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WALLACE R. FARRINGTON EDITOR

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THURSDAY MAY 2, 1912

"He who would succeed must arm himself with three vital and most necessary weapons. First, he must have ceaseless industry; second, he must have limitless ambition of purpose; third, he must possess unquenchable enthusiasm, coupled with a determination to succeed. Given these three, and something else beside—the gift of imagination—and it matters not, I believe, whether the life of a man begins in a cobbler's shop or a grocery store, or whether it begins in such an illuminating joyfulness in beautiful things as that which brightened my early childhood. With any beginning, success will, of a surety, be his who makes himself truly deserving of it."—Howard Pyle.

All Honolulu should be and is grateful to all Punahou for the splendid planning and letter perfect presentation of the Pageant given in the Punahou grounds for the parents and friends of Punahou pupils and especially for the public school children of the city. As President Griffiths has admitted, it is hard work and everyone agrees with him that it is also worth while. The whole scheme from start to finish, demonstrates a spirit of progress among the teachers of the institution that has been conveyed to the pupils in shaping to educational purpose the youthful exuberance and love of play.

ONE THING OR THE OTHER.

If the report be true that the Governor during his trip east will make a call at Washington and ask for a definite decision on the appointment of a Governor for this Territory, we wish to commend him for his good judgment.

The present situation is not satisfactory to anyone and from the very nature of it must retard much of the work of the administration. And it is difficult to understand how anything can be gained from a tenancy at will proposition on which the whole Territorial administration rests.

What assurance the Governor has had, the Bulletin has not been informed. But assurance from the best of sources are weak strings at best on which to hang an administration program. This is especially true when an appointment has been held up for months and a National election campaign is in full swing.

It should be "one thing or the other" as soon as possible.

WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE.

(By M. M. Scott.)
President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University recently delivered a most thoughtful and interesting lecture before the Merchants' Club of St. Louis, taking the subject for his lecture, "Why Should We Change Our Form of Government?"

The lecturer mentioned to names of those who advocate a "change in our form of government," except by vote of the people. From the tenor of his lecture, it can easily be seen, by reading between the lines, that his chief aim is to combat the views of ex-President Roosevelt, and all those who are advocates of the so-called progressive movement in the Republican party.

He characterizes the initiative, referendum and recall as tending both directly and indirectly to subvert the great principle of representative government, which our forefathers obtained for both the Federal and State governments.

I have read his labored lecture very carefully, but I can not there discern anything brought forward by him which would in any respect revolutionize the principles upon which representative governments are established. It seems to me he ignores the great truth that where the people rule, the forms or organs or machinery are instituted through which the people can express themselves in progressive movements. If these forms or organs become unworkable for the general benefit, then it would follow as a corollary that they have a right, and it is their duty, to amend or transform those organs so that they may readily respond to the progressive benefit of the majority of the people. This fact seems to me to be self-evident, and the tendency expressing itself in these transformed organs or machinery is not revolutionary, but evolutionary.

In his studies in history and jurisprudence, Mr. Bryce has characterized all constitutions as either rigid or flexible. Written constitutions are rigid;

unwritten ones are flexible. In making rigid or written constitutions, care should be taken to provide that the amending power be comparatively easy. Unless this be so, in progressive growth there is a likelihood that revolutions will occur. Going outside of the constitution. An analogy is a suit of clothes made by the good mother for her quickly growing boy, which fits him to a nicety at the time made, but, unless provision be made for letting out of the seams, as the boy grows, in any effort that he may make, the suit is liable to burst. A flexible constitution, as that of Great Britain, can respond immediately to a thoughtful majority of the electorate in a new House of Parliament.

The constitution of the United States has been almost worshipped by the American people. It has been the subject of panegyric and encomium by the most thoughtful statesmen of Europe. All acknowledge that it is a most wonderful organ of government, expressing so much in a framework of so few words. It is nevertheless one of the most rigid of written constitutions. It is very difficult to amend it. An amendment is to be formulated, debated and passed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or by two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States.

Is this all? Not by any means. The amendment initiated in either of these ways must then be sent to the several States and therein passed by three-fourths of the Legislatures, or by conventions called for that purpose. Thus it will be seen that an amendment of the United States Constitution has to pass debate with the three-fourths approval of over seventy chambers. This would seem, theoretically, almost impossible. And it is proving practically impossible, except in very excitable and, almost revolutionary times—as after the Civil War.

