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The man who chooses pleasure as the object of his life has no real haven, but is like a boat that beats up and down and drifts and drifts to and fro, merely to feel the motion of the waves and the impulse of the wind. When the voyage of life is done he has reached no port, he has accomplished nothing. — Henry Van Dyke.

That's a great scheme. Let all the prisoners go after the reward offered for Anderson Grace.

On July 26 Honolulu will make a noise that will be recorded by every seismograph in the country.

Either clean the Russians out or clean the town of Russians. Further quibbling is worse than nonsense.

What we have done should be a guide to what we can do. There is no reason why Honolulu should sit down with folded arms.

Theodore Roosevelt has handed out more Declarations of Independence in the last two months than have been ever previously signed in the world.

Bryan says the Democrats now have a chance, if they will only take advantage of it as they should. You see he has his doubts, born of long experience.

Men with means in Honolulu appear to be having a fit for fear the price of sugar will go up, and the worst they have predicted regarding the high price of stocks realized.

Grand Master Pierce will find the Masonic order in Honolulu as husky, healthy, peaceful and kind-hearted as his hosts have found him to be. That is enough to satisfy anyone.

Mr. Woolley says he hopes he will not be misquoted. This is interesting, coming from an agent whose only hope for success is his ability to misrepresent true conditions and pull the wool over the eyes of the people.

Senator Fairchild voices the sentiment of not only the people of Kauai when he says that the present law for dealing with the liquor traffic is quite sufficient to satisfy all the demands for Prohibition, if the people really want it.

E. P. Weston has proved that a mere matter of years has nothing to do with a man's ability to walk across the continent. It is all a matter of what he makes up his mind to do. That's the case with most everything in this life.

Mr. Woolley admits that he made a mistake in Washington. He has changed front so many times on the liquor question in this Territory that his whole record is a continuous

line of mistakes, judged by the standards of his own statements.

When the Southern Pacific decides to sell its oil lands for the benefit of its stockholders, you may assume that the Southern Pacific concludes that oil has seen its best days.

So the Prohibition agent says that the plebiscite will be a good test of Hawaii's ability for self-government. The Prohibition agent is the only representative who has thus far insulted the citizens of Hawaii by openly charging them with being incapable of self-government.

Hearst says that Governor Hughes and a combination of Standard Oil supporters defeated the Income Tax amendment in the New York Legislature. If this be true, what will Associate Justice Hughes do to the Standard Oil case when it finally comes before the Supreme Court.

When Japanese spies go around sketching British defenses, they land in jail. Our authorities give them a little friendly talk and turn them loose. Our policy represents one of two things; either we have great confidence in the Japanese or we are not afraid of any nation on earth, and don't care who tries to get a sketch of our forts.

PROHIBITION GAME

Prohibition's organ says that it is not afraid to have the Bulletin publish the remarks of Agent Woolley before the Senate committee.

We are pleased to hear this. The only thing that now remains in doubt is why the Prohibition organ has been trying to make a row about it.

An answer to this question is probably found in the well-recognized plan of Prohibition forces to stir up some sort of a side issue so that they may call names and thereby hope to divert attention from the overwhelming demerits of their cause.

CONGRESS AND SUGAR LANDS

Reference has been made in these columns to the determination of Congress that the lands of the new possessions shall not be "gobbled up" by corporations, whatever becomes of the lands of the mainland. This is suggested by the following from the bill before Congress to amend the Organic Act of Porto Rico:

"Section 68. That no corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, or be permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purpose for which it was created, and every corporation engaged in agriculture shall be restricted to the

ownership and control of not to exceed three thousand acres of land; and this provision shall be held to prevent any corporation engaged in agriculture from being in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture. Any transaction, device, or contrivance the legal effect of which would be to vest in any corporation the ownership in or control of more than three thousand acres of land shall not be effective as to the excess over the amount vesting such ownership or control of said three thousand acres, and the excess acreage in question shall by virtue of such attempted purchase, contract, device, or contrivance escheat to the people of Porto Rico, which escheat shall be determined by a legal proceeding in the name of the people of Porto Rico, conducted in the United States District Court of Porto Rico by the attorney-general, and any stock issued by a corporation for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, control of land in excess of three thousand acres, as aforesaid, shall also escheat to the people of Porto Rico, upon proceedings in the court and by the authority as above provided. Any corporations holding lands in excess of the three thousand acres limit at the time this law goes into effect shall be required to dispose of the excess over and above three thousand acres within a period of five years and until they do so dispose of said excess the same shall be subject to a graduated increase in taxation, said excess being taxable, at the end of one year, at the rate of fifty per centum more than ordinary taxes as provided by law for similar property, and at the end of two years at twice said rate, and thereafter said rate of taxation on said excess shall annually increase at the rate of fifty per centum until the same is disposed of. Corporations, how-

ever, may loan funds upon real estate security, and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of said loans, but shall dispose of the real estate so obtained where the same would constitute an excess over three thousand acres, within five years after such purchase, and under like taxation penalties as aforesaid. Corporations not organized or residing in Porto Rico and doing business therein shall be bound by the provisions of this section."

It appears from the committee report that this new rule for the disposition of the lands of Porto Rico is framed with special reference to the sugar industry of the islands. After discussing the various phases of the question as presented by various interests, the committee in its report says: "Having considered all the reasons advanced on either side, your committee thinks it desirable, in the interests of the small plant-

er, to keep the limit of acreage very much below what is desired by the larger corporations, while increasing it somewhat above the limit fixed in the present law."

