

# PLEA OF THE BEET SUGAR INTERESTS

## CUBAN SITUATION IN

### WASHINGTON AT A GLANCE.

There is no tendency to deviate from the plan formed last week by leading Senators and Representatives. The proposition still is to allow Cuba a straight reduction of twenty per cent off the Dingley rates on sugar, molasses and tobacco. A reduction of twenty-five per cent is possible.

Mr. Oxnard today denied absolutely that he had made an agreement with Mr. Pavey, representing the Cuban delegation.

Beet sugar men do not want any one to talk concessions. They do not want the tariff touched. Michigan congressmen received telegrams today from prominent beet growers in their state that representatives were coming to Washington at once to take a hand in the fight. This means, it is said, that Mr. Oxnard will be deposed as manager of the beet sugar campaign, or have his power curtailed.

Senate and House members make no effort to conceal their resentment at the various reports of proposals and agreements made by both sides to the controversy. Senator O. H. Platt remarked caustically this afternoon: "It is quite evident that Congress has nothing to do with this matter."

With the exception of Senator McMillan, Senators and Representatives from the beet growing States are unyielding. They purpose to deny all relief for Cuba, not for the purpose of protecting any existing industry, but to build up a new one.—Washington correspondence of the New York Herald.

## A Strong Statement of Their Case from a Colorado Investor —It is Generally Believed that a Reduction in the Cuban Tariff Would Inure to the Benefit of Importers and Speculators, and Not the Cubans.

### OUR BUSIEST MEN.



Photo by Harry Shipley

### CITY TREASURER RICHARD P. MORRIS.

The record made by Richard P. Morris, as city treasurer, during the last four years, and the handsome compliment paid him by his party at the recent election in returning him to the position for the third time, entitles him to be classed among the busiest of Salt Lake's busy men. It will be remembered that he was the only Democrat in the city who survived the Republican landslide of November last. This picture shows him at his desk in the joint building, where he looks after the financial interests of the city with all of the fidelity that has characterized his conduct through the various walks of life.

heve, the largest beet farm under a single labor organization in the world.

#### THE MONEY INVESTED.

Our company and the irrigation and reservoir companies, which are closely allied to us, and largely dependent upon our success, have taken nearly two millions of dollars of good cash money to Colorado to accomplish these results, from which they have yet to receive the first dollar of profit. We have just taken the factory through its second campaign. It was constructed by Bartlett, Hayward & Co., of Baltimore, a high class firm of American manufacturers, and without the Osmond or Steffen process, has made a fine record in handling our beet tonnage, which this year was under thirty thousand tons. In its first year, the factory not only did not earn the interest on its bonds, but lost a great sum of money. This year we will earn our interest, if we can eventually obtain a fair price for our stored sugar, but we have invested nearly seventy-five thousand dollars in betterments, including a number of comfortable farmhouses scattered over our acreage, and a new storehouse which was made necessary by the attack made upon us this fall by Mr. Havemeyer. Next year, if the United States government keeps faith with us, we expect to make a fair living, and in the future, I do not hesitate to say that we expect to make a reasonable profit as the reward of our enterprise. In the meantime we are rapidly turning a desert into one of the finest agricultural regions of this country, and adding greatly to the comfort, prosperity, and happiness of perhaps five thousand people. I do not think it is rhetorical to say that we are actually "making civilization" and creating conditions of life for which the Cuban population is wholly unfitted.

The Baltimore syndicate of which I am the head, was inspired to spend its money in the beet business in Colorado by the agricultural department of the United States government, and Secy. Wilson will tell you that it had not been for his enthusiasm and the intelligent assistance given us by his department, we never would have undertaken a project so far from home. Personally, I can say without any reservation that my interest in the cultivation of beets and the manufacture of beet sugar grew entirely out of the information and assurances given me by the United States government, and I can truthfully say that I spent my own money and induced my friends to spend theirs in direct reliance upon the good faith of a nation which I have been taught to believe treats its citizens with honesty and good business sense. If I had ever for a moment supposed that the government would seriously consider either for sentimental reasons or otherwise, an attack upon an industry which is the result of its own promotion, in the real or pretend-

ed interest of an island which is a foreign one both in its population and its habits, and which has neither the courage nor the enterprise to merit support, it is needless to say that the deserts of Colorado would have remained deserts, so far as our money was concerned.

