

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS OF AMERICA'S FIGHTING ALLIES

Food Administration Points Out Why, Even With Increased Production America Must Save Sugar

Before the war the United Kingdom obtained 54.2 percent of her sugar supply from Germany and Austria-Hungary, which sources of supply are now, of course eliminated. France obtained 71.8 percent of her sugar from home production before the war, now her home production is only about 29 percent of what it formerly was. Italy produced 96.3 percent of her sugar supply before the war, but her present home production is now reduced about one-half. This situation, says an official bulletin, has resulted in heavy ironies upon the sources of supply of the United States, particularly Cuba. The following table shows to what extent the allies now depend upon these sources:

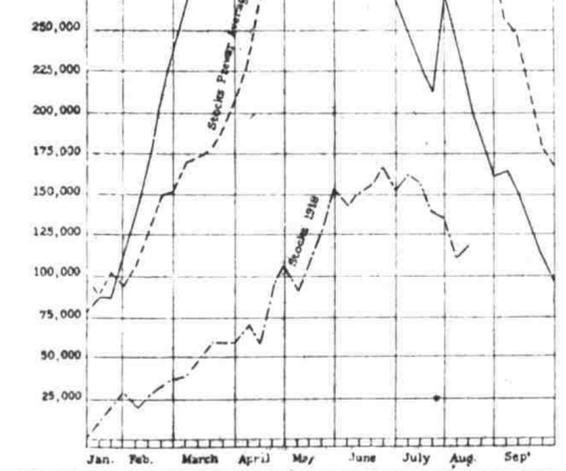
Table showing sugar requirements of America's fighting allies, including columns for 'Group of Countries', '1917', and '1918'.

The above figures show that the allies took 1,110,726 tons more in 1917 from the United States than her usual sources of supply during the normal average for the pre-war year period 1909-1913.

Increased Home Consumption

The war has brought about increased prosperity for a large element of the community and has added very greatly to the purchasing power of the consuming public. Demand for sugar has increased in response to the increased purchasing power. But sugar is used, unlike many other food commodities, as a constituent in so many other food products that the demand is multiplying in all directions. Condensed milk,

Refiners' Stock of Raw Sugars



The chart above compares the weekly movement of refiners' stocks of raw sugar this year with the preceding year and with the prewar average. It may be noted that the tendency of the curve is to follow the prewar average rather than the curve of last year. This is a wholesome tendency, for stocks last year were depleted too rapidly and resulted in a severe shortage in the interval between the Cuban, Porto Rican, and Hawaiian cane crops and our domestic beet and cane crops. It is a striking fact that at no time this year have stocks been anywhere near those of the prewar years or of last year. At the latest date, August 19, stocks were still not much over one-half of last year's. This alone indicates the necessity for conservation.

Geographical Complications

An additional factor which complicates our sugar situation is the physical factor of the geographical extent of our country. It is possible that there may be an excess of sugar in the country as a whole, and at the same time severe shortages in particular localities far away from centers of distribution. It is therefore not only necessary to make certain of sufficient supplies for the country taken as a unit, but it is also necessary to plan ahead with a

view to having sugar available in all parts of the country even in the face of transportation difficulties. This, of course, involves building up of larger stocks than usual.

Prospects For 1918-19

With the shortage of labor already existing in the United States owing to the demands of the war industries and with the prospect of further inroads under the new draft regulations, there is a serious question in the minds of the producers of our domestic beet and sugar crops as to their ability to maintain the normal rate of production next season.

The Shipping Situation

All of the foregoing considerations, however, would not bring about a shortage in normal times. Sugar could be brought from distant places if the demand was sufficient to warrant the financial outlay to obtain supplies. In fact, at this time there are some 500,000 tons of sugar available in Java of last year's crop, far away to be moved either to the United States or to the allies, which in ordinary times would certainly have been brought here to relieve the situation. The economic use of shipping facilities in accordance with our war program makes it advisable that we reduce our sugar consumption and employ shipping for more necessary purposes.

The Certificate Plan

The distribution of sugar for the first six months of this year amounted to an average of 45 pounds per capita, or practically the average distribution. Since the certificate plan has been in operation and during the normal months of heavy domestic distribution, the consumption of sugar has been cut down to a point which will permit of some accumulation in reserve stocks. The normal distribution of sugar in June, July, August, September, and October is 800,000,000 pounds per month. The distribution under the certificate plan so far has been reduced to about 520,000,000 pounds per month. The saving of certificates and control of the consumption in this way has been a significant operation carried out by the State Food Administrators throughout the country.

