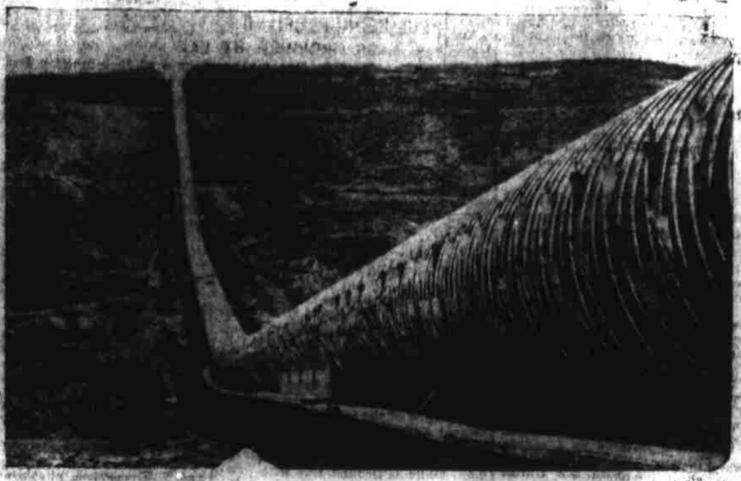


WATER AND PLANTATION

Giant Wooden-Stage Siphon Bringing Waiahole Water to Oahu Cane



Pipe Line Five Feet in Diameter Will Deliver Hundred Million Gallons

Over half a mile of wooden-stage siphon... The siphon is being installed in connection with the Waiahole Water Company project. The company has entered into a contract with Lewis & Clark for 2835 feet of sixty inch, and 1240 feet of thirty-two inch pipe. It is being put in place by O.H. Pees, foreman of the Redwood Manufacturing Company, who has come to Hawaii especially to supervise this installation. The maximum head of the sixty inch pipe is 110 feet and its warranted delivery capacity is 100,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. These materials will distribute Waiahole water to the Oahu Sugar Company fields, the siphon being direct to the main ditch. The contract will probably be completed in this week. Construction commenced early in January but progress has been seriously delayed by

PHILIPPINE SUGARS MOSTLY DISTURBED

There is a big sugar crop in the Philippines this year but prices are low because there are no ships available to take the product to market. Hence the sugar is being shipped to China and Japan, where it is sold at whatever prices buyers are willing to give. That, in brief, is the situation, according to Edwin Buxton, a Philippine government engineer who passed through Honolulu on the last transport. While domestic producers are getting over five cents for sugar, 'No. 1' grades, equivalent to 88' raws, are selling at two and a half cents at Manila. This price is equal to three and a half cents for 90' centrifugals. Much new crop sugar has been contracted at three cent basis.

There are a great many little plantations with small, poorly equipped mills and there is practically no co-operation among the cane growers. As a matter of fact, neighboring planters are usually both suspicious and jealous of one another. Hence they are at the mercy of buyers and the larger proportion of the crop is "distressed." When ready for market it is sold at whatever price may be offered in spite of the known necessities of the particular planter who has sugar to sell. Present prices are considered exceptionally good by most of the planters. Before the war a cent and a half was the best that many buyers would give.

It was to cure this condition, induce co-operation, and bring about general improvement in the industry that the government has planned to establish large, modern, central mills in each of the principal cane districts in the islands. C. J. Holloman, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works Company, is now in Manila to submit plans for an uncompleted government-operated factory. If the planters would only get together they could undoubtedly better their shipping and selling conditions for their product. There are a few modern factories in the Philippines, turning out high grade sugar. An American capital is behind these companies and they have no difficulty in getting enough ships to deliver their sugars. The small planters, as a rule, lack both business ability and capital. Cane grows well in a very low-lying soil. There are great possibilities in the sugar industry in the Philippines as long as stable governmental conditions continue. White sugar manufacture has not been attempted as yet. There is a refinery at Hongkong which absorbs a portion of the Philippine product. A refinery at Manila, would undoubtedly be a great help in bettering the general sugar outlook. This development will undoubtedly follow in the course of time.

