BEET SUGAR MEN SEE RUIN OF INDUSTRY IN "FREE" PLAN

Coast papers arriving today contained the news of the beginnings of the fight over "free sugar" before Congress. The bill was not brought out of the ways and means committee until March 5, the date of the last Coast papers, so that little had developed at that time.

The attitude of the beet sugar men is shown clearly in the following dispatch from Milwaukee:

"MILWAUKEE, Wis., Mar. 4.—The power of the beet sugar manufacturers of America to the plan of tariff revision proposed by the Democratic revenue bill, which would abolish the tariff on sugar entirely, is contained in a statement made today before a conference of beet sugar manufacturers by C. C. Hamlin, chairman of the executive committee of the United States beet sugar industry, when he declared that the defeat of this bill will mean the investment during the next five years of at least $25,000,000 in new factories in all parts of the country, with an added expenditure of $25,000,000 a year in payments to farmers who raise sugar beets for these factories.

"If the tariff is cut the beet sugar men will be obliged to abandon all attempts to extend the industry, and the farmers who now sell sugar beets as one of their most profitable crops will be forced to accept cut prices or stop beet raising.

"'If the tariff is cut,' said Hamlin, 'the farmers who raise sugar beets will be the most immediate sufferers. The retention of the present duty will mean the investment of millions in new factories.

Beet Sugar Prospects.

"'Beet sugar is now produced in sixteen States, and, were it not for tariff uncertainties, the industry would be extended rapidly. I know at least of half a dozen factories that would be built at once were stable conditions established for the next few years.

"'The people generally are wholly ignorant of the sources of these attacks. The agitation is wholly inspired by the New York refiners and importers of foreign raw sugar, who see their business menaced by the competition of beet sugar—the interests usually known as the "sugar trust."

"'Every refiner who testified before the Hardwick committee, and practically all the refiners on the Eastern seaboard did testify, expressed themselves in favor of free sugar, or, at least, a drastic cut in the present duty, and all testified that their reason for desiring the removal or reduction of duty was that the beet sugar industry was menacing the monopoly which they once enjoyed.

"'In other words, the sugar trust wants the tariff removed to throttle the rival beet sugar industry.

"'We are now producing about 600,000 tons of beet sugar a year. Were the industry permitted to grow, this amount would be doubled within a reasonable time and the consumers would receive the benefit. In addition to this, the incidental advantages to our agriculture can not be magnified.'"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—The ways and means committee today agreed to report favorably the free sugar bill, together with the excise bill, providing for a tax on the income of individuals and corporations in excess of $5000 net a year.

Chairman Underwood expects to press the sugar bill to a vote the latter part of this week, and expressed confidence today that the House would pass the excise measure next Tuesday or Wednesday.

From Utah comes the following:

"OGDEN, Utah, Mar. 3.—The Underwood bill, providing for entry of sugar, has caused consternation among Utah beet sugar producers.

"David Eccles, president of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, with headquarters in Ogden, in an interview today said:

"'The Underwood sugar bill sounds the death knell of the beet industry. It rewards the Eastern sugar refiners by giving them cheap foreign raw sugar and punishes the Western beet farmers by discriminating against the beet industry.'"

HAWAIIAN SUGAR MEN ENTER THE PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

ficers: George H. Fairchild, president; J. P. Cooke, vice president; M. P. Robinson, treasurer; Alfred D. Cooper, secretary; and that the directors would be J. P. Cooke, R. Ivers, Geo. H. Fairchild, W. Pfotenhauer, M. P. Robinson, F. M. Swanzy, E. D. Tenney, and A. D. Cooper. All of these gentlemen will serve until after the mill has ground its first crop of cane, thus insuring a proper administration of the company's affairs for that period. George R. Carter is also associated with the above-named gentlemen and is taking an active interest in the matter, but at his own request was not included in the directorate.

Ross Report Favorable.

Mr. Ross, upon returning from his trip to the Philippines rendered a report recommending that the project be taken up as soon as the planters signing the preliminary contracts had agreed to the final ones, which embodied several changes that were considered desirable, and other minor matters had been arranged. Following Mr. Ross' recommendations it was decided to proceed as soon as the required conditions had been fulfilled.

As it was necessary, among other things, for some of the agents for the planters to communicate with their principals in Spain, and to have a law enacted by the Philippine Legislature authorizing the Provincial Councils to grant the company certain rights-of-way, water rights, etc., these and other matters, which it would be tedious to recount, have held the matter back until the present.

