

# EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY and WEEKLY Published by BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
At 120 King Street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Daily every day except Sunday. Weekly issued on Tuesday of each week.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Wallace R. Farrington, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EVENING BULLETIN		WEEKLY BULLETIN	
Per Month, anywhere in U.S.	\$ .75	Per Six Months, .....	\$ 4.00
Per Quarter, anywhere in U.S.	2.00	Per Year, anywhere in U.S.	7.50
Per Year, anywhere in U.S.	8.00	Per Year, anywhere in Canada.	10.00
Per Year, postpaid, foreign.	12.00	Per Year postpaid, foreign.	20.00

CIRCULATION LARGEST OF ANY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED in the Territory of Hawaii.

Tel. Editorial Rooms, - 185  
Business Office, - 256

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu as second-class matter.

TUESDAY JUNE 14, 1910

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence.—John Ruskin.

### FOR THE VOTER

"The question for the voter to consider when marking his ballot on July 26 is: Which shall we give that (liquor) business in Hawaii, notice to quit, or a cheer?"—Thurston's Advertiser.

The question for the voter is whether he will vote "Yes" and support the campaign of Woodley in Washington, as well as a Prohibition of which Thurston's Advertiser says, "Prohibition is not in the nature of the case could not be immediately and absolutely successful."

Vote "No," and thus defend the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, and uphold the present law for adequate and efficient control of the liquor traffic.

### SOME VIEWS ON INTEMPERANCE.

"But, it is not true that men will drink." Debauched men will if they can, and ignorant, reckless youths and weak men in temptation. But, speak broadly, men do what they are taught to do; and where strong men set a good example and the calico ceases or becomes a criminal hole-in-the-wall, the tendency is for men not to drink. The saloon is a public school of the drink habit."—Thurston's Advertiser.

From just what experience Thurston's Advertiser speaks we are not informed, but we hardly believe that Thurston learned to quaff cocktails at a banquet, or drink beer when on an outing, as a result of the educating influence of the saloon.

It is hardly probable also that the people of Hawaii will take this bald declaration against the high license saloon as anything more than the wild claim of a fanatic with a political axe to grind.

The late Episcopal Bishop Henry C. Potter, whose moral stamina is seldom impeached, does not agree with this local Prohibition view. He has said:

"The usual good sense of our people will be forced into a state of bewilderment by the ceaseless agitations of the Prohibitionist party. If the latter imagines that an entire nation can be turned upside down at one blow it is greatly mistaken. There is no freedom in Prohibition, and the trying of it will serve to create hypocrites. You can not rob the people of its right of amusement, and it is useless to make the toiler believe that drinking is a crime, because he will not admit it, but prove to you that moderately taken it has all advantages."

Reverend Dr. Parkhurst, the Presbyterian divine of New York, has said: "While I will not say that Prohibition by statute is impossible, I do know that no Prohibition statute enacted in the past has actually prohibited the traffic of liquor." And in closing his remarks said of the city of New York: "If the people demand it, saloons should be allowed to sell liquor on Sundays." This in reference to the attempt in cosmopolitan New York to prohibit the sale of liquor on one day of the week.

At the 1908 conference of the Lutheran church, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Intemperance is a fearful damnable sin, destroying the body and soul. But modern fanaticism, which would make sin what God has sanctioned, and bind man's conscience where God would have it free, is even more dangerous and pernicious than the sin of intemperance and all the evils therefrom resulting."

Rev. T. B. Remensnyder of the German Lutheran church of New York City said of the Prohibition movement and the saloons: "I am as much displeased as you are with the total abstinence fanatics. Some of them are frauds (possibly he had in mind some of the committee of One Hundred), but many are honest.

They see the harm done by low salaries and intemperance and then jump to extremes."

So it seems improbable that the local exponent of Prohibition for the other fellow and total abstinence for anyone but himself is in a position to pass final judgment on the regulation of the quantity and method of consumption of intoxicating beverages.

### WAS AYLETT THREATENED.

City officials will take the proper action in connection with the statements of Supervisor Aylett, that he had been offered a bribe of \$1600 to vote for the bitulthic pavement contract. If they carry the matter immediately before the Territorial Grand Jury.