SUGAR WORKERS IN ARMY GET BONUSES

Between Four and Five Million To Be Distributed To Plantation Laborers

Plantation laborers who are now serving in the First and Second Hawaiian Infantry regiments at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks, or in any other branches of the army here, will receive whatever balance is due them of their bonus and including the end of the present month, this being an arrangement made by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The bonus rate for the year ending October 31, 1917, was seventy-eight percent, which gave more than \$7,400,000 to the laborers as bonuses, and this year the payments will total between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

The arrangement also includes a plan to pay the laborers who worked the required number of days per month from November 1, 1917, to the time they were inducted into army service, the bonus for the months they worked, minus amounts paid them as monthly advances.

The plantations will also deduct from the amount due any laborer taken into the army all unpaid obligations voluntarily incurred on account of subscriptions to Liberty Bonds, the Red Cross and for War Savings Stamps. When the amount is ascertained it will be remitted by the plantations to the labor bureau of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and a settlement will then be made with the men by the association.

NO BREAK COMES IN DRY WEATHER

There has been no break in the prolonged dry, warm, sunny weather throughout the Islands, reports Meteorologist Dunderberg of the local Weather Bureau, under date of October 14. Aside from favored section of the Kona District and windward Hawaii, the drought conditions were becoming somewhat acute at the close of the week. With the exception of Hawaii, all of the islands showed a decline in rainfall from that of the preceding week. While the dry weather has favored weeding and, perhaps, cultivation, it has not been helped otherwise to field crops generally or to pastures.

By islands, the average rainfall in inches was as follows: Hawaii, 0.93; Maui, 0.7; Oahu, 0.4; Kauai, 0.26.

SAN FRANCISCO QUOTATIONS

Table of San Francisco quotations for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and other goods, with columns for 'Open', 'Close', and 'Bid'.

Fairechild Named On Sugar Board For the Philippines

Former Manager of Makee Company To Do With Shipments From Far East Archipelago—Thanked For Services

George H. Fairechild, formerly manager of the Makee Sugar Company, on Kauai, and for several years a factor in the development of the sugar industry in the Philippines, has just been appointed a representative of the Sugar Equalization Board for the Philippines, and will have much to do with the plans for the shipment of Philippine sugars to the outside markets. He was also congratulated by the governor-general for the work he has done to promote the interests of the archipelago.

A Despatch From Washington Dated September 27, relating to plans for the movement of sugars from the Philippine archipelago, says that arrangements have been made for the assignment of tonnage to forward 25,000 tons of muscovado at an early date.

The price basis which is to govern the sale of Philippine sugars until the new prices established for producers become effective is understood to be 6.55 cents for 96° test with a differential of one cent for 88° test and a deduction of 3/16 cent for each degree below 88°. For each degree above 88° test, 1/16 cent is to be added. This basis has been adopted, it is understood, in view of the high freight rates obtaining between Philippine and Atlantic ports, which made it impossible for producers to market their sugar at the price basis heretofore prevailing except at a heavy loss.

Arrangements for Movement

In this connection new arrangements regulating the movement of Philippine sugars have been worked out by the food administration in cooperation with the Insular Government. These arrangements include the appointment of a representative of the Sugar Equalization Board for the Philippines, for which purpose George H. Fairechild of Wake, Fairechild and Company, Inc., of Manila, has been designated. Shipments of Philippine sugars will proceed under the direction of the food controller, precedence being given to stocks in the hands of producers in the Philippines in arranging shipments. It is understood that after producers' needs have been provided for, exporters' stocks will receive attention, but these will be turned back to the possession of producers before they are sold, so that the producers may receive the full benefit of the price basis now established, allowance being made to the exporters for their expense in handling and carrying stocks. Shipments are to proceed first from the port of Iloilo in order to care for the accumulation of muscovado sugars at that point.

The system thus worked out solves the very serious problem confronting Philippine producers in view of the impossibility prior to this time of sending their sugar to this market under the price basis heretofore in effect, with the high transportation rates that prevail.

Credit to Fairechild

Great credit for working out the solution now arrived at is assigned to Mr. Fairechild, who has been in Washington for several months as a representative of Philippine producing interests, and who has had the support and cooperation of the Philippine government, under the direction of Governor-General Harrison, in endeavoring to bring about the satisfactory adjustment of the Philippine sugar situation. The food administration is in receipt of the following cablegram from the Governor-General's office in Manila indicating the satisfaction with which Mr. Fairechild's appointment has been received:

"Referring to telegram from your office of the 20th instant, Fairechild's appointment as representative Sugar Board of Food Administration in connection with Philippine muscovado has been appreciated here, and all possible assistance will be rendered him by this government to carry out plans, which mean much prosperity for the Philippines."

