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# What The New Plant Will Do For McBryde

MANAGER GARTLEY OF THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO. SPEAKS OF THE BENEFITS WHICH WILL ACCRUE TO THE McBRYDE PLANTATION AS A RESULT OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ELECTRIC PLANT AT WAINIHA.

A. Gartley, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company and the man who supervised the building of the new plant of the Kauai Electric Company at Wainiha, Kauai, is enthusiastic over the prospects of the plantation for its future development. When asked regarding the benefits which will accrue to McBryde by reason of the installation of the new plant Mr. Gartley said: "A great many people have asked me what benefit will accrue to McBryde through the operation of the new Kauai electric plant. "Primarily, the plant will reduce the pumping expense on Mc-

Bryde, the crying need of that plantation being for more and cheaper water. "Every one is familiar with the early development of water on McBryde. Artesian wells were drilled, which for the most part developed salt water. It was necessary to plug these wells and seek some other source of supply. William Stoddard succeeded Manager Conant. Mr. Stoddard's previous experience in developing water at the Hawaiian Commercial Company led him to sink shafts and run tunnels under the bed of the Hanapepe valley below sea level. The results of this development were immediately satisfactory. There were two large pumping stations in the bed of Hanapepe thus supplied with water one equipped with a Worthington pump of rather poor efficiency, pumping five and a half million gallons of water; and the other equipped with a triple expansion Rider pump, pumping eight and a half million gallons of water.

"This water supply in itself was insufficient for the cane under cultivation, and for years Mr. Stoddard has had in mind the sinking of other shafts and the running of tunnels under the bluff on the Elekele side of the valley. To sink these shafts required a large expenditure of money, the installation of additional pumps and an additional expense for coal.

"The only other source of water for McBryde at this time were several streams averaging 8 million gallons daily and about 3 million gallons from the station in Lawai valley and fresh water from reservoirs of an aggregate capacity of 800 million gallons; and an uncertain and variable supply from the Hanapepe ditch of Makaweli plantation, this only giving them the surplus water from Makaweli.

"The pumping expenditures of the plantation have run from \$50,000 to \$90,000 per year according to the weather conditions. As soon as the installation of the electric plant was assured, McBryde began further development. A station was established between the No. 1 and No. 3 stations in Hanapepe valley, a tunnel sunk, and already with a comparatively small amount of tunneling four million gallons of water with not exceeding 10 grains of salt per gallon have been secured with more coming every foot they go. The ultimate capacity of this station it is anticipated will be ten million gallons per 24 hours.

"Another station was commenced in lower Hanapepe valley, called No. 4, and two million gallons per 24 hours have already been developed, and the ultimate capacity will be three and a half million gallons.

"No. 1 pump was immediately replaced with an electric pump and this station is now in operation, pumping six and a half million gallons per day, against 5 1-2 with the old pump.

"One of the pumps for the No. 2 station, of five million gallons, will arrive in Honolulu next Monday, and within two weeks 5 million additional gallons will be available.

"The pump at No. 4 station is installed and its connections have just been completed and that will mean three and a half million gallons additional water. "By the end of August the McBryde Company will have ten million gallons of new water, practically free of salt, to place upon their crop. In the very near future an additional shaft will be sunk near No. 3, and it is expected that six million additional gallons of water will be developed at this point.

"At Lawai a pump and motor have been ordered to replace the steam pump.

"The results to McBryde will be more far reaching than the apparent saving in pumping expense. In the first place practically twice the water will be pumped at less than one-half the present expense. It has been the custom in the past to begin in April with the reservoirs full of fresh water, and to use this water in preference to pumping during the months of April, May and June trusting that additional freshets may fill the reservoirs to take care of the planting and the overlapping of the double crop during the months of July, August, September and October. For four or five years McBryde has been extremely fortunate in having these freshets, but the past two years have been exceptionally dry years, only one heavy rain having been recorded all that time, and that dur-

ing the month of November, 1905. The crop fell off from 14,000 to an estimated crop of 9,500. Fortunately, however, the cane on McBryde in many places ran as high as one ton of sugar for six and a half tons of cane and the crop averaged 1500 tons. Winter pumping will result in leaving far more water in the reservoirs during the summer. I am not sufficiently familiar with the details of the acreage which will be planted for the year 1906, but there is every reason to believe that this crop should be from 15,000 to 18,000 tons.

"I feel quite sure that the recent excursion to McBryde impressed the visitors with the inherent strength of the place, for certainly the plantation is in good physical condition and the water prospect would seem to solve the last vital difficulty.

"The entire trip seems to have been very much enjoyed by all participating. It surely presented in a single day as great a variety of interesting scenes and actions as could well be crowded into that space of time. The guests were out for a good time and they utilized their opportunities to the utmost, and rarely has there been a more congenial crowd gotten together for a trip on these islands. Personally, I am very pleased with the results of the entire trip and with the many expressions of satisfaction since our return."

## RUSSELL SAGE

(Continued from page six)

ities. He regarded a dollar as a means of making another dollar. That is a warped unwholesome view of money.

There is a happy mean between the closefistedness of Russell Sage and the loose living of some other rich men and their sons. The men who leave the deepest marks on the records are those who find and hold to this medium. They enter more fully into the lives of those about them. They sympathize with the misfortunes of the poor. It is said of Sage that he could not comprehend why any man with a dollar in his pocket should remain in poverty.

If every man had the faculty for getting rich, for holding fast to every penny and making it work to win more, stinting himself, pinching and saving, and keeping an eye exclusively upon the main chance and forgetting the claims of the less fortunate upon generosity and charity, there would be no poverty. But there would be no great riches. Society would be one dead level of mediocrity in respect to wealth.