The present Porto Rico law, generally known as the Foraker Act, limits the amount of agricultural land that may be held by a corporation to five hundred acres, but, providing no penalty for violation of the law, it is a dead letter. Whether this law for Porto Rico may be regarded as an Administration measure, this paper is not informed, but the particular reference in the committee report to the small planter is a very strong indication that the bill carries out President Taft's frequently-expressed objection to passing over all agricultural lands in the tropics and semi-tropics to corporate control.

After reading the Porto Rico bill, it is obvious that the Committee on Territories took a very conservative course when dealing with the land provisions of the bill to amend the Organic Act of Hawaii.

It isn't possible to stop absolutely the sale and the drinking of stimulants. Every sane man knows it. Every Congressman who voted to close up the canteens in the United States army—unless he was a fool—knew that he was casting a hypocritical vote. He knew that he was driving the soldiers from the use of beer under wholesome surroundings to the drinking of vile whiskey in dives.

The man who votes to make a city "dry" knows, if he knows anything, that he is really voting to stop the sale of the mild stimulants, and to force those that drink to drink poisonous spirits, easily concealed.

It ought not to be necessary to have many more doses of this "medicinal whiskey," many more deaths from wood alcohol, to make sane men realize that those that really want REAL TEMPERANCE should work to discourage in every possible legal way the sale of the whiskeys and other highly alcoholic poisons with high license. And at the same time encourage the sale, under good conditions, of the light beers and light wines universally consumed in Europe, AND WITHOUT DRUNKENNESS.

It would be interesting to know whether those that advocate prohibition deny that the poisoning of these eleven people is simply a conspicuous and violent and sensational instance of what happens millions of times on a less sensational scale when the well-meaning prohibitionists succeed in compelling men that WOULD take mild stimulants to take the highly alcoholic poisons instead.

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KAUAI WILL VOTE DOWN PLAN FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1.)
For the Congressional hearing at Washington even Woolley admitted that the island of Kauai was "controlled by rich, good men, who are the political leaders there." It remains to be seen whether the mainland will exclude Senator Fairchild from the honorable category because he believes that the administration of the liquor law on the island of Kauai is efficient and re-

fects the sentiment of the voters.

Woolley Admits Mistake.

John G. Woolley, who will be the leader of the prohibition campaign, made a number of calls upon his supporters in the city this morning. He has already given voice to some of his ideas on the approaching plebiscite and his statement is characteristic of the extremist advocates of prohibition. "It is a fine test of the capacity of the people for self government," he says, "and I think from what I know of the crystallization of the sentiment of the people that they will pass upon it emphatically and squarely and that the Legislature will deal fairly with it."

The inference to be drawn from this statement of Woolley's is that the people of Hawaii are to have their supreme and first test of the qualification of self-government on July 26th—and that a man who does not vote for prohibition is not competent to cast a ballot.

Incidentally Woolley acknowledges that he made a mistake when he allegedly stole off to Washington and attempted to force the Curtis bill through Congress without giving the people of the Territory a chance to express their sentiment.

"The Prince won out in his fight contention," says Woolley, "but I made the best fight I could, and I am glad now that he won out, for from what I have thought of it I think he is right about it, to submit this matter to the people themselves."

Woolley To Speak.

Woolley will speak to the members of the Hawaiian Prohibition League next Thursday night. President J. K. Nakookoo and his lieutenants, who have been feeling the pulse of the native Hawaiians on prohibition, are getting everything in readiness for Woolley's first address.

Among the names mentioned as interpreter for Woolley is that of Fred K. Beckley, the Hawaiian interpreter of the Judiciary Department. Whether he would consent to do so remains to be seen. Beckley's ability and competency as a Hawaiian interpreter and translator is well known throughout the islands. He is highly educated and knows the English and Hawaiian phrases well.

The place where the meeting is to take place will be announced in the future, and in the meantime the agents who are working in the interests of the prohibitionists will be instructed, be instructed to submit their reports to the so-called central committee.

Mr. McKinley has been sealed and Dr. Cook's story of sealing it seems scaldier than ever before.—Troy Press.

The girl who doesn't appreciate her father is likely to acquire a mean husband.

Some women won't be happy in heaven unless they can clean house twice a year.

If a girl is all the world to a man, he should marry her and engage in the real estate business.

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PRACTICAL PROHIBITION

(From New York Evening Journal.)

Eleven Killed By Prohibition

Here's One Plain Proof of the Effect of Driving Out Mild Stimulants and Dragging In Strong Poisons.

relatively harmless stimulants, ELEVEN PEOPLE HAVE JUST BEEN MURDERED BY A PROHIBITION BRAND OF WHISKEY.

You can not get light beer or light wine in Westerly, Rhode Island—that's against the law. And those that want to evade the law of course don't deal in beers or wines, which are bulky and difficult to hide. They deal in the vilest kinds of whiskeys and other highly alcoholic spirits easily concealed.

The druggists also in that blissful prohibition territory do a thriving "medicinal whiskey" business. And the other day one of these prohibition druggists helped out the undertakers of the neighborhood by killing eleven citizens with one mixture.

This druggist of Westerly, while "mixing a medicinal whiskey" and mixing it good and strong to please the prohibition trade, used wood