

STATISTICS SHOW MARKED CHANGE IN POPULATION OF TERRITORY

Below are given statistics on population in Hawaii, compiled by Dr. Victor B. Clark, commissioner of immigration and statistics, of which a summary was made in the Bulletin recently:

I. MALES AND FEMALES IN TOTAL POPULATION.

Nationality	Total population	Males per thousand	Females per thousand
United States, 1900	76,303,287	39,658,242	37,244,145
Hawaii, 1900	154,001	106,369	47,632
Hawaii, 1910	191,909	123,099	68,810
Chinese and Japanese, 1900	86,878	69,804	17,074
Chinese and Japanese, 1910	101,248	71,931	29,317
Chinese, 1910	23,674	17,148	6,526
Japanese, 1910	76,674	54,783	21,891
Hawaiian, 1910	26,911	13,499	13,412
Portuguese, 1910	22,203	11,573	10,630
Other countries, 1910	14,867	9,355	5,512

Commenting on the above, Dr. Clark says: "A glance at the percentage columns shows that the excess of males in Hawaii, while still about 12 per cent. of the total population greater than in the United States as a whole, has considerably decreased (by about 4 per cent. of the total population) since 1900, the number of males per thousand falling from 691 in 1900 to 642 in 1910. This excess is found by the unnatural ratios of the sexes among the Filipinos, Koreans, and white except Portuguese, the sex ratios among the Hawaiians and Portuguese being nearly normal. The proportion of women among the Japanese is nearly 101.2 per cent. of the total population greater than among the Chinese; but the sociological significance of this fact is modified by the greater intermarriage between Chinese and Hawaiians. The proportion of women among the Japanese is rapidly approaching the proportion that at present obtains among the American and North European residents of the Territory.

The equalization of the sexes is partly due to the increasing proportion of young persons in the population of Hawaii, as among those under 21 years of age the sex proportions are more nearly normal than among adults. The increasing proportion of children of itself constitutes progress toward stable social conditions, which are the necessary prelude to a solution of the Territory's present industrial and political problems.

II. POPULATION UNDER TWENTY-ONE, BY SEXES.

Nationality	Total population under 21	Males per thousand	Females per thousand
United States, 1900	35,289,236	17,729,423	17,559,813
Hawaii, 1900	48,858	26,762	22,096
Hawaii, 1910	72,911	39,103	33,808
Chinese and Japanese, 1900	15,309	9,868	5,441
Chinese and Japanese, 1910	20,388	10,442	9,946
Chinese, 1910	6,383	3,452	2,930
Japanese, 1910	24,005	12,989	11,016
Hawaiian, 1910	16,917	8,513	8,404
Port-Hawaiian, 1910	8,523	4,219	4,304
Portuguese, 1910	13,107	6,599	6,508
Other countries, 1910	4,603	2,359	2,244

Referring to this table, Dr. Clark comments as follows: "While in the United States in 1900 462 out of every 1000 persons were under 21 years of age, the same year in Hawaii only 317 were under 21. The number in Hawaii had increased, however, to 385 by 1910. Among the Hawaiians in 1910, 416 of every 1000 were under 21 years of age, and among the Portuguese 488 were under 21 years of age. The proportion of young persons is smaller among the other races, but this is in part due to the intermarriage of whites and Hawaiians, which accounts largely for the remarkable percentage, 681 in 1900, of young persons among the part-Hawaiian population. Among the Chinese and Japanese the proportion of young persons is still far below the normal, though it has risen from 183 to 209 per thousand since 1900. The proportions of the sexes are more nearly normal among the other elements of the population here reported than among the Asiatics, possibly because more girls are sent back to Asia than boys."

III. NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN ORIENTALS.

Nationality	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born
Chinese, 1900	4,026	156	3,870
Chinese, 1910	7,195	322	6,873
Japanese, 1900	4,877	78	4,799
Japanese, 1910	19,899	250	19,649

Of these figures he says: "This indicates that there are over 15,000 Japanese in Hawaii who were born after June, 1900. Of the 24,005 Japanese residents of the Territory under 21 years of age, probably less than 4500 are foreign born. It is not improbable that by another census a majority of the Chinese and Japanese residing in Hawaii will be native born, though a prediction of this sort may be falsified by many unexpected influences."