Intimations of bribery in connection with this contract have been going the rounds ever since it was found that one vote was needed to override the Mayor's vote. Few outside the Mayor's office have taken them seriously because a contract that had such an overwhelming support of large taxpayers as was shown in the bitulthic pavement petition presented to the Mayor of the city ought not to need even the suggestion of a bribe to pull it through. Any man who would offer or suggest a bribe when having in his possession or at his command such a request from the taxpayers is a proper subject for the sanity commission.

The Bulletin has followed the trail of Supervisor Aylett for some weeks and found that he has been going the rounds of the largest taxpayers of that petition and exhorting himself for not voting for the contract because "he had been offered a bribe of \$1600." So far as known, he has not hurried to first present the facts of this alleged offer to the prosecuting officers of the city or Territory. Judging from the conversations reported, he merely considered the "offer" an item of his excuse, and possibly a factor in the game of factional politics that is being played day after day in the Republican party.

Aylett for some reason or other has paid more attention to the alleged offer of the bribe than to the merits of the bitulthic question. And if the incident involved any other than Aylett, whose honor has never been successfully assailed, but who does not always show good judgment, the circumstances as now presented would have all the appearance of a man either walking and talking in his sleep, or on a fishing expedition for a good thing that failed to come through.

When the Grand Jury takes the matter up, it is to be hoped and assumed that politics will be eliminated and the whole proposition brought down to the brass tacks of intelligent facts.

### DOES COLLEGE EDUCATION PAY?

Speaker Cannon recently told a young college man that he ought to cheer up; he might live down his college education. Speaker Cannon is no longer authority.

This is the time of year that the young graduates are declaiming on how the world should be run, and the old folks are discussing whether an advanced education is worth while. And it is a very important period in the life of the young people of the land.

In the estimation of this paper the college education always pays. Should the youth prove slow in his studies and come through the course mapped out with indifferent academic honors, he would even then have gained a great deal in the personal college associations and experience in dealing with his fellows in honorable sportsmanlike spirit, that should be of lasting benefit to him in meeting the serious problems and the daily struggles of life.

President Brown of the New York Central Railroad Company not long ago made the statement that the young man just out of college starts with a handicap as against the boy who started on his life career from the High School.

He compares the case of two young men, each 18 years old, both high

## HOME FOR SALE

PRICE \$2500

This property consists of a modern 5-room bungalow, on car line. Modern plumbing; finishing is in natural wood. Lot contains about 10,000 square feet; alligator pear trees, mango trees and orange trees were planted some years ago and are now bearing. Artesian water is secured in abundance and at a nominal rate from private artesian well in adjoining lot. This bargain is only for a short time.

Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

## Ten (10) Room House In KAIMUKI

Modern and in Best of Condition  
Large Grounds (45,000 sq. ft.), Growing Trees, Garden, Chicken Corrals, etc.  
Entire grounds all fenced and well improved.

Price, \$3500

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.  
BETHEL STREET

school graduates, and equals in native ability. One enters business, the other enters college.

At 22 the one who went into business will have been promoted several grades if he is capable. The other will have just graduated from college, and if he enters business life will take a subordinate place. His old classmate is four years ahead of him.

The real test of the college-bred young man, Mr. Brown holds, comes at this point. Will he eat the bread of humility and begin at the lowest round of the ladder, or will he feel that because he is a college graduate he will demean himself to begin at the bottom? Unless willing to work up from the bottom, Mr. Brown makes it clear that the college training will hamper the young man who has it. He holds the employer can not give preference to the college man until he has shown that his college training has added value to his work.

Mr. Brown then covers the whole problem of success, whether the man graduates from a college or a boot-black stand, when he says the thoroughbred will win, through his long training, even if handicapped, before the home stretch is reached. That is, providing he is a thoroughbred and has the right training.

Another interesting utterance in

this connection was an address by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt at this year's banquet of the Cornell University seniors. Prof. Schmidt took for his topic, "Earning a Living."

He started in with the declaration that "No man can earn a living out of college who has not earned one while in college." He said he was not referring to the students who worked their way through college, but the rank and file. "Those whose well maintained nails proclaim that they toll not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed in such hats and in such rolled up trousers as one of these."