The heavy rains of the last two months... The United States consular agent at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in a recent report states that much sugar machinery bought by small planters in Central America is wanted because the new owners do not know how to put it together properly. Lacking the proper mechanical training or ability the planters usually install their sugar machinery in a manner the reverse of proper, says the consul. The crusher is often found down near the bed of a creek and the Kettles on higher ground. It is necessary to submit plans for installing the simplest machine. Many plants have been bought in the case of which the buyer has failed entirely in assembling it or, rather than acknowledge his inability, the owner permits the machinery to rust until some foreign mechanic happens along to explain how to install it. These are but two or three sugar plants in the Republic that are run by steam and so far some of them operate on the central system. They work up their own cane. Cane is cultivated, however, by the farmers all over the country, and it is crushed and worked up in small mills, the power for which is furnished by oxen. Naturally the sugar produced is a dark brown, unrefined variety. It is estimated that the crop amounted to less than 2,000 tons annually. There is an inland rate of sugar in Honduras amounting to 80 1/2 per cent, or about 82 a hundred pounds.

Most Agricultural Company has purchased a new steel roller with the "Kohala" Sugar Company has also bought a steel roller of the new type. J. H. Hedeman, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works Company, will be back from the Philippines about the end of April.

Central American Planters Are Up Against It

KEEPING THE HAIR To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, itchy itching and itching, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, treat with Cuticura. Cuticura is a full direction, accompanying each package of Cuticura.

Wentura Sugar Ventura sugar, California, grew over 16,000 acres of sugar beets in 1915. The output was 500,000 100-pound sacks of granulated sugar from a crop of 995,000 tons of beets.

DOUBTFUL SUPPLY INCREASES VALUES

Views Are Changing As To Whether Sugar In Sight Is Enough

Domestic Beet Crop Has Been Absorbed and Cuban Supply Controls Market

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending March 2, reported by Willett & Gray, amounted to 350,000 bags Cuban, 200,000 bags Porto Rico, 1,000 tons Perus and 3,000 tons San Domingos, practically all first or second half March or early April deliveries.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together were 523,648 tons, against 456,042 tons last week and 471,980 tons last year, an increase of 51,668 tons from last year.

RAW-The week under review showed various degrees of firmness. Last week the market had somewhat of an easier tone, particularly for sugar in nearby positions. On Friday and Saturday the market improved in tone, and when operators accepted the sugar in nearby positions which were pressing on the market at 5.02, the market continued to gain strength.

At the close the market shows strength and activity, with one 200,000 bag sale to refiners and operators at 5.30 for nearby positions and 5.27 for March and April shipments.

Dry Weather In Cuba Among the causes leading to the stronger market are the increased demand for refined locally, the reported business in Cuba on an f.o.b. Cuba basis and the continuation of dry weather in Cuba encouraging reports of reduced crop estimates of Cuba.

Canadian refiners have been active during the week, 3,000 to 3,500 tons Barbados having been taken by them at from 4.25 to 4.50. San Domingos have also been sold moderately to Atlantic Sugar Refinery at 4.15 c. f. d. St. John for sugar affix.

Cuban sales f.o.b. During the past week or so Cuban have been quite active on an f.o.b. Cuba basis on an advancing scale. It is always difficult to obtain definite confirmation of this kind of business, but from various sources it appears that the recent business amounted to about 25,000 tons at 3.55 and 3.60 f.o.b. Cuba, the largest business resulting at the higher prices. Since these sales cable advices report sales of balance cargoes at from 3.68 to 3.72 f.o.b. Cuba, and today business is reported in Havana at 3.77.

Cuban receipts for the week ending February 26 were largely being 145,302 tons, against 109,000 tons last year. Exports also are larger, total 85,155 tons for the week, of which 26,231 tons are destined to Europe, and, according to Mr. Himely, 11,500 tons to New Orleans, leaving 57,424 tons for the U. S. Atlantic ports, reflecting the active raw market of late. Stocks, however, continue to increase, being 395,415 tons on February 26, against 355,000 tons last year.