In 1895 the Congress passed an act, signed by the President, levying a

Federal income tax. In a case brought before the Supreme Court in 1896, the income tax was declared unconstitutional. Congress then proposed and passed an amendment, so as to meet the approval of the Supreme Court, for Congress to levy an income tax. That amendment was sent to the different States, and after sixteen years, up to the present time, it has been ratified by a few more than a majority of the States. When will it become a law? No one can tell.

This act was undoubtedly in accordance with the feeling of a vast majority of the electorate of the United States, as a just tax, bearing upon those who are able to pay, yet after sixteen years it is no law.

This is indelicately with a vengeance! It is not surprising, therefore, that the people become restless and dissatisfied when an act, acknowledged to be of general benefit by practically all the people, can not be put into effect. This is only one instance of many that have occurred in Federal relations, and there are hundreds in the State governments of a like nature.

When the people find that it is almost impossible to amend the constitution, so that it can not be made by interpretation of the highest courts to express their views, it is too likely that they will take extra-constitutional or extra-legal means in getting around its provisions. No one provision of the constitution of the United States gave its makers more profound satisfaction than the section setting forth the manner of electing the President. It was the intention of the fathers to have the President elected indirectly by electors chosen by the people, one of the speakers in the debates said that it was as well to leave the selection of electors to a blind man as to entrust the election of so exalted an officer as the President to popular election. This provision worked with Washington, but never afterwards. A President was not practically nominated beforehand by a small caucus of leading Congressmen. The people became dissatisfied with this method and organized "The National Nominating Convention." Now they begin to see that these conventions are likely to be ruled by leading bosses, and the demand is for a more popular expression in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency.

Thus, in many of the States, the Legislatures have passed primary laws, where every voter can express his preference for a candidate for President. This tendency has been, is now, and will evidently grow, for a more universal expression of the popular will. If they can not, after mature consideration, get what they think is for the general benefit in a changing condition of society, by constitutional or legal means, they will sidestep the whole thing and get at matters they wish indirectly.

It is said that commerce begins in barter, goes through a process of money exchanges, and ends in barter, where it began. There is no revolution in the process, but evolution.

Likewise, history shows that in the progressive Aryan races, every government began in direct democracy, and has gone through representative democracy, and is coming to some extent, back to direct democracy again. With all due deference to President Butler's labored and learned lecture before the St. Louis Commercial Club, it seems to me he has either misread or misrepresented history or the tendencies of the times.
Honolulu, April 30, 1912.

POLICE RAID MOUNTAIN STILL

(Continued from Page 1)

McDuffie, when asked how he got the information which led him to go after the Japanese, said that he could smell the aroma of the mountain dew some distance away from the distillery. It was one of the most successful

he house burned. This done, we returned to town with the prisoners and the evidence.

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ful raids in the history of the police department. It is believed that the internal Revenue officials will take up the case.

First Time, Get Caught.

"This is the first time that we made 'okolehao,'" said Ohata and Oyeda to the 1111th reporter. "We heard of the manufacture of okolehao while in Japan and we decided to make it in the mountains of Punahou."

"In Japan," continued they, "it is not unlawful to make okolehao. We make it out of rice. In Hawaii, we make it from ti-leaves. We have been in business for a month, and the kila and distillery were there when we arrived in the mountains. Whether they were used by somebody else we do not know."

Special Officer Bergan, who speaks the Japanese language fluently, asked them why they made okolehao.

"We made it because there was something in it. So far, we have not sold any of the okolehao we made," he said. "We have not sold any to be Japanese or any other people. In fact this is the first product of our work and before we could do something with it we were caught."

According to the police, Ohata is an old offender. He denied this, however, this morning when asked about it. The two Japanese will be tried as soon as the prosecution is ready.

CHAPLAIN LANE CLOSING IS PROTESTED

Chaplain lane, a public highway and thoroughfare over which it is claimed that hundreds of people during the course of an evening in their journey, one of the playhouses in the amusement section if the city is slated for an temporary closing at the instance of contractors who are to soon begin work on the big C. M. Cooke building which is to adorn upper Fort street.

Following close upon the heels of a equestrian from the Pacific Engineering Company, who have the contract for construction of the new Cooke building, asking that the City and County Board of Supervisors permit the complete closing of Chaplain lane to traffic, comes a vigorous protest from the owners of Ye Liberty Theater and also other interested property owners.

The matter now gives promise of developing into a hot and spirited fight before the question is thoroughly threshed out and a decision forthcoming.

In their letter to the Board, which is to come up in their regular order of business at a meeting to be held tomorrow, the Pacific Engineering Company ask that they be permitted to erect a fence across Chaplain lane at a point where it intersects Fort street.

