

# SUGAR and PLANTATIONS

## DIPLIMAT'S SCRAP IN ISLES OF PEACE

### Result In Change of Directors For Honokaa Plantation Over Question of Bags

### Consul For Germany and Consul For Mexico Resign Directorships To Restore Peace

Geo. Rodiek, consul for Germany and W. Lanz, consul for Mexico, have resigned from the directorate of Pacific Sugar Mill and Honokaa Sugar Company because E. L. S. Gordon, consul for Great Britain and Ireland, would not allow these two consuls to purchase sugar bags made in Calcutta so long as those representatives of foreign governments were officers of the two companies.

This statement was made yesterday by a prominent shareholder in the two plantations, J. W. Waldron, treasurer of P. A. Schaefer & Company, agents for these two companies, declined to affirm or deny it. He stated positively that he did not care to be quoted. This matter is one which has been under consideration for several weeks, but while rumors have been rife among the brokers no public announcement was made until the resignation of Geo. Rodiek was finally acted upon by his fellow directors yesterday. J. M. Dowsett and A. J. Campbell are to take the places vacated by the consular ex-directors.

### Alleged Reasons For Action

The shareholder who gave this detailed information said that Consul Gordon acted under a British war emergency measure known as the "Trading with the Enemy Act." The Honokaa directors until yesterday were P. A. Schaefer, W. H. Baird, W. Lanz, J. W. Waldron, H. Pocke, Geo. Rodiek and J. F. McCrossan.

Francis M. Swaney managing director of Theo. H. Davies & Company stated last night that by far the larger number of shareholders of Honokaa and Pacific are American and English. Both companies are American corporations. Messrs Lanz and Pocke are German citizens long resident in Hawaii. Mr. Rodiek is an American citizen as well as consul for Germany and Mr. Schaefer has lived in Hawaii over fifty years. Consul Gordon's attitude is reported to have been based on the citizenship of these four directors who represent the various shareholders in the two plantations.

### Support Home Industries

Mr. Rodiek said yesterday, "You can state that I, as an American citizen, believe in supporting home industries. I believe the planters should buy their sugar bags from the cotton farmers of the Southern States. I stand for the principle of protection for sugar and I think we ought to carry it further and buy all that we can from our own people. I take this stand as a loyal American citizen."

George Wilcox of Kauai who was in town last week, in discussing this matter said that he believes the sugar planters of this Territory ought to make a special effort to get sugar containers of American manufacture for handling their crops. In the past, he said, first cost has been the only consideration in buying sugar bags or any other supplies. National lines are now being more strongly drawn than they were before the war and it would make the Hawaiian position stronger if Hawaii would give more consideration to the establishment of direct lines of trade with midland manufacturers, even if the first cost of supplies purchased were higher.

## QUEENSLAND PLANTERS TELL A TALE OF WOE

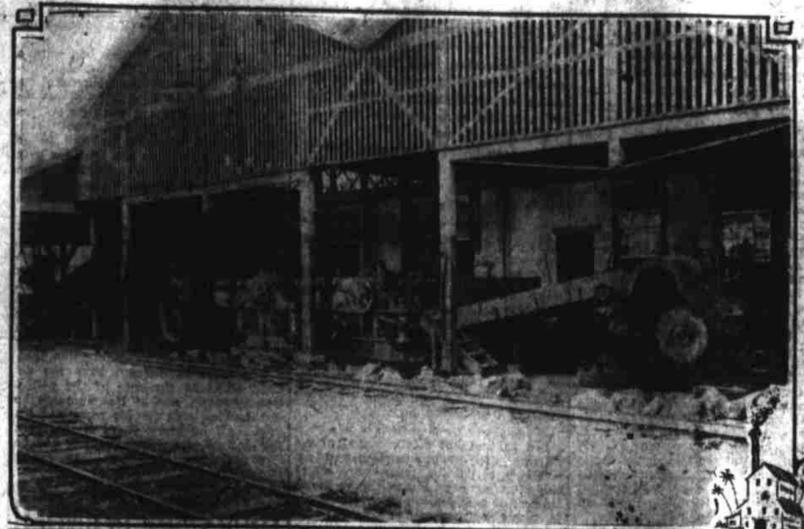
Australian Sugar Journal states that through the government, equipped by board having fixed the selling price of sugar, Queensland mills and cane growers have lost \$250,000 in 1915. The Millgrave mill which paid the highest price for cane, showed a profit on the year's working of less than \$8000, or eight cents per ton of cane handled. Only four out of nine factories under government supervision made any profit at all, and not one of the mills succeeded in paying their current liability to the government. Wages have been higher than normally, the government wages board having granted a general advance on account of the rise in the cost of living.

