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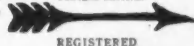
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PAGE 15!

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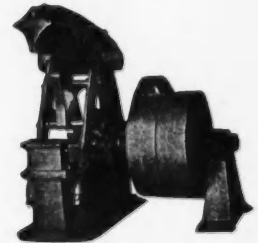
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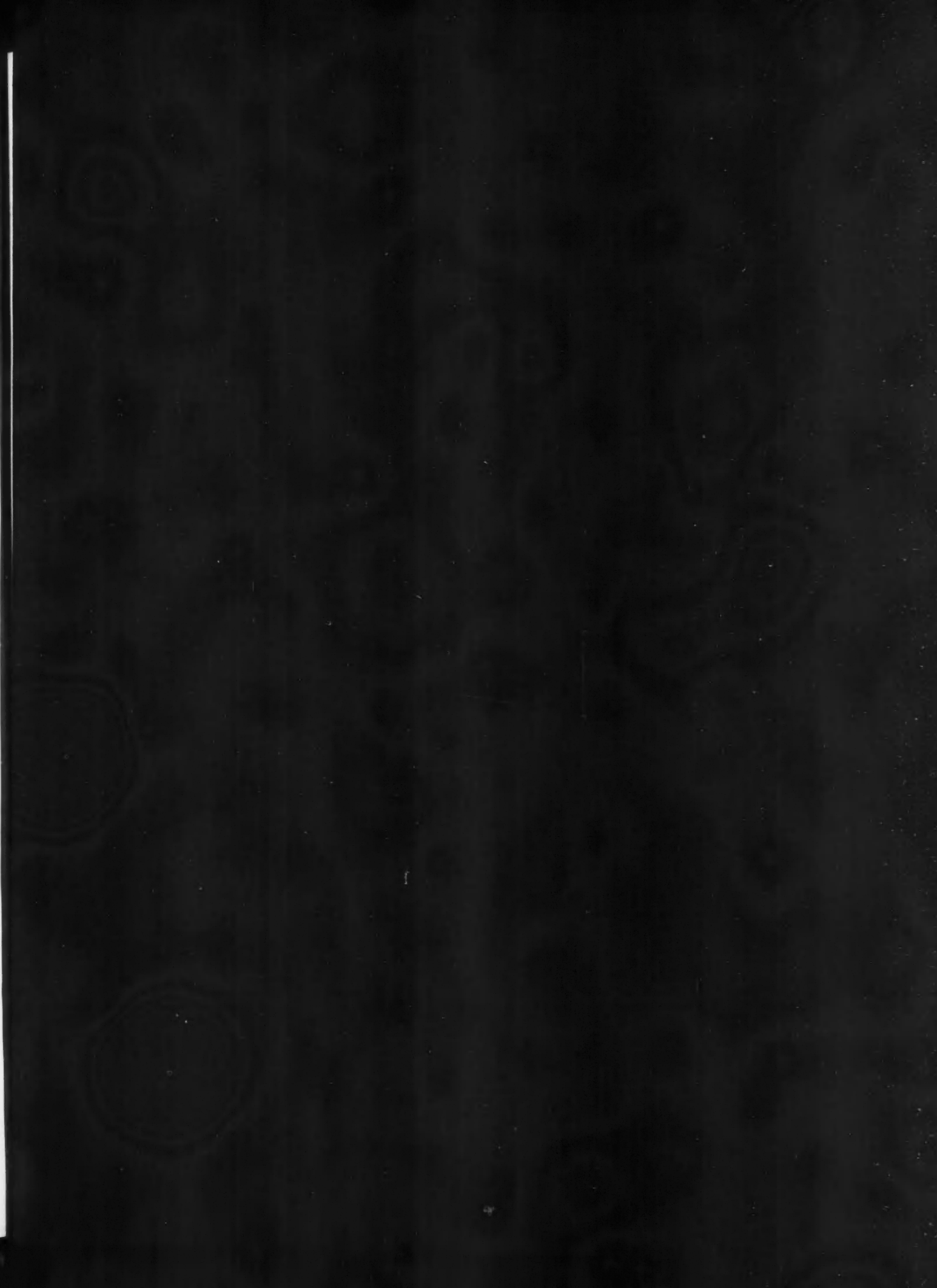
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, March 21, 1918

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REPUBLIC BAG CO. WINS GOVERNMENT SUIT

In Circuit Court of Appeals Case Brought by Printing Office, Alleging Breach of Contract, Is Decided in Favor of Republic Bag & Paper Co. After Government Appeal from Decision of Lower Court—Contract Clearly States Limits of Quantity to Be Delivered, with Only Slight Variation More or Less—Will Establish Precedent in Government Paper Contracts.

The appeal brought by the United States Government in its suit against the Republic Bag & Paper Company for alleged breach of contract was decided on March 14 in favor of the defendant with two of the three judges concurring in the prevailing opinion. The case was heard in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City on appeal from the United States District Court. The briefs were argued before Justices Ward, Hand and Mayer. Judges Hand and Mayer wrote the decision.

Of Precedent Establishing Nature

The demurrer which the Republic Bag & Paper Company filed originally before Judge Hough and sustained by him last October was again sustained by the court in the decision, and it is doubtful whether another appeal will be taken by the Government.

The suit is of a precedent establishing nature. It affects over 40 other cases where the sums involved total \$12,000,000. The government sought \$11,792.32 representing the additional amount involved in the buying of paper for the Government Printing Office in the open market because of alleged breach of contract by the Republic Bag & Paper Company.

The government in its original brief argued by Julian Hartridge for the Government, held that the paper company agreed to supply the needs of the printing office for the year beginning March 1, 1916. These needs were estimated at 305,000 pounds, "more or less," according to the requirements of the Printing Office.

On the interpretation given the words "more or less" hangs the decision of the court given last week. The paper company delivered 338,716 pounds, while the needs of the Printing Office for printing and binding work were 965,500 pounds. In order to make up the difference the Government had to go into the open market to secure its paper with an additional cost of \$11,792.32. The paper company alleged that "305,000 pounds clearly constituted the limits of the quantity that would be demanded and which was contemplated at the time of making the contract."

Judges Hand and Mayer Write Prevailing Opinion

The prevailing opinion written by Judges Hand and Mayer said: The court construing the phraseology of the contract and particularly the undertaking of the defendant, Republic Bag & Paper Company, rules that the only measure of quantity is the estimate itself, to wit, 300,000 pounds, subject to a slight variation as embraced within the meaning of the words "more or less." In the contract proper there is no outside measure but the estimated quantity. This outside measurement 'so much of estimated quantity' was the estimated quantity and not the requirements of the Public Printer. Therefore the defendant's contentions to the effect that it was obliged under the contract to deliver the estimated quantities with slight variations are wholly supported by the contract itself.

The Court then takes up the Government argument that the contract proposal and advertisements should be taken together and the fact, "that contracts will be entered into" with "more or less" instructions, provides that subjoined schedule specifies quantity as nearly as estimated but contractor must furnish "more or less," and holds as there are two conflicting clauses—the proposal and advertising—as opposed to contract—the court must adopt that which occurs in the undertaking, to wit, the contract

itself rather than the preliminary negotiations. The defendant complied with the same in delivering an amount more than the specified quantity. Therefore the judgment of the lower court in favor of the defendant is affirmed.

The court does not enter into the other serious attacks made by the attorney for the Republic company upon the validity and mutuality of the contract.

Gist of Judge Ward's Opinion

The gist of the dissenting opinion of Judge Ward is that the contract obligates the defendant company to supply the needs of the printing office regardless of the amount of such needs on the ground that the printing office is an established business and likens the case to contracts for the requirements of a manufacturer, hotel keeper or a railroad, of supplies required by them in their business. Both parties are bound, each taking the risk of the extent of their requirements and of the market.

