

GOVERNOR FREAR'S' SUCCESSFUL MISSION TO NATION'S CAPITAL

Returns Encouraged to Work for Diversified Industries and Americanization of the Territory.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"I find that our little expense incurred to pay the cost of the Congressional visit has made us twenty-nine good friends in Congress. And they are spreading the good seed."

"We do not realize perhaps what our pineapple and rubber industry will amount to, but I believe that they will give sugar a rub for first place."

"Washington is interested now in bringing in Europeans as laborers and if we proceed in good faith is disposed to let us bring in Japanese as long as we need them."

"I recognize the great work that has been done in developing the sugar industry and we must recognize the fact that this industry can not be jeopardized, but we must recognize the fact that we must work towards Americanizing the islands and must work to that end."

"The dealers state that there are no pines to equal ours and that there is no limit to the demand for them."

—Governor Frear, before the Chamber of Commerce.

Governor Frear, who has been on an official visit to the mainland, returned yesterday. His arrival was greeted by a turnout of the militia and the presence at the wharf at the docking of the Manchuria of a large gathering of citizens, assembled to greet his return.

In the afternoon the Governor addressed the Chamber of Commerce, the room of the Chamber in the Stangenwald building being crowded to hear the first report to be made by the Governor of the signal success which has attended his mission to the Capital.

RECEIVED MILITARY RECEPTION.

It was gala day on the waterfront when the Manchuria, with Governor Frear aboard, arrived. At exactly 9 o'clock in the morning the echoes were awakened by seventeen guns, fired from Sorenson's wharf, as the gubernatorial salute, the Manchuria responding with her siren whistle which sent forth shrieks which could be heard all over the city.

The first regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii, Colonel Sam Johnson in command, was drawn up outside the shed on the Hackedfield wharf and as the Governor came ashore, presented arms, while he walked through the long lines of soldiers in their khaki uniforms.

Arrangements had been made to drive Governor Frear and Ambassador Aoki up town together in a carriage, which was provided for the occasion, but this plan was changed, Governor Frear entering his private carriage. He was met at the dock by Mrs. Frear and his daughter and was accompanied from the Coast by his uncle Alexander Frear.

After the carriages containing Governor Frear and Ambassador Aoki had passed through the ranks of National Guard, the regiment fell into line, the band accompanying the Japanese Ambassador to the Young hotel, while Governor Frear drove to his home.

The first to welcome the Governor home were Acting Governor Mott-Smith and Captain Short, who went out in a launch. The difficulty over quarantine regulations was easily avoided, as they were allowed on board the Manchuria and others having business were also allowed to go on board during the day. In this way the delicate question was solved, though it was feared that there might be some difficulty about it.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

Governor Frear was introduced by President Morgan of the chamber, and was received with a hearty greeting as he arose to speak. He asked the indulgence of the members for the informal and rambling address he must necessarily give, explaining that he had been resting on the way down on the steamer and had had no time to prepare any formal speeches or reports of his work.

"I enjoyed my trip very much," he said, "but am very glad to be back here again, and I want to express my appreciation of the very warm welcome I have received on every hand."

PANIC AND PRESIDENTS.

"I need hardly say very much regarding the conditions on the mainland, because you are doubtless well acquainted with the two great topics of discussion there—the situation of financial stress and the coming Presidential elections. There is gratifying evidence throughout the country that the financial stress is over and that confidence in the institutions of the country has returned. It has been a peculiar panic, a rich man's trouble, and the masses all over the country have felt no alarm, laughing at the troubles of the capitalists. The Presidential elections, of course, are exciting a great deal of comment and interest, and it is being said that the outcome of any political campaign was never more uncertain than the present one, on account of the number of possible candidates and the important positions they are occupying."

INTEREST IN HAWAII.

"I found great interest in Hawaii manifested everywhere I went. Everywhere I met with inquiries regarding Hawaii, and these inquiries showed the great interest that is taken in us and in what is going on here. I noted that there was a great amount of correct knowledge of the Territory, more than on any of my other trips to the mainland. Hawaii is becoming better known, possibly because of the good work of our Promotion Committee and possibly through other reasons. As most of us do when we are away, I constituted myself a member of that committee, and as a consequence there are some people who came down on the steamer with me who had not intended coming farther than San Francisco. We should all of us remember the good we may be able to do by preaching Hawaii when abroad."