Prices The Million Mark Latest reports give 181 Centrals on grinding, compared with 173 a year ago. Visible production passed the million ton mark this week, total February 26 1,055,754 tons, compared with 690,548 tons and 916,993 tons to same date of two previous campaigns. Weather during the first part of the week was dry, although some rains occurred in the east. Recent cables have mentioned heavy rains and this continuation of drought, when places having had no rain since last December, has been further confirmed by our cable stating the crop was suffering from drought although it is too early to revise crop estimates. The importance of this information lies in the fact that estimates of cane crops of the world are hardly more than sufficient to cover estimated requirements for 1916.

Mr. Himely Says That Mr. Himely writes in part, under date of Havana, February 21, 1916, as follows: The production of sugar is going on at a pace which has never been attained before at this season of the year. The security of cars to transport the sugar and the cane in the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara continues to be some extent diminished the receipts at the ports of those provinces.

Other American interests, besides the Cuban Cane Sugar Corporation, continue negotiating the purchase of sugar estates. It is reported that the same interests which recently purchased for \$1,200,000, the Herrera line of estates, which runs a constant business in this island, have bought the "La Vega" and "Victoria" sugar mills, and other deals are pending. The first shipment of Cuban sugar to arrive in Philadelphia on February 28. In Porto Rico, moderate, beneficial showers occurred during the week in all parts of the island. Refined in Brisk Demand The virtual completion of the par-

keting of the domestic beet crop up to a point where balance of production of factories are required to be kept for nearby local consumption, is responsible for a sudden and marked demand from the West for increased supplies of cane refined.

Inasmuch as refiners have still on their books very considerable amounts of undelivered sugar booked at lower prices, and for this reason they are failing to buy new business at 6.25 less 2 percent considerably. This morning all refiners advanced 10 points, to the 6.25 basis. Arrivals also advanced 10 points, numbers 12 to 16, an additional 5 points, putting them on same basis as other refiners.

Federal are withdrawn from the market as sellers, owing to overvalued condition. Warner was withdrawn temporarily, but has again entered the market and is accepting business for shipment in turn, specifications with the order.

British Supplies Short London cable advices announce another advance in refined prices of 2s per cent. Latest refined advices number 2s per cent. for Unrefined stocks in U. K. on February 1 were only 75,000 tons, against 465,000 tons in 1915, although supplies for February-March are estimated at 485,000 tons, against 276,000 tons last year, but consumption is likewise estimated at 330,000 tons for the two months, against 338,000 tons consumed in same period a year ago.

The same condition exists in Glasgow, where the Clyde refiners have had to stop melting because of lack of raws. No German Beet Seed German and Austria-Hungarian regulations now make the exports of sugar beet seed from those countries impossible, except for a return delivery of foodstuffs. This latter stipulation is hardly expected to be agreed to by the Entente Powers.

Switzerland is taking an inventory of the stocks of sugar. The following is the full text of the announcement of the British royal commission on sugar supply to restrict imports, regulate consumption and assist tonnage and exchange situations.

Owing to the great shortage of tonnage and the consequent necessity of deciding what proportion of the amount available shall be allocated to sugar requirements, having regard to the claims of other articles of import and to the demands of the public service, the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply finds that it will be necessary during the coming months to restrict the importation of sugar within narrower limits than have hitherto obtained. The supplies of sugar at disposal for consumption will therefore be appreciably reduced.

If due care is exercised and individual consumption kept within reasonable limits, such restriction will not cause anything in the nature of a shortage of adequate supplies of these foodstuffs, and will afford no ground for an increase in prices. A reduction in consumption will afford material assistance in solving the problem of tonnage and will in this way help to keep down the prices of other commodities. Moreover, as all sugar consumed here is imported from abroad, economies in its use will tend to influence rates of exchange in favor of this country.

Domestic Beet News From Iowa it is reported that plans for the reopening of the beet sugar factory at Waverly are being discussed. It is reported from Loveland, Colorado, that the beet acreage for this campaign has already been over-subscribed, and the company will be obliged to put down on some of the contracts. Reports from Utah indicate an increased acreage of beets for next campaign. Average amounting to two-thirds of the acreage of last year has already been contracted by the Ogden factory.

