

# BITTERMEAD

A PLEASANT TONIC BEVERAGE

"GOOD FOR THE APPETITE"

PHONE 270

## Rycroft's Fountain Soda Works

PHONE 270

### IN BUSINESS CIRCLES

The last week in April, 1910, will be numbered among the dull weeks of the year in a great many lines of business. So far as the retail trade of the city is concerned, the beginning of the summer exodus of city residents has an effect that must be taken into consideration. The absence of our own people is felt particularly along Fort street and in the markets. The steamers Sierra and Wilhelmina, that left during the week, took a large number of families who will be spending the money that usually goes for Honolulu household supplies, in traveling expenses and among merchants of the mainland. This shortage, if it may be so termed, will soon be made up, by the coming of the summer tourists. Meanwhile, the hotels are having dull days, and the mercantile houses find it necessary to cater to the demands of the less wealthy residents who spend their summer in the islands.

**Stocks.**  
Stocks during the week have suffered a slump, followed by a fair revival of strength among the cheap stocks. Olan and McBride dropped to 5.25 and 5.50, respectively, and after a block of over one thousand shares of Olan had been disposed of at 5.25, these two stocks, which have usually run on about the same level, recovered to 6.75 and 6, respectively. This large sale of Olan is a fair sample of what happens in the local stock market when the public gets an idea that the seller of any large block of stock is willing to take the market price, or, in other words, what he can get for his security. Forty-eight hours after the sale of Olan had been made at 5.25, one hundred and fifty shares of the same stock sold at \$6.

Among the more stable stocks of the list, Ewa has advanced to 34.75 and is held strong at 34.875. Oahu, which has ordinarily followed Ewa in the advance, remains stationary at 36 and 36.125. Hawaiian Commercial dropped to 42.25 on a sale of fifty shares, but so far as known the market was cleaned up of stock to be had at such a price. Hawaiian Sugar is held at 60, with bids of 56.50 and no stock coming out. Honokaa has been rather weak without any particularly good reason, and over two hundred shares sold Friday forenoon at 20. Pioneer has finally dropped off to \$225, with very little coming out. Paia sold at 150 for six shares, and is now held at 152.50. Haiku is held at the same figure. Paauhau sold at 29.25, and closed on Friday at 28.75 bid and 29 asked.

No sales of Waiatua have been made, and the demand has not been very sharp for this stock. The Friday quotation was 132.50 bid, but this price does not attract any sellers. The juices at Waiatua were running rather low in sucrose early in the season, but it is understood that a splendid record is now being made both in the amount of cane taken to the acre and the percentage of sugar in the juice.

Very little business has been done in stocks other than sugar. Mutual Telephone has sold at 12.50, and Hawaiian Pineapple as low as 27.50. One O. R. & L. Co. bond sold at 102.75, and a Rapid Transit 6 per cent. sold the same day at 107.50. An Hilo Railway 6 per cent. sold at 98, and two Olan 6s at 94.50.

Rumors have been current during the week that the money situation will be considerably easier immediately the bulk of taxes are paid the middle of next month. This prediction seems reasonable, as the money

is now beginning to come in from returns of sugar sales. It is, nevertheless, true that a great amount of money has been sent out and is still going out on investments and speculations on the mainland enterprises, and the loss of this money is certain to be felt in the local market, as some of the people will probably send good money after bad.

**Benner, Insurance Man.**  
J. W. Benner, manager of the life insurance department of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, left for Seattle this week. He is to take a general agency for the Germania Life, with headquarters in Seattle, and the opportunity is a very excellent one.

Mr. Edwin Benner is to take charge of the insurance department of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. He has for several years handled the fire insurance, and he will now take over the management of the life as well, and will probably make an active campaign for the Pacific Mutual of California.