Similar Cases Pending in Court

The striking feature of the case is that the decision will affect to a very large degree the future contracts and also the advertising which the Printing Office will have drawn up to secure the paper to cover its needs. At present there are several paper suits pending in various courts similar to the one just decided. Some of these were halted pending the decision in this case.

One of the results already worked out is the changing of the wording of the contract as drawn up for the Printing Office. This change was made some time ago. The new contract, however, is being attacked on similar grounds, especially in connection with the cancellation of increase or decrease and the matter of market prices as compared with costs which do not cover the defects of the new contracts.

The case for the Republic Bag & Paper Company was prepared and argued by Joseph G. Cohen, attorney of 37 Liberty street, New York.

Associated Mill Supply Dealers Broaden Scope

The scope of the activity of the Associated Dealers in Paper Mill Supplies will be broadened so as to include dealers in all classes of waste. The name of the association has been changed to the Waste Merchants' Association of New York. The by-laws were revised to permit the enlargement of the association's membership.

It is felt that the new association ought to cover the entire waste material field and thus increase the opportunities of service which the association renders to its members. The date of the annual meeting was changed to the second Wednesday in October and provisions were made to appoint a nominating committee of three by the executive committee instead of by the president as heretofore.

As further work upon the by-laws is necessary the following committee was appointed by President "Manny" Salomon: Daniel M. Hicks, E. Salomon and Alfred J. Moran.

Richardson's Paper Co. Stock Listed

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 18, 1918.—The Richardson Paper Company's stock has been listed on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange by the Board of Governors. The issue amounts to \$1,500,000, par value, all one kind of stock.

NEWS PRINT HEARINGS NOW TO BE HELD DAILY

Attorney Wise, It Is Expected, Will Have Finished With All of His Witnesses by End of This Week—L. C. Fricke of Canadian Appraisal, Ltd., Tells of Appraisal of Laurentide Company's Properties—Valuation Was Made On a Replacement Basis—Frank C. Croke Testifies of Appraisal of Hudson River Mill of International Paper Company—Others Who Testified at Hearing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1918.—The news print hearings before the Federal Trade Commissions were resumed to-day after a recess since Friday. One of the developments which came to light is the fact that, contrary to the agreement made last week, the hearings are to go right along every day until completed. The arrangement made last week was that the hearings would be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hearing Daily Until Completed

The story has gotten about, whether with any truth cannot be learned, that attorneys for the publishers were of the opinion that Henry A. Wise was merely "stalling." Therefore the change in the plans. At any rate, it is expected to-day that if all goes well Mr. Wise will have finished with all of his witnesses by the end of this week or anyhow taking in one or two days next week. Further hearings, of course, will be continued next month, when the actual figures from the appraisers of the news print mills have their data tabulated and completed and can offer it in good shape to the Commission.

There is a possibility, it is understood, that in addition to making a long oral argument against the plea of the manufacturers, that attorneys for the newspaper publishers will also file with the Commission a brief setting forth their side of the case.

Mr. Fricke of Laurentide Co. Testifies

The hearings were opened this morning when Attorney Wise put on the stand, in behalf of the manufacturers, L. C. Fricke, of Montreal, Canada, of the Canadian Appraisal Company, Ltd. Mr. Fricke's concern has recently completed an appraisal of the Laurentide Company and he told of what had been done by his firm in making the appraisal.

Mr. Fricke testified that the appraisal which his firm made as of March 1, 1917, of the Laurentide property valued it at \$6,391,018.27, which includes the mill site, the paper mill, sulphite mill, town site, railroad trackage, etc. Mr. Fricke then offered in evidence all details of the appraisal as made by experts of his office. On being cross examined by attorneys for the publishers Mr. Fricke admitted that he had not been at the mill all the time the work was in progress but he stated that he had supervised it as is customary in such cases. He said that the figures which he presented, namely \$6,391,018.27, did not include any depreciation or wear and tear. He said in making up the appraisal he had used the assessed value for 1916 of the town site. Publishers' attorney insisted in bringing out in the evidence that included in this amount was \$48,000 for the value of the residence occupied by Mr. Cahoon, the manager.

Mr. Fricke stated to the Commission that the values which his company had tabulated had nothing to do with the book value of the company but that the appraisal had been made without any reference thereto. He said that the valuation was made on a replacement basis.

F. C. Croke, the Next Witness

Frank C. Croke, vice president of Coates & Bercher Com-

pany, of Chicago, Ill., was the next witness called and he testified as to the appraisal work done by him on the Hudson River Mill of the International Paper Company. He told the Commission that in his experience he had personally appraised between 200 and 300 plants and that he had supervised some 2,500.

During the course of his testimony Mr. Croke went into the details of the appraisal and stated that the plant was valued by his firm at \$5,574,414.39, which amount, he said, did not cover the valuation of the water power construction, but was limited to the plants and accessories.

He stated that the valuations were made on prices quoted in the last quarter of 1917, and the valuation did not include bonuses or premiums for early delivery. He put the depreciation at \$1,008,215.14. He then offered in evidence for the Commission the complete appraisal report which he made to the company.

Louis Armstrong of Laurentide Co. Called

Louis Armstrong, assistant treasurer of the Laurentide Company, Ltd., was the next witness called and he was on the stand almost all of the remainder of the day.

Mr. Armstrong went into considerable detail, during the course of his testimony and cross examination as to the firm and its plant and connections. Mr. Armstrong told the Commission that the present company is the successor of the Laurentide Paper Company, that the present company was organized in 1911 to take over the Paper Company and that the latter was the successor some years ago of the Laurentide Pulp Company, organized, he said, he believed about 1890. He said that the old books of the company did not show the actual costs of plants, equipment, etc.

It was stated by Mr. Armstrong that the grinder mills of the company will grind more than necessary for the present needs—about 20 per cent more, he said. In 1911 the capacity of the pulpwood mill was 150 tons of the sulphite mill, 90 tons and of the paper mill itself the same in 1911 as now, namely 200 tons. Many improvements have been made in the mill, he said, since 1911. The townsite at Grande Mere is owned by the Laurentide Company and so are the houses on the mill site, as well as the hotel, which was erected, he told the Commission, because it is a necessary asset to any paper mill out in the wilds for the housing of unmarried workers and for other purposes. He stated that the mill employs some 1,500 people and that there are generally from 300 to 800 other employes used in construction work of one kind or another. The French labor, he explained, live in the village near the mill and not on the town site owned by the mill, as a general rule.

Story of the Laurentide Co.

Taking up the question of the transfer of the Laurentide Paper Company to the present corporation Mr. Armstrong stated that it had taken on all of the assets as well as the liabilities of the former company. This included some 1,977 square miles of timber land. This is so located, Mr. Armstrong stated, that the timber when cut and put in the river would flow past the mill. The land is fairly average timber land.

The old paper company had outstanding stock amounting to \$3,600,000, he said, and when the new firm came into existence the stockholders were offered two shares of the new company for one share of the old, in other words the new firm was capitalized at \$7,200,000. When the new firm was organized the mill and machinery value was increased \$1,000,000. The timber was valued at \$1,000 per square mile.

Mr. Armstrong said that the old company had paid dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. He said that in 1911 the new or present company began by paying 6 per cent, a little later

(Continued on page 44.)

MILL STOCKS OF BOOK PAPER DECREASE DURING FEBRUARY

This Decline in Stocks Is Shown in Spite of a Gradual Improvement in Production During the Month—A Decline in Stocks at Delivery Points and in Transit From 16,977 Tons to 14,629 Tons Was Also Shown—Commitments to Dec. 31 Were 422,748 Tons and After Dec. 31, 66,911 Tons Making a Total of 489,659 as Compared With 373,923 at First of Month.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1918.—Reports to the Federal Trade Commission from 48 domestic companies operating 74 book paper mills for the four weeks beginning February 3 and ending March 3, 1918, show the following results:

	Week Ending			
	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.	March 3.
Mill stock, first of week—				
Total book paper.....	29,171	29,357	28,434	28,125
Periodical paper.....	4,042	3,975	3,945	3,729
Produced during week—				
Total book paper.....	13,136	15,190	15,049	17,023
Periodical paper.....	4,452	5,094	4,693	5,375
Shipped during week—				
Total book paper.....	13,170	15,763	15,333	17,574
Periodical paper.....	4,527	5,122	4,808	5,343
Mill stocks, end of week—				
Total book paper.....	29,101	28,780	28,149	27,584
Periodical paper.....	3,966	3,950	3,829	3,762

Note.—Periodical paper includes that known by manufacturers to be used for printing magazines and periodicals. The total figures include the periodical book paper.

