



WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.
Light trades and fair weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.8825.
88 Analysis beats 8s 5 1-4d.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TROPICAL FRUITS GET RIGHT OF WAY IN PORTS

Treasury Department Ruling Gives Them an Advantage In Quick Delivery.

Perishable Cargoes and Articles Get the Benefit of a Special Ruling—What the New Order Will Do.

Treasury Department, August 10, 1903.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

Department circular of April 26, 1876 (T. D. 2777), relating to the landing of tropical fruits in advance of regular entry, and subsequent circulars and unpublished decisions touching the same matter and extending the privilege of advance permits for landing to certain other perishable cargoes and certain articles requiring immediate landing and delivery (T. D. 5761, June 15, 1883; T. D. 7483, April 26, 1886; T. D. 7727, August 31, 1886; T. D. 8418, September 3, 1887; T. D. 9212, January 25, 1889; unpublished decisions of the Treasury Department 6313 E, May 2, 1891; 8092 F, June 12, 1891) are hereby superseded, and the following amendments thereof are promulgated for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned:

1. In order to prevent loss to importers of tropical fruits and other perishable cargoes and merchandise requiring immediate delivery, and to the revenue by reason of damage caused by delay in the discharge of such cargoes or the landing and delivery of such merchandise, special permits for the immediate landing and delivery of the classes of merchandise hereinafter specified may be issued under the following-named conditions, which must be strictly observed:

2. A special permit authorizing the immediate landing and delivery of tropical fruits of a perishable nature, fresh fish, fresh lobsters, newspapers, and plates intended for immediate use in reprinting newspapers, may be issued in advance of the arrival of the importing vessel at port, upon the written application of the importer and his affidavit accompanying such application (Catalogue Form No. 625) to be filed with the collector at the port of entry. Such special permit shall be signed by the collector and countersigned by the naval officer, if there be any.

3. The affidavit accompanying the application aforementioned must be taken before the collector of the port or his deputy and must set forth, substantially, the following facts: (a) The arrival or probable arrival within the collection district of the vessel (giving the name thereof) having on board tropical fruits of a perishable nature, fresh fish, fresh lobsters, newspapers, or plates intended for immediate use in printing newspapers, of which the affiant is the consignee; (b) the inability of the importer to make immediate entry thereof by reason of the nonarrival of the invoices or other causes; (c) that damage to cargo and consequent loss to the importer and to the revenue would result from delay in discharging the same; (d) the estimated quantities and values of such merchandise and the description thereof.

4. The importer shall, before the issue of the special permit, deposit with the collector a sum equal to double the amount of the approximate duties on such merchandise as is dutiable, to be held as a cash guaranty for the production of a duly certified consular invoice, properly indorsed bills of lading, the due and timely entry of the merchandise and the payment of the estimated duties found due thereon. No deposit will be required with respect to merchandise on the free list.

5. Whenever a special permit is granted for immediate landing and delivery, as herein provided for, the collector shall give timely notice to the appraiser of the arrival of the vessel, who will thereupon promptly detail an officer to examine and appraise the merchandise; and the inspector assigned to the duty of discharging cargo shall not allow the delivery of any such merchandise until the same shall have been duly examined and appraised. Such inspector shall keep an accurate account of all deliveries made under the special permit, which shall accompany the final return of cargo discharged.

6. Every deposit so made as a cash guaranty equal to double the amount of the approximate duties shall be treated as a trust fund, and shall be deposited by the collector, to his official credit as a special deposit, with the proper assistant treasurer or designated depository with whom the disbursing accounts of such collector are kept, and shall be subject to his official check. The amount so received and deposited shall be returned to the importer without delay, by check drawn by the collector, as soon as a duly certified consular invoice, or a pro forma invoice with properly indorsed bills of lading shall have been produced, due entry of the merchandise made, and the estimated duties thereon paid.

7. Collectors will issue receipts in duplicate for all money received by them on the aforementioned special deposit account (tropical fruits, perishable cargoes, etc.), delivering one receipt in each case to the person making the payment, and forwarding the other receipt with their monthly accounts, as hereinafter provided.

