THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

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The New York municipal election took place yesterday. It is either the reformer or the tiger who is leading the metropolitan parade today.

Now that transport calls are getting to be like angel's visits, few and far between, news accumulates a long while at the other end of the ferry before it starts this way. If the next steamer comes in on schedule time it will bring nine days' files. Much history may have been made during that interim.

The picture given in this paper yesterday of Admiral Schley came from the easel of Mr. Mortimer of the New York World, one of the best newspaper artists of the United States. It is regarded in the East, where it has been widely copied, as a remarkable character-study. Most of the pictures of the gallant Admiral present him as he looked several years ago and are as unsatisfactory as the earlier lithographs of Dewey.

The only hope the Home Rulers have of getting city and county government before 1903 lies in the possibility of an extra session of the Legislature. If that is denied them for the good of the taxpayers, the grass in the spoils pasture will not yield much nutriment. Part of the eagerness of the Home Rulers for an extra session lies in the apprehension that, unless they have a multitude of local offices to give out, they will not be able to hold their organization together.

The plans for a village on Puuloa peninsula, which were fully described in these columns several weeks ago, grew out of the certainty that there would be room between the naval station and the forts for a thriving town like Vallejo. It is uncertain that the extreme point will be chosen for the village—"Dowsett" it may be called—but somewhere in that vicinity a residence and business center must spring up. Within five or six years it may become the second most important settlement on Oahu if not in these islands.

EDITORS AS CANDIDATES.

It will be interesting to note the progress of Col. Watterson in politics. Tired of telling other people how to carry on public affairs, Col. Watterson proposes to give them an object lesson in case the people are mindful enough of their own interests to elect him Governor of Kentucky and then President of the United States. His candidacy for both offices has been declared and now the stage waits upon the play.

As a general thing an editor is a poor candidate. If he does his duty he makes personal enemies faster, perhaps, than any other man engaged in a legitimate pursuit. If he does not do his duty, he earns the disdain of the very men who would be most hostile to him if he did, and that of the public as well. The other day a bright Kansas editor, addressing a Press Association said: "If there are four men running for Sheriff and the editor supports the man who wins he has made one friend and three enemies. If his man loses he makes four enemies." The jest lacks nothing in truthfulness. It condenses the experience of editors all over America and helps to explain their unavailability as candidates for elective posts.

Horace Greeley, the only professional journalist who ever ran for President of the United States, though the nestor of the press and a man whose editorial influence was without parallel in his time, nearly ended the career of the Democratic party while completely ending his own. As a Republican editor he had made enemies of every strenuous disciple of the party which finally took him up and of many leaders and followers in the party he had served. Quotations from the old files of the Tribune gave no comfort to his new friends. "We do not argue," he had once written, "that every Democrat is a horse-thief but we insist that every horse-thief is a Democrat." That epigram cost Horace Greeley a million votes, but it was only one of many that were not less acrid in tone and cruel in sentiment. No editor, seeking ballots for himself, can evade the deadly quotation. At some time or other he has written things that offend almost every important interest—or his paper has printed something of the kind, and when he runs for office old scores are settled. Poor Greeley, when the election of 1872 came to a close, had the fewest electoral votes to his credit of any Democratic nominee for President since the electoral college was formed.

Thurlow Weed, with all his political power, let other people run for office. He knew better than to try himself. When James G. Blaine made his great campaign, reminiscences of his newspaper days returned to plague him. McLean running for Governor of Ohio could make no headway; and when Whitelaw Reid ran for Vice-President, on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison, he contributed powerfully to the latter's defeat. Indeed one of the elements of Blaine's disaster was his friend Reid's unpopularity.

Henry Watterson has committed in his long editorial career all the sins for which candidates from the press are defeated. He can be indicted for the bite of ten thousand epigrams; he can be arraigned for the exposure of a multitude of shams and for the defeat of innumerable schemes to raid the treasury; he stands accused of the courage of his convictions and of the pride of his opinions and is challenged for the strength by which he has battled with the tendencies that, in his opinion, are threatening the integrity of American public and private life. For these offences the way to high office is barred to him. Unless some miracle takes place he will never be Governor of Kentucky and even a miracle could hardly elevate him to the Presidency of the United States.