"It is a very common idea but a very mistaken one that during four years of college you are a parasite. This is a heresy and a bad one." Prof. Schmidt urged the men to read. He said: "There are four kinds of books—the books you have to read, the books you ought not to read, and the books you might as well let the other fellow read. My advice is, read the classics and magazines and books of the day. If I were asked to choose between the five-foot shelf and a bag of modern novels I would be in a quandary. I am afraid I might let the five-foot shelf go. Divide your time between Milton and magazines."

"A man in college earns his living in the sense I mean by the three R's—reading, rubbering and rauging."

"Sharpening your tools as you have been doing here at college is earning you a living; achieving something is earning a living; the confidence inspired by character is the basis of earning a living. Work is partly bending over your books and partly playing football."

### CHINESE JUSTICE BETTER THAN OURS

Editor Evening Bulletin:—I am a Chinese subject and prohibited from landing in the United States or these Islands. I arrived here on February 19, 1910, as a steward on the S. S. Mongolia, when I was arrested, on the ship, and lodged in Oahu prison on a charge of importing smoking opium. I remained there until I was acquitted before the U. S. District Court here on May 31, 1910.

The law under which I was charged provided, if I was found guilty,

the opium should be forfeited and I should be fined and imprisoned. When I was acquitted the Federal authorities refused to return to me nearly four hundred dollars' worth of opium, which they had seized on board the steamer, and which the jury had found I was not guilty of importing. The authorities had no more right to keep this opium, after I was acquitted, than they had to fine and imprison me, and yet they are not satisfied with keeping me in prison more than three months, but must also, without color of right, retain my property.

The people of your great country boast that its administration of justice is fair; and that they deprive no man of property without due process of law, and, furthermore, that the authorities in no case retain any man's property after they are adjudged not entitled thereto. While it is considered a specially heinous offense for those administering the law to accept or retain property of any kind that belongs to litigants or persons accused of crime.

Even in China, if a man is tried for wrongfully having property, such property is restored to him if he is found not guilty; and yet, in this country, which professes to have an administration of justice less corrupt than China, I am dragged ashore, nearly \$400 worth of my property taken from the ship on which I am traveling, and after nearly four months' imprisonment I am sent away to China without my property being returned to me, while there is a law that keeps me from coming back to claim it.

LEAU HUNG.

## NEW LAND LAW NOW FACING CONSTITUTION

Editor Evening Bulletin:—In connection with the appointment of the Public Land Board by the Governor, it may be interesting to note that the Supreme Court of the United States has very recently decided that rules a regulations promulgated by an executive officer, even though authorized by act of Congress are "laws resulting from an improper delegation by Congress of its proper legislative power, and hence are unconstitutional."

There is a provision in the bill introduced by Congress to amend the Department, reading as follows:

"The Commissioner is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts, prescribe forms of oaths, and, with the approval of the Governor and said Board, make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section and the land laws of Hawaii into full force and effect."

Of course, the Commissioner, Governor, and Board, jointly or severally can not legally and constitutionally do any such thing and will be held up in court as soon as they attempt it.

It would take but little more to obliterate all the recommendations of the special session of the Legislature so far as they relate to section 73 of the Organic Act (Land Laws). It is clearly evident that the special session of the Legislature made a sorry job on the land law proposition.

Yours truly,

T. J. RYAN.

Honolulu, June 9, '10.



If you are looking for a suitable gift for a lady, we would call your attention to our large stock of rich CUT GLASS and ROCK CRYSTAL. We particularly mention our elegant line of VASES of all sizes and shapes, and of beautiful design.

In CUT GLASS we handle Hawkes—it's known to be the best.

H. F. Wichman & Co., Ltd., LEADING JEWELERS FORT STREET

## The Doctor Says (Ask Him)

Drink



A Sparkling Temperance Drink, having the tonic properties of Gentian, Calamus and Angustura.

Its daily use will benefit the entire digestive tract. The flavor is odd, but agreeable. You will learn to like it.

5c.—IN BOTTLES—5c.

