

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR. FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22.

A New Yorker who has known Croker well says if the English estate is Wantage surely Manhattan is Getage.

Pat Crowe is as ingenious in inventing conditions of surrender as he was in getting hold of the Armour ransom.

Santos Dumont surely knows that he sailed around Eiffel tower, but he does not seem to want the prize badly enough to try for it again.

From the way the McKinley monument fund is starting off, the selection of a menu for the committee dinner would seem to be a question for early consideration.

It is reassuring that farmers of the Bryan class, who buy fancy stock, do not have to grow straw stack whisks, chew a wisp of hay and say "By Gum," or the classic features and eloquent language might be lost to future generations.

With electric cars running from Manoa valley to Kalihi the city is taking on a metropolitan aspect as well as offering to its citizens advantages which are sure to be appreciated. The clang of the gong on King street yesterday was the toll of the passing of the mule-drawn arks.

When President Roosevelt wrote in his Thanksgiving Proclamation: "We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow man," he preached a sermon which should sink into the hearts of warring politicians here who strive to have his ear.

Sir Thomas Lipton is going to do more than race for the Cup, for he has purchased 100,000 acres of farming land in Georgia, upon which he will raise vegetables for supplying his 3,000 European stores. The scheme also includes a fast fruit ship line from Savannah. The widespread publicity given the scheme would indicate that the new department store star had passed the divorce and lost diamond advertising stage and that the American opening cannot be long delayed.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

There is more than passing interest in the announcement that it has been decided by the leaders of Congress and the President that there shall be no tariff tinkering at this session. Further it must be taken as of weight that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce would have none of the reciprocity Congress which is now meeting at the capital, for the purpose doubtless of making capital for the advocates of that plan for extensions of trade.

It would mean much for the timid ones of this Territory if there were removed from in front of them the bugaboo of reciprocity in sugar with Cuba. This has been talked of and magnified until there seems to be a fear that if Congress shall even talk of a close relation with Cuba, there will follow only distress to local industries. That this is making too much of the matter will be seen by a little investigation. The members of Congress are not going to give to the new Republic a start in life without corresponding advantages. These are not in sight. The island has nothing to offer in return for the proposed concessions and the result will be that it will be many years before there is a turning over of our system of taxation for the purpose of giving any set of holders of securities further dividends.

It cannot be said that the case of Cuba is on all fours with that of these islands twenty-five years ago. Then there was urgent need of the product of this country upon the Pacific Coast. There was in return a trade which meant much to the growers of the Golden State and thus the treaty of reciprocity was urged by both parties and proved of inestimable benefit to the people on both sides of the question. In the case of Cuba there is no trade which will not come to the United States in any event and there seems to be little enough which the country may hope to send there for several years except machinery. There is no established government to guarantee that the advantages will exist until there has been a complete establishment of trade on the part of the United States, which is a great disadvantage.

Apart from the selfish satisfaction which the announced determination gives to the people of the country, it must be seen that any tinkering with the Dingley law at this time would mean a concession in the matter of principle to opportunism. Republicanism is not opportunism. The tariff principle is not one which can be warped to fit any special state of finances. In the presence of a surplus, created under the beneficent provisions of the law, it is not possible to alter the law without making concessions to the opposition. There must be either an entire revision of the law or a maintenance of its present provisions. If conditions of raw material, labor and demand have changed to such an extent that the law must be altered, then it must be changed in all particulars, not in the few which have been proposed.

There could have been no more fitting answer to the proposal of Congressman Babcock, that there be a reduction of the duties upon articles handled by Trust than is given in this determination of the Executive. It was not a safe proposition in any event, for it took only the most superficial examination to show that those trusts which did handle articles upon which there are high duties could by reducing wages do business at a minimum or with free trade, while the independent producers would be closed up by the reduction. It is not often that a country must try and get away from some degree of its prosperity. The natural remedy is that which has been adopted in effect, the reduction of the internal revenue features of the national taxes. This will keep money in the hands of the people and will not disturb conditions under which there has come to this nation a period of unexampled prosperity.

SIZING HIM UP.

President Roosevelt, though yet in his early manhood, has had an experience in the administration of public affairs, of far greater variety than any public man of his generation. As a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, as a member of the Civil Service Commission, as a member and President of the Police Board of the city of New York, as Governor of the State, he has faced the most serious problems of our political evolution, and he is singularly well grounded in the knowledge of the workings of political machinery.

His supervision of the police force of the city, during the years '95 and '96, gave him a close insight into the evils of our democratic system of rule, although it never impaired his faith in self-rule. A study of his essays, of which there are many, enables us to size up the man who is now the National Executive, in spite of the opposition of the politicians. His own account of the difficulties he encountered in the discharge of his office as Police Commissioner is most instructive and even fascinating. He abstracts the timid discretion of the politician who is afraid to "talk out in meetings" lest it hurt the party or his own political future. No public man has ever talked with such childlike simplicity of the true inwardness of things. He blurs out the most disagreeable remarks about his own party when he believes it is in the wrong.

