ing here at that time to vote, not thereby forfeiting their citizenship in
other countries. Was that intended to strengthen the white vote?
A. It was intended to strengthen the white vote by enabling them
to vote, as they were not willing to renounce their citizenship.
Q. With a view of giving the white element strength in political
controversies?
A. Yes; to give them adequate representation in the legislature, so
that they should not be entirely overridden by the native representa-
tives.
Q. This constitution was extorted from Kalakaua by a mass meeting?
A. Yes; by force of public sentiment manifested through a mass
meeting. That demonstration of the determination and unity of the
white citizens so terrified him that he was ready to do what he was
wanted to do.
Q. Now, is it to be inferred from transactions like that that the intel-
ligent people here are of the opinion that the native population as a
mass are qualified for government, capable of carrying on a government?
A. I should say quite the contrary.
Q. Referring to the mass meeting which extorted the constitution
from Kalakaua and to the recent mass meeting which brought about
the change here—are we to believe from these that the intelligent
classes in this community—the whites—do not believe that the mass of
the native population are capable of self-government?
A. Not without assistance.
Q. What is your view about that? I do not know these people at
all. I am trying to get at the inside facts of the case.
A. My view is that, while the native people here are lacking in ade-
quate intelligence and force of purpose to conduct self-government
long, they are so well disposed that with a sufficient power of white
guidance—white co-operation—and the removal of racial contention,
which has been sedulously cultivated by the late dynasty, they will use-
fully co-operate in republican government. They possess sufficient in-
telligence and good disposition so to do.
Q. On that point of being led by the white element, and easily in the
absence of attempts to excite racial feelings, could you trust to uni-
versal suffrage?
A. Without limitations we could not.
Q. What limitations could you trust to in the matter of suffrage?
A. I think the limitations would have to be quite high, as to educa-
tion and property qualifications.
Q. What would you put them at?
A. As to education, I should require a good knowledge of the Eng-
lisht language—sufficient to enable the voter to read and understand
the Constitution of the United States.
Q. In regard to property qualifications?
A. I think it should be made so high as to exclude unskilled laborers.
Q. You have about 9,000 voters among the native population—how
many would that exclude?
A. The educational qualification would exclude two-thirds—the
number qualified would rapidly increase.
Q. What property qualification?
A. The same property qualification as now required of voters for
nobles—$600 income. That would exclude unskilled laborers.
Q. How many skilled laborers do you think would vote?
A. I do not know. There has been very great carelessness in admit-