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

"I attended a number of conventions as your delegate. The first of these was the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, the one great congress of general character of the West. This congress is due to that same movement that is becoming more and more pronounced throughout the United States, which finds expression in business in trusts and combines, the policy of getting together and uniting forces among those interested in some particular phase of commerce as the best means of increasing their interests. The Transmississippi Congress is in the same way the crystallized thought of the Western States, brought to-

gether to get what is due them, particularly in the way of legislation by Congress. It is felt that the Eastern States are getting too much and having too much influence on legislation, due possibly to the lack of information regarding things Western. The congress was a very informal gathering, covering all subjects but politics and religion. Very frequently there were warm times, not only in the committee on resolutions, but in the congress itself, one debate lasting for four hours. There were a great many distinguished men there, who spoke during the session.

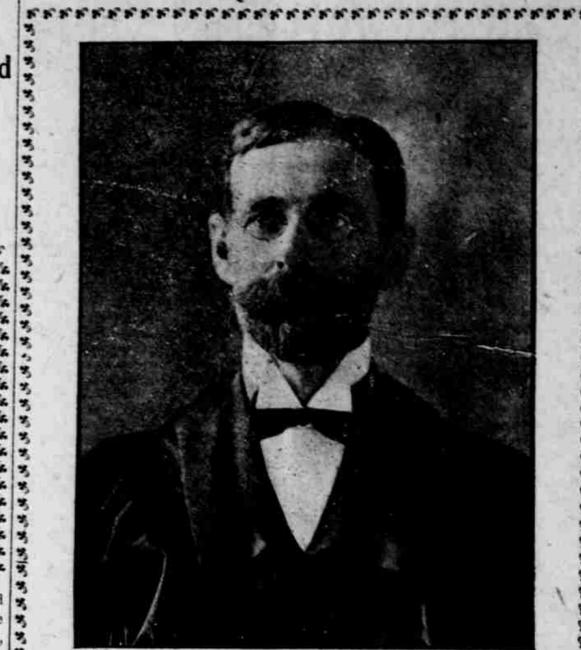
"Going to this congress gave me an opportunity of getting off the beaten track and into new places. I had an opportunity of visiting the new State of Oklahoma, with its population of nearly two million people, splendid people living in a land of richness. Governor Haskell, speaking at the congress, said that his State had the cream of all the people of the Union. The two Senators from that State are remarkable men. One of them is part Indian, a splendid orator and a clever lawyer, who received the largest fee ever given one of his profession, \$750,000. The other is a young man, only thirty-three years old, who has been blind from boyhood. He is a splendid man."

HAWAII WAS PROMINENT.

"Hawaii received much attention at the congress, and in the press was given a prominent place. She had only one delegate there and he had a place on the platform much of the time. As you know, the Executive Committee placed your secretary, Mr. Wood, on the Congressional Committee, and so well was Hawaii thought of that the place was to be given at first to the exclusion of a representative from California. Finally, however, Mr. Phelan was also given a place on the committee. Secretary Francis of the congress worked hard for Hawaii, and ex-Governor Adams of Colorado is another good friend of Hawaii. He was here once and got his wife here. He is very enthusiastic over Pearl Harbor and the need of fortifying it. The next meeting of this congress, you know, is to be in San Francisco, and Hawaii should have a good delegation there."

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

"The next convention I attended was that of the Rivers and Harbors. There are three great movements going on. The development of the inland waterways, forestry, and the conversion of public lands into homes. The latest takes two forms, one the reclaiming of arid lands by great irrigation projects, now under way, and the other the reclamation of swamp lands through drainage systems. The Rivers and Harbors Congress was held in Washington, right under the doors of the national Congress, where it would have the most influence. Many distinguished people were present as delegates. Among these were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, James J. Hill, the great railroad man, and others. The congress lasted for three days. One object only was worked for, and the



GOVERNOR FREAR.

congress was not held for the advancement of any particular project. One resolution only was passed. That was a resolution that Congress should advance a comprehensive plan with a view to the best interest of the entire country for the development of the inland waterways, to take ten years to carry out, and to appropriate for the purpose fifty million dollars a year. The congress itself was brought out what advances had been made in this way in Europe, where in France and Germany one may travel between any two points by canal. It was urged that the United States could do a great deal more in view of the facilities at command. The traffic of the country has increased in the past ten years 110 per cent., while the railroads have only increased 10 per cent. This was agreed to by J. J. Hill, who pointed out that it was not a question of cost, but of getting accommodations. There is a great wave sweeping over the United States in favor of this, and there are reasons to believe that the advocates will be successful in carrying out the project.