The table shows a gradual improvement in production during the month, but in spite of this mill stocks declined. There was also a decline in stocks at delivery points or in transit from 16,977 tons to 14,629 tons.

Commitments up to December 31, 1918, were 422,748 tons and after December 31, 1918, 66,911 tons, making a total of 489,659 tons as compared with 373,923 tons at the first of the month.

Loss of Time

The reports for 244 machines showed the following loss of time for the first four weeks of February:

	Lack of Orders.		Lack of Coal.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week.....	23	444	28	2,138	242	4,985
Second week.....	7	502	21	1,200	216	5,369
Third week.....	6	435	30	2,008	114	3,158
Fourth week.....	5	447	19	2,307	24	1,252

Note.—Lack of coal and the order of the Fuel Administration were responsible for most of the loss of production. Eight machines for the first week, nine for the second week, five for the third week and nine for the fourth week did not run at all on account of the lack of fuel and other causes. The loss of time by order of the Fuel Administration is included under "Other Reasons." There was no loss during the fourth week for this reason.

Jobbers' Stocks.

Monthly reports from 262 jobbers showed the following stocks of book paper:

	No. 1 Eastern and Western Machine Finish.		No. 1 Eastern and Western Supercalendered.		Coated Book Costing 10c. or Less.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Warehouse stocks, first of month.....	11,771	6,926	7,801	26,498		
Received during month.....	3,110	960	2,134	6,204		
Shipped out during month.....	3,580	1,465	2,717	7,162		
Warehouse stocks, end of month.....	11,301	6,422	7,817	25,540		

The figures show a slight decline except on coated paper.

Jobbers' Commitments

The commitments of the 262 jobbers at the end of February were as follows:

	No. 1 Eastern and Western Machine Finish.		No. 1 Eastern and Western Supercalendered.		Coated Book Costing 10c. or Less.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Commitments to buy.....	30,708	8,160	6,473	45,341		
Commitments to sell.....	24,384	8,168	3,375	35,927		

Consumers' Stocks

Reports from publishers, printers, and commercial users of book paper show the following results:

	Periodicals and Magazines.	Printers.	Book Publishers.	Commercial Users.	Total.
Number of concerns.....	217	65	24	39	345
Stocks on hand, first of month.....	39,989	7,792	3,753	9,682	58,216
Received during month.....	20,018	2,961	1,212	3,025	27,216
Used and sold during month.....	21,447	3,478	1,390	4,654	30,969
Stocks on hand, end of month.....	35,560	7,275	3,575	8,053	54,463
In transit.....	6,536	692	892	783	8,903

The figures indicate a general decline in stocks held by consumers during the month and an increase in the quantity of paper in transit.

Contract Book Paper Prices of Manufacturers

During the month of February, 1918, the following contracts for book paper were made:

Kind.	Number of Contracts.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Prices Per 100 Lbs., Including Discount.
Machine finish.....	21	22,153	\$5.15-7.25
Supercalendered.....	11	14,422	5.45-6.60
Coated.....	0	0	.....
Totals.....	32	36,575	.....

It is important to note that the variation in prices of different grades of book paper is due to considerable extent to difference in quality.

Some mills withdrew their list prices during the month and others made some advance in their prices.

Imports and Exports

The exports of book paper from the United States and imports of chemical pulp for the month of January, 1918, as compared with the corresponding month of 1917 were as follows:

	January, 1918.	January, 1917.
	Net Tons.	Net Tons.
Exports of book paper (total).....	4,106	5,654
Imports of unbleached sulphite (total).....	7,902	20,629
From Canada.....	7,902	7,864
From Sweden.....	None	11,915
From Norway.....	None	850
Imports of bleached sulphite (total).....	1,086	8,945
From Canada.....	1,086	1,136
From Sweden.....	None	7,757
From Norway.....	None	52
Total imports of unbleached chemical pulp.....	13,992	28,450
Total imports of bleached chemical pulp.....	1,086	10,033

Exports of book paper were less than for preceding months or for January, 1917. No imports of chemical pulp were received from Norway or Sweden during the month of January, and imports from Canada were only about the same as for the month of January, 1917.

Reports from jobbers showed the following prices per 100 lbs. quoted for various grades of book paper during February:

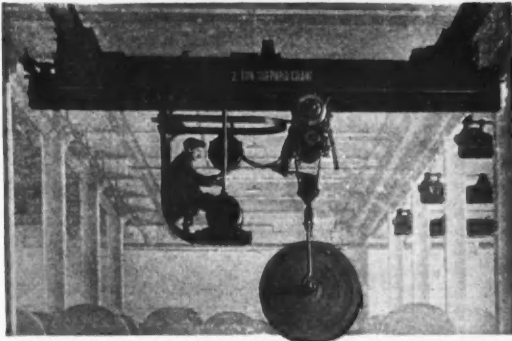
	Ream Lots.	500 Lbs.	Ton Lots.
No. 1 Eastern M. F.—			
East and Middle West jobbers... ..	\$6.25-11.50	\$6.25-10.50	\$5.37- 9.75
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	10.25-12.50	9.50-11.75	8.25-11.50
No. 1 Western M. F.—			
East and Middle West jobbers... ..	5.90-10.00	5.55- 9.75	5.00- 8.75
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	10.25-10.50	9.25- 9.75	8.25- 9.50
No. 1 Eastern Super—			
East and Middle West jobbers... ..	6.50-11.00	6.25-10.75	5.75-10.50
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	10.75-11.25	9.75-10.75	8.50-10.25
No. 1 Western Super—			
East and Middle West jobbers... ..	6.25-10.50	6.25-10.00	6.00- 9.50
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	10.75-10.75	9.50-10.25	8.50- 9.75
No. 2 Coated—			
East and Middle West jobbers... ..	9.50-13.00	8.75-12.50	8.50-12.50
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	12.50-13.75	11.75-13.50	11.50-13.25

The variation in prices is due in part to difference in quality of paper and also to location. As will be noted prices on the Pacific Coast are much higher than in other parts of the country.

In a few cases jobbers advanced their list prices during the month.

Pulp Prices.

The bulk of the bleached sulphite receipts of book paper manufacturers for contract purchases during February was at prices ranging from \$100 to \$120 per ton inclusive. About 11 per cent. was at prices ranging from \$90 to \$100 and about 20 per cent. was at prices ranging from \$110 to \$120 inclusive.