A cablegram to Mr. Cooper from the company's representative in the Philippines, received a few days ago, announced that practically everything at that end of the line is in readiness for work to be commenced.

Difficulties Overcome.

Referring to the difficulties and delays encountered, Mr. Cooper said, "Probably our requirements in the way of legal safeguards and in insisting that all necessary rights-of-way and so forth be arranged for in advance of commencing operations are considerably more than they are accustomed to giving in the Philippines. Several times it looked as though the project would have to be abandoned, as it appeared that what we asked for either could not or would not be granted. But the delays seem worth while now that everything fundamental is on a business basis.

"So uncertain did the project seem that up to the present no general canvass has been made for subscribers. A number of people, nearly all of whom are directly interested in the sugar business here, and who heard of the matter through their friends, have sent in subscriptions, and more have asked to be notified when it was decided to go ahead.

$400,000 Capital.

The capital of the company has been placed at $400,000 divided into 40,000 shares of $10 each. It is planned to issue all at once. The stock will be sold at par, 10 per cent. of the purchase price, that is $1 per share, to be paid on call, and the balance probably at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent. per month. Later, boads will be issued for a similar amount.

All of the directors have subscribed for stock on identically the same terms on which that not yet taken will be offered for general subscription—that is, at par.

The company's mill will be located less than a mile from the town of San Carlos. Here an excellent harbor, one of the only two on the island, is formed by a projecting point of land and an island, and water sufficiently deep for ocean-going vessels will be reached by the company's wharf. This will enable sugar to be shipped direct.

For the present it is planned to construct about ten miles of permanent railroad. A sufficient area will be tributary to this track to enable the mill to turn out about 12,000 tons of sugar in a season.

Terms of Contract.

By the terms of the contract, which runs for thirty years from 1914, the mill company is to receive 40 per cent. of the sugar produced for hauling the cane, manufacturing sugar and providing containers for same. The planters are at present grinding their cane with antiquated three-roller mills. Owing to the great waste incurred by these methods in contrast to the efficient results obtained by modern mills, the company will be able to realize a handsome profit and at the same time the planters will not only be saved the expense of grinding their cane but will receive more from their 60 per cent. of the 96-degree sugar turned out by a modern mill than they now get from their total output of low-grade sugar.

The result is that the mill company has already received requests from planters in the southern end of the district to be allowed to sign the contracts and it is planned to ultimately grind for all the plantations in the district, which have been estimated to be capable of producing 20,000 tons when fully developed.

Mill to Start in 1913.

The mill will be ready for operation by the latter part of 1913, and as the cane is already growing, grinding can be commenced at once, so that the

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MONUMENTAL TASK TO SALVE

(Continued from Page 1)

refloating of the gallant flagship of the local fleet.

The water level in the Mauna Kea engine-room has been reduced fifteen feet through the efforts of one 12-inch and one 8-inch steam pump.

Three Steamers Stand By.

The Inter-Island steamer Keauhou, which has been out of commission for several months, was pressed into service this morning. The sunken Mauna Kea has been righted by several degrees from her rather dangerous position maintained throughout Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning.

Divers have completed their work of effectively closing the small after companionway through which the immense volume of sea water rushed to the hold and completely filled that compartment.

The main hatch had been closed by order of Captain Freeman before the Mauna Kea sank to her present level. It is claimed today that all other vents, including one 12-inch, one 8-inch and a smaller sea-cock, have been plugged.

In addition to the Keauhou, the steamers Likelike and Niihau remain with the stranded vessel.

Bow Remains Well Out of Water.

Suspended by a heavy steel cable and a large anchor chain extending from the Likelike to the Niihau, the bow end of the Mauna Kea is supported well out of the water.

Late Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Captain Campbell, all available bedding, linen, silver and table ware and furnishings were removed from the vessel and transferred to the Inter-Island warehouses.

A number of staterooms now under water still contain all fittings, which may be found to have suffered considerable damage through the water.

Captain Miller has installed his people on a large navy barge, and steam to keep them going is being supplied from the boilers of the steamer Keauhou.

Slowly, but none the less surely, the Mauna Kea is being relieved of a volume of water. However, to hold the water down to a lower level, it is necessary that the pumps be kept going without interruption.

Tremendous Expense Involved.

President and General Manager J. A. Kennedy of the Inter-Island company states that in his opinion there is but little damage done the Mauna Kea through her sinking. It is not denied, however, that a very heavy expense account is involved in conducting the present salvage operations. It is predicted that the disaster will cost the steamship company a pretty penny before the flagship is again restored to her natural condition and placed in commission again.