HAWAII WILL BENEFIT.

"This will redound to the benefit of Hawaii in various ways. We will get our increased proportion of the appropriations for rivers and harbors and we will share in the feeling that more should be done. At the present time the appropriations for river and harbor work are passed only once every two years and it has been only recently that Congress would allow of any contract going over the amount of the appropriation. Now we may expect an appropriation of fifty millions every year for river and harbor work in accordance with some national, comprehensive plan. It will benefit us in other ways. It will open the Mississippi river and its tributaries and promote the trade on the gulf, increasing the business on the Pacific following the completion of the Panama canal. Everyone seems to think that the Panama canal will afford a great outlet on the Pacific for the products of the Eastern States."

IMPROVED CONSULAR SERVICE.

"I attended a conference of business men called together by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus, at which about seventy people from the biggest cities of the country were present. There were only two formal speeches, one by Secretary Straus and one by Secretary Root, who is cooperating with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with a view of bringing the consular service in closer touch with the business interests of the United States. The congress held two sessions, besides being received by the President and attending a reception given by Secretary and Mrs. Straus. The object in bringing the consular service in closer touch with the commercial interests is to bring about the same good results that are found by the British in their service and in other European countries. Secretary Root said that in future only high class men would be appointed to the service and it would be no longer a place for dissipated rivals to be sent into. Neither will it be a place where the people sent will consider that they have nothing to do, as now, and carry out the duties with great fidelity."

OFFICIAL INTEREST IN HAWAII.

"Regarding the business that took me to Washington, I will not attempt to speak of them all, for there were forty or fifty subjects practically with all of the departments. I will take the time to refer to only a few of the most important. I found the officials intensely interested in Hawaii and all stated that they would do what they could for the Territory. I found that the little expense we had gone to to carry out the Congressional trip had been well justified, for we have now twenty-nine good friends in Congress as a result. They all expressed great satisfaction at what they had seen and learned here and all are spreading good seed. They got on to our problems remarkably well and all have promised to work and help us. A great many of the officials say that they want to come here to end their days after they have lost their offices."

Chief Wiley, stated that all his department wanted to do in the way of enforcing the pure food laws here was to pay our bills and have us keep still. Some states were so jealous of their states' rights that they would not allow an inspector within their borders and he only wanted enough friction in Hawaii to give him an excuse to come down here. General Mackenzie, the chief engineer, wants the same thing. Pierce, the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior will come next year, the only thing to prevent him being that possibly the Secretary himself will come. I hope that they will both come.

"As you are probably aware the status of the Territory is now different. Instead of being under a subordinate in the Department of the Interior it is now under a Bureau of Territories and the Secretary gives it his personal attention. I found this a very great advantage to the Territory. I could take up a matter personally with the Secretary and he would ring up the particular department and I could see the head of the department, coming before him in better condition, knowing that I had the Secretary back of me in the matter."

IMMIGRATION AND SMALL FARMING.

"One of the matters of great importance taken up was that of immigration. We are very well off for labor now, but we do not know when the supply of Japanese will be shut off by the Japanese government. We have hopes, however, that the emigration of laborers may be permitted to continue until we get some other avenue of supply at least. But we cannot tell what time will bring forth. But there are other things opening up now that will mean a competition for the labor supply. We are now in that period of our development when our industries are becoming diversified."

"We do not know to what extent our pineapple and rubber industries are going to grow, but I believe that there is going to be a time when they will give our main industry now, sugar, a hard rub and will compete with that industry for the labor supply. These industries opening up will bring in a resident class and will be the means of occupying our lands with homes. They will build up our Territory and develop us."

MUST SHOW GOOD FAITH.