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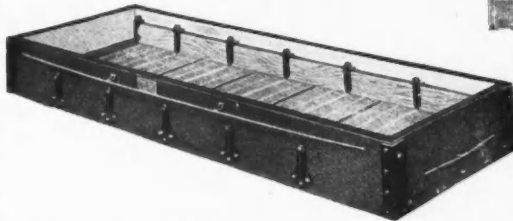
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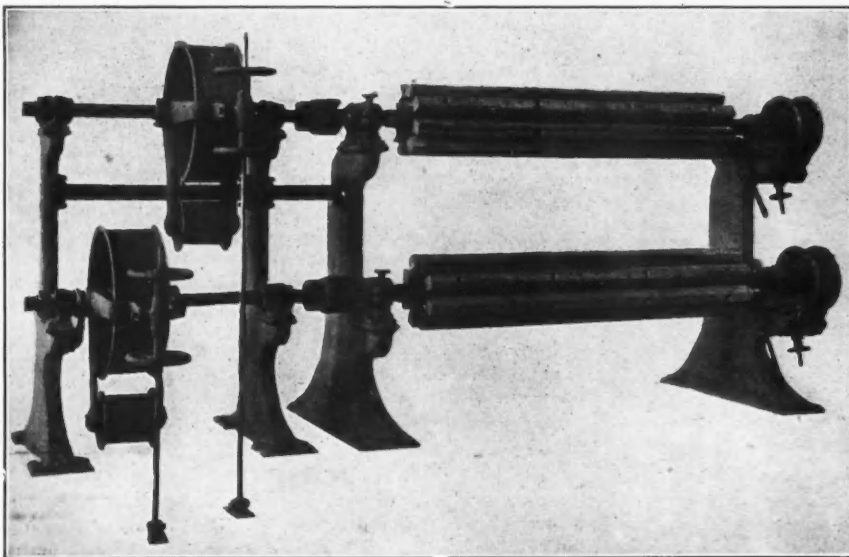
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NEWS PRINT PAPER STOCKS SHOW DECLINE IN FEBRUARY

Stocks on Hand at the End of the Month Amounted to 2,579 Tons as Compared With 3,056 Tons at the End of January—Lack of Fuel, the Order of the Fuel Administration and Lack of Coal as Well as the Closing Down of Several Mills at Niagara Falls to Conserve Power for Government All Tended to Curtail Productions in February—Jobber's Prices—Pulp Prices.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1918.—Reports to the Federal Trade Commission from 35 domestic companies operating 58 news print mills show the following results of operation for the four weeks beginning February 3 and ending March 3, 1918.

	Tons—Week Ending			
	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 3.
Production—				
Total print	18,458	16,897	22,260	25,397
Standard news	16,122	14,971	20,070	23,403
Shipments—				
Total print	17,751	20,641	21,876	24,658
Standard news	15,282	18,441	19,820	22,698
Mill stocks—				
Total print	33,291	29,397	29,730	30,192
Standard news	27,157	23,939	24,263	24,886

During the first half of the month there was a loss of production of about 1,000 tons a day but during the last half of the month a noticeable improvement occurred. Mill stocks showed a considerable decline during the month. Stocks on hand at delivery points at the end of the month amounted to 2,579 tons as compared with 3,056 tons at the end of January.

Loss of Production

The production of news print paper was considerably curtailed during the month of February by lack of fuel, order of Fuel Administration, car shortage, etc. Several mills at Niagara Falls have ceased operations so that the Government can use the power for other purposes.

The production from January 1 to March 3, 1918, compared with the corresponding period last year was as follows:

	Total Print Paper.	Standard News.
Production from Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, 1918.....	108,638	100,315
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	125,894	118,149
Production from Jan. 1 to Mar. 3, 1918.....	192,999	176,852
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	222,840	206,333

The figures indicate a loss of production in the first two months of 1918 of 29,841 tons as compared with the production for the corresponding period of 1917.

Jobbers' Stocks

Reports from 262 jobbers showed the following stocks of roll and sheet news print paper on hand:

	Tons—News Print Paper.		
	Rolls.	Sheets.	Total.
Stocks in warehouses, first of month.....	2,923	6,371	9,294
Quantity received during month.....	3,368	2,730	6,098
Quantity shipped out during month.....	3,418	2,742	6,160
Stocks in warehouses, end of month.....	2,872	6,360	9,232

There was a small decline in stocks of both roll and sheet news during the month.

Jobbers' Commitments

The 262 jobbers reported the following commitments at the end of February:

	News Print Paper.		
	Rolls.	Sheets.	Total.
Commitments to buy.....	53,133	5,214	58,347
Commitments to sell.....	78,542	4,324	82,866

Publishers' Stocks

Monthly reports from 590 newspaper publishing concerns show the following stocks of news print paper:

	Tons.
Stocks on hand, first of month.....	116,472
Received during month.....	81,567
Used and sold during month.....	91,878
Stocks on hand, end of month.....	106,162
In transit	44,633

The figures indicate a considerable decline in publishers stocks, but a large tonnage in transit.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at not above 5 cents per pound (practically all news print) and of ground wood pulp for the month of January, 1918, as compared with the corresponding month of 1917 were as follows:

	Net Tons—January,	
	1918.	1917.
Imports of news print paper—		
From Canada	34,417	41,024
From Newfoundland	3,611	.....
Exports of news print paper.....	7,791	4,696
Imports of ground wood pulp.....	9,842	20,976
From Canada	8,515	17,040
Exports of domestic wood pulp.....	2,510	2,381

Imports of news print paper from Canada were 6,500 tons less in January of 1918 than in January, 1917. This shrinkage was partly offset by imports from Newfoundland. Exports of news print paper in January were considerably less than for the four months preceding but still in excess of the exports for January, 1917. Imports of ground wood pulp from Canada for January were less than half the normal.

News Print Prices

Only a few small contracts for news print paper were made during the month of February and most of these were on the Pacific Coast. Prices ranged from \$3.00 or less to \$3.50 per 100 pounds f. o. b. mill. Current prices for roll news in car lots ranged from \$2.90 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds at the mill and current prices of sheet news in car lots ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 100 pounds.

Jobbers' Prices

Reports from 262 jobbers showed the following prices for shipments in small quantities from their warehouses:

	East and Middle West.		Pacific Coast.	
	Rolls.	Sheets.	Rolls.	Sheets.
Ream lots .....	.....	\$4.00-7.50	.....	\$6.50-9.00
Case lots—				
500 lbs. ....	.....	3.75-7.50	.....	6.00-8.50
Ton lots	\$3.08-5.50	3.50-7.25	\$4.60-8.00	5.10-8.25

Prices on the Pacific Coast were very much higher than in other parts of the country both for rolls and sheets.

In some cases jobbers prices were advanced during the month.

Pulp Prices

The bulk of the receipts of unbleached sulphite on contract was at prices ranging from \$50 to \$60 per ton at the mill. One old contract was reported at about \$90 per ton. The bulk of the receipts on current orders was at prices ranging from \$60 to \$65 per ton.

About 80 per cent. of the receipts of groundwood on contract was at prices ranging from \$35 to \$40. The bulk of the receipts of groundwood on current orders was at prices ranging from \$40 to \$45 per ton.

Goes with National Air Cell Covering Co.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18, 1918.—Charles H. Stringer, who it is said placed the original asbestos shingles on the market, will be the sales agent for the asbestos roofing felts and papers and asbestos slate surface asphalt shingles to be turned out by the new paper mill of the National Air Cell Covering Company.

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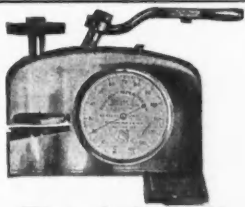
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EXCEPTIONS ARE FILED IN PAPER BOARD CASE

Although Report Favored Paper Men in Some Particulars, It Is Shown in Long List of Exceptions That in Many Instances Adoption of the Prepared Schedule of New Rate Would Materially Increase the Freight Rates in Certain Territories—Interstate Commerce Commission Has Fixed April 3 for a Hearing Upon the Exceptions—Summary of the Exceptions by Both Sides.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1918.—Exceptions have been filed by attorneys for all the paper and board mills and for the carriers interested in the proposed report by Attorney Examiner George N. Brown, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission has fixed April 3 for a hearing upon the exceptions. Although the report favored paper men in some particulars, it is shown in the long list of exceptions just filed that in many instances adoption of the proposed schedule of new rates on paper board would materially increase the freight rates in certain territories.

Exceptions by Railroads

Henry Wolf Bikle, of this city, attorney for the railroads interested, contends in his brief of exceptions that the schedule of new rates as proposed by the railroads, which was printed with a summary of the examiner's proposed report in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of February 28, is "a more proper basis than that recommended by the attorney examiner," and that the carriers "also question the propriety, in certain respects, of his third and fourth recommendations."

