

(Long Contract)

## HILO SUGAR COMPANY, JULY 15th, 1925

FINAL SETTLEMENT ON ALFRED FONSECA CULTIVATION CONTRACT: WAINAKU  
SECTION—FIELD NOS. 38-44—201.8 ACRES

CROP 1925

By 13,805.972 tons cane at 95 cents per ton.....		\$13,115.67
Less advances as follows:		
To not stripping 118.17 acres at 7 dollars.....	\$827.16	
Plantation men and mules.....	3,322.94	
Cash advances.....	4,606.74	8,756.84
Balance due.....		<u>4,358.83</u>

Received payment:

(Signed.) M. A. FONSECA

Average earnings of contractor per man per day, \$1.99.

Approved:

(Signed.) ALEX. FRASER

## WORK IN THE MILLS

In this work is included all the operations in the mills, by means of contracts by workers composed of from 23 to 33 in each group. They take charge of the centrifugals, load sugar in the sacks, and carry them in the warehouse. This is named a "drying contract." Generally each worker received by this contract a salary

of from \$2.20 to \$3.27 a day, the period of work covering from December of one year to August of the next year. After this these workers perform clean up in the mill.

For information, I have attempted to compare wages paid in Hawaii with those paid in the Philippines, and to show the difference. The sums mentioned are in dollars, United States currency.

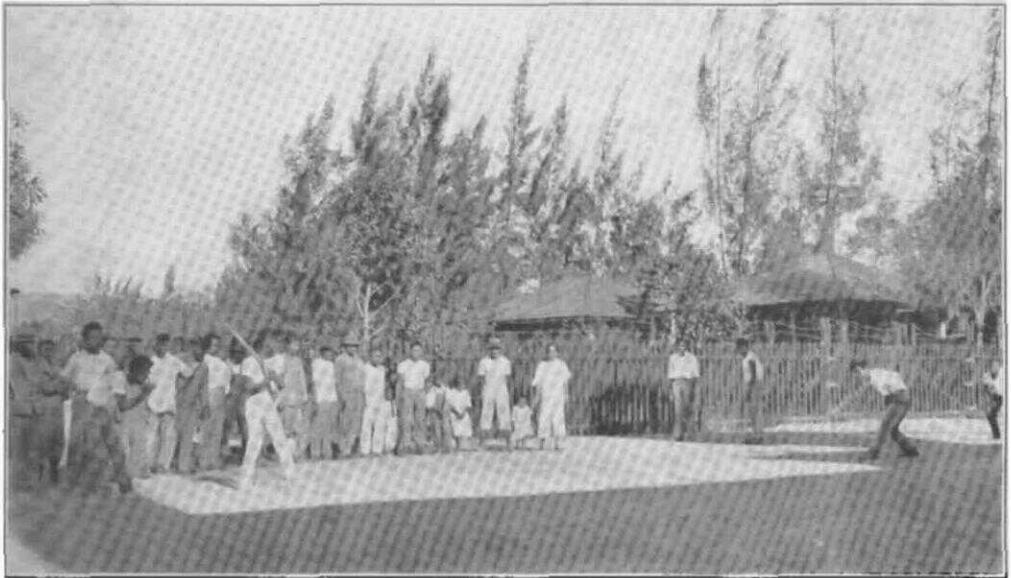
## Comparison of daily wages in the mills and fields

Nature of work	Hawaii		Philippine Islands	Difference
	Daily pay	Including, 10 per cent bonus		
Cane carrier:				(Note A)
Unloading machines—season.....	\$1.90	\$2.09	\$0.50	\$1.59
Other men.....	1.63	1.79	.50	1.29
Unloading machines—off-season.....	1.75	1.93	.50	1.43
Other men.....	1.50	1.65	.50	1.15
Fireroom:				
Firemen.....	1.60	1.76	.65	1.11
Trashmen.....	1.39	1.53	(?)	
Water tenders.....	2.63	2.89	(?)	
Boiling house samplers.....	2.08	2.29	.50	1.79
Juice heaters and scales.....	1.75	1.93	.65	1.28
Settling tanks.....	1.50	1.65	.60	1.05
Evaporators.....	1.90	2.09	.50	1.59
Lime kiln.....	1.75	1.93	.50	1.43
Filter presses, lunas.....	1.39	1.53	.50	1.03
Filter presses, others.....	2.38	2.62	(?)	
Vacuum pans.....	1.39	1.53	.50	1.03
Crystallizers, mixers, sweepers.....	1.80	1.98	(?)	
Engine and pump tenders.....	1.66	1.83	.60	1.23
Centrifugal No. 2.....	1.70	1.87	.50	1.33
Centrifugal No. 1—during season.....	2.50	2.75	.75	2.00
Sewing machine.....	1.25	1.38	.60	.78
Loading sugar—off-season.....	1.50	1.65	.60	1.05
Milling department:				
Engine tenders.....	2.03	2.23	.60	1.63
Oilers.....	1.64	1.80	.60	1.20
Cane feeders.....	1.50	1.65	.60	1.05
Mill tenders.....	1.38	1.52	.60	.92
Mill repair gangs.....	1.84	2.03	.60	1.43
Carpenter shop:				
Car repairing gang.....	2.42	2.66	.625	2.035
Painters.....	1.73	1.90	(?)	
Carpenters.....	2.47	2.72	(?)	
Electricians—Helpers, etc.....	2.43	2.67	1.125	1.545
Machine shop—Helpers, etc.....	2.63	2.89	(?)	
Loading cane—(27 cents per ton in Hawaii) average daily.....	2.63	2.89	.50	2.13
Cutting cane—(21 cents per ton in Hawaii) average daily.....	2.25	2.46	.50	1.96
Donkey engine.....			.50	



