



FLAGS CHANGED

Old Glory Is Now the Ensign of the Hawaiian Islands.

THE OLD FLAG FOREVER.

(Frank L. Stanton).

She's up there—Old Glory—where light shines are sped; She dazzles the nations with ripples of red; And she'll wave for us living, or dream of our dead— The flag of our country forever!

STRONG AND SOLEMN.

This town attended yesterday only to the flag raising. It was the same in the outer settlements and districts as on this island of Oahu. There was no doing of business. There was no hurrah like on other holidays. A few people did indulge in some private merry-making after the ceremonies at the Executive building. About every person who saw the ceremonies, and probably all of the people who did not witness the transfer felt that the occasion was a solemn one. The transaction was in every way impressive and of greatest strength. Few of those who attended failed to feel emotions in action. The spectacle was one of a life time. It made a varying appeal. Old Glory has always had here the respect of all people. So has the Hawaiian ensign. Some have loved one flag better than the other. But no man who is a man escaped a pang of sentiment or sorrow when there descended from the State building for the first time the flag of a nation that has so long held an honorable and noteworthy place in the great family of the greater commonwealths. There were not many native Hawaiians present to see the Transfer of Sovereignty. There were present many men who had lived most pleasantly and happily under the Hawaiian flag and who regretted deeply not that Annexation had come about, for they rejoiced in this, but that they saw a flag of a People lowered. It was solemn, it was sad, it makes a remembrance that will dwell with a man forever.

There were two great moments of fleeting periods in the transaction. One was when the Hawaiian flag came down. The other was when the Stars and Stripes went up. The interest, the tension, was breathless. Ideas and thought images rushed and surged. With the Old Flag were endeared associations. To many who looked it had been the only flag for all life yesterday. There were others who had come to love it and cherish it and felt pain at the course of events had forced it away. Cheers went up with the American flag. It was a more beautiful banner than ever to many and to all it told that beneath its folds there would ever be uppermost the spirit of justice to all, the spirit of liberty, of tolerance of absolute fairness to all. To see that American flag on the public buildings here was what some men had striven for for many years, was what many had worked for early and late, consistently and earnestly. They saw a first desire accomplished. But their hearts went out in sympathy to those to whom the momentous incident brought genuine grief. The ceremony of the noon hour of yesterday was the culmination of a series of significant and purposeful acts extending over the past five years and a half. Annexation, insuring stability of Government, internal peace and commercial prosperity, was accomplished in fact by the simple ceremony with its three central figures so splendidly set. President Dole, American Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller were the principals in the happening.

Hawaiian Sovereignty was once transferred to England and was given back again. It was once transferred to the United States provisionally and given back again. It was offered to the United States nearly half a century

ago. Now it is gone. Now the Government of the Hawaiian Islands is part and parcel of the Government of the United States. A tremendous event has gone on record. Never before has the United States so acquired territory. Never before has the United States acquired such territory. The Annexation of Hawaii by the United States marks a change in the policy of the American Government. The country has outgrown the warning of Washington. For Hawaii, Annexation marks a new, smooth and certain career, though there are a number of serious problems in local government yet to be handled. There is here yet much work for those who have carried forward the Annexation movement, or perhaps it should be said the work is for all those who wish Hawaii well.

The day for the Annexation Ceremonies was cloudy till the Hawaiian flag came down and there were light showers. So soon as the Stars and Stripes were up the sun came out and for the rest of the day its rays were unobstructed by clouds. Ceremonies for Annexation were simple and brief and when they were ended all agreed that the very best judgment had been used in deciding upon the manner in which the transfer should be made. There was no crush of attendance. Upon the grounds were several thousand people. Practically the only demonstration was three cheers for the New Nation. The town was quiet all day and all evening. There was appreciation of the solemnity of the affair. Many newspaper reports of the transfer are being prepared. To be truthful these cannot describe anything in the rank of an ordinary justification or celebration. There was realization fully of the import of the occasion and all thoughtful people appreciated that there was vastness and meaning in the flag raising.

THE ACTUAL TRANSFER.

At the proper time Minister Sewall, addressing Mr. Dole, said: "Mr. President, I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on July 7th, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.' "This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole said: "A treaty of political union having been made, and the cession formally consented to by the Republic of Hawaii having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the American people, yield up to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the

sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands." In reply Minister Sewall said: "Mr. President, in the name of the United States, I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian Government."