Distributed by

Rycroft's Fountain Soda Works, SOLE AGENT

## PROHIBITION'S EFFECT ON JAPANESE

Attorney Chester Doyle is generally conceded to know more about the Japanese on these islands than any other white man, and, for this reason, the Hilo Tribune has asked him to give his idea of the effect which prohibition would have on the local Japanese, as this phase of the question has often been brought up. Mr. Doyle answers as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, May 20, 1910.

My Dear Mr. Editor:

You ask me for an expression on the subject of prohibition and its effects, if any, upon the Japanese laborers on the various plantations. I will endeavor to answer your good self from the standpoint of my Japanese clientele, rather than from that of the sugar planters. I am somewhat handicapped in arriving at a conclusion by the attitude of the Japanese on the subject, owing to the fact that a movement to prevent people from exercising the thirst habit in their own way is unknown to Japan or any other Oriental country that I have visited. The Japanese regard the whole prohibition movement as a joke, used only to scare the Hawaiians, and if prohibition became an accomplished fact from a legislative standpoint, I, with twenty years' experience in the police department of Hawaii from Special Officer to Deputy High Sheriff of the Territory, say that with the independent sheriffs, etc., on the various islands, the law could not be enforced, especially against the Japanese, who regard self-indulgence as an inalienable right of manhood.

The seventy-eight thousand Japanese you have in the Territory are

people who live best where the environment is not strange and the restriction of life and pleasure not too severe. A warm bath, and a nip of sake is to the plantation laborer after his day's work what the cocktail is to the educated and liberal-minded American, and any law which permits the haole to have his cocktail in his own house, and denies it to the Japanese field laborer, either by direct prohibition or because of the difficulty to obtain it, will not be respected, and with each arrest for any cause the Japanese, with their strong "stick-together" sentiment, will become restive, discontented and harder to manage.

It is always best to leave well enough alone. We have a good liquor law, and, could it be enforced more rigorously, it would be nothing short of idiotic to force any change in the mode of life of our laborers, which even may, "leave alone must, break up the newly created spirit of satisfaction and harmony existing among them throughout the Territory with the plantations.

Yours truly,  
CHESTER A. DOYLE.

### NEW PASTOR HERE.

Rev. Frank White who is to occupy the Central Union church during the vacation arrived on the Wilhelmina, and with his family is comfortably located at the MacDonald. Mr. White is the pastor of the Union Park Congregational church of Chicago. He preached Sunday on board the steamer and his audience was greatly pleased with his address.

### BORN.

ADAMS—In Honolulu, June 14, to the wife of Howard Adams a daughter, (11 pounds).

## The Wireless

WILL HELP YOU IN BUSINESS. OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 8 TO 10 A. M.

## BEAUTIFUL STYLES

This is the expression we have from all who have viewed our new arrivals in the NEW, SMART SPRING STYLES. Newness and beauty in footwear were never more evident.

### Dressy Boots

In the new short-vamp patterns. Patent leather vamps and cloth tops; others of dull kid with kid tops; still others made of all Cravenette cloth. Style just like cut. Price.....

\$4.50 and \$5.00

### Suede Pumps

Without straps; "no bulging," "no slipping." Made in Black or White Suede, slightly extended soles, Cuban heels. They fit the arch and cling at the heel. Style just as cut. The pair.....

\$4.50

### Ankle Strap

Made of Bright Patent Colt Skin, Black Suede and Sea Island Duck; plain dress toes, Cuban heels. Just enough trimming to show class; walking weights. Priced exceptionally low. The pair.....

\$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd., 1051 Fort St.

## Waterhouse Trust

### Real Estate

FOR RENT:

	Bedrooms.	
Manoa Valley .....	3	\$40
Matlock Avenue .....	2	25
Matlock Avenue .....	3	30
Alexander Street .....	5	60
Lunalilo Street .....	3	25
Nuanuu Street .....	7	60
FURNISHED:		
Manoa Valley .....	3	50
Young Street .....	2	30

FOR SALE:

Improved and unimproved property in Manoa, Kaimuki, Palolo and inside districts.

WANTED:

To buy a small house and lot in good neighborhood.

## Waterhouse Trust

Fort and Merchant Streets