Specifically, the railroads aver that under the evidence the first, second, third and fourth recommendations of the examiner are unreasonable, on the general ground that the proposed basis of rate construction is too low; that the same recommendations are unlawful for the same and other reasons, and that they are against the weight of the evidence. The railroad attorney holds that the proposition of the carriers to change the rates on paper boards to a uniform 90 per cent. of sixth class, and to increase rates on news print paper, was made with a view to compromise "and not as indicative of their views as to the proper rate basis." Objection is also raised to the conclusion of the examiner that building and roofing paper and paper boards do not compete in any marked degree with papers included in the general paper list which now take sixth class rates, the railroads holding that there is marked competition. Other exceptions raised by the carriers are of less importance. There are 16 in all. Mr. Bikle's argument follows, in part:

"The report of the attorney examiner consists of a summary of the contentions advanced by the various parties and concluded with six recommendations which are understood to indicate the scope of an order which the attorney examiner thinks should be entered. With the first four of these recommendations the carriers emphatically disagree. This disagreement results from the fact that the level of rates recommended by the attorney examiner is substantially below the level which the carriers believe should be established. This, of course, is the substantial issue in the case, but the third recommendation is further objectionable as prescribing an inelastic basis which is believed not to be sufficiently warranted by the testimony. The carriers primarily interested should be allowed a larger measure of discretion in the adjustment of these rates. The carriers, therefore, earnestly protest against these conclusions of the attorney examiner, and

respectfully urge the commission to approve the rates which they have proposed."

Exceptions by Paper Companies

Thirteen exceptions to the proposed report of the attorney examiner have been filed by Harold S. Shertz, 904 Bailey building, Philadelphia, of the law firm of Pierson & Shertz, representing the Frank P. Miller Paper Company, the S. Austin Bicking Paper Manufacturing Company, and the Kerr Paper Mill Company, all of Downingtown, Pa., original complainants in the proceeding. It is held first that the recommendation that reasonable maximum rates on building, roofing paper and paper board between points in Central Freight Association territory and trunk line territories, and between the two territories and New England, should not exceed 90 per cent. of the sixth class rates contemporaneously in effect, would in effect increase the general basis of rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards by 25 per cent. In support of this Mr. Shertz points out that present bases of rates range from 80 per cent. of sixth class to 83 1-3 of sixth class. "As shown by the numerous exhibits" he contends "there are within trunk line territory numerous rates at present on a basis lower than 80 per cent. of sixth class on all the commodities here in question. The application of rates to the commodities here in question, upon a general basis of 80 per cent. of sixth class is further confirmed by the finding in the first two paragraphs on page two of the examiner's report:

"The general basis is one of the carriers' own making and is conclusive of the value put upon this service by the traffic officials of the carriers themselves. It is true that in docket 644 they did seek to advance the basis to sixth class, just as was attempted in this case in the 15th section. Application of the carriers' defendants. It is repeated that the commission in Docket 644 refused to permit an increase in these rates or in their relationship to the other paper products under consideration in that case. The examiner in his first conclusion in his report in this case again refuses the proposal of a like increase by the carriers.

"As found by the examiner on page 1 of his report the increased rates proposed by the carriers on building and roofing paper and paper board in docket 644 were not found by the commission to have been justified. The examiner finds in his report that the findings of facts in docket 644 were proper. The examiner also finds that the defendants have failed to show that the application of sixth class rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards in car loads throughout official territory would be just and reasonable (suggested conclusion No. 1).

Exception No. 2

"To the third, fourth, fifth and sixth suggested conclusions of the examiner, the only exception desired to be made is in conformity with the above exception to the second conclusion. Such exceptions should be made only as they exist in the class rate structure and only to the extent necessary to make effective the assessment of specific rates, for the commodities here in question, upon such basis of relationship to sixth class as shall be fixed by final order of the commission in this case.

Exception No. 3

"This includes exceptions to the finding of the examiner that 'the proposed increased rates on building paper were found justified' on the ground that the decision of the commission was that the rates were not justified, and also exceptions to general statements made by the attorney examiner.

Exception No. 4

"To the findings of the examiner with respect to the prayers of the petitions on page 2 of his report to the extent that he does

(Continued on page 56.)

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" 13th—32.15 " " "	19.96%
" 14th—32.30 " " "	20.50%
" 15th—32.25 " " "	20.37%
" 16th—32.50 " " "	21.27%
" 18th—32.60 " " "	21.64%
" 19th—32.70 " " "	22.01%

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WRAPPING PAPER DEALERS HAVE MEETING IN CHICAGO

Frank E. Floyd, of the Crescent Paper Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Is Elected President of the Middle States Wrapping Paper Association—Numerous Important Topics Are Helpfully Discussed at the Meeting—Retiring President Herrlinger Reviews Conditions of Past Year in an Interesting Address—Capt. John W. Gorley Speaks on Trade Acceptances—Those Present—Statistics and Monthly Sales.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, March 18, 1918.—The Middle States Wrapping Paper Association held its annual meeting at the La Salle Hotel last Thursday, President Edward F. Herrlinger presiding.

Statistics and Monthly Sales

Following a discussion of the reporting plan as regards both tonnage statistics and monthly sales, it was voted that no report issued by the secretary's office in regard to tonnage and sales will be sent to members who have not contributed to these reports. This motion was amended to read that this action would become effective on Monday, March 18, 1918, and the secretary was instructed to mail notices to each member of this association, covering this point. The secretary was then further instructed to write each member asking closer co-operation in the reporting plans. A motion was made that a committee of one be appointed in each city, this committee to use its influence in arousing interest among the non-reporting members and report back to the secretary the result of his endeavors. A motion was seconded and carried after having been amended to read that the secretary appoint the committeemen. It was moved and seconded that no further action be taken in regard to sales statistics until the next meeting.

Report of Collection Department

The president called attention to the report of the collection department, a copy of which was given to each attendant, showing the following results:

Total amt. received for collection..	\$37,095.37
Total amount collected.....	\$21,273.21 or 57.33%
Total amt. returned as uncollectible	9,859.43 or 26.57%
Total amount on hand.....	5,962.73 or 16.10%

\$37,095.37	100%	\$37,095.37
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It was voted that the collection department shall not handle any accounts amounting to less than \$10.

Trade Acceptances

Captain John W. Gorby, vice-president of the Central Manufacturing District Bank of Chicago, arrived and addressed the members on the subject of "Trade Acceptances."

The Trade Customs and Grievance Committee's plan of action having proven of no value, it was voted that these committees be discharged and that this work be placed in the hands of the secretary with instructions that all members report to the secretary any suggestions they may have in regard to trade customs and also report to him any grievance which they may have effecting the industry.

Following a discussion of the subject of mill brands, guaranteed prices and direct selling, it was resolved that the association continue its efforts along the lines covered by the St. Louis meeting. The president reported that the secretary has written 16 manufacturers in regard to direct selling and that these manufacturers had in some cases promised to discontinue this prac-

tice. The president then stated further that through indirect sources it had been learned that other manufacturers who had considered direct selling in some respects had discontinued any idea of this policy when the desires of this membership had been made known to them.

The New Officers

The following officers were elected: President, Frank E. Floyd, Crescent Paper Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; first vice-president, Walter Seinsheimer, Seinsheimer Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; second vice-president, T. F. Willis, Chatfield & Woods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; third vice-president, T. P. Chapman, T. P. Chapman Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, R. Roesch, Union Paper & Twine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

President Herrlinger's Address

President Herrlinger reviewed the work of the year in a very excellent address:

Our association has reached another anniversary, and it is my pleasure as well as my duty to present for your consideration a report of our activities during the past year.

It is, of course, practically impossible for every member to keep himself fully informed at all times regarding the work of an organization as large as this; and hence there is need for me to call your attention to the results accomplished by the Executive Committee since our last annual meeting.