"The Admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him." This duty was to raise the American flag. The diplomatic corps, Government and naval officials and distinguished guests began to arrive on the platform about 11:30. President Dole, staff and Cabinet arrived about twenty minutes later. Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and staff, Consul Hayward, Vice Consul Boyd, Col. Barber, Capt. Wadleigh, Capt. Book, Maj. Langhitt, Capt. Lydig, Capt. Griffiths, Lieut. Winthrop and others, forming a party of American officials, came next.

On the building at the time were a number of American sailors to assist in the flag raising and to raise the standards on each of the two side towers. A. A. Carneek, chief quartermaster of the Philadelphia, was in charge of the party selected to hoist the American flag. John Henry Ward, George Memarrios, C. A. Corbett, Stanley Bauer, W. Johnston and T. C. Bloomer were on the building. The flag raising party was: Master-at-Arms J. F. Newcombe, U. S. S. Mohican; Gunner's Mate G. Pratt, and Machinist R. C. Reynolds, U. S. S. Philadelphia. The party lowering the Hawaiian flag were: Corporal H. T. Kilney, O. Winkler, A. Spillner and H. Myre, all of Company F, N. G. H.

Prayer was offered, all rising. When all was in readiness, soldiers all at attention, Minister Sewall and President Dole arose, facing each other. The Transfer of Sovereignty was made. Minister Sewall presented to the President the Joint Resolution of the American Congress and said: "This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole's reply, in firm tones, was formal delivery of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America through Minister Sewall. The Hawaiian flag was saluted with twenty-one guns. Hawaii Ponoi was played by the Hawaiian Government band minus the sixteen natives who were excused.

The American flag was hoisted by a trumpet from the naval forces sounded "to the Colors." The band from the U. S. F. S. Philadelphia played "Star Spangled Banner." There were three cheers. The American flag was saluted with twenty-one guns. Minister Sewall made his address. The oath of fealty to the United States of America was administered first to President Dole and then to Ministers Cooper, Damon, Smith and King by Chief Justice Judd. All the troops marched away, followed by most of the crowd that had been on the lawns. The people slowly dispersed from the balconies and the grand stand.

THE CEREMONY.

At 10 o'clock the First Regiment began to assemble at the drill shed and marched out promptly a half hour later. In the mean time those who had secured seats on the veranda of the Executive building began to assemble.

At the time of assembling the grounds and building were in charge of Companies E and F, Hawaiian regulars. Under Capt. Zeigler and Coyne and Lieuts. Ludwig and Evansen the companies received all visitors and courteously assigned them to their respective positions. Parties in carriages were invariably directed to the rear of the building, from which they passed through to seats on the official platform or the verandas. The Citizens' Guard was the first military body to reach the grounds. The sixteen companies, under Senior Captain McStocker, marched over from the Judiciary building and took their stand on the left of the official platform. In front were the Sharpshooters and G. A. R., to the right a police company under Capt. Kanea, and on the driveway to the left of the stand was the First Battalion, First Regiment, N. G. H., under Maj. Jones. In the driveway, directly in front was a battalion of 310 men from the Philadelphia and Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant, Commander Stevens. To the left of the official platform, directly in front of the grounds used for receptions to the Boys in Blue, was the Second Battalion, First Regiment, Maj. McCarthy, and to the left of these troops the guard of the day, under Capt. Coyne.

The Hawaiian National Guard met the American troops from the warships in port at the boat landing on Queen street at 11 o'clock and escorted them into the grounds, arriving there about 11:30. In the battalion of heavy artillery, the remaining companies paraded as infantry.

In front of the Executive building all of the Hawaiian members of the band, sixteen in number, were so overcome by the events that they retired and would not play the national anthem before the lowering. There were tears in many eyes, both native and foreign, when the flag of Hawaii came down, but all rejoiced and shouted a few moments later, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the top of the flagstaff on the central tower.

THE PRAYER.

This was the invocation offered at the flag raising by the Rev. G. L. Pearson: "Oh Lord Our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty ruler of the universe, who hast made of one blood all nations, dwell upon all the face of the earth and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation, we heartily entreat Thee to graciously hear our prayer. In thy providence Thou hast brought us to this significant time, the consummation of a great and important event. Let thy benediction be upon us and all the interests that center in this important hour. May thy blessing abide with Hawaii and her people. Remember in mercy her institutions and all her people. Bless her president, her statesmen, her citizens and all who have contributed to her present prosperity and glory. We most earnestly pray Thee to remember her native sons and daughters. Be thou their friend and saviour and by thy providential care may all things work together for good to them. May all the people appreciate the greatness of their inheritance this day received and may all that works for justice and mercy and peace be conserved and intensified by this change of national life. By Thy favor, Oh Lord, bless America—the Nation of thy providence, which now becomes Our Country. Bless her in this addition to her broad domain and to the number of her free and noble people. May her banner wave forever here and under its glorious fold in all our broad land may there abide our people—a people who love justice and mercy and peace. May the union of these two Republics rebound to thy honor in the well being of the people and the advancement of our national power and glory. Oh Lord remember our beloved President, his Cabinet and our National Congress and may they have wisdom and grace commensurate with their present needs. Bless our armies and navies and give them success, and grant us peace—a peace that shall secure justice to an oppressed people. Oh Thou Eternal God, Come Thou and reign over all nations of the earth and may thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen."