It is pointed out that the building under construction will be four stories in height. The contention is raised that the land available for the structure is too limited in area to permit the storing of material there. In the request for the complete closing of the public street, the engineering company attempts to point out that to leave a narrow passageway open might prove dangerous to pedestrians even under the best of conditions. The promise is made that so soon as construction will permit, the street could be reopened to vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

The management of Ye Liberty have taken the initiative in the matter of police force then started out and secured promissory notes in the police department and at the jail. I think these notes were also handled then by a single blank note, endorsed by Trent, McCandless and another prominent Democrat and business man, and the note that single one was taken by one of the local banks.

This note was due last October, I understand, and when the time came for payment, the individual promissory notes were still outstanding, although in every instance, except possibly where men had been discharged from the police department, something had been paid on them.

McCandless and Trent had to pay off the note at the bank, and now the aftermath is their attempt to get the money from the individual notes.

It is expected that pretty soon the other group of notes will be the subject of an attempt at collection, also. That McCandless has hurt his political prospects seriously is the belief of those who are seeing how "sore" some of the note-givers now are. They think that McCandless held off action until after he was safely nominated by the convention, and then let the deluge come.

VESSELS TO AND FROM THE ISLANDS

(Special Cable to Merchants' Exchange.)

Thursday, May 2.
HILO—Sailed, May 1, 4 p. m., S. S. Mexican, for Salina Cruz.
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, May 1, 10 a. m., T. P. Enigh, from Hilo, April 10.

AEROGRAMS.

U. S. A. T. THOMAS—Will dock at Oceanic wharf Saturday morning from Manila and will sail for San Francisco via Portland, Ore., at 5 p. m. the same day.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Women's Political Organization is being held this afternoon in the Hiram Hotel. Following the general discussion of the organization, officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Fred. H. Turrill today was appointed administrator of the estate of P. H. Whitaker by Circuit Judge Whitney, under bond in the sum of \$100.

BUNGALOW FOR SALE

A bargain if sold at once. Six rooms, 3 bedrooms; gas, electric light, city water, sewer. Fine residence street, Makiki. If sold on or before April 30 can be bought for \$2900. Easy terms.

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President Tert has played his first game of golf of the spring season, and in consequence for half an hour the executive offices didn't know for certain just what had become of the chief executive of the United States. All morning long the President was at work in his private office and received callers, occasionally he stole a look at the blue sky outside, or intoned the breath of summer that came drifting through the windows.

He left for luncheon with the intention, so far as anyone knew, of re-

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Manoa Valley " " 75.00
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Keolu and Paloa " " 69.00

UNFURNISHED

Kewalo " " 2 R. R. \$15.00
Pawaa, nr. King St. " " 25.00
Beretania St. " " 25.00
1266 Matlock Ave. " " 27.50
Lunalilo St. " " 32.50
Lunalilo St. " " 25.00
Kalaheua Ave. " " 49.00
Manoa Valley " " 45.00

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE

Until a few years ago no one knew what made the sky blue and there are some who do not believe it was always that color.

The reason for the blue in the sky was discovered by John Tyndall, an English professor, who has written some very learned books about the air and especially about the way it affects light and sound.

Tyndall observed that the sky was not blue at night, but almost black except in moonlight. He also noticed that the blue of the sky is not the same in all parts of the world, so he concluded that there must be something in the air that was blue and not in the sky at all and that as there were different things in the air at different places this would account for the difference in the color of the sky, says the New York Sun.

The air that surrounds the earth is full of countless tiny specks of dust. If you see a sunbeam streaming through a small hole in a dark part of the barn you will easily see millions of tiny specks of dust floating all through the ray of light.

When we are so close to them they appear to be a reddish yellow, or we might call them white, but when these specks are a great distance off, away up in the sky, and the sun strikes on them, they appear to set off any of the color rays back to our eyes except the blue ones, and so the whole sky looks blue to us.

You may have been in the mountains when some of the peaks were so far off they looked blue, although you know quite well that they are covered with green trees. Red brick buildings look blue when they are very far off because the other rays are lost on the way to our eyes.

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EVENING SMILES

The Brother—She's got lovable eyes, kissable lips, a hugable shape and holdable hands.

His Sister—Yes, and she's got removable hair, adjustable hips, colorable brows and a transferable complexion.

Knecker—It must be thrilling to tread where man never trod before.

Becker—It is. Try tracking up your wife's pet rug.

"It was a frightfully sad piece, every one was in tears. I wonder what that man finds to laugh at?"

"He finds it easy to laugh. The piece is a success and he is the author."

Mrs. Howard—And so two of your sons are Boy Scouts. Where do they do most of their reconnoitering?

Mrs. Coward—In our refrigerator.