Reports from California state that the prospects are extremely bright for a good crop this campaign. The recent warm weather following the rains has given the beets already planted a good start.

QUEENSLAND GROWERS BURN THEIR TRASH

Experiments to show the relative merit of trashing and burning on sugar cane in Queensland resulted in a falling off in sugar in ratoon crops where the trash was left on the field and no cultivation given. Four tests were made. In one the trash was left to rot without cultivation. A second plot had the trash buried. In the third, trash was piled in every other row and the intermediate rows cultivated. In the fourth the trash was burned, the middles opened with swing plow and subsoiler and the rows finally worked, down with Planet Junior cultivator.

Eleven-month-old first ratoon yields, in the order given above: Sucrose in cane, 16.48, 17.38, 16.94, and 17.08 per cent; sucrose in juice, 18.62, 19.70, 19.21, and 19.34 per cent; and purity, 91.2, 92.3, and 91.6 per cent. Second ratoon crops grown in a very dry season showed less yields where the trash was left in all or alternate rows. In normal seasons the fields burned and those cultivated gave the heaviest yields, the most sucrose and the highest juice purity. The experiment station therefore recommends burning the trash and breaking out the middles as the practice best suited to Queensland conditions. In a cultivation experiment shallow tillage gave better results in all cases than deep stirring.

Improved Calandria Pan Invention of Kauai Engineer

H. S. T. Scott, superintendent of the Hawaiian Sugar mill at Makaweli, has applied for a patent on a new type of calandria pan of his own invention. A pan embodying his idea has been installed at Makaweli and is doing remarkable work.

A 21-ton "strike" of sugar was finished in less than three hours with seven and a half pounds of steam on the calandria and twenty-three to twenty-five inches vacuum in the pan. The time of being sugar in the True-Set single calandria pan is thus very short, and the general adoption of his invention by sugar mills will materially increase their capacity.

Labor Influences in Queensland

The Queensland average of sugar per acre has increased one-third in the last fifteen years. Tons of cane to produce one ton of sugar has fallen from 9.3 in 1899 to 8.3 in 1914. In the annual report of the Queensland sugar experiment station for 1913 it is stated that these gains and the expansion of the industry dated from the abolition of black labor. Every year since that time has shown a more important step in advance.

Manila Government Postpones Building New Sugar Central

Recent visitors from Manila state that the Philippine government will probably not build a new sugar central in the immediate future. When the fast transport left Manila it was reported that the idea of building a central had been given up. The reasons for this action were several.

Freight rates have risen to \$10 and \$20 per ton to New York, so that even with prices as high as they now are transportation costs more than what the grower gets for his product. Steel and machinery values have also jumped to abnormal levels, and it would cost a million and a half dollars to install a type of mill that could have been purchased for a million dollars before the war.

The planters who had planned building new mills believe that steel and machinery prices will be much less after the war ends. Adequate transportation facilities are totally lacking, and the rates demanded for transportation are prohibitive. Hence the planters see no reason why they should lay out an excessive amount of capital to build mills when they cannot see where their profits would be increased by so doing. The difference between the cost of machinery now and the probable cost of the same machinery after the war in itself represents a very tidy amount of capital. If the Philippine planters owned their own sugar carriers the situation might be different.

The bulk of the Philippine sugars will therefore continue to seek an outlet in nearby Chinese and Japanese markets, and the planters will worry along with the mills they have rather than risk paying interest and earning profits on three dollars worth of machinery that they hope to buy for two dollars or less after the war. Of course if it should turn out that they have guessed wrong as to the future the planters will have only themselves to blame. They, as a class, are not remarkably progressive, our informant stated.

Second-Hand Factories

A number of abandoned factories in Louisiana have been sold to Cuba, and the machinery taken there to use in grinding the 1916 crop. Very good prices have been received. It is reported for second-hand sugar apparatus for shipment to Central and South America.