#### COLORADO AS A SUGAR STATE.

I am perfectly willing to admit, and, in fact, claim it as an argument, that there is no better or cheaper way to make sugar than by growing sugar beets in the Arkansas valley, and treating their juices by modern American machinery, with American labor on the spot. From the standpoint of soil and climate, I believe the sugar conditions in Colorado are ideal. Colorado beets average nearly 18 per cent of sugar, with an average coefficient of purity of 85 per cent. We have averaged ten tons of beets to the acre on land, which, by successive years of cultivation, had been reduced to a good agricultural condition, while in special cases we have doubled and trebled that tonnage. At the same time, however, we have been obliged to content ourselves with four or five tons to the acre on sod-land. I mean by asserting these facts both to admit and claim that we will eventually manufacture and sell sugar at Sugar City in enormous quantities as cheaply as it can be manufactured and sold in any part of the civilized world, and that if we are given ten years of protection to meet the difference between a day's labor at twenty-five cents per day, and a day's labor at \$1.75 per day, we will do our part towards producing more sugar in the United States than its population can consume, and will some day follow the footsteps of the American steel-rail manufacturers and locomotive-builders, and sell our product in foreign ports.

#### THE EXPENSES OF ESTABLISHMENT.

But some idea of the expenses of establishing such a plant as ours in such a locality, and getting it on an economical working basis, can be inferred from the history of our property, which I have outlined above. Last year, for instance, we paid the railroad fares of half of our common laborers from distant points, and then had to pay them \$1.75 per day for their services to keep them. The rough prairie-land is not only very costly to plough and work down, but it costs us a small fortune to irrigate, and getting it to produce a profitable crop its first year. In order to alternate our crops and preserve the fertility of the soil, we will have to keep our entire twelve thousand acres under cultivation. Farmers are few in number, widely scattered, wholly inexperienced, and easily discouraged. Every factory supply costs an exorbitant amount, and we have to pay huge sums in freight to transport it. Until Colorado and adjoining States increase in population, so as to make

near-by markets for us, our sugar must be shipped at a heavy cost to distant points for sale. There is no market for our pulp, a most valuable by-product for dairy purposes, for which the German beet-sugar manufacturer obtains substantial prices, nor will there be such a market until we have promoted, as we are rapidly promoting, a settlement of the neighboring land by enterprising farmers and stockraisers. We must necessarily continue to make expensive experiments to adjust the industry to local conditions and untold situations. I could mention a multitude of other causes which contribute to the tremendous "resistance" which capital meets in establishing a new industry in such a locality as ours, and which it takes money, time, and courage to overcome; but I say again, that if we are given a fair chance we will overcome this resistance, and when we do, we have created an untold source of wealth for the state of Colorado and through that state for the entire country. But while we are engaged in the process of fighting our way, it would be a cruel and wanton attack upon our investment to change the business relations and conditions, upon the faith of which we accepted the invitation of the United States government to establish the sugar industry within its jurisdiction. It would be had policy, had political economy, and the grossest bad faith if the United States government now permitted the American Sugar Refining company to buy raw sugar from Cuba at less than the present price, and left us to struggle with our "wilderness conditions" at its mercy.

#### CLAIMS MADE FROM CUBAN STANDPOINT.

There is no foundation, moreover, for the specious arguments which have been given such wide publicity through the organ of the American Sugar Refining company. The natural place for the production of sugar for consumption in this country is its own territory of the character of that we are now cultivating. It will eventually be produced as cheaply in Colorado as in Cuba. The moral duty of the United States to the Cuban population is surely not as clear as its obligation to tens of thousands of its own white citizens, who are directly or indirectly interested in beet-sugar culture within its own borders. If cheaper granulated sugar is aimed at, surely a ghost is being pursued. If the reduction in duty is not absorbed wholly by the trust, it will, at least, be divided between the trust and the Cuban planters (after the reduction has enabled the trust to demoralize the market and destroy its only competitor), otherwise the claim that the reduction will enable the Cuban planter to market his crop in this country is without foundation. The reciprocity argument, apart from the fact that it is at best

designed to sacrifice one industry to promote the profits of another, is surely a fallacious one, because if a market for American wares is sought, let it be inquired how many agricultural implements, machines, sugar bags, and countless other things are consumed as the result of the operations of forty beet sugar factories and the persons dependent upon them. Ask the railroads how much freight we pay them and how much passenger travel we inspire. If our own factory pays out a thousand dollars a day, figure the money sent into productive circulation by forty factories, some of them sliding five times the amount of beets as our own campaign. To what proportions would these figures grow if Congress ceased to terrorize the beet-sugar investor and 100 or 200 factories are in

full operation? I do not believe that any reduction will be made in the sugar tariff if President Roosevelt and his advisers will first get all the facts. Of course, what we need and ought to have is ten years of peace without this perpetual attack upon our credit and recurring threats of business destruction. But if we cannot be let alone, at least let us have the real facts brought out by a responsible and impartial commission of the President's own selection, before Congress permits itself to be hurried into unjust legislation, either at the instance of the interests which have the destruction of the beet-sugar industry as their sole purpose, or under the pressure of misguided sentiment.