The lot of the Queensland sugar manufacturers and growers is a unhappy one, the Journal says, for they have been ground between the upper and the nether millstones—namely, low prices for their product and the compulsion to pay abnormally high wages to their laborers—a beneficent result of the labor government's views on state socialism.

### A FAMILY NOBILITY

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it, or sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## WAIANAË 12-ROLLER MILL COMMENCES GRINDING NEW CROP



## UPWARD TENDENCY SHOULD CONTINUE

### 'Situation Is Unprecedented,' Says New York Banker Advising As To Market

### Refiners Cannot Get Enough Raws To Supply Insistent Demands of Trade

A New York banking house correspondent of one of the leading agencies, under date of March 10, writes as follows in regard to market conditions. "We are still in a market that keeps steadily advancing and there appears to be no reason why it should not continue upward."

### Refiners Admit That They Could Sell Today All Their Capacity Product For The Rest of the Year and Only the Question as to Where the Raw Material is to Come From and at What Price Prevents Them From Closing With Offers They Have Received.

The situation is unprecedented. Sales of 200,000 bags of raw sugar in March-April delivery have been effected today to refiners at 1 1/2 cents c. & f., and it is said an operator has taken a lot at 1-16 advance on that figure.

"Refiners are at the moment taking delivery of sugars bought earlier in the year and doing their best to keep up with their contracts with domestic and foreign consumers. At least 50,000 tons raws have been exchanged for refined on a percentage basis by the British government."

"The Cuban figures for last week are: Hinely receipts 158,500; exports, 99,500; stock 429,500; centrals ground, 182. Guana, Major figures are: receipts 158,870; exports 95,140; stock 459,150; centrals 182."

### Usual Cane Drought Scarc

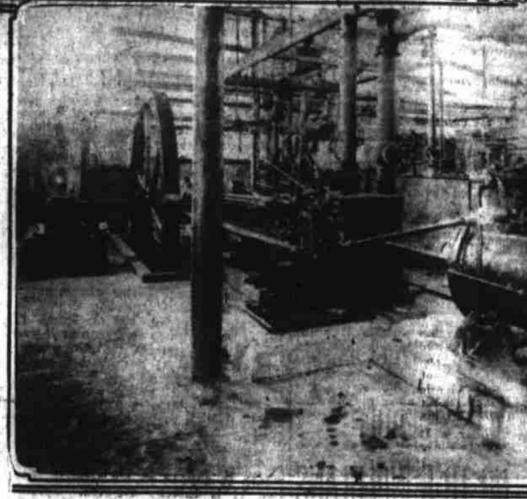
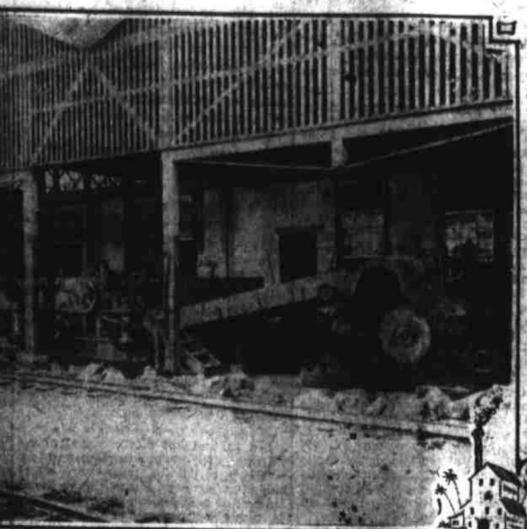
"There is the usual drought scare from Cuba but we don't count much on that feature at this stage. First hand reports from Cuba indicate that the crop is being taken off with unusual rapidity and under rather conditions of the most favorable kind. Congestion on the railroad there is holding up the deliveries to the outside and the reported sugar shortage is by no means representative of the actual sugar made. The railroads are now working to capacity and this movement of sugar in the ports is likely to continue in the same volume long after the crop harvesting season is over."