ON THE PLATFORM.

Among those who had seats on the special platform were: The President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior Minister of Finance, Attorney General, Chief Justice, First Associate Justice, Second Associate Justice, Chaplain, American Minister, Sewall, Admiral Miller and Staff, Capt. Wadleigh and officers of the Philadelphia, Capt. Book and officers of the Mohican, U. S. Consul General Hayward, U. S. Vice Consul W. Porter Boyd, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. King, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Perry, Judge Stanley, Judge J. W. Kalua, Charge d'Affaires for Portugal, French Commissioner, H. B. M. Acting Consul General, Consul for Italy, H. I. J. M. Elvee, Consul for Sweden and Norway, Consul for Cebu, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, H. B. M. Acting Vice Consul, Chinese Consular Agent, Assistant Consular Agent, Mrs. Poche, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. J. B. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. H. W. Sewall, Miss Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mr. Bolte, H. Waterhouse, Senator Hocking, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kohaukahi, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, Alex. Robertson, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Lowrey, S. G. Wilder, W. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. Lausling, Professor and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. H. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mrs. McStocker, Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Ena, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell, Mr. Wilhelm, E. P. Dole, Marshal and Mrs. Brown, L. L. McCandless, J. A. McCandless, W. R. Sims, Mrs. Pearson.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Hawaii with the United States and with other countries, are to remain unchanged till Congress shall have extended the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands. "Under these various provisions, the Government of the Islands will proceed without interruption." (Signed) HAROLD M. SEWALL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. Honolulu, H. I., August 12, 1898.

SPEECH BY MR. SEWALL.

This address was delivered by Minister Sewall as the conclusion of the formal transfer: "Fellow Countrymen:—I congratulate you on the consummation of a great event, a consummation, not a change, the inevitable consummation of the national policies and the natural relation between the two countries now formally and indissolubly united. "Inevitable as has been this union, we may rejoice that it will take its place in history with the awakening of the American people to a sense of their responsibility among nations, in that

THE NEW OATH.

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So Help Me God.

PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation read by Mr. Sewall was: "To the Government and the people of the Hawaiian Islands: "By the terms of the Joint Resolution by which the cession of the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to the United States is concluded, it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of Hawaii, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government are to be vested in such person or persons, and to be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct. "In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon him by the Joint Resolution the President hereby directs that the civil, judicial, and military powers in question shall be exercised by the Officers of the Republic of Hawaii, as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. "All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all the military forces will be required to take a similar oath and all bonded officers will be required to renew their bonds to the Government of the United States. "The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, upon the transfer of the sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers. "The municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the Joint Resolution, or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or to any existing treaty of the United States, is to remain in force till the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. "The existing customs relations of

splendid procession of events begun at Manila and which has now embraced these Islands in its broad sweep. "You are no strangers to your countrymen across the sea, bound to them as you are by the achievements of their sons and brothers here, and by all the activities that make up a country's life. You are no strangers, certainly not in the momentous present. For as it comes to every nation in the dread ordeal of war to test the loyalty of all its sons and the devotion of all its friends so they have tested you, tried you and found you true—when you refused to listen to the suggestions of the selfish and timid, and at your peril, offered up all that these Islands had to offer, as a sacrifice on the altar of devotion to a country you had not yet the right to call your own. "And your countrymen can never forget that this loyalty and devotion and the opening of hearts and house to our soldier boys that followed this, was the loyalty, the devotion and the hospitality, not of Americans, though this was sweet indeed, but of men who sought to be Americans and had been denied, of men who founded a state for the purpose of admission to the American Union and had been denied, of men who presented this strange spectacle to the world that they stood ready, as you gentlemen about me today, to give up office, and power and personal emoluments and glory, for the simple dignity of American citizenship. Even as you have given up a flag you love, and surrendered the sovereignty of these beautiful Islands, that Hawaii may take her place, however humble that place may be, in the protecting circle of sovereign American States. "This is the consummation you witness today, which you and your children's children will have the right to



SANFORD B. DOLE.