ADMIRAL O'NEILL'S REPORT.

The annual report of Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, is of special interest here where plans for the establishment of a great naval depot are taking shape and where many seafaring people live.

Discussing the subject of the enlisted personnel of the navy, Admiral O'Neill notes that on June 30, the end of the year covered by his report, the enlisted force numbered 18,825. Of the petty officers, sixty-one per cent are native born, thirty-two per cent naturalized; of the men, seventy-two per cent are native born, eleven per cent naturalized. The change from the conditions of ten years ago is very marked. At the time the Philadelphia was here threatening to restore the Queen and the American party was under arms to defend the Provisional government, an officer of the cruiser came ashore and told some of the Government people that they need not think it unpatriotic, if a fight came, to fire on his battalion, as there were only four native-born Americans in it. So late as 1897, according to Admiral O'Neills' report, twenty-four per cent of the petty officers in the Navy and thirty-three per cent of the men were aliens. The nationalization in the personnel has been due, in part, to special care in the selection of apprentices to get American-born youth. Of the present force of apprentices ninety-four per cent were born under the flag they serve.

Turning to the question of commissioned officers, Admiral O'Neill recommends that no cadet be appointed to Annapolis who would be below fifteen or over eighteen on October 1 of the year he enters the Naval Academy, and that cadets be graduated and commissioned as ensigns after a course of four years. At present, cadets enter between the ages of fifteen and twenty, and are not graduated until after six years. "The average age when English officers reach commissioned grade is twenty years and eight months," says the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. "The average age in our service is about twenty-five years, which is too late for a young man to be made a responsible officer." The change in the length of the course is urged further as a matter of justice to the naval cadets, on the ground that the present system places them two years behind the cadets of West Point, who enter at the same time that they do; and that as in many cases they now perform the duties of commissioned officers, the change will give them the pay of those officers, and at the same time will help the Department, which can assign officers to more responsible duty than it deems advisable in the case of cadets.

The need of increasing the number of line officers has been felt this year more strongly than before. "If the Department were suddenly called upon to man for war service all the vessels available in the navy yard," says Admiral O'Neill, "it would be confronted with a requirement impossible to meet. It is a fact that there are not enough line officers to man the vessels already constructed." This lack of officers will be felt more acutely with each new vessel constructed; at present, comparing vessels of the same class in the navies of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, it is found that we have seventeen officers to the British thirty-three, some of whom are midshipmen; to the French twenty-six, of whom some are midshipmen; and to the German twenty. As the New York Sun pertinently remarks, "War vessels are useless by themselves; they need trained officers, and the authorization of new vessels, without provision for manning them when completed, weakens rather than stregthens a navy."

To remedy this existing state of affairs, Admiral O'Neill suggests that the number of cadets at Annapolis be increased to 800, whom the changes at the Academy can well accommodate. To provide these, he would allow each Senator and Representative to appoint two cadets, and would authorize the President to appoint one cadet for the District of Columbia, and ten cadets at large each year. At present the average number of graduates is forty-seven. The Admiral meets the objection that he foresees may be made to this increase, that it will create a "hump" that will prevent promotion, by calling attention to the fact that the present law provides for a fixed number of yearly vacancies above each grade in proportion as the grade is increased, and says very truly that this will prevent the formation of any "hump."

Hawaii would profit by the numerical change in the cadet force. Just now she has no representative at the Naval Academy, Delegate Wilcox having unwarrantably given the place to a Connecticut lad.

A recommendation appears in the report, that the grade of Vice-Admiral be revived, with four officers of that rank, and fourteen instead of eighteen Rear Admirals. Admiral O'Neill says that had we had an officer of such rank on the China station last year, his position in the council of allied Commanders-in-Chief would have been of greater dignity and weight, and more commensurate with the power and interests of this country. The United States are "often placed in a humiliating position on important occasions abroad by reason of the low rank of their naval representatives. Officers take precedence according to rank, and thus our representatives are frequently preceded by those of countries far inferior in power and prestige."