"Refined sugar is being delivered by refiners to the domestic trade as fast as possible, but all refiners are away behind on their deliveries. The long closed Franklin refinery at Philadelphia is to be reopened in a few weeks to cope with the tremendous demand for granulated. All quotations are now based on 6.50 and refiners are quite unable to accumulate their usual reserves of raws owing to the insistent demands of the trade at home and abroad."

"Late today Warner and the Federal advanced the basis of refined to 6.55 cents and quite a large business was closed today by all refiners on the 6.50 basis."

### Trash Keeps Soil Warm

There is no appreciable difference in soil temperatures during cold weather where the surface is tilled with a cover crop, mulched, or under grass sod. In summer the normal range is great under sod and tillage, but practically uniform under mulches. Mulched fields warm up slowly in spring and cool off slowly in autumn, so that as far as soil temperatures are concerned a trash cover in the cane fields tends to lengthen out the growing season.



## UNITED KINGDOM SUGAR TAX

One factor in lessening the consumption of sugar in Great Britain, which must have had its influence in decreasing imports, has undoubtedly been the enormous war tax levied on this article. The following is a copy of the official customs scale of duties on raw sugar imported into the United Kingdom. It will be of interest, as the details are probably known to very few people. It will be noted that the duty on sugar polarizing above 98° is exactly two cents a pound, or \$40 per ton, when British exchange is at par. It was published as an official guide to colonial exporters, in the South African Agricultural News.

Degrees of Polarization.		Old Rate per cwt.	New Rate per cwt.
Exceeding 75 and not exceeding 77	76	8 1/2	8 1/2
77	77	9 1/2	9 1/2
78	78	10 1/2	10 1/2
79	79	11 1/2	11 1/2
80	80	12 1/2	12 1/2
81	81	13 1/2	13 1/2
82	82	14 1/2	14 1/2
83	83	15 1/2	15 1/2
84	84	16 1/2	16 1/2
85	85	17 1/2	17 1/2
86	86	18 1/2	18 1/2
87	87	19 1/2	19 1/2
88	88	20 1/2	20 1/2
89	89	21 1/2	21 1/2
90	90	22 1/2	22 1/2
91	91	23 1/2	23 1/2
92	92	24 1/2	24 1/2
93	93	25 1/2	25 1/2
94	94	26 1/2	26 1/2
95	95	27 1/2	27 1/2
96	96	28 1/2	28 1/2
97	97	29 1/2	29 1/2
98	98	30 1/2	30 1/2
99	99	31 1/2	31 1/2

## WHY TROPICAL SOILS ARE COLORED BLACK

Archib. Suikerindustrie points the results of studies made in Java of soil in relation to its iron content. C. A. J. Von Wolzogen-Kuehr, Jr., states that the typical black color of many tropical soils is due to the growth of a soil bacterium which decomposes gypsum in the presence of organic matter setting free sulphurated hydrogen. This unites with the iron in the soil to form the black iron sulphide. Black coloration in tropical soils is an evidence of poor aeration and drainage. It is thought that cane soils showing local spots with poor growth will be found to have greater reducing power than those showing normal growth. Excessive use of sulphates should therefore be avoided.

## RUSSIA WILL BE IMPORTER NOT EXPORTER OF SUGAR

Editorially the International Sugar Journal states that "since the attempt on the Danubius was started, a change seems to have come over the situation as regards the Russian stocks of sugar. We are no longer in a position to be open soon at would not be surprising if this is the case as importer rather than an exporter of sugar."

## 'Ninety-Six Extraction' Is Average of First Seven Days' Run

The job it and greatly improved mill for the Waianae Company by the Hamilton Iron Works Company completed grinding the 1916 crop March 1 and has worked continuously since the first sack of cane went into the rollers yesterday the extraction was reported as having averaged ninety-six per cent for the first six days, an extremely good record for any twelve-roller mill without a crusher.

One feature of the installation is a new second mill as shown in the upper illustration. This has two L'wart conveyors connecting the first and second, and second and third mills. The improved simple setting vacuum pumps represent an advance in this type of sugar mill machinery. Their salient points will be recognized by engineers.