Baltimore. FRANCIS K. CAREY.

## KIPLING AS A STINGING CRITIC.

With the Boer War as a Text He Soundly Berates the Entire Empire—Conscription is His Cry—Bitter Arraignment of the Government Through the Medium Of Merciless Satire.

London, Jan. 4.—Rudyard Kipling has stirred the British empire as it has never been stirred by a poet, except possibly by himself with "White Man's Burden." He appears today in the guise of a critic as bitter as Britain's most venomous continental enemy, with the added weight of the best of his marvelous poetic eloquence. The knife is mercilessly applied to Britain's sorest spot, the war in South Africa, which is used as a text for the enumeration of many of the nation's alleged shortcomings.

#### DEMAND FOR CONSCRIPTION.

The most sensational utterance in this most sensational philippic is a demand that the policy of conscription be at once put into force throughout the kingdom. Welcome as this may be to the officials of the war office, who have seen the army's ranks steadily thinned, and who have lately been compelled more and more to turn to the colonies for recruits, it is a measure which the government will never adopt except under the direst necessity, because of the certainty of popular revolt the instant such an order is issued.

Kipling's chosen medium is the Times, and never in recent years has that veteran organ come nearer to proving its right to its one-time title of "The Thunderer." That such an arraignment of the government, and through it of the nation at large, should appear in this, of all papers, is almost as amazing as the poem itself. It has become a political as well as a public sensation and its consequences may be far-reaching.

#### BOTH ABUSE AND SATIRE.

The poem runs the entire gamut between abuse and satire. Sport-loving Britons who are well supplied with this world's goods are especially held up to public scorn, and much of Britain's recent troubles in South Africa are traced directly to their door and to the influence which they wield in government circles. Treason to national duty is boldly charged against the latter and warning is given that unless prompt reform measures are initiated the national awakening will come in appalling manner.

Kipling's declaration for conscription begins with the demand that "each man born in the island be broke to the mat-

ter of war." Such action, he prophesies, will soon produce

Men, not children or servants, tempered and taught to the end.  
Cleansed of servile passion, slow to dread or despise,  
Humble because of knowledge, mighty by sacrifice.

#### STINGS UPPER CLASSES.

The part of the poem which stings the upper classes the most and which the middle and lower classes have read with the most complacency reads thus:

And ye sent them comfits and pictures  
To help them hark your trinkets; then  
And ye vaunted your fathomless power  
And ye flaunted your iron pride  
Ere ye fawned on the younger nations  
Of the men who could shoot and  
ride.

Then ye returned to your trinkets; then  
Ye contented your souls  
With the flannelled fools at the wicket  
Or the muddled oafs at the goals.  
Given to strong delusion, wholly believing  
in a lie.

Ye saw that the land lay fenceless, and  
Ye let the months go by,  
Waiting some easy wonder, hoping  
some saving sign.

Idle, openly idle, in the lee of the forest  
And your boasting worth,  
Idle except for your boasting, and what  
is your boasting worth?

If ye grudge a year of service to the  
lordliest line on earth?  
Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on  
cycle set.

Life so long untroubled and ye who inherit  
heritage forget.  
It is not made with the mountains: it is  
not one with the deep.

Men, not gods, devised it. Men, not  
gods, must keep.

#### HAILED BY CLERGYMEN.

The poem is hailed nowhere with greater joy than it has been in clerical circles. It has long been felt that the average Briton was in need of a prod, and many sermons written for delivery tomorrow have been temporarily shelved because Kipling has furnished ample texts for preachments upon a topic of peculiar general and present interest.

Next to the clergymen and social reformers—possibly before them—the poem is especially well received among the sympathizers with the Boers, open or concealed. That such a lecture can be read because of the achievements of the Afrikaners, they regard as a tribute to their prowess from which nothing that has happened or will happen can detract.

Incidentally, many compare the vigor of Kipling's lines with what they call the milk and water rhyming on Anglo-American unity by Alfred Austin recently, and again significantly ask which is more worthy to bear the title of poet laureate.—Special cable dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald.

## WHO SAW AL ADAMS' \$70,000?



With a curiosity that is perhaps pardonable under the circumstances, District Attorney Jerome of New York is very anxious to know what has become of Al Adams' \$70,000. Al Adams is New York policy king, whose spectacular arrest on December 12, thrilled the country. Adams now awaits trial.

## WILL LAUNCH KAISER'S YACHT, FEB.



The Kaiser's new American-built yacht, which Miss Alice Roosevelt is to christen, will be ready early in February. The German press is full of descriptions and pictures of Miss Roosevelt. Here is her very latest.