**Satisfied With McBryde.**  
J. P. Cooke issued a statement this week on the condition of McBryde plantation, following the return of Mr. Cooke and H. P. Baldwin from a tour of inspection. This statement was published in the Bulletin and goes fully into the details of what the agents are doing. The principal feature about it is that Mr. Cooke states the agents are satisfied with the progress of water development, and the shortcomings of the present crop will, according to all reasonable prospects, be made up by the crop of 1911, when the water needed will have been secured.

**Contractors Combine.**  
J. L. Young and E. J. Lord have formed a corporation for doing a general construction and contracting business. This is one of the strongest combinations that has come into this field in some time. Mr. Young has been in charge of the construction work of the Federal government in connection with the army, and is an expert in his line. Mr. Lord is well known, having handled many important contracts locally and being specially equipped for the practical side of such work as the Federal government will have on hand here for the next five or ten years.

**Telephone Building.**  
With the new Mutual Telephone building nearing completion, Mr. Hummel, the telephone construction expert, scores a great success as an architect and builder. When this new building was planned, the architects and contractors of the city placed the price at \$36,000. Mr. Hummel declared that the building could be built in first-class shape for \$25,000. He was given the opportunity to make good, and he did. This building is one of the finest in the city so far as fulfilling all the requirements of a modern Class A structure are concerned.

**Telephones.**  
New telephones will be installed within the next few months, and the city will have an opportunity for testing the Automatic, that makes every man his own "central." Although the general impression has prevailed that telephone rates are to be raised for the business houses and the country, this is denied by those in charge of the system. People who are buying stock of the telephone company at 12.50 are doing so on the supposition that the company will be paying one per cent. a month by the first of the year, be-

ing able to do so because operating expenses will be reduced and the income of the property increased. Time will tell how the public is to get off.

**Real Estate Inquiry.**  
Real estate has experienced the same dullness that has run through other lines during the month. All the real estate men, however, report that there is a steady increase in the inquiry for real estate in all parts of the city. Not all the talk results in sales, but the situation is very healthy. The Kaimuki Land Company is doing a very steady business in the disposal of its suburban lots. Among those contemplating building in the near future at Kaimuki are Tom Church and J. S. Childs.

**Inter-Island Traffic.**  
One of the most important pieces of legislation that has passed Congress as regards Hawaii is the amendment placed in the railroad bill of the House extending the provisions of the inter-state commerce law to the transportation service between the islands of the Territory. It is possible for Congress to do this, although the traffic is not interstate. Hawaii, being a Territory, is subject to Federal law. Just what effect this new rule will have on inter-island transportation rates is not yet known, but it will be a reasonable guarantee against rebating in favor of the large interests. Just how much of this has been done is not known, but rebating has figured very largely in some of the water transportation companies doing business with the people of Hawaii. Presumably this will all be stopped voluntarily.



**Locomobile Touring Cars**

Built by the Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn. The "30" Locomobile Touring Car, Shaft-Drive, 120 inch Wheel Base. Will turn in 35-foot street without backing. 4 Speeds and Reverse. Locomobile Ignition and Locomobile Magneto. Bronze Engine Bed, Bronze Gear Case. 40 actual h. p.

Like any perfectly designed, perfectly built piece of machinery the LOCOMOBILE costs more than the cheap kind, but it is infinitely more satisfactory, Safer, more Durable, more Reliable---Cheapest in the end.



The "30" Shaft-Drive Locomobile The "40" Chain-Drive  
Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd., Merchant Street

### Why Congress Opposed Prohibition For Hawaii

A full transcript is obtainable of the proceedings before the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico when John G. Woolley attempted to show that the people of Hawaii are incapable of self government. The official transcript of the proceedings is as follows:

Friday, February 11, 1910.  
The committee met at 10:30 a. m. Present: Senator Depew (chairman), Fies, Warner, Fletcher and Purcell.

Mr. Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas; Hon. J. Kalaniana'ole, Delegate from Hawaii; George B. McClellan, representing the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, of Honolulu; Hon. John G. Woolley, of Honolulu, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, chairman of the permanent temperance committee of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, national electoral superintendent of the International Order of Good Templars, and vice-president of the National Inter-Church Temperance Federation; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, national legislative superintendent, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. May P. Sparks, of New Jersey, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and others appeared.