"Now, we must proceed in this matter in good faith if we want the help of Washington. Washington is interested now in seeing that we bring in Europeans to populate our land and if we proceed in good faith is disposed to let us bring in Japanese as long as we need them. We must recognize the great work that has been done in building up the sugar industry and recognize the fact that this great industry cannot be safely jeopardized, but we must recognize also that our work must be towards Americanizing the Territory. Towards that end we must work."

"According to the interpretations of the immigration law corporations cannot contribute towards the bringing in of immigrants nor can the agents of immigration boards deal directly with individuals when soliciting immigration, but must rely altogether on general advertising. Now it would not do to send a large steamship to any country and rely on general advertising to fill it. We would get the scum of Europe and perhaps not enough of them to fill the ship. The agent of the board of immigration must deal with the individuals and select the proper men for immigrants and the board of immigration must be permitted to accept contributions from corporations."

"To get this requires action on the part of Congress, but such action is difficult to secure. This is the session before the presidential elections and there is a general indisposition to touch certain matters and this is one of them. Then, too, there has been a special committee appointed and there is a general indisposition to touch any immigration question until this committee has reported. Yet we have great hope that we will obtain action at this session. The President says that he will do all he can to help us. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor have promised the same thing. The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Sargent, promises us the same thing and others have promised their help. I talked over the matter

with the chairman of the immigration committee of the Senate and the House and also with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was once opposed to the matter but who is no longer so. "There was a question of how best to introduce the matter into Congress. The Secretary of the Interior promised that he would send a message to Congress with a bill, but later events decided him not to do so. There arose some antagonism against the department heads suggesting legislation, although that has been the course pursued for the past fifty-one years. Some of the new Congressmen took the matter up and it has now been referred to the Committee on Rules."

"In this matter, as in all others, all the Hawaiian representatives in Washington, the Delegate, Mr. Hatch, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Wood and myself cooperated. Finally we concurred in the suggestion of the Delegate that Representative Hepburn should introduce the bill into the House and Senator Clark into the Senate. This has been done and we hope for favorable action."

"Another matter that I worked on was the securing of an amendment to the Coastwise Shipping laws that would suspend them in favor of passengers and perishable goods from Hawaii. The matter of sending perishable goods has been somewhat overlooked by the majority, but I rather think that it is of greater importance to us than the passenger feature. I believe that many of us do not realize the great advantage and profit that will come to us in the shipment of fresh pineapples. As I understand it there is no limit to the market and if we can get vessels fitted up to properly handle the fruit, and enough of them, we can send our pines all over the United States and even to England. A large dealer in Chicago told me that he alone could handle two thousand carloads in a year, and I understand that another large dealer in New York can do the same. The dealers say that there are no pines to equal ours and that there is no limit to the demand. But we must have them delivered in good shape. Two shipments were made recently, one on an eight-day boat with ventilated hold and one on a six-day boat not fitted with accommodations. The shipment in the ventilated slow boat arrived in San Francisco ninety-eight per cent. in good condition; the faster boat, not ventilated, arrived with only sixty per cent. of the fruit in good shape. Our growers can sell f. o. b. on the vessels here if the vessels are properly fitted up to carry the fruit. Every effort is being made now to have two other steamships to afford space and forced ventilation, with good prospects of success and there are others being approached, making five in all. Maybe, if we get satisfactory assurances that this will be done—the proper schedules and the boats fitted properly—we can strike out the words 'perishable goods' from the bill. The steamship companies are very anxious that we do this, but this is the opening wedge."

"Another question of tactics arose over the manner of introduction of this bill. A bill had already been introduced allowing the Postmaster General to extend to vessels of the second-class on the Pacific the same small mail subsidy as the boats of the first-class on the Atlantic, that is to sixteen-knot boats here the \$4 a mile allowed to twenty-knot vessels plying between the Eastern coast and Europe. I have hopes that this will pass, for it will reinstate the Oceanic boats, the Sonoma, Ventura and Sierra, on their run, at least I trust so, and encourage others to put steamships on the run or add vessels to the lines already established. This same bill was introduced into the last Congress and passed the Senate, but not the House. The matter is up again now and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor feels very sanguine that it will pass. Now we cannot expect to get both of these and the question is, which would be the most valuable to us? I hope that the subsidy bill will pass. Then the question will be whether to introduce the other or not. It was understood when I left the East that the subsidy bill would be favorably reported on after the holidays."