The recommendation is in line with the growth of the Navy and with the dignity the United States has attained as a world power. When our vessels of war were few in number and inferior in type, Congress did right not to overload the roster with flag officers; but under present and impending circumstances there is need of at least two vice-admirals on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific. The reasons why, as stated by Admiral O'Neill, ought to impress Congress with a sense of their validity.

OUR NEED OF TOURISTS.

The value of the tourist trade to Southern California marks the difference, to many of its towns and cities, between bankruptcy and competency. Standing by itself, as a producing section, Southern California does not pay large dividends. At least if it does pay them, they go principally to the railroads and the city middlemen, leaving but a pittance to the producer.

The big money comes from the thirty to fifty thousand tourists who visit Southern California every winter. Taking the minimum number as a basis and assuming that it costs each tourist $200 to visit the Southern California resorts and we have a total increment, exclusive of overland railway fares of $6,000,000—money which goes into the hands of hotel and boarding-house keepers, stores, local lines of traffic, etc., a great part of it finally lodging in the pockets of producers.

There was a time when Honolulu got its share of winter migrations and when the unmistakable tourist, with the puggaree on his new Panama hat, was as conspicuous between steamers as he now is during the few hours a steamer is in port. But our revolutions and our little epidemics got in the way; Southern California kept growing in interest and importance and it easily headed off the Honolulu-bound tourist; wars in the Orient interrupted through travel; and since 1899, Cuba and Porto Rico have become our strong rivals as tropical resorts. All these things, of course, are serious drawbacks, but they ought not to paralyze effort, as has seemed lately to be the case, in reviving an interest in Hawaii among those, living not too far away, who seek relief from cold winters or who want a change of scene.

Every year the great West ought to contribute crowds of tourists to these islands. Eastern visitors to the rain-swept and fog-belted streets of San Francisco should supply us. There should be many annual visitations from the Sound. By the right kind of advertising and by means of fair excursion rates on the steamers, enough tourists should be had to keep Honolulu on the crest of prosperity year in and year out. We emphasize the phrase "right kind of advertising," which means that we should be careful not to arouse the animosity of every Western city by proclaiming the advantages of Hawaii to settlers and real-estate buyers. Advertise it simply as a tropical lying-off place, inviting to the eye and healthful to the system—and let the home-seeker and speculator take care of themselves. They will go wherever the crowd does without special invitation.

Los Angeles was built up by persistent advertising of its attractions to tourists; and a fair percentage of the tourists who came to see remained to live. It is a question for the Chamber of Commerce to consider whether the same process might not have a like result here.

NOVEMBER.

The melancholy days are here
Of which the poets tell,
And by some never-failing signs,
We note their presence well.

In football games the lusty youth
Doth vigorously disport,
And strives to break his brother's neck
And kick him as he ought.

The horticulfural freak is out
With an ultimatum,
Wherein he lies as to the size
Of a chrysanthemum.

But saddest yet of all the signs
Which mark these doleful days,
Are little bills for little things
For which one seldom pays.

The grocer and the tailorman
Are ever hovering near,
These days are as the poet wrote—
The saddest of the year.

H. M. A.

Calendars for 1902.

We have now on exhibition in our show window a display of some of the latest ideas in CALENDARS for the coming year, in art hand-work, in both Hawaiian and foreign subjects, to which the attention of the public is invited.

Other lines will be received later. Our supply of HOLIDAY GOODS is constantly arriving, and you will do well to bear in mind we are

Santa Claus' Headquarters

during the holiday season. All orders entrusted to our care will receive careful and prompt attention.

Address P. O. box 205.

Thos. G. Thrum

STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
1063 Fort Street,
Honolulu.

Telephone your orders

THE WELL NIGH universal use of residence telephones affords a quick and handy way of giving grocery orders.

AT OUR STORE an intelligent salesman answers the telephone. He knows the prices, knows the goods, what is in stock and what is not, and your order has immediate attention.

Lewis & Co.

LEADING GROCERS AND FOOD SPECIALISTS.
1060 Fort Street.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutane us eruptions. Take it.

—HERPICIDE—HERPICIDE—HERPICIDE