They will also take receipts or vouchers in duplicate for all payments made by them on said account, and at the close of each month make out accounts in duplicate, showing the disposition of the money received as such special deposits, and transmit one account current, with the complete set of the receipts and vouchers pertaining thereto, to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., as provided in Department Circular No. 92, of August 10, 1903.

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Secretary.

COL. TOM FITCH HERE FOR A SHORT STAY

Will Represent Local Interests Before Congress. Talks of Marcus Island—Publishing Some of His Recollections.

"I've only returned to try one case," said Col. Thomas Fitch yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch returned to Honolulu on the Sierra.

"I got the fee for the case a year ago and spent it. I offered to raise the money and return it, but my client wouldn't have it, so I had to return. I am booked on the Ventura of the 22nd of this month, so my stay here will be short.

"I made contracts before I went away with certain corporations here, which will require my presence in Washington, to represent certain interests while Congress is in session. I don't intend to open an office here, but if anything requires my presence I shall remain until December 1st.

"The situation in regard to Marcus Island, as an Ex-Senator Thurston told me, about this. The Japanese government has relinquished all claim to the island, not because of anything done or left undone by Captain Rosehill, but because of a claim made by the United States of discovery ten years prior to the time Rosehill first saw the island. The Japanese government has relinquished sovereignty over the island and I was informed also that the fishermen had left. The Marcus Island Guano Co. has expended all the money it had in investigating the guano on the island, about \$7,000 it cost I think, so now there is no money in the treasury. The stockholders are not willing to put up the money for another such expedition.

A claim for indemnity has been filed with the State Department, against the Japanese government for forcing our party to leave Marcus Island, but I haven't any idea when we will get anything from it. It took the Russian government nineteen years to settle for the seizure of an American sealing vessel by their gunboat, and I don't know how long it will be before we get anything.

"California is prosperous. There is a boom on now and the only obstacle in the way is labor. The labor difficulty is serious and there is also a shortage in household servants. Don't know but what the American girl will have to learn how to cook again. As to agriculture in California—there is nothing that the soil produces which will warrant the payment of the wages demanded by labor. It costs me forty dollars a month for a man in my orange grove. I realized just twelve cents a box on my oranges after paying the freight and other expenses.

"I have been engaged in writing 'The Recollections and Reflections of Thomas Fitch.' They are about two columns apiece and just what the name implies. The recollections have been syndicated and the first will be published next Sunday in California and Eastern papers. Every Sunday I will have an audience of ten or fifteen millions of people. Several articles are on Hawaii, and the good men in Hawaii, and there are some here, won't suffer when the time comes, in my article. My present letters are on 'Old Times on the Frontier.' The Advertiser will print the series also.

TO BETTER CONDITIONS OF JAPANESE LABOR HERE

Society Organized to Induce Coolies to Become Steady and Reliable Field Hands—Japan Wants to Hold Advantages Here.

Headed by Consul General M. Saito, the prominent Japanese of the city have organized a society which has for its object the improvement of labor conditions among the Japanese of Hawaii. A Central Japanese Society has already been formed which will settle all complaints and all differences between the plantations and their employees. M. Saito, Japanese Consul General for Hawaii is the president of the society, and the Executive Committee is composed of C. Shiozawa, O. Shioda, K. Ishikawa, Dr. J. Uchida, K. Kobayashi, Rev. Mr. Motokawa, Rev. Mr. Okubo, K. Kawasaki, Dr. Haida and M. Saito.

When King Kalakaua first made a treaty with Japan by which immigrants were sent here for work on the plantations, inspectors were sent to each plantation, whose duty it was to report to the Japanese government the condition of labor, and who were also to settle all differences which might arise between employer and the employee. Later these inspectors were superseded by agents of the immigration companies which worked under special permit of the Imperial government. When annexation came all agreements were knocked out, and the Japanese plantation laborers have since been left to their own devices.