IN BUSINESS CIRCLES

(Continued from Page 6) recent years of both raw and refined sugars, which in 1912 had fallen as low as 1.56 cents (unrefined beet-root) and 2.24 cents (refined all other), on the whole show an upward trend, and for the year 1910 were about 20 to 30 per cent higher than for the year 1902, when the Brussels convention British import prices for the more was concluded. Domestic prices fol-

low a similar course, partly in sympathy with the higher prices of raw sugar, partly also by reason of the import duty on sugar adopted in 1901 (0.905 cent per pound of refined from April 19, 1901, to May 18, 1908, and 0.398 cent per pound of refined since). Tate's cubes, No. 2, which averaged 3.15 cents in 1900 (prior to the introduction of the duty), rose to 3.65 cents in 1901, and to 4.13 cents and 4.61 cents per pound in 1904 and 1905, the years following the ratification of the Brussels convention. The lowering of the import duty in May, 1908, from 6.905 cent to 0.298 cent per pound of refined affected but slightly domestic prices, because of the simultaneous rise in the price of unrefined sugar during that year.

New York quotations of standard grades on the whole show the same course of development. In the case of Cuban sugar the reciprocity concessions (0.337 cent per pound on 96° centrifugals) were followed by a rise of the annual average price of that grade of sugar (c. and f. price at New York without duty) from 2.055 cents for 1902 to 2.626 cents for 1904. Since then the quotations, as given by Messrs. Willett & Gray, have followed fairly closely the developments in the world market. The price of refined granulated sugar, which averaged 4.455 cents in 1902 and 4.638 cents in 1903 (at the end of which year reciprocity with Cuba went into effect) rose during the next years, when prices of the raw product went up, and fell in 1906, when there was a decrease in the price of the unrefined article. The 1910 average price of refined shows an increase over the 1909 average of 0.207 cent per pound, as against an increase of 0.181 cent in the price of the unrefined product (96° centrifugals) for the same year.

Cost of Production. The Produce Market Review of London, October 22, says: "It is generally believed that the cost of producing 88° beet in good and well-situated factories is about 8s 6d per hundredweight (\$2.065 per 112 pounds); adding 6d (12 cents) for the transportation to Hamburg, this would bring the first cost to 9s (\$2.19) f. o. b. Hamburg, without any profit to the manufacturers. A fair return of 15 per cent to the factories working only a few months in the year would bring the price up to 10s 3d (about \$2.50). It is believed that cane crystal sugar can be grown in Java at 6s (\$1.46) per hundredweight (112 pounds), or say 7s 6d (\$1.82) landed in London. Fifteen per cent profit on this would bring yellow Java crystals up to say 8s 9d (\$2.13) per hundredweight as against 10s 3d for 88° beet. Cuba, with its great central factories, can also produce at a very low cost, probably from 6s to 7s (\$1.46 to \$1.79) per hundredweight.

It is understood that about 2s (49 cents) is the lowest remunerative margin to the German refiners, between the cost of 88° beet and the price of first marks of granulated. Here, again, the refiners, in addition to the future competition of white cane, have to meet the increasing manufacture of granulated, and even of common cubes direct from the beet juice.

Regarding the above statement, Messrs. Willett and Gray are of the opinion that the cost figures for beet and cane production may prove too low. Mr. C. Czarnikow, in an analysis of beet-sugar cost, arrives at the conclusion that the usual cost of beet roots, working expenses and yield, for 88° sugar is 9s 6d (\$2.31) per hundredweight f. o. b. Hamburg, without profits to manufacturers, while under varying equivalents between large and small factories the cost may range from 9s to 10s (\$2.19 to \$2.43) per hundredweight, plus in (24.3 cents) for interest and surplus of working capital.

The Czarnikow estimate for beet sugar does not vary much from the Produce Market Review, but we must take exceptions to the cost of producing Cuba centrifugals at 6s to 7s per hundredweight, say 6s 6d, equal to 1.42 cents per pound. While large and small estates in Cuba vary in cost of production, the same as with

beet factories, yet the lowest cost of the large estates is understood to be 1.5 cents per pound up to 2 cents per pound for others. The average cost of production may fairly be estimated at 1.85 cents per pound f. o. b. Cuba, or say 1.95 cents c. and f. New York; 1.85 cents per pound f. o. b. Cuba is \$s 6d (\$2.07) per hundredweight f. o. b. Cuba, which we must consider approximately correct for cost of Cuba production, or say 9s 3d (\$2.25 per hundredweight landed in the United Kingdom.

Beets at 8s 10 1/2d (below cost production) equal centrifugals at 3.85 cents per pound New York, while Cuba centrifugals at 2 cents per pound, cost and freight above cost production) equal 3.35 cents per pound New York, a difference of one-half cent per pound, which difference in parity is usually made during the height of the crop.