## WAREHOUSES ARE CONGESTED WITH NEW CROP SUGARS

The scarcity of ships to get their sugar to port is the only serious hitch now confronting the planters. Prices are better than they have been at this season for ten years. The weather is favorable for harvesting and all mills are grinding at maximum capacity. The factories are in good trim, there has been no serious accident, the labor supply is satisfactory, and all conditions other than those affecting delivery of product are excellent.

A good many of the plantations are having to warehouse an increasing volume of sugars. On the leeward plantations this enforced storage of surplus is of little moment. It slightly raises the cost of production because it must be handled. There is more stacking and mechanical losses, and insurance must be carried longer. Interest on the capital is also an item that has to be considered.

The windward plantations are in danger of losing sugar through deterioration and they are not so well provided with warehouse accommodations.

The Davies plantations on Hawaii and Oahu, have a big advantage over the other Hilo and Hanalei plantations because their surplus product is piled up on the Hilo wharf, and in the Hawaii Consolidated's extensive warehouses at Kihio Bay. Two of the Hilo plantations are reported as having had to slow down grinding because they had no place to put their sugar.

Some of the companies that have contracted with the rail company for transporting their sugar to Hilo have at least a temporary advantage.

## Union Mill Closes Temporarily

Union Mill, Kohala, will close work in the factory for a week or two for the purpose of installing the new first mill which has been delivered to them. This work is being done by the Honolulu Iron Works Company.

Some for its source of supply, as the source of best sugar that seemed shortly available must now be written off. The Journal says that now the whole of the British are glad rather than sorry at the change in prospects as regards Russian exports. It would have un- doubtedly strengthened the Russian sugar market had it not been for the sugar market used at present on an average of 1916-17 campaign. The Russian market must therefore be time indefinitely to depend on cases.

## GEO. H. FAIRCHILD WAS INTERVIEWED

### Manila Papers Quote His Views On San Carlos Crop Prospects

George H. Fairchild, of San Carlos, visited Manila about the middle of last month and was interviewed by the newspapers. He was accompanied by a party of prominent Japanese bankers and sugar men who had inspected San Carlos and Mindoro properties in which Mr. Fairchild is interested. One of these, Mr. Shimamura, was a sugar expert, representing the Formosa government.

"The Japanese bankers were very favorably impressed," Manila News states, "with the sugar prospects in the Philippines, particularly as regards the San Carlos and Mindoro properties."

"The demand on the Japanese refiners is so great this year that they are obliged to seek raw sugars in other markets than those they have accustomed to depend upon in previous years."

Weather Has Delayed Grinding. Mr. Fairchild said: "While the prospects have not been better in years, the west coast of Negros has had unprecedented rains up to two weeks ago. This has delayed milling, as it has been impossible to dry the bodegas, and as the roads have been almost impassable, it has prevented shipments to the Manila market. To just what extent the rains have affected the crop cannot be ascertained at this time."

"A great many of the hacenderos were greatly perturbed when they learned that they were about to lose the benefit of the free entry of sugar into the United States on account of the severance of present relations that will be brought about when the Clarke amendment becomes in force."

Outlook Bright, Fairchild Says. "Undisturbed broke out some time ago in Iloilo and has spread to Negros, and is causing almost as much consternation in that province as the passage of the Clarke amendment did."

Mr. Fairchild stated that conditions at San Carlos were extremely satisfactory. The crop at that place is turning out 112 tons of sugar every day, and the first shipment of about 2000 tons will be shipped this week. Sixteen hundred tons were shipped from the Mindoro mill last week. He believes the future prospect for sugar is better than ever. New York bids for October sugar on exchange in that city being \$2.31 per 100 pounds, and the estimated price for this season being over 4,000,000 pounds.

From an examination of the lower photograph, Alfred M. Simpson, chief engineer, at Waianae, is entitled to all the credit for the splendid results obtained with the new mill. The new machinery effect has done especially good work. On the first run it maintained a vacuum of twenty-eight and a quarter inches in the tall cell.

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## KNEE TO ANKLE A MASS OF HUMOR

### Suffering Simply Indescribable—Had to Scratch Till Blood Ran—Health Undermined from Lack of Sleep—Gave Up Hope but

### CUTICURA FREED HIM FROM SKIN-TORMENT

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg. Above my ankle, it irritated me so that I began to scratch it and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid mass of humor. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife to sleep either. It was completely undermining our health. I lost five pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as to what to do. The irritation came at work, on the street or in the presence of company. I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is."