The rebuilt and greatly improved mill at Waimane will commence grinding the 1916 crop today.

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SCHOONER ARRIVES TO DISCHARGE MATE

Incompetency Alleged Against J. H. Boswell of Lumber Schooner James H. Bruce

An unexpected arrival yesterday was the schooner James H. Bruce, bound from Eureka to Sydney with lumber. Philip Abbott ship came her to put in here. Capt. N. C. Rosch said that his men had signed a remonstrance in the log that First Mate J. H. Boswell was incompetent. He also asserted that his mate will be signed here and the schooner is expected to proceed today to Sydney. Says He Is Ill

At first Captain Rosch said that Mr. Boswell was ill with rheumatism, but he didn't show it, and then the captain said that incompetency was the cause. Much of the afternoon was spent in discussing the affair, for the shipping commissioner would not consent to Mr. Boswell being discharged against his will, as he had signed on for the voyage to Sydney, and a suggestion that the question of competency or of incompetency be settled by the inspector of hulls was not accepted.

Finally a compromise was made and Mr. Boswell was paid off. Slightly different stories were told, the mate saying that he had told the captain he was not an experienced navigator but that he had studied at a navigation school, while the captain said he had received a wrong impression.

Some of the probably shipowners, caused repeal of the old law requiring licensed officers of sail except the master, and they are not required to be licensed now. Jack Edwarson, secretary of the Sailors' Union, advised with Mr. Boswell.

TWO JAPANESE SHIPS STOPPED BY BRITISH

Laurentie Holds Up Yamashiro Maru and Tanba Maru

Two more Japanese vessels have been held up on the high seas in the Orient by British cruisers. The latest were the Yamashiro Maru and the Tanba Maru, stopped by the former White Star liner Laurentie, now an auxiliary cruiser, and searched. A cablegram to the ships left from Tokyo, dated March 14, brought the news.

Shipping Japanese vessels seem to have become an obsession of the British. Each day brings new reports. The T. K. K. steamer Tenyo Maru, here Monday and yesterday from the Orient, was held up between Shanghai and Manila February 5, and nine Hindus were removed from her. The China Mail steamer Ching Lo, was stopped by the Laurentie last month also.

Japanese newspapers received here incline to lay the blame for anti-British agitation in Japan over the stopping of vessels on the shoulders of the anti-government parties, saying that the government does not resent the action of the British. An attempt was made to take up in the diet the stopping of the Tenyo Maru, the first conspicuous case, but the government defeated it. The foreign department, it is stated believes that the pillkai will be settled amicably.

The same newspapers say that the reason for the recent great activity of the British is their desire to prevent Germans and Austrians from making their way from the Orient to Europe and to prevent Japanese from getting from San Francisco to Manila or other neutral ports of the Orient. Bitterness widespread. Whatever may be the accuracy of the report that describes the agitation as being of the anti-government parties, there can be no doubt that there is widespread bitterness in Japan.

WEATHER NORMAL AGAIN

The twelve inches of rain at Pahala reported last week caused more inconvenience than damage. The benefits far exceed the losses. According to mail advices from manager W. G. Orr, the Kong storm commenced Saturday March 4 and the rain continued until Monday night. Then there was a lull and the wind changed to the north-east. At Nantule and Pahala there have been abundant mountain showers which have materially increased the flame water supply.

Kona has had good rains all winter and the crop is exceptionally good for this time of the year. The trade winds are bringing night rains on the Hilo and Hamakua coasts and flame-water is everywhere more abundant. On Maui the harvest is moving along about as usual. Oahu and Kauai are enjoying normal weather. The chief worry now is that shipments may be unduly delayed. All plantations are working at about maximum capacity and no untoward happening has occurred during the week.

American Yields Small In 1914 Germany produced an average of 4,368 pounds of sugar per acre of sugar beets. In France the average yield of sugar was 3,233 pounds per acre. In the United States it was only 2,310 pounds. Needless to state, this difference is not especially creditable to the American farmer. In the United States farming is extensive rather than intensive, while in Europe more science, more fertilizers and more labor are applied to crop production.