The average annual report is neither a literary effort nor a source of hilarious entertainment, and I cannot aspire to make mine an exception to the rule; but I hasten to assure you that it will not be voluminous.

We are all much interested in the welfare of this association, because of the benefits we derive from it. The social feature alone is a consideration not to be ignored. The man of business tends to become more and more isolated, confined to one central office, with little chance to come into personal contact with his competitors, or even enjoy the personal acquaintance of very many of his out-of-town customers. His pecuniary rewards may be greater than those of his employees, but he may at the same time be poorly recompensed from the point of view of common fellowship—of good fellowship in the best sense of the term; so that if this association did nothing more than to place us in a position to know each other personally, its continued existence would be amply justified.

The Personal Equation

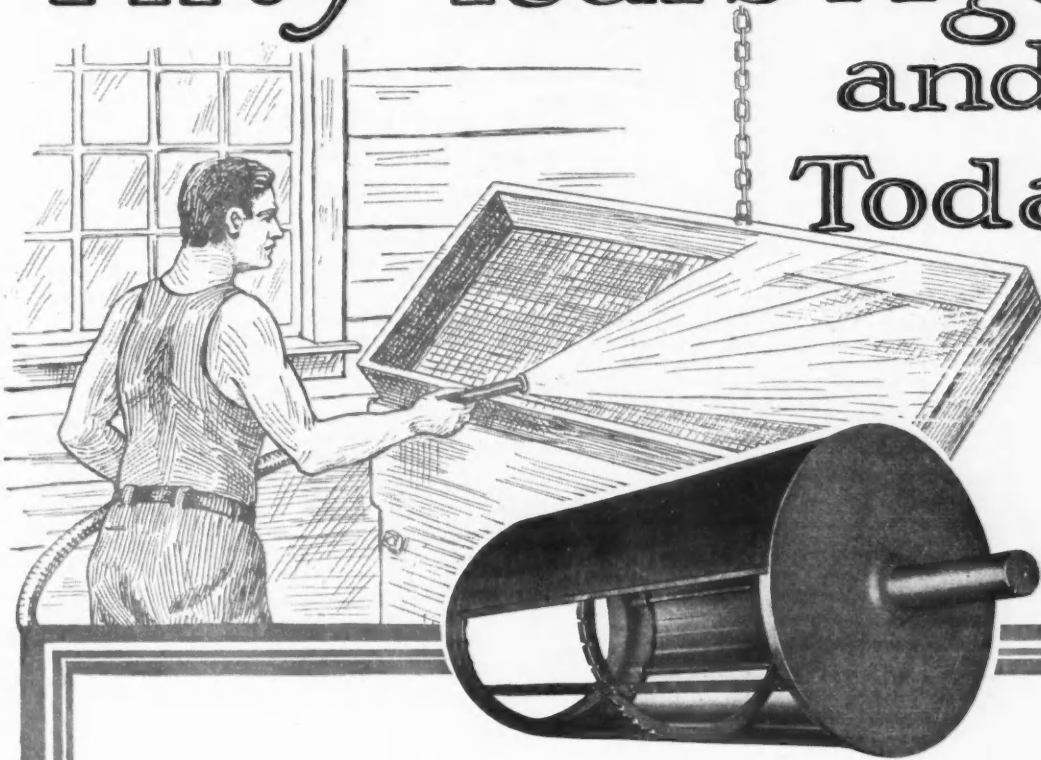
Personal acquaintanceship naturally increases mutual respect, and enables us to eradicate unreasonable antagonism and suspicion in our attitude toward one another. Competition, we are told, is the life of trade, but antagonism and suspicion do not further competition; they merely make competition less pleasant.

This personal contact between member and member serves an educational purpose by teaching us not to undervalue each others' business skill and acumen, nor to underestimate the value of the new or progressive methods of our competitor. None of us, however successful, can profit by becoming entirely self-sufficient or by ignoring any competitor.

Our association also enables us to place a combination of brains at work to improve our relations with the mills, and to co-operate as a body with their organization in reducing the evils resulting from instability of trade conditions. The law of supply and demand is inexorable and must be obeyed. Therefore, the consumer, the producer and the distributor are all benefited by such interchange of ideas as will enable us to estimate in advance with fair accuracy the demands of the future and thereby avoid excessive over-production on the one hand or a dangerous under-supply on the other hand.

(Continued on page 18.)

Fifty Years Ago and Today



Flat screens were adopted in this country in the infancy of the paper industry—and in those days they were the best thing in existence for this purpose.

But times have changed.

Flat screens have long been out of date in Europe, and in this country they are being replaced by

Bird Rotary Screens

The reasons for the adoption of the new devices are obvious—no time wasted in washing up—clean paper all the time—maximum production all the time.

We would appreciate an opportunity of going into further detail on the advantages of Bird Inward Flow Rotary Screens and will send our new 1918 Catalog on request.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY
East Walpole, Massachusetts

General Sales Representative, T. H. SAVERY, Jr., 1630 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill.

WRAPPING PAPER DEALERS HAVE MEETING IN CHICAGO

(Continued from page 16.)

The merchants of the world come of an ancient and honorable lineage. Since the dawn of history they have distributed the raw and manufactured products of the four corners of the earth.

Mankind Has Always Needed Merchant

Mankind has always needed the merchant, and I cannot yet foresee the time when he can be dispensed with, and until that time is foreshadowed it is our duty to live up to our opportunities and responsibilities, because after all has been said, we are really *department managers* of the industry in which we are engaged, and while we manage our own particular businesses as our judgment dictates, we are nevertheless expected to give some of our time and effort to the welfare of the industry as a whole; otherwise we are neglecting a very important feature in our own business.

I am firmly convinced that the commercial world is not yet ready to throw the middleman into the discard, so long as the middleman performs a valuable function in the economy of trade. That function can best be served if we remember that our importance in the work of distribution demands hearty co-operation with the mills and an intelligent study of the conditions existing among the consumers.

Occupying, as we do, this responsible position in the world of trade, it behooves us to maintain our organization and give it our hearty individual support as a means of increasing the effectiveness of our work. The relationship we sustain toward each other, to the paper industry as a whole, and to the entire economic structure of our country, demands that we shall be vigilant as individuals, and earnest as an organization, in securing and maintaining proper conditions within the trade, to the end that we may be a help, not a hindrance, to our Government and to the Nation.

Success in War Depends on Industry

The speedy success of our country in the present war will depend largely upon economic and industrial conditions. We can and will do our share in improving these conditions. As individuals we can, of course, do much, but as an organization we can do more, and we must not forget that the association as an organization cannot do its best without the hearty support and co-operation of each and every member as a member. The officers and committees will, of course, do their part but they cannot do it all.

There is a danger in every organization that some of the members may not appreciate the importance of their individual efforts in the organization work. The member who leaves all the work to be done by the officers and committees is making a mistake. Let us each resolve to avoid such a mistake. Let us all endeavor to do all in our power to co-operate with the officers without the slightest hesitation.

Tested by direct results only, the usefulness of our association becomes apparent from a review of what we have accomplished during the past 12 months.

Collection Department

We have improved our collection department, and I am pleased to announce that its facilities are being used successfully today by a larger proportion of our members than ever before.

We have developed our statistical department to a gratifying extent, so that it bids fair to become of greater value to our members year by year.

Our *Weekly Bulletin* service is gaining rapidly in efficiency and dependability, under the able supervision of our faithful and capable secretary. The fact that at the recent New York meeting it was decided to extend a similar service to all the members

of the National Paper Trade Association assures us that we took a step in the right direction when we adopted this plan of collecting and distributing information.

In the last analysis, however, the usefulness of any organization must be tested by the membership, and judging by this standard our association measures well up to the mark, because there are but eight eligible houses not now enrolled among our membership. Our membership today is 53 out of a possible 61, or 8 per cent. of the possible membership in our territory.