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They could dry it up for a little while and fill me with hope, but it would come back just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. I had used Cuticura Remedies for a little while and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Remedy, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."

## SHE DID NOT TRY TO END HER LIFE

### Mrs. M. W. Howell Denies She Sought Death By Hatpin

Mrs. M. W. Howell, whose supposed attempt at suicide, set the police department on the jump Monday night, was round town yesterday looking as happy as a lark. Everything is lovely at home, she and her worst fraction have become entirely reconciled, and all's well that ends well.

Mrs. Howell stated yesterday, with some asperity, that she didn't take anything harmful in Thomas Square. She avows that she was overtaken by a fainting spell, from which she declares she is a sufferer. The young lady also denies having tried to stab herself with two hatpins while being taken to the police station in the patrol wagon on Sunday night.

"I was nervous," said she, "and was fumbling with the pins, the end ends of which were pointing toward my breast. Police Officer Sanders was badly mistaken when he thought that I was going to stick myself. I never, never had such a thing in my mind, so there!"

In the police court yesterday morning Mrs. Howell withdrew the charges of assault and battery which she had preferred against her husband and the reunited couple left the courtroom together.

## SUSPECTED HOLDUP MEN HELD FOR INVESTIGATION

### hey Attacked Aged Portuguese and Pedestrians Capture Them

Jose Romero and Isconio, Filipinos, were brought to the police station about half-past ten o'clock last night and booked for investigation. They are alleged to have assaulted Joaquin Pragas, an aged Portuguese, who is employed at Waterfront. The assault is said to have been committed near the depot.

Pragas said that he was walking quietly along when one of the Filipinos hustled him. He remonstrated and then the man held him while the other started to punch him. His cries for help attracted the attention of passers by and the men were held until the patrol wagon arrived.

While in the wagon, Police Officer Sanders noticed Isconio take something out of his pocket and later on a pocket-knife was found lying on the seat of the wagon. A knife also was found on Romero.

The police are of the opinion that the Filipinos have been in the habit of holding a quarrel with another man, allowing which they would beat and rob their victim.

The men are suspected of having held up a countryman a few days ago and robbed him of eight dollars.

## WATER TEMPERATURES AND IRRIGATION

The rate at which water penetrates through all soils except pure sand depends on temperature. Penetration or the rapidity of drainage increases up to 86° Fahrenheit. Above that the rate decreases. In sands there is a steady increase in penetration as the temperature rises. This scientific fact is a direct application, where it is not as practiced, to the water holding capacity, and the warmer the irrigation water applied to fields the more frequent must be the irrigations.

## NOT IRRIGATION WATER IS DETRIMENTAL

California experiment station tests indicate that irrigation water should not be warmer than 72° Fahrenheit. Water as warm as 86° actually stands crops to which it is applied. Above that temperature irrigation water becomes detrimental. The best growth was where water temperatures ranged between 55° and 72°.

## Bahados Has Pillkias

The ravages of a root-rotter (D. aprica) has completely negated the results of three years' fertilizer tests with cane at Bahados, according to the report of the department of agriculture there. The department advises a concerted campaign by the West Indian planters to rid their fields of this dangerous pest.

## Senate Will Not Oppose

Paul J. Christian, Washington representative of the American Cane Growers' Association, states that "as a result of the situation, the Senate has induced the friends of the domestic sugar industry to feel that the bill restoring the sugar duty will pass that body soon after it has been received from the house, practically without opposition."

## Japanese Sugar School

Dai Nippon Kofun, the agricultural society of Japan, with a membership of over 10,000, organized the Tokyo Agricultural University in 1911. There are now over 700 students enrolled in the university and over 1000 have been graduated. Cane growing and sugar production is one of the many lines of training in which instruction is given.

## Studying Shredders

Manager E. K. Bull, Chief Engineer P. A. G. Mueschler and Mill Engineer Charles Bosse of Oahu Sugar Company, with E. Kopke and R. Roston Hind of the Honolulu Iron Works inspected the work being done by the nearby shredders at Waianae and Kahuku plantations yesterday.