The Chairman (Senator Depew), Senator Fies, as you were not here at the last meeting I will state that the Delegate from Hawaii presented the law in relation to licenses in the Territory, under which he claims that the legislative authority of Hawaii passed a liquor law in 1907; that under the law a board of license commissioners had been created in each county; that these license commissioners were appointed by the governor and had absolute power to grant licenses, withhold licenses, or take away licenses, and that if they chose they could establish prohibitions in the islands of Hawaii. I understand that Mr. Woolley claims that they failed to perform their duties.

Senator Curtis, Mr. Chairman, as the introducer of the bill, I wish to state that, as perhaps the committee know, we have in Kansas absolute prohibition, and had I represented the sentiment of the people of my State and my own feeling I should have made this bill one of absolute prohibition.

We have provided in the bill that liquors may be sold upon the certificates or prescriptions of physicians, and a host may furnish liquors to his guests. Personally I should have no objection to adding to the bill that liquors might be sold for mechanical or scientific purposes.

Now, in reference to the protests which have been filed, I am going to ask Mr. Dinwiddie and Doctor Woolley to answer the objections made by the prince, because they have studied the question more thoroughly than I have done. I may state in passing that the memorial presented by the Delegate answers the objection to this proposed legislation, and I want to call your attention to the language to which I refer. He states in his brief or memorial, found in the Senate proceedings, Record of February 7, page 1562, that—

When the people of Hawaii gave up their independent government to become a Territory of the United States, they knew that Congress would of necessity have plenary legal authority to legislate on any subject whatever affecting the Territory; in other words, that while the Congress, by the organic act, reserved certain legislative powers to itself and conferred certain others on the Territory, the legal power to legislate on all subjects affecting those islands would still inhere in the Congress.

That is a true statement as to the power of Congress. We have the same power and the same authority to legislate for Hawaii that we have to legislate for New Mexico or Arizona or the District of Columbia, and if Congress delegated any power to them and they are evading or misusing that power, if they have enacted a law and are not seeing that it is enforced, the position I take is that we have the right and the power to pass a law on the subject, and to see that proper legislation is enacted.

With this brief statement I will ask the chairman and the members of the committee to listen to Doctor Woolley or Mr. Dinwiddie.

Mr. Woolley, Mr. Chairman, I really have no choice about the way the hearing shall proceed. I have been heard before this committee, and if the prince has any choice about it we would be glad to hear from him first, and then try to answer him. Or I might proceed now with a general statement of the conditions in Hawaii, and then the prince might be heard, and then Mr. Dinwiddie close.

The Chairman, All right.  
Mr. Dinwiddie, That will be satisfactory.  
Delegate Kalaniana'ole, I would rather hear the proponents of the measure. I am here simply representing the Territory that is opposed to the passage of the bill, and I should like to know the reasons which are urged for its passage.  
Mr. Woolley, Shall I proceed, Mr. Chairman?  
The Chairman, You may proceed, WOOLLEY'S STATEMENT.  
Mr. Woolley, It was my intention, Mr. Chairman and Senators, to make my part of this discussion exceedingly brief in view of the fact that I have already spoken somewhat fully to the committee. But the Delegate is present, and since he desires to know exactly our position on this measure perhaps I had better go a little more fully into the question. However, I shall not be long.

Whatever special problem of Hawaii one would speak about it seems impossible to pass to it without pausing in something like an attitude of reverence before the beauty and salubrity of the land. From the white surf that wreathes the coral shores to the white squadrons of the clouds that maneuver about the summits of their central mountains, the islands lay a spell of loveliness upon the mind that makes for quietness and for goodness and for truth.