A group of Filipino laborers with their families at the Immigration Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association in Honolulu, ready to return to the Philippines

Un grupo de obreros filipinos con sus familias en la estación de inmigración de la *Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association* en Honolulu, en expectativa de embarque para Filipinas



A group of Filipinos who have recently arrived from the Philippines, playing indoor baseball in the yard of the Immigration Station in Honolulu

Un grupo de filipinos recién llegados de Filipinas jugando al *indoor baseball* en el patio de la estación de inmigración en Honolulu



The Ewa Plantation, Oahu, as seen from the top of the plantation mill  
La plantación de Ewa, Oahu, visto desde la cúpula del molino de la misma plantación



Director Cruz, Commissioner Ligot and the Director of Welfare, Mr. Nelson, inspecting the dwelling-houses of the Filipinos on the plantation of Ewa, Oahu

El Director Cruz, el Comisionado Ligot y el Director de Bienestar Mr. Nelson, inspeccionando las viviendas de los filipinos en la plantación de Ewa, Oahu

**NOTE A.**—The Filipino laborers in Hawaii buy their food supplies and necessities in dollars. As a dollar in Hawaii will not buy as much as ₱2 will in the Philippines because of the difference in price, I have attempted to arrive at a fair index figure by taking unit prices of such food articles as rice, canned salmon, canned sardines, dried shrimps, mongo (or bundo) beans, fresh meat, dried fish, onions, vermicelli, laundry soap, kerosene, sugar, and coffee. The total unit prices of these articles in Manila would be \$7.64½, United States currency, while in Hawaii the same articles would cost \$10.96½. From this can be deduced the fact that the purchasing power of an American dollar in Hawaii is only about 75 per cent of its purchasing power in Manila, so that for wage comparisons between the Philippines and Hawaii we should compute the dollar as worth only ₱1.50. This would mean, for instance, that while the difference shown in the daily wage for cane carrier unloading was \$1.59 more in Hawaii than in the Philippines per day, really the \$1.59 should be reduced by about 25 per cent and that actually the Hawaiian wage then would exceed the Philippine wage per day by only \$1.14. Nevertheless, under any method of figuring it will be seen that the wages in Hawaiian sugar factories are much higher than in the Philippines.

**NOTE B.**—In the Philippines cutting and loading cane is usually paid for to the contractor, not to the laborers; and the contractor pays the workmen ₱2.50 per week with rice and ₱0.10 per day for food. In the foregoing tables ₱1 per day is used as average wage.

It must be remembered also that in Hawaii food costs are lessened in many cases by laborers having a home garden in which they raise some of their own vegetables. Also they have no house rent to pay and they have free fuel furnished them.

It must also be remembered that in Hawaii the laborer's job is worth more to him than in the Philippines because in Hawaii he can work every day of the year, whereas in the Philippines he works only a part of the year and sometimes only a part of each month.

*Various laborers.*—Besides those mentioned, they also give various Filipinos certain work in the mills and on the planta-

tions; namely, steam plow work, chauffeurs, railroad right-of-way men, railroad brakemen, irrigators, field cultivation work, such as hoeing, weeding, stripping, topping cane; pilers of cane for mechanical loaders, portable track men, fertilizer men, warehouse men, mule men, policemen, camp bosses, cooks, store men, office clerks, interpreters and helpers in hospitals, lunas, timekeepers and field overseers.

The officials on the plantations who directly attend to and direct the workers are:

The field boss, whose duty is to assign work to the groups of laborers, or to each one of these.

The luna or overseer, who is charged with the direction of the work of each group, and to take note of the absentees.

The paymaster, who directly makes payment to the workers of their salaries and other concepts, and to collect from them their debts to the plantation store and for electricity consumed by them.

The camp boss visits the houses of the workers daily in order to see if all the laborers have gone to work; and if there are some that are ill, to take them to the hospital; but in case they are well he tells them to go to work.

#### LIVING CONDITIONS

The living conditions of the worker who labors on the plantation are as follows:

#### THE SALARY HE RECEIVES

The average salary that the workers receive in their different work on the plantations and in the mills as above specified, compared with that received in the Philippines, is as follows:

On the plantations of Hawaii	In the Philippines
From \$1.00 to \$1.50 daily.	₱2.50 weekly.
2.38 2.68 daily.	.10 daily for food with sufficient rice.
2.25 2.50 daily.	Total: ₱4 weekly.
2.39 4.00 daily.	

Besides this salary the worker on the plantation receives a bonus of 10 per cent on the total of the salary that he receives (turnout bonus), and 5 per cent of the profit-sharing bonus (always when the worker may have worked 23 days during the month), when the price of sugar reaches 5 cents a pound. This profit-sharing bonus increases beyond 5 per cent with each advance in price of sugar, so that at 6 cents sugar there is 15 per cent profit-sharing