The report that through the sinking of the steamer the rudder and screw had suffered damage is denied at the office of the company. It is claimed that an exhaustive examination by a corps of divers developed the fact that the propeller is unhurt. The rudder and fittings are also said to be intact.

Strive to Maintain Regular Service.

The Inter-Island company is striving to maintain the regular service to Island ports despite the fact that four steamers are at present out of commission because of the disaster in Honolulu harbor last Saturday morning.

The Kinau is today taking on freight for Kawaihae and Mahukona and will sail at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for these ports direct. The vessel will return here in ample time to take up the run formerly covered by the Kilauea, and the Kinau will sail for Kona and Kau ports at noon on Friday, taking passengers, mail and freight for windward Hawaii ports.

The steamer Kilauea is expected back from Kona ports tomorrow morning and will receive quick dispatch for Hilo by way of Lahaina and McGregor's. The Kilauea will be given all Hilo freight as well as take passengers for these ports. The Kilauea will be dispatched for Hilo via Lahaina and McGregor's at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, arriving at Hilo on Thursday morning but one day behind the regular Mauna Kea schedule.

The steamer Mauna Loa will be sent out on the Kinau run, sailing from this port at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.

It has been decided to hold the annual State field day and parade of the Connecticut Total Abstinence Union in Waterbury on June 15.

A dog playing with a string attached to the trigger of a gun in a trap for prairie wolves, near Dugald, Man., shot and killed another dog.

BOY SCOUTS!

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Next meeting March 12, 5 o'clock, Chamber of Commerce, to discuss plans for a General Rally, Field Meet and Second-Class Trials. Members of Council and Scoutmasters only.

J. A. WILDER,
Commissioner.

DEMOCRATS CALL 2 CONVENTIONS

Following the failure on the part of prominent Democrats, including Chairman J. Fern of the Territorial Central Committee, to secure a reconsideration of a previous vote calling for the "double convention" system, Chairman Fern today signed the formal call for the convention to name six delegates to the national Democratic convention and the convention to nominate a Delegate to Congress on the same date, April 15. The call and apportionment of delegates is as follows:

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic Territorial Central Committee at a meeting held on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1912, said resolution being in conformity with the provisions of the official call for the Democratic national convention and with the rules of the Democratic party of the Territory of Hawaii; the Democratic precinct clubs throughout the Territory are hereby directed to meet on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1912, between the hours of 7:30 and 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for delegates to the Territorial conventions hereinafter named.

It is further ordered and directed that primary elections shall be held in the several precincts, wherein a duly organized Democratic club exists, on Saturday, April 6th, 1912, between the hours of 1 p. m. and 6 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates from such nominees.

The delegates so chosen and elected are hereby called to assemble in regular biennial convention for the nomination of a candidate for Delegate to Congress, the adoption of a party platform, the election of a central committee and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention which shall convene at the city of Honolulu on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1912, immediately after the adjournment of the biennial convention.

In accordance with said resolution the delegates elected to the biennial convention shall also be the delegates to the convention to elect delegates to the national convention.

The number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled if a duly organized Democratic club exists therein, is as follows:

Precs.	1 Hawaii	2 Hawaii	3 Maui	4 Oahu	5 Oahu	6 Kauai
1	1	1	1	4	3	1
2	2	2	2	5	4	1
3	2	1	2	3	2	2
4	4	2	1	3	2	1
5	5	1	6	4	3	2
6	3	2	2	10	3	3
7	2	2	1	7	2	2
8	1	1	*	7	4	3
9	1	1	1	7	10	1
10	1	3	2	3	6	2
11	2	2	1	1	9	.
12	2	1	2	8	4	.
13	.	.	1	.	6	.
14	.	.	1	.	8	.
15	.	.	1	.	4	.
16	.	.	1	.	.	.
17	.	.	1	.	2	.
18	.	.	1	.	.	.
19	.	.	1	.	.	.
20	.	.	2	.	.	.
21	.	.	1	.	.	.
22	.	.	3	.	.	.
	26	19	33	62	73	18

* Pau.
Grand Total—231.

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YOUR GROCER SELLS IT

It is estimated that the fire at the plants of the Regal Silverware and Hemming Brothers' companies at New Haven caused a total damage of about $29,000.

Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., have so many large eagles been seen in that section as this winter.

An order for $100,000 worth of silverware for a New York hotel has been placed witch the International Silver Company at Meriden.

Political rioting has been renewed in Bahia, Brazil. Residences have been burned and trade is at a standstill.

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