The object of the new society is to better the standard of the Japanese laborer in the Islands by disposing of all complaints without strikes or other trouble. Formerly all laborers with a

grievance went direct to Consul Saito and poured into his ears their tales of woe. The new society will relieve him of much of this work.

The intention is to organize in all the Islands, and wherever a Japanese colony can be found. There are 70,000 people of that race in Hawaii, and the great majority of them are plantation workers. On each plantation will be a president, who will take the place of the inspector under the old monarchy. It will be his duty to investigate all complaints made by laborers and settle amicably all difficulties. When he finds this impossible he is to communicate with the central body at Honolulu and the general committee will visit the scene of the trouble and adjust the differences.

Last week a visit was made to Lahaina, Waialuku, Spreckelsville and Hamakua on Maui, and a preliminary organization was effected. Everywhere the scheme met with success. One meeting has already been held on this island at Waipahu where a branch of 1200 was formed. Saturday meetings are to be held at Waialua, Ewa and Waimanalo. Then as soon as Oahu is thoroughly organized, the committee will visit first Kauai and then Hawaii.

Not only is the object of the society to better the relations between the plantations and Japanese laborers, but it will also have for its object, the establishment of hospitals and of boarding schools, where children of Japanese parents employed in the fields can be educated.

(Continued from Page 2)

AN AUSTRIAN STEAMER SUNK BY EXPLOSIONS

Bulgarians Thought to Be Responsible for This Outrage on Friendly Power.

Adrianople Again Reported Burning—Battle and Famine—Aguinaldo's Good Advice. German Soldiers Traitors.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BURGAS, Sept. 3.—The Austrian steamer Vaskapu en route to Constantinople, was destroyed by three explosions. Twenty-nine persons were killed. It is believed Bulgarians are responsible.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Reports are renewed that Adrianople is burning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Porte has notified the embassies that Bulgarian agitators are projecting outrages against the legations.

SOFIA, Sept. 3.—A battle has occurred at Smilovo between 500 insurgents and eight battalions of Turks. Thirty-five insurgents were killed and sixty Turks. Famine confronts thousands of Bulgarians at Monastir.

AGUINALDO'S GOOD ADVICE TO FILIPINOS

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Aguinaldo, in a public letter, urges his countrymen to go into agriculture and improve its methods, to attend the public schools and abandon gambling.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Henry Edson, son of a former mayor of New York, shot and killed Mrs. Pullen because of her refusal to elope with him. Afterward he committed suicide.

Chief Justice of England.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Chief Justice Alverstone will be chairman of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

OREGON CLERGYMAN ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY

HILLSBORO, Oregon, Sept. 3.—A clergyman named Kennedy has been arrested here for burglary. He is charged with the robbery of an entire family at the point of a pistol after an unsuccessful attempt to chloroform them.

Sold Military Secrets.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Several soldiers arrested here for treason confess that they sold the secret of the new German bombs to France.

MADE ARREST IN IWILEI

Marshal Hendry yesterday afternoon arrested Fukumatsu, another Japanese charged with importing women. The arrest was made in Iwilei. Just as the officers were about to leave, they heard a commotion in a near by shack. Interpreter Gaffney reached the scene of the trouble first. He found Makino, a Japanese interpreter in the grasp of a husky Japanese wrestler. Gaffney and Marshal Hendry attacked the man and pulled him off, and soon afterwards a policeman came along and put him under arrest. The man gave the name of Kazaki and is charged with assault. He attacked Makino because he thought him a spy, and might have done him serious injury if the federal officers hadn't happened along.

BLIND MAN WANTS TO BE SHERIFF

The political pot is boiling at the Leper Settlement. Supt. McVeigh, who returned yesterday reports that nearly half of the male population is out after the offices. There are only two to be voted for—sheriff and district magistrate. A blind man wants to be judge and a blind man also would like to be given a chance to detect crime in the settlement. These two men are going around now getting signatures to their petitions. The lepers aren't certain whether they are to have an election this year or next. They are waiting for advice from the Republican and Home Rule central committees. In the meantime the offices are not going begging and a score and more are after each of the jobs.