

O H Society City Hall

No. 25

SUGAR TRUST AND SUGAR DUTIES.

Beet sugar production in this country this year, after ten years of growth, will be, it is estimated, nearly as large as the annual yield of Louisiana cane sugar after development for over a century. Together the two furnish nearly a fifth of the sugar consumed in the United States, now nearly 2,400,000 tons. Add the Hawaiian and Porto Rico product and over a third of our sugar, 850,000 tons, is now produced under our flag.

The rapid growth of beet root sugar, renders it certain that the proportion of sugar consumed produced on our own territory will steadily grow. In five years, half of our sugar supply will probably be of native growth, if the recent rate of increase is maintained.

The Sugar Trust has accordingly begun cutting sugar rates in the West and the cut has extended East. It is a short-sighted policy. The American Sugar Refining Company once melted some 90 per cent. of

the sugar used in this country. In the calendar year 1899 it melted 1,385,000 tons of sugar and the independent refiners 585,765 tons, the trust producing 79 per cent. The proportion today is not over 60 per cent., if it is over one-half.

This has reduced the dividends of the trust and the same influence is still steadily at work. The difference between raw and refined has shrunk from 60 and 70 cents per 100 pounds to only 50 cents. But the trust will not help itself by attacking beet root sugar with a cut. The cane and beet root sugar growers

Any attack on beet root sugar producers by the trust may work tariff changes it little expects.—Philadelphia "Press."

The sugar producing industry of the United States is in its infancy. It is not difficult to foresee its tremendous development under conditions that shall make due allowance for lower labor cost in other countries. On this question the domestic cane and beet sugar interests occupy

common grounds. The cane fields of the South and the sugar beet fields of the Western and Pacific Coast States together constitute an industrial and agricultural proposition of enormous possibilities. In

time, under a degree of Protection such as shall enable them to maintain a footing in the great home market, they will be able to supply

every pound of sugar required for consumption in the largest sugar consuming country of the world; and it will not be a very long time either.

The following resolution, adopted at the regular meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, October 10, 1901, defines the attitude alike of

the cane and beet sugar producers on the subject of reciprocity arrangements with competing countries:
"The Louisiana Sugar Planters'

Association views with alarm the increasing talk of reciprocity treaties with Cuba and other sugar producing countries. At the present

time, with very low prices for sugar in all the markets of the world—fully 1 cent less than at this date a year ago—it will be a great struggle to maintain our industry. The best

sugar industry of Europe, carried on by cheap labor and capital, fostered by export bounties, is waging war on the cane sugar industry of the

world and also upon the beet sugar industry of the United States. The Cubans themselves are feeling the pinch of low price sugar and want our Government to admit their pro-

ducts into the United States either free of duty or at much reduced rates. Any such concessions to Cuba will ruin both the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States.

Why should the growing sugar industries of this country be sacrificed for the benefit of Cuba, or perhaps to enrich those Americans who have invested their money in the island?

Reciprocity of this character is nothing but the entering wedge to Free-trade. The siren voice of reciprocity should not be listened to all by our legislators, except, perhaps, in

'Upon such terms as would in-

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be and are hereby requested to use their efforts in pre-

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mark upon his face, receiv-
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came to his mind, "mayhap
here to create a quarrel to th
By my soul, I think he did."

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er he aimed a blow with his list at Rurie's head. The gunmaker had not dreamed of such a dastard act, and he was not prepared for it, yet he dodged it sufficiently to escape the mark upon his face, receiving the blow lightly upon the side of his head. But he stooped not to

'Upon such terms as would injure no American interest.' Therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be and are hereby requested to use their efforts in pre-

he Outlook for November. (\$3 a
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ourth Avenue, New York.)

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... fined her \$1. Before passing sentence he said the laws are made to protect society but intimated that they are powerless to protect men from the effects of their own folly who are so silly as to advertise for lives.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
has the
signature
of *Wm. D. W. H. H. H.*