

# ALL EYES ON HAWAII

News From the Pacific Cross Roads Anxiously Awaited.

## MR. WILLIS' INSTRUCTIONS.

He Has No Authority to Land Marines or Use Force.

## HIS POLICY CONCILIATORY.

Consultation About Giving Out Mr. Blount's Report.

## MAY BE MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—There is a disposition in administration circles to say but very little on the subject of Hawaiian affairs pending the arrival of the next steamer. It seems to be the course of all officials to say nothing further, although it is confidently asserted when news from the islands arrive, the position of the administration will be set forth in a favorable light.

From those who are in touch with the White House, comes the intelligence the administration is disappointed that the conscience of the country has not been awakened to sympathy with the act which is claimed by the administration to be one of justice and fairness.

There has also crept into the Department of State a feeling of doubt as to whether the provisional government will yield so readily to the mere suggestion of the Minister of the United States as was hoped when he was dispatched to Honolulu. It is learned that the forces of the provisional government, though small, are well organized and are most of them sharpshooters.

It is said there are 2,000 picked men provided with arms in Honolulu, and enrolled in drilled companies. They have been trained for two months past as a safeguard against any royalist uprising in the islands, since it was realized the provisional government must depend upon its own resources without hope of aid from the United States. These companies are made up of white men largely, and their morals would prove excellent. Eighteen rapid-firing guns are included in the militia equipment, the arms being Winchester rifles. This force would be superior to what the men-of-war at Honolulu could put on shore. But no one seems to believe any resistance would be made should the marines actually be landed.

It is now pretty well understood Minister Willis is instructed not to land marines and adopt a policy of force, but to confine himself to a conciliatory policy. There is not near as much faith as there was a week ago that a conciliatory policy will avail to induce the provisional government to yield to the restoration of the ex-Queen, and there is excellent authority for saying there never has been any intention

for saying there never has been any intention of continuing aid and support to Lilioukalanani after her restoration. The conciliatory attitude toward the provisional government, it was hoped, would induce it to sustain the restored Queen.

Secretary Gresham today consulted the President upon the subject of giving out additional information of the Hawaiian matters contained in Mr. Blount's report. It is understood that the State department desires to publish this statement, and if it is still withheld it will be because the President deems it best to do so. If it is made public it will be before the arrival of the next steamer from Honolulu.

The possibility that Minister Willis may not be able to carry out the programme of peaceable restoration and the amalgamation of the provisional government with the Queen's administration makes all interested in the movement ill at ease. It is realized that the restoration movement would be far more popular if it is accomplished with the seeming acquiescence of the provisional government and if the members of that government indorsed it by entering the Queen's Cabinet. Consequently news from Hawaii is awaited with more earnestness by the administration than even the public, because it is felt there is a great deal at stake.

## SENATOR FRYE'S VIEW.

He Objects, of Course, to the Stand Taken by the Administration.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 16.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine was tendered a complimentary dinner this afternoon by the Blaine eulogy committee. In an interview he expressed himself freely regarding the Hawaiian situation, saying the situation was antagonistic to the feelings of most Americans. "Here is a group of islands," he said, "which has been gravitating toward us for seventy-five years. It is like a plum that has been long ripening and at last has fallen into our lap. Are we now going to refuse to take it? It must be seen that if we now refuse to take it in, England will at once bid for it and that in this event, having rejected the annexation ourselves, we can no longer intervene between the islands and their absorption by England, for we shall have lost the right to intercede.

"Twenty years ago we made a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. I was then in the Senate and concerned in the making of it. They, of course, received more benefit from the treaty than the United States. Years after the question of revising it came before the Senate. Senator Edmunds drew attention to the fact the United States was deriving little benefit from the treaty and proposed accordingly, the insertion of an article in it ceding the harbor of Pearl Island to the United States. This seemed to some of us like taking an unfair advantage of the islands and it was opposed. Senator Edmunds' idea prevailed, however, and the article was inserted, and, of course, accepted by the islands.

"Then came along the sugar bounties in the United States, which was highly detrimental to that industry in the islands. The United States, in short, by this policy practically broke the treaty and deprived the Sandwich islands of the benefits which accrued to them through that treaty. Had we been dealing with any nation of recognized worth and standing, it would have abrogated the reciprocity treaty existing between us, and with good reason. The Hawaiians, however, did not do so. It was understood that the cession of Pearl Island harbor, one of the most valuable in the world, was for all time.

"But suppose we are now blind enough to throw away the chance of annexing the islands and at the same time, or some future time, set up the claim to that harbor. There is not an assembly of nations in the world, in the face of our having first broken the treaty and then thrown over the islands, that would allow us any claim to it. We plainly lose both the islands and the harbor. It surprises me that the newspapers have not taken up this point. The Nicaragua canal is in time certain to be carried through by the United States, but of what value is the canal to us if the Sandwich islands and the Pearl Island harbor are in the hands of England? The situation would be unendurable.

"Another thing is the cable which would run from San Francisco to the islands. We have been trying for five or six years to secure an appropriation from a Democratic committee for this purpose, but without success. England would gladly run one down there from Vancouver if she got the chance."

Senator Frye said he had long known ex-Minister Stevens and knew him to be a worthy and honorable man. He deemed President Cleveland's course a mistake, but said it was plainly based on Commissioner Blount's report. He thought Commissioner Blount had not fallen into the best hands while in the islands. His report was scarcely

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