A personal telegram from Governor-General Harrison also conveyed to Mr. Fairechild the congratulations of the Philippine government "for the splendid work you have been doing to promote Philippine interests."

No Action on Centrifugals

In working out the differential by which the price basis for muscovado was determined, the advice and suggestions of Horace Havemeyer are said to have been relied upon very largely. No final decision as to the handling of Philippine centrifugals or as to the basis on which they will be purchased has been reached, according to reports here, the present arrangement referring entirely to muscovado. No definite announcement has been made as to the date at which further shipments will come forward aside from the 25,000 tons now being provided for, but it is expected that the sugar now in warehouses and in producers' hands in the Philippines will be moved as promptly as possible, in order to make room for the coming crop and also to aid in replenishing supplies at Atlantic seaboard ports.

One shipment of 1450 tons from Manila recently arrived at a Puget Sound port and is now on its way overland consigned to a New York refinery.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, October 17, 1918.

Honolulu Stock Exchange table listing various stocks like American Sugar, Hawaiian Sugar, and others, with columns for 'Bid', 'Ask', and 'Last Sale'.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, October 18 (Associated Press)—Following are the opening and closing quotations of stocks in the New York Market yesterday.

New York Stocks table listing various stocks like American Sugar, Hawaiian Sugar, and others, with columns for 'Open', 'Close', and 'Bid'.

MISS TENNEY IS REGULAR SOLDIER

The status of a regular soldier has been conferred upon Miss Wilhelmina Tenney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, and Miss Lois Dunderdred, both of Honolulu, in a recent order detailing them to an advanced aviation station in carry on Red Cross work. This is considered an innovation, and is a signal honor to be conferred upon the few Island girls. Miss Tenney writes that she expects the new work would be in them pretty well up toward the front of the American lines in the Western Front. They are subject to all the American Expeditionary Force regulations. Miss Tenney was about to leave for home when this new assignment was made. Mrs. W. K. Vanderhill being partly responsible for the chance.

SUGAR INDUSTRY NOT LIABLE TO BE HARD HIT BY DRAFT

Disruption of Essential Enterprise Should Be Reduced To Minimum Is Spirit of Regulations Observed

If the spirit and provisions of the selective service regulations as set forth, particularly with reference to deferred classifications in the Islands' agricultural enterprises, are observed by the district boards under advice of the advisory boards, the disruption of such an essential agricultural and industrial enterprise as the production and manufacture of sugar should be reduced to a minimum consistent with the necessary increase of the fighting forces of the Nation.

This is the general summary of an analysis of the selective service regulations, with particular reference to the coming month of October 26, and how it will affect the sugar industry, which has been received here from Washington by Maj. H. Gooding Field, selective draft officer.

Every individual claim of an agricultural employe for deferred classification following the registration of men under the "Man Power Act" on October 26 will be decided upon its merits, and the local boards and the district board will act as rapidly as possible to give the classification to the registrant and fix his status without unnecessary delay. This will be of extreme value to the sugar plantations as it will give them all an opportunity to determine just how they stand with reference to future labor supply for the cultivating of their next crops. It must be shown, however, as already outlined in The Advertiser, that the claimant is especially fitted for the work he is engaged in, and also that he is absolutely necessary to the enterprise with which he is associated.

Maj. H. Gooding Field is to receive the cooperation of the labor bureau of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to facilitate the handling of such questions. The bureau will send cards to plantation agencies containing the questions that each registrant is required to answer, to give the workers opportunity to fill in the cards before registration day. Each worker will thus know just what questions he is to answer and about how he should answer, so that upon presenting himself at a registration booth, he will have time for himself and the registrar.

Responsibility of Employers

The Washington correspondent of Facts About Sugar, writing from Washington September 24, gives a graphic summary of the new draft regulations concerning sugar employes and deferred classifications as follows: Examination of the revised selective service regulations which will govern the classification of men registered under the new eighteen to forty-five age limits shows that they present so many features important to the various branches of the sugar industry that a presentation of the principal changes made should be of interest to those who may not have followed them in detail.

That acquaintance with at least the broad outlines of the regulations, on the part of employers especially, is considered important by the war department authorities is indicated by the notice sent out by Provost Marshal General Crowder calling upon them to cooperate with the draft authorities in the matter of deferred classifications for industrial reasons, and suggesting that they charge themselves with the responsibility of making deferment claims for their employes. In order to carry out this responsibility intelligently it is necessary that employers should be acquainted with the regulations.

No Element of Skill

That the production of food is, beyond doubt, a "necessary" occupation has been made sufficiently clear and it is also apparent that maintenance of the supply of agricultural products is of the most essential of foodstuffs, is a vital factor. With regard to the question of what classes of employes are to be considered as coming within the definition of the term "necessary," the most important change affecting the industry is that stated as follows in the Manual for Legal Advisory Boards, issued by the provost marshal general:

Attention is called by the fact that as to "necessary" laborers or workers in necessary industries, occupations or employments, including agriculture, the element of skill has been eliminated from the revised regulations.