Tammany was overthrown in '94 by a Reform government. Under this government he became Police Commissioner. He was himself a Republican, but his own party demanded at once that he should use his power to help the party. The Independents insisted that he should discharge the duties of his office without any reference to party. He says, "In theory they were quite right, and I cordially sympathized with them, but it was out of the question to put those theories into complete effect."

Tammany opposed him in every way, "but," he says, "the Republican machine asked the Board to do many things which they could not do, because a surrender in certain vital points meant the abandonment of the effort to obtain good administration." When the Republicans realized his independence, they enacted laws in the Legislature which hampered him. He boldly says of one law passed to tie him up, "A more foolish or vicious law was never enacted by any Legislature." He does not hesitate to berate his own party. He threw party allegiance to the winds. He was determined to create a good police force in the city with or without party aid. He says in his essay, that he wished to stand "on good terms with the machine" even at "the cost of sacrificing many of our ideals," but he found the machine was against him.

In spite, however, of the hostility of both national parties, his Board made much progress in reforming the police force of the city. In speaking of the attacks of the press upon him, he uses this striking language, "the man who is to do honorable work in any form of civic politics must make up his mind (and if he is a man of properly robust character he will make it up without difficulty) to treat the assaults of papers like these with absolute indifference and to go his way unheeded. Indeed he will have to make up his mind to be criticised, sometimes justly, more often unjustly, even by decent people; and he must not be so thin skinned as to mind such criticism overmuch."

The overthrow of the Reform government, and the triumph of Tammany at the end of two years, due to rigid enforcement of the Sunday liquor law by the police force, makes another and most serious chapter in the administration of municipal rule. The large and intelligent German vote, indignant at being deprived of its Sunday beer, went over to Croker and Tammany, with the result that the worst set of municipal free-booters came into power. It was not Mr. Roosevelt's fault. He was not a believer in the prohibitory law, but he enforced it because it was a law.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAM.

Germany is not having its revival of trade and its naval rejuvenation without many evidences of national travail. The Empire is determined upon becoming a naval as well as a military power, and the policy takes its impetus not more from the Emperor than from his subjects. It is in the success of the first steps that may be found the reason for the enmity towards the United States as evidenced in the recent remark of officers high in the councils of the Empire. It is seeing that this country does not depend absolutely upon fighting weight, but upon skill and ingenuity to force trade, that has aroused the wrath of the Prussian ruler and his advisers, and which even at this early day seems to point to a serious coming together before the atmosphere is cleared.

Perhaps a better idea of what the Empire is trying to do may be gained from this translation of a recent article contributed to the Paris Temps by Edouard Lockroy, formerly French Minister of Marine. The expert says in part: "The movement which impels Germany seaward is constantly growing stronger. She is no longer content to be one of the leading military powers; she now aspires to the place among naval powers which France has held for centuries. Perhaps she even dreams of the humiliation of England after a contest for world empire. The naval budget adopted by the Reichstag is suggestive of such an ambition."

Formerly the government alone was tormented by these aspirations, but now they possess the whole nation, which has been aroused and converted by a most skillfully executed propaganda. The Emperor, in addition to sending models of warships to all the provincial cities and summoning naval conferences, persists in making personal appeals to parliament and people. In 1897 he sent to the Reichstag nine of his own designs representing the navies of Europe. In December, 1899, he sent seven more which were hung with great ceremony. They are small but accurately drawn outlines of a few types of warships, selected with a view to lullaming German patriotism. Three of them represent the European squadrons in Chinese waters. Others are the Russian Baltic fleet, the new French and English cruisers, and the proposed French armor-clads, and all of them, so to speak, loudly proclaim the necessity of strengthening the German navy and of making liberal appropriations.

The thermometer of public opinion is the German naval league, which has a membership of more than half a million. Administered with admirable system and energy it makes use of all known advertising methods—meetings, newspapers, pictures, cartoons, tracts, etc., and raises money by assessments, collections, and other means. It publishes an illustrated weekly journal, a daily calendar, each leaf of which contains a marine picture with a carefully selected legend, and a year-book of 200 pages containing detailed invoices. The sums raised by voluntary gifts, subscriptions, and other means have become so large that it has been thought necessary to ask the Emperor what shall be done with them. In the face of such a outburst of popular feeling the Reichstag could not help adopting the proposed naval program and the budget necessary to its execution. The budget for 1901 exceeds by \$12,000,000 that of 1900, which showed an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over previous budgets. The items of the new budget are especially significant. Such are the provisions for rebuilding coast-defense vessels of the Siegfried type and converting them into seagoing warships, increasing the fighting force, building armaments, increasing the armament of vessels, and laying submarine cables in order to render Germany independent of the English service. Finally, concealed in the supplementary budget for the Chinese expedition are the appropriations necessary for the establishment of the naval base at Kion-Chou.