Finally Mr. Prinsen Geerlings published recently in the International Sugar Journal an estimate of the cost of sugar production in Java. He bases his estimates on the figures obtained by him in 1902 (or forty-two well-equipped factories. The average cost for these factories was found by him to be £7 5s 11 1/2d per metric ton, or 1.61 cents per pound. While the average yield per acre has since increased, the price of many articles and of labor has likewise grown. The average cost of raw Java crystals, basis 96 per cent, in bags or cases, delivered at the ports and including the cost of management, cultivation, production, transportation by pipeline, depreciation of machinery, manufacture, freight to coast, maintenance and depreciation of factory and other structures, but exclusive of interest on capital invested in the sugar factories and machinery, may be estimated at 5.5 guilders per picul of 61.76 kilos, equal to about 7s 6 1/2d per hundredweight, or 1.62 cents per pound. With freights at 20s (\$4.87) per ton from Java to England or to the United States, this would make 8s 6 1/2d in Great Britain, or 1 13-16 cents per pound in New York. With freights at 25s (\$6.08), the cost would be 8s 9 1/2d in British ports and 1 1/2 cents at New York.

JOBBER FIGURING IN RISE OF SUGAR

Discussing the sugar situation, the San Francisco Call of August 12 says: "Market conditions have been particularly interesting during the week by reason of the remarkable advances in some of the leading products at record figures. Barley has moved to unusual heights, and fruits are yielding large revenues.

The sugar situation has been darkened somewhat by the fear of adverse tariff legislation. Were it not for this and the pending investigations, sugar shares would have responded more violently to the upward trend of the market. There has been a halting influence also in the contracts made at prices below the present level. Jobbers have displayed a desire to buy for present needs in the open market and to postpone purchases on their contracts until later dates, anticipating still greater advances in the price of raw.

The continued drought abroad and the active market in London had furnished ground for the belief that the topmost notch had not yet been reached. In order to force the jobbers to accept delivery on their contracts, some of the concerns had ceased the sale of raw except on these contracts.

Laupahoehoe Mill Will Soon Close Down.

Grinding at Laupahoehoe plantation will soon draw to a close according to report brought to this city by Purser Buchter of the steamer Helene. This vessel is an arrival with 7200 sacks Koholalele and 4800 sacks Laupahoehoe sugar. The mill at that plantation will be through the season crop by the end of the month. It is predicted that Hamakua Mill will cease grinding by the first part of September.

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COMMISSION FOR BISHOP STREET

(Continued from Page 1) terested owners, the government not being represented. The report that they furnish, providing that the various bodies mentioned will fall in with the suggestion, will not be in any way binding, but will be taken as a basis to work on in arriving at the best method to adopt.

It will consist of three uninterested persons, who will be asked to devise some feasible scheme for the carrying out of the work in such a way that it will meet everybody's ideas.

BIG ORDNANCE SHOP BUILT MOST RAPIDLY

Once more the unique cement gun now in operation at Fort Roger "shoot-up" buildings comes into the limelight of construction men.

FOUR-BALL FOURSOME AT COUNTRY CLUB

There will be a four ball foursome golf meet tomorrow morning at the Country Club. The contestants are the best in the club and a large number of the members are expected to be present.

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Polo A La Mode



BUSY BLIND GIRL WOULD WRECK FRENCH BARK

Miss Mary E. Morris of Bridgeport Uses Typewriter, Sewing Machine and Phone.

Miss Mary E. Morris of 11 Pacific street, Bridgeport, is a graduate of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind at Hartford.

She is a Stamford girl and has been blind for eight years. But recently she opened her little business of cane and rattan seating and broom making. She did her own soliciting, took her own orders, did her own work and delivered her own goods. She is now on the road to independence, not alone self-support.

Miss Morris does other things besides the caring of chairs. She uses a typewriter and gets out neat and correct copy on it. She is the Stamford agent for a poultry journal and other publications.

This month Miss Morris is going to spend a couple of weeks at Hartford, taking a course in the resetting of couch chairs. Her efficiency will then be much increased.

Captain Edwards, who has charge of the apparatus and superintends its work, but it in operation of constructing the largest ordnance shop ever built for the U. S. government about the first of this month. The building is finished now, or, rather, will be Monday, when the final finishing touch of paint is put upon it.

Edwards invented a new nozzle, which expedites construction greatly, as the mixture used does not clog up this nozzle and delay the work as was the case with the former ones.

In her own room are many things which one would not expect to find there. A sewing machine is in one corner, a typewriter on the table, beside it a telephone.

"Yes, I had that put in last month," she said. "It really is a great time and money saver for me. Where formerly I had to go to places, frequently using the trolley, I now telephone and transact business quite well."

"Oh, I remember dozens and dozens of numbers," she explained in response to a question. "Of course, if I want a new number, I have to get some one to look it up, but I can remember it then all right. You know, I operated the switchboard for the Connecticut Institute for six months."

"And the sewing machine? Why, really, that's easy, too. We use the self-threading needles you know, and make out quite well with it on plain pieces."

"I consider myself one of Connecticut's successful blind," she continued. "I am supporting myself in comfort. I have plenty of work to do, and I get nothing from any one that I do not earn."

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