Old and New Wording

This is apparent from a comparison of sections 83 and 87 of the old and the new regulations. The word "skilled" which appeared in these sections in the old regulations, has been omitted and replaced by the phrase "especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." The new wording of these sections is as follows: Section 83. Class II (continued)—Agriculture. Rule XX. In Class II shall be placed: (c) Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be "necessary" to such enterprise in the capacity of a farm laborer especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged.

Section 87. Class II (continued)—Industry, occupation, or employment. Rule XXIV. In Class II shall be placed: (d) Any registrant found to

be engaged in a "necessary" industry, occupation, or employment, and found to be "necessary" therein in the capacity of a laborer, worker, or employe, especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged.

Other sections provide for deferred classification of any registrant found to be "necessary" to a "necessary" industry or agricultural enterprise as assistant, associate, or hired manager, or as the sole directing head. In necessary industries, highly specialized experts are also deferred. The word "necessary" is elaborately defined in Rules 15 to 18, inclusive. The elimination of the element of skill in farm and industrial laborers is apt to be overlooked for the reason that the questionnaire still uses the word "skilled" in describing Class II. This is explained by a memorandum appearing on page 208 of the revised regulations, which states that the questionnaires were printed before the amendment by congress which led to the revision of this particular regulation. This explanatory memorandum particularly directs that the claim that a registrant is engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, or occupation, or employment, in the capacity of a farm laborer especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged, should be made in Division I, Class II, on page one of the questionnaire. This is where the word "skilled" still appears on the face of the questionnaire. A similar direction is given for the claim that the registrant is engaged in a necessary industry, or occupation, or employment, in the capacity of a laborer, worker or employe, especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged. Provisions For Advisors Another important feature of the new regulations is the provision for the appointment of three advisors for each district board, one to be nominated by the department of labor, one by the department of agriculture, and one by the district board. It is particularly made the business of the latter advisor to bring to the attention of the district board the question as to whether or not individuals engaged in some particular industry, occupation, or employment are so necessary thereto as to outweigh the benefit of the nation should they be drafted in the army. The advisors convey this information to Postmaster MacAdam and Commander Mahan, local officials in charge of the conscription. Both said they had received no official advice as yet and asked that publication of shipping news be suspended until they could communicate with Washington and get confirmation of the authorization of the Committee of Public Information. In conformity with its policy of carrying out the requests of the government officials, The Advertiser, which has scrupulously observed the voluntary conscription rules, acceded to their request, but hopes to be able to furnish its readers tomorrow the shipping news absence of which from these columns has been regretted strongly by the community. It has at all times been optional with The Advertiser, as with other newspapers, whether or not it would observe the conscription "rules", for contrary to popular belief, the government has imposed no legal restrictions on the press and the censorship is purely voluntary on the part of the papers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Hawaiian Islands—Hawaili Island, Northeast Coast—Hilo Bay—Blonde Reef Gas and Bell Buoy. 1. BB heretofore reported extinguished was re-lighted October 16, 1918. C & G. S. Charts 4102, 4108, 4115. Light List, Pacific Coast, 1910, p. 157, No. 801. Buoy 1st, 19th District, 1917, p. 10. By order of the Commissioner of Lighthouses: A. E. ARLEDGE, Superintendent of Lighthouses, 19th District.

PUBLICATION OF SHIPPING NEWS TO BE RESUMED

Publication of shipping news, as it concerns the movement of merchant vessels in the Pacific, will be resumed by The Advertiser, probably tomorrow morning, following authorization received yesterday from the government. The Committee of Public Information sent out yesterday through its "broadcast" wireless service, an announcement that the publication of shipping news was to be resumed. The Advertiser conveyed this information to Postmaster MacAdam and Commander Mahan, local officials in charge of the conscription. Both said they had received no official advice as yet and asked that publication of shipping news be suspended until they could communicate with Washington and get confirmation of the authorization of the Committee of Public Information. In conformity with its policy of carrying out the requests of the government officials, The Advertiser, which has scrupulously observed the voluntary conscription rules, acceded to their request, but hopes to be able to furnish its readers tomorrow the shipping news absence of which from these columns has been regretted strongly by the community. It has at all times been optional with The Advertiser, as with other newspapers, whether or not it would observe the conscription "rules", for contrary to popular belief, the government has imposed no legal restrictions on the press and the censorship is purely voluntary on the part of the papers.