In point of innate amiability and piety the people match the landscape and the climate. But in the kind of ruggedness required to resist the degradation of alcoholic indulgence they are very weak. Yet, while the liquor traffic is sanctioned and protected in the Territory the natives will patronize it. They are ambitious to be civilized; and to them civilization means imitation of the white man—his virtues mostly, and his one colossal vice.

Down to the reign of Kalakaua, the last of the Hawaiian kings, the common people were protected from the liquor dealers' heartless and disastrous exploitation. After Kamehameha I, the kings themselves, with hideous regularity, went hofoot to their graves by way of drink, but the people, by the teaching and example of the missionaries, the tabu of the crown, and finally the written law, were well preserved. But when King Kalakaua, under the ceaseless, cruel, mercenary pressure of the liquor trade, declared his subjects game for liquor sellers, they perished like wild fowl in the snares of the pot hunters.

matters of public interest, for the most of them are sober, honest, church-going, God-fearing men, who, left to themselves when the question is plain sailing, can be depended on to think right and vote right. But in the kind of strength and cleverness required to play the game of liquor politics—the strongest, toughest, most selfish, strenuous, constant, and consistent politics on earth—they are as lambs negotiating hungry wolves.

Even the strong, rich, intellectual white men of the islands, college bred and backed by centuries of self-control and the control of their surroundings, weaken and run away from tackling the solidarity, resourcefulness, and audacity of the Liquor Dealers' Association. This, and this alone, explains the greatest civil wonder of the world, that the liquor trade is legally authorized to fatten on the individuals of the weak in civilized and Christian lands. A vast majority of the men that represent the wealth, strength, culture, and moral character of the Territory would gladly drive out the liquor traffic, and an overwhelming majority of the native vote would be at their call for such a purpose. But they dread and refuse to lay hold of a question so bristly, so felline in ability to fight on its back, so unclean and mephitic as the liquor trade.

If there is any social spectacle in the Union of deeper pathos than the situation of these peace-loving, trustful, unselfish, failing Hawaiians, I don't know where it is, and I should hate to see it. Ten thousand Anglo-Saxon, people, trained, masterful, highly prosperous, with lovely homes, and lands and goods and gold, revolving irresistibly upon the splendid resources of the country like an upper millstone, getting sharper and swifter and grinding finer every year. Beneath this 100,000 Oriental, keen, self-contained, alien mostly, in traditions and aspirations; living better than they ever did or ever could in their own country, cornering the labor and the luxuries of the humble; and 20,000 Portuguese, shrewd, shiffling, acquisitive; all these, a nether millstone, harder than granite and as immovable as the mountains that form the core of the islands; and between them 40,000 natives, as gentle, cheery, and generous as the sunshine, being crushed to pie-crust, while the liquor trade rakes up the pitiful small change remaining of the richest fortune God ever packed into so small a country. Their lands are gone; their houses are poor; their opportunity is lost; their outlook is nothing but to be the plaything of the whites and Orientals until the voting power from their race forever.

(To be Continued.)  
**CUDAHY AND HIS WIFE TO REUNITE**  
Reconciliation Said to Have Been Brought About by His Father.

LOS ANGELES, April 9. — Jack Cudahy is on his way to Kansas City and a reconciliation with his wife is in sight, the estrangement caused by the Lillis incident having been patched up by the young man's father, Michael Cudahy. This information was disclosed today by friends of the Cudahy family, following the departure of young Cudahy last night.  
Michael Cudahy returned from Kansas City only a day or two ago and, after his arrival, Jack Cudahy, who before had remained secluded in his father's mansion in Pasadena, began to appear among his friends. This gave strength to the report that the older Cudahy's mission of peace had succeeded.  
John Moss, the chauffeur, who is alleged to have aided in the attack upon Lillis is reported to have followed his employer here and to be still in hiding somewhere in this city.

Second sight is the only cure for a case of love at first sight.

**NOTICE.**  
Members of Danlen Council No. 543, Y. M. I., are requested to meet at Dreier Hall on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas Wall Carroll.  
H. P. O'SULLIVAN, Secretary.