war vessel in the harbor, and telegraphed Tokio via San Francisco, two
days after the fall of the monarchy, for another war vessel, and Febru-
ary 23, as previously stated in my dispatch 88, one of the largest ships
of the Japanese navy arrived here. But it was then too late for the
intrigues and pressure of the English minister and the arrival of the
increased Japanese naval force to intervene. It was found that the
prompt American action had given so much moral support to the new
Hawaiian Government that neither the Government nor the United
States officials here would consent to any temporary dual or tripartite
arrangement as to Hawaiian affairs.

Yesterday, the 14th, the British ship Garnet left for Vancouver, and
to-day or to-morrow the Kongo, the smallest Japanese ship, will leave
for Japan. There is no doubt that but for our protectorate, restricted
as it is, the British minister would have insisted on the same right to
land troops that he had formerly exercised here, while our action of
February 1 and of the days preceding closed the door against compli-
cations, saved the Provisional Government from foreign pressure, leaving
the United States complete master of the situation. The Japanese
commissioner and naval commanders now fully recognize the Provi-
sional Government by official and ceremonial calls, and their attitude
toward this legation and our naval commanders here appear to be cor-
dial. But I have learned positively and beyond all doubt that had not
the monarchy here fallen and this Government had remained in its for-
mer condition of weakness, it was the intention of the newly arrived
Japanese commissioner to have demanded the same political rights in
Hawaii, including the voting franchise for Japanese, as, under the con-
stitution of 1887, have been exercised by resident foreigners of Christian
nations. I am equally convinced that with annexation to the United
States the Japanese Government will attempt no pressure of this kind,
that Government fully understanding that the United States is a reliable
friend of Japan and that the Japanese subjects in these islands will be
well protected should Hawaii come fully under the rule of the United
States. While I say this I shall be allowed to express the opinion that
there is occasion for keeping a sharp eye on Tokyo and British and per-
haps other foreign intrigues there against our plans of predominance
in the North Pacific.

I am, etc.,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

Mr. Stevens to Mr. Gresham.

No. 93.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Honolulu, March 24, 1893.

SIR: In my previous dispatches I have given some facts and sur-
mises regarding Japanese ambitions as to these islands. I presume
the Department of State has knowledge of the elaborate article of Sir
Edward Arnold in the London Telegraph of February 24, strongly
anti-American and favoring the surrender of Hawaii to Japanese pre-
dominance and protection. By residence in Japan, as well as by some
previously acquired taste of Calcutta and Hindostan life, Arnold
seems to accept readily Japanese morals and civilization, warmly flatters
the easily susceptible vanity of the Japanese, the real Frenchmen
of Asia. My only reason for referring to Sir Edward Arnold and his
copyrighted London article is because of certain Japanese indications
in this neighborhood.