Russell Sage's penuriousness, which he justified by the hard and fast rules of property and the unyielding justice of his rigid code, led him into many actions which earned him the scorn of the watching world. One incident in his life in particular alienated public sympathy from him. When a crazy man dropped a bomb at his feet after Sage had refused to hand out a great sum of money, the millionaire swung before him as a shield a man who chanced to be in his office, Laidlaw by name. This man was terribly wounded. His health was shattered. He asked Sage for assistance, and it was refused, on the ground that Laidlaw's injuries were no concern of the man of vast fortune. Laidlaw sued and was given a verdict of \$100,000 damages, but Sage appealed and fought the case to a standstill. For this failure to assist the man who was broken by the bomb meant for him Russell Sage has always been condemned by the public, and memory of the case will dominate all reflections aroused by his death. It was typical of the man and his methods and his outlook upon life.

From the New York World.

There have been years in the past when the announcement of Russell Sage's death would have brought disturbances into "the Street," perhaps a thrill into the national finance. Today it marks the passing simply of the last of an old, famous school of investors, speculators, manipulators. Mr. Sage has survived the men who rose with him. He maintained until a few months ago, by sheer force of vitality, some place in the activities of the financial world. But he had outlived his days of far-reaching power. He had spun into thin chapters the dry romance of dollars which was his career. In the latest estimate of the world's great fortunes Mr. Sage was set down as the twentieth man in the order of wealth. Where the truth lies Mr. Sage has never told. He was as secretive as he was self-reliant. All that the world knows is that his chase of the busy dollar has been persistent and had occupied most of the active portion of his ninety years.

"W. A. C." in the Washington Star.

I have interviewed several well-known millionaires, asking for answers to the above questions—Russell Sage, Chauncey Depew, Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper and others. I called one day and asked Russell Sage about this matter. He was no more difficult to get at than he was before the dynamite crank sought to effect a loan without security. He was worth a good deal of money and had recovered the millions which he lost in that scramble in Wall street one morning twenty-five years ago. He was worth probably at the time of my call fifty or sixty millions—it isn't worth while to be too exact.

It was a very warm day—as warm as today. He had his coat off, and wiped the receding front of his business occiput with a red silk handkerchief as he handled the marked envelopes of "puts and calls" on a little table before him, and replied: "Yes," "No," to the clerk who came in every minute or so and asked him for options in figures and symbols which were all Greek to me.

"You seem to work hard to keep ahead of the boys, Mr. Sage," I said. "There is a prevalent idea that millionaires don't have to work at all."

He uttered a significant but inarticulate sound of revolt and disapproval from the upper part of his larynx—a kind of chuckle, strangled in its birth—and added, "They have to work, I guess, if they keep anything on this earth. Everybody clutching to get it every minute!"

"You have enough money, haven't you?" I asked. "As much as you can use?"

"Yes, as much as I can use, I believe," he answered, turning and looking at me. "Yes—I have as much as I can use today, I suppose."

An idea suddenly struck me. "If I were you, I would stop work," I boldly continued. "If you have money enough, you are not now getting any wages. Why don't you stop work? You haven't a child in the world, you are eighty years old or more; you are worth, they say, eighty or ninety million dollars—one million every—"

He interrupted me once more with the same old sound of dissent and repeated ironically, "They say!"

After a minute he added, "You asked me why I don't stop work. I'll do it, if you will answer me one question: What other job can I go at that will do as much good and give me as much satisfaction?"

He paused in distributing "puts and calls" long enough to say, "Well, you can't answer it. Nobody can. I can't answer it myself. I have thought it over. This is my trade. One other thing: every man likes to excel. Every man likes to be worth as much as folks say he is worth. Hardly any man sold out suddenly would measure up equal to his reputation. Men take the same pleasure in accumulating as boys to in running races and climbing trees. I don't believe I should be happy if I left the street, and there are thousands of men down yonder who are depending on me for work. What would they do?"

As I took leave the old gentleman turned and said, "No," to the offer of a caller to purchase a "privilege." It then occurred to me that Mr. Sage's face had not taken on a wrinkle in ten years, and that his clothes had improved—the latter fact, perhaps, indicating a weakening of his financial ability. Uncle Russell was always far better and more generous than the reputation given him by newspapers. Sixty or seventy years ago, he was a member of Congress. He was probably not worth \$5,000, but he buckled to bravely and secured the passage through Congress of the bill to purchase Mt. Vernon. He lived to be worth scores of millions—how many scores nobody knows—he never spent a hundredth part of the interest of it. He never saw his money and never had it, excepting a bare pittance, for most of it was wholly in the hands and eyes of others, used by them for their own benefit. And they are chiefly the ones who called him "skinflint."

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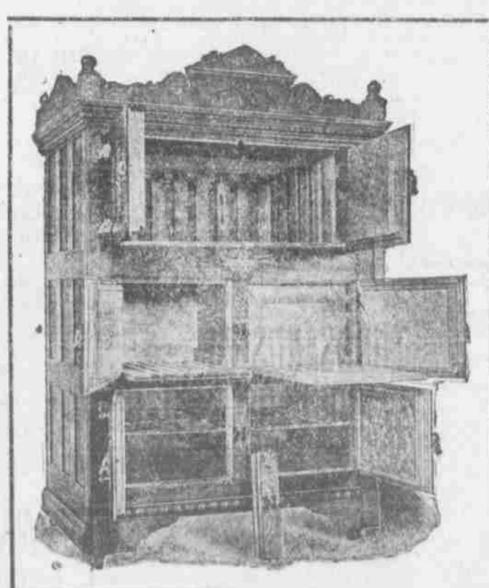
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