The membership in the National Paper Trade Association in February, 1917, was 286, and is now 346, having gained 60 new members. Most of this gain was from among coarse paper dealers, and this is only one indication of the fact that organization work is increasing throughout the entire country. There are today only a few paper houses in the country which are not through some local association affiliated with the national body.

The fact that we do not constitute a mere mutual admiration society is shown by the step recently taken by the coarse paper mills, who have reorganized their association along similar lines to ours under the name of the "Wrapping Paper Manufacturers' Service Bureau." They have engaged one or more trained officials for the purpose of furnishing their members with statistical information and such other facts pertaining to the manufacturing end of the trade as will enlighten them from time to time regarding the general conditions in the manufacturing department of the paper industry.

The cost of maintaining their organization cannot be less than from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per year, and the membership is about 30. While their average cost per member is about \$2,000, there is no doubt that the larger mills contribute in proportion to their daily production, so that the contributions would probably range from \$1,250 to \$5,000 per member. The total assessment per member in our association last year was \$150 per member which included the national assessment.

No Thought of Price Agreement

It is well to note that their association, like ours, is conducted without the slightest idea of price agreement, and that they, like us, are of the opinion that the advantages of such an organization fully repay the necessary expenditure of time, effort and money. We trust that they may soon be able to point out to us some new and improved methods of organization work suitable for us to imitate, and I am convinced that we shall not be too conservative, nor too proud, to adopt the latest improvements they can show to us.

I take this opportunity of thanking the other officers, and also the members, for the loyal support they have accorded me during my incumbency in office.

Especially do I desire gratefully to acknowledge the faithful and unselfish services rendered by the Executive Committee and by those other members who have served as privates in the ranks; and in relinquishing the office of president to my esteemed successor, I extend to him my best wishes, knowing as I do that he may rely upon your showing him the same spirit of consideration and helpfulness which you have so generously displayed toward me, and I pledge myself to be equally considerate and helpful to the newly elected officers.

Executive Committee Meeting Minutes Read

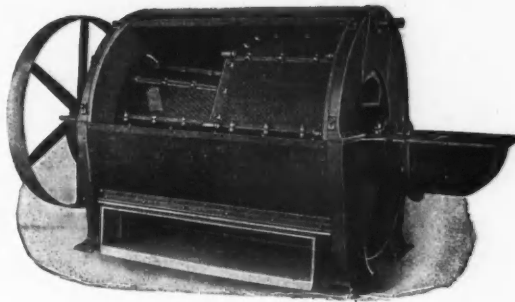
The secretary read the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of the Coarse Paper Division of the National Paper Trade Association held in New York, February 4, and H. E. Platt, vice-president of the Coarse Paper Division of the National Paper Trade Association being present, was called upon to ad-

(Continued on page 38.)

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for the first screening of sulphite, sulphate or ground wood pulp

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Knotter Design No. 2

The cost of power and upkeep is extremely small and the results are very satisfactory.

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 HABANA, CUBA
 SANTO DOMINGO, R. D.
 MAYAGUEZ, PTO. RICO
 SAN JUAN, PTO. RICO
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 Carbon
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 White
 Manila
 Colors, and Specialties

SPECIAL-TIES

in Embossing and Hanging Stocks for Wall Paper Mfra.

MILL SUPPLIES

Foreign and Domestic
 New Cuttings
 Old Rags
 Wood Pulp
 Jute Waste
 Flax Waste
 Old Rope
 Bagging
 Cotton Waste
 Paper Stock
 Animal Stings
 Gunny
 Bagging

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for Numerous Important Lots of Paper—Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Makes Awards on Paper for Which Bids Were Opened Recently—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Opens Bids on Various Lots of Paper on Which Interesting Prices Are Quoted—Bids and Awards for Other Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1918.—The following paper bids have been opened at the Government Printing Office.

Three thousand pounds (300 reams) of 17 x 28 in., No. 8, yellow writing paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.135 per pound; H. P. Andrews, New York, at \$.1485; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.1919; Megarge-Hare Paper Company, at \$.155 per ream; George W. Miller & Co., at \$.180 per ream; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.1543; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$.182.

Four thousand pounds of 24 x 32 in., 80 lbs., red pressboard; Rogers Paper Company, at \$.14 per pound; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.13½; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.15; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$.09¼; Henry Lindemeyr & Sons, at \$.11; and Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.1014.

Two thousand sheets of 36 x 48 in. gray pressboard; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.14; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.15½; Rogers Paper Company, at \$.14½; and Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.1490; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.570 per 1,000 sheets; B. F. Bond Paper Company at \$507.50 freight (b) at \$595 express; and Henry Lindemeyr & Sons, at \$580.

One thousand sheets of 15 by 21 in. flat parchment; Binney & Smith Company, at \$.10 per sheet; B. F. Bond Paper Company (imitation), at \$29.50.

Eleven thousand five hundred (500 reams) of 22½ by 28½ in., No. 11, thin white glazed bond paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.1425; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.18; D. E. Lloyd Paper Company, at \$.10; Megarge-Hare Company, at \$.26.

Sixteen thousand and five hundred pounds (1,000 reams) of 17 x 28 in., No. 13, same; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.1095; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.15½; D. E. Lloyd Paper Company, at \$.10; and Megarge-Hare Paper Company, at \$.26.

Eight thousand pounds (500 reams) of 19 x 24 in., No. 12, same; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.1095; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.15½; Megarge-Hare Paper Company, at \$.26; and D. E. Lloyd Paper Company, at \$.10.

The following paper bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

One million pounds of No. 1 white M. F. printing paper in 19 in. rolls, basis of 25 by 38 in., 35 lb.; Bryant Paper Company, at (a) \$.0675 (b) at \$.065; Dill & Collins, at \$.07; Smith-Dixon Company, at (a) \$.0749 (b) at \$.0724; Seaman Paper Company, at (a) \$.075 (b) at \$.0725.

Five hundred thousand pounds of No. 1 white M. F. printing paper in 38 in. rolls, basis of 25 x 38 in., 40 lb.; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.066 (f.o.b. mill); Bryant Paper Company, at (a) \$.0625 (b) at \$.065; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0654; Dill & Collins, at \$.07; Jessup & Moore at \$.06½; and Seaman Paper Company, at (a) \$.075 (b) at \$.0725.

Two hundred and one thousand (3,000 reams) of 31¼ x 45½ in., 67 lbs., white S. & S. C. printing paper; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.0725; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0724; and Dill & Collins, at \$.07½.

Five hundred thousand pounds of white S. & S. C. printing paper in 38 in. rolls, basis of 25 x 38 in., 50 lbs.; New York & Pennsylvania Company, at \$.0665; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0724

Jessup & Moore, at \$.0665; Dill & Collins, at \$.07½, Miami Paper Company, at \$.068; and Wanaque River Paper Company, at \$.06625.

10,960 pounds (31,000 sheets) of 22½ x 28½ = 175 and 230 lbs., blue index bristol board; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.12½; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.126; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.1217; Berkshire Company, at \$.20; C. Kahlen, at \$.1820; Megarge-Hare Paper Company, at \$.21; H. P. Andrews Company, New York, at (a) \$.13314, (b) at \$.1425.

40,000 pounds of 22½ x 28½ = 100, melon bristol board; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.051; H. P. Andrews, at \$.007½; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.05½; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.07½; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.06875; and George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, at \$.0925.

Bids are to be opened on March 22 by the Printing Office for 1,000 sheets of 15 x 21" flat vellum parchment.

Awards by Government Printing Office

The Domestic Paper Mills Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Printing Office with 101,100 pounds (1,050 reams) of various sizes of rope manila paper at \$.1139 per pound. Bids for this item were opened on February 8.

Bids for Panama Canal

The following bids were opened last week by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal.

Fifteen hundred pounds of No. 10 canary bond paper in 17 in. rolls; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$449.70.

