet mere conjecture. Probably the Boer force guard succeeded in keeping General French off and is now in the hills northwest of Johannesburg. The Standard has the following advice from Pretoria under Monday's date: "The Transvaal Government has opened, or is about to open, peace negotiations. It has cable a final inquiry to its agents abroad, asking whether any hope exists of aid." Without doubt the presence of Lord Roberts with 40,000 men at Johannesburg will hasten the Transvaal's decision. Dispatches from Lourenzo Marquez yesterday described President Krueger as "wavering, but demanding a guarantee that he shall not be exiled to St. Helena." The fighting burghers still continue to desert, and the total collapse of the Boer military organization is not far off. Bennett Burleigh, wiring from Lord Roberts' headquarters at Vereeniging on Sunday, says: "I doubt if President Krueger can muster 15,000 men, as many of the burghers have gone to their homes." The stauncher Boers are sending their families with wagons and stores to the Zoutpansberg district. Whether