The vessels authorized by the new budget consist of two battleships, a large armored cruiser, three protected cruisers, and six torpedo-destroyers of 350 tons each. There are also authorized, in addition to an armored cruiser and a gunboat, are in process of construction. So that Germany will have in construction, afloat and on the stocks, ten battleships, seven protected cruisers, a gunboat, and a large number of torpedo-boats and destroyers.

ALGER AMID HORNETS.

It did not take long for Gen. Alger's book to get a rise out of some of those who were hit by it, and as might have been expected by some of those who have followed the spectacular features of the career of the young man, it is Richard Harding Davis who takes the first chance to get at the former Secretary of War. The Argonaut tells of the trouble thus:

This book has brought the hornets buzzing around his head once more. In one place he makes the following statement: "Some timid newspaper man accompanying General Young and Colonel Wood became alarmed at the first shot fired at Las Guasimas, and, rushing frantically back to Siboney before the engagement was over, wrote from the decks of the transports, where they took refuge, imaginary accounts of the fight." This reflection upon their courage has naturally incensed the correspondents, and they are preparing to strike back. With General Young was Caspar Whitney, and Richard Harding Davis and Edward Marshall were with Colonel Wood. Davis writes a lengthy letter in reply to General Alger's slur. He cites a picture of General Lawton, General Wheeler, Colonel Wood, Colonel Roosevelt, and Caspar Whitney seated in the camp of the Spaniards, which had just been taken, as proof that Whitney remained through the engagement. He recalls the fact that Marshall was shot while advancing on the firing line with Colonel Wood, and insisted upon dictating his account of the fight where he fell, as long as he was conscious. For himself he says that he borrowed a gun from a wounded man, and advanced with the troops, firing when the order was given, until the fight was closed. He cites Roosevelt's book to the effect that "there were also with us two men at the head of the column who did not run away, who, though non-combatants—they were newspaper correspondents—showed as much gallantry as any soldier in the field. They were Edward Marshall and Richard Harding Davis." He also quotes from the official report of Colonel Wood to the same effect. Of the other correspondents, Davis says that after the fight began, Stephen Crane, John Klein, and J. P. Dunning came running up. As they had run forward on hearing the firing, they could not be accused of running. This letter of Davis's is addressed to Harper & Brothers, the publishers of the book, and is not wholly confined to reminiscences of the engagement, for he closes with these words: "Before taking legal action I should like to know whether General Alger will withdraw the objectionable paragraph, and what you mean to do toward suppressing the libel." Caspar Whitney is acting with Mr. Davis in the matter, so apparently the Schley inquiry is not to be the last sensation episode growing out of the Spanish-American war.

CHINESE ALWAYS ALIENS.

One of the features which has to do most with the feeling against the Oriental races in the United States is that despite thirty years of residence within the country they are never in touch with its laws or conditions of life. This is shown in the present condition of affairs in San Francisco's Chinatown. A murder has been committed, the murderer is doubtless well known to the towns and the heads of the six companies, but instead of his being delivered up to the police, he is sheltered and the Chinese meet to consider how to settle the matter with cash without there being necessary a war of the hatchetmen. It is this which moves the San Francisco Chronicle to say:

Here is a Chinese colony which has been in existence in this city for over fifty years, and is no nearer now than the day it was established to submitting to our laws and respecting our customs. For over half a century these Chinese have been living practically outside our laws, and they still have as little respect for our judicial and police institutions as if they were on their native heath in Canton or some other Chinese city. Instead of carrying their national differences and grievances into the courts for settlement or relying upon the regularly constituted authorities for the protection of their persons and property, as any other race in our cosmopolitan population would do, they deliberately hold a court of their own, consisting of representatives of the Six Companies, and make a bargain and sale of the settlement of their respective crimes. Felonies are compounded with absolute disregard for anything our laws have to say on the subject. Murder is condoned on a cash basis. A price is put on the preservation of the peace. If the terms of settlement are unsatisfactory a vendetta is inaugurated, blood is shed on both sides, and each faction when satisfied proceeds to shield the principals from prosecution by their own laws.

Consul General Dickinson will believe soon that he has to deal with Pat Crowe instead of a Bulgarian bandit, from the very elusiveness of the captor of Miss Stone.

Schley's loop seems to have been tightened about the prosecution's case.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic. It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scalling 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.

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