"In the immigration matter there was a question of tying up with the South which wants a measure somewhat similar to ours but it was decided best to go it alone. This would not mean opposition to the Southern bill, but would mean that if that general bill passed, we would get the benefit of it, while if the bill were defeated we would have a chance of our bill passing. There are some reasons why our bill might pass even if the other were defeated. It does not involve any general legislation and would not meet the same opposition owing to our peculiar conditions."

"I have hopes that a sub-committee of the special immigration committee will visit Honolulu in the very near future. We cannot expect the Congressmen on the committee to come now, for Congress is in session and after the adjournment there will be the elections, but a portion of the membership might come."

ORGANIC ACT AMENDMENT.

"Another matter that I worked on was in regard to the amendment of the Five Year clause, as it is called. By the Organic Act we are limited to five years in our leases of public land in the Territory. I sought to have this amended to allow of leases for twenty years. This is not meant to tie up the land for the benefit of the sugar plantations or any other people, but there are instances in which the public lands cannot be leased for five years on account of the capital required to open them up and clear them. If the bill is passed we can lease these lands for a period sufficient to justify the lessor in clearing them. In this way we will benefit not only through the increase in industry and the increased taxes that will come in, but we will be preparing the land for ultimate homesteading."

PEARL HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.

"Another matter was the opening up and fortifying of Pearl Harbor. There is not much in this that you do not already know, but it is certain that a great deal of interest is being taken in this question now, especially in the War and Navy Departments and also among the government officials and the Congressmen. This is due perhaps to the Japanese scare. Some evil events bring good in their train. It took the

Spanish-American war to strengthen our army, it has taken the Japanese scare—although there may be nothing in it—to give us our harbors and fortifications; it took the wreck of the Manchuria to bring us our lighthouses. "I have had to answer the question 'How about the Japanese question in Hawaii?' very many times and I had always to say that we did not have any Japanese question, that by treating the Japanese right they were the same here as any other men."

"This question of Pearl Harbor is not a party question. Both the Democratic Senators from Oklahoma, the inland state, are red-hot advocates of the scheme and enthusiastic in their support. At a banquet of Army and Navy people who had been in the Philippines I made a little speech and naturally referred to navy conditions and Pearl Harbor. Champ Clark, a leading Democrat, who followed me, said that he had opposed the annexation of Hawaii, and what had annexed us had been Pearl Harbor. In fortifying it the United States had waited too long. Something must be done he said, and this Congress ought to do it. Other Congressmen spoke and all seemed equally enthusiastic."

FLEET COMING IN JULY.

"In connection with this subject I might speak regarding the fleet, although it is dangerous ground to tread on, as it has not been officially announced that the fleet is coming here at all. But I might suggest the propriety of appointing committees to take care of it if it does come. San Francisco has appointed committees, but of course it has been announced that it was going there. Perhaps we had better not look for it before July and we had better plan for it on a large scale, not alone for the fleet that has started from the Atlantic. HONOLULU FEDERAL BUILDING."

"The chairman of the sub-committee on appropriations, which have the matter of the site for the government building in Honolulu in charge, Congressman Rodenberg, is much interested in the matter. He promises me that he is going to see that the appropriation gets through. He thinks that there is not much question about it."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRANT.

"In the conclusion of his address Governor Frear dealt with a number of other subjects, including the hydrographic survey of the islands and the great satisfaction he had in starting things so that the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts would get not only the appropriation for the coming fiscal year but also the \$20,000 for the present year. This is what he said, afforded him the most satisfaction in the outcome than anything else he did."

VOICE OF THANKS.

In a short speech F. A. Schaefer expressed the appreciation of the Chamber for the pleasure the Governor had given them in his address and moved a vote of thanks. This was seconded by E. D. Tenney and carried."

BIG SHOE COMPANY
TO INSTALL STORE

The Regal Shoe company, one of the largest concerns in the United States, has determined to start a branch store in this city, and General Manager J. C. Godwin arrived yesterday on the Manchuria to complete the arrangements. This company has stores not only in all the principal cities of the United States, but also in Europe and in the Philippines. Mr. Godwin will remain here for several weeks and get the business under way before going back to the Coast.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be, the man who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. D. W. H. Duffe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.