One million No. 8 manila tags; Dennison Manufacturing Company, at (a) \$650, (b) at \$890; Denney Tag Company, at \$770; International Tag Company, at (a) \$990, (b) at \$1,040; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$749.80; Tag Envelope Company, at \$.95 per 1,000; Ward & Co., at \$714; and New York Trading Company, at \$1,085.

Bids were opened last week by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal for furnishing 20 reams of 22½ x 28½ in. = 140, white index bristol board as follows: Old Dominion Paper Company, at (a) \$335.60, (b) at \$566.80, (c) at \$589.60; and George W. Millar & Co., at \$602.

For More Power at Niagara Falls

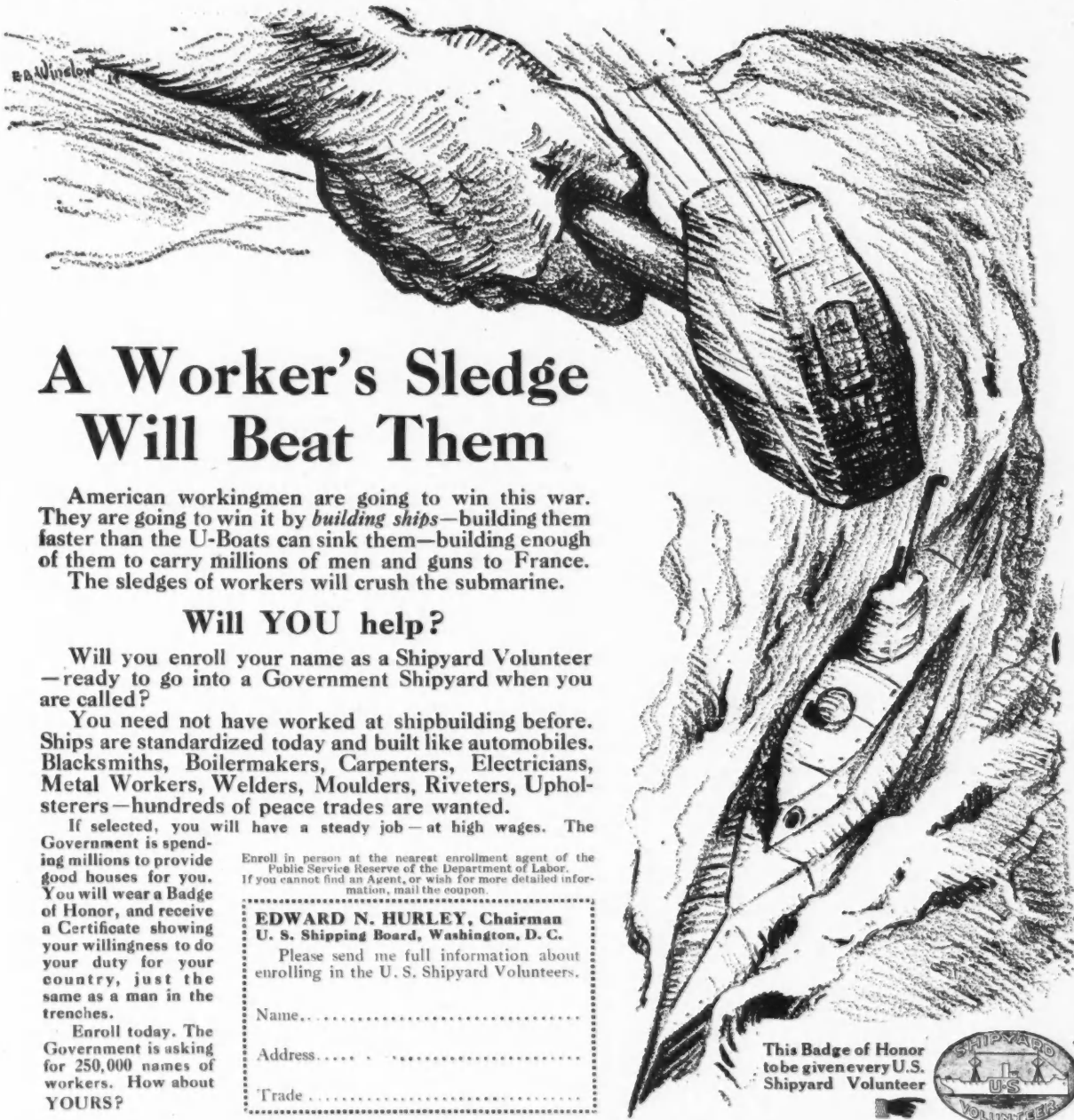
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 18, 1918.—Paper manufacturers here are anxiously awaiting the outcome of a conference held last week between Power Administrator Bulkeley, Colonel Keller representing the war department, and Falls power manufacturers relative to more power diversion.

It is understood that the power administrator is of the opinion that if a plan devised by the government officials is properly worked out and executed and if the proper efficiency in power production is produced, the 80,000 cubic feet of water that can be diverted from the river above the Falls should be developed into 2,000,000 horsepower. This would give power to the paper mills that have been closed down because of the government using the energy for plants making war materials.

Under the present methods in operation by power companies the ratio is 19 horsepower per cubic foot. The investigation by government experts into ways and means of getting more power for the war industries and other plants has resulted in the suggestion that there is waste of power at the Canadian fall. This is said to be due to the fact that the wearing away of the rock shelf at the middle of the fall lessens the spread and consequently the amount of power.

Under the proposed plan Mr. Bulkeley will recommend the worn-away shelf be built up, the center thus forcing a wider spread and increasing flow. This would not only produce more power, but would increase or rather restore the beauty of the falls and permit the diversion of infinitely more power.

To work out this plan, legislation for the diversion of more water not only will have to be passed, but a new treaty will have to be entered into between the United States and Great Britain.



A Worker's Sledge Will Beat Them

American workingmen are going to win this war. They are going to win it by *building ships*—building them faster than the U-Boats can sink them—building enough of them to carry millions of men and guns to France. The sledges of workers will crush the submarine.

Will YOU help?

Will you enroll your name as a Shipyard Volunteer—ready to go into a Government Shipyard when you are called?

You need not have worked at shipbuilding before. Ships are standardized today and built like automobiles. Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Carpenters, Electricians, Metal Workers, Welders, Moulders, Riveters, Upholsterers—hundreds of peace trades are wanted.

If selected, you will have a steady job—at high wages. The Government is spending millions to provide good houses for you. You will wear a Badge of Honor, and receive a Certificate showing your willingness to do your duty for your country, just the same as a man in the trenches.

Enroll today. The Government is asking for 250,000 names of workers. How about YOURS?

Enroll in person at the nearest enrollment agent of the Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor. If you cannot find an Agent, or wish for more detailed information, mail the coupon.

EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman
U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

Please send me full information about enrolling in the U. S. Shipyard Volunteers.

Name.....

Address.....

Trade.....

This Badge of Honor to be given every U.S. Shipyard Volunteer



U. S. Shipyard Volunteers

FOR THE WINNING OF THE WAR—This space contributed by the Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co., Montour Falls, N. Y. through the Division of Advertising of the U. S. Committee on Public Information.



NEWS PRINT SITUATION IN CANADA BECOMES CRITICAL

Due to Good Offices of Controller Pringle News Print Manufacturers Practically at the Eleventh Hour at Meeting in Montreal Rescind Decision Which They Had Made Not to Supply Canadian Publishers with Any More Paper—Controller Pringle Expresses Himself as Not Pleased with the Attitude Taken by Canadian Publishers—Says Statements Not According to Fact Have Been Made.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., March 19, 1918.—It seems to be directly up to the Government to do something in the news print situation which passed through such a crisis last week. Due to the good offices of Controller Pringle the paper manufacturers met in Montreal and practically at the eleventh hour rescinded the decision they had made to supply Canadian publishers with no more paper.

Situation Very Critical

Several things all assisted in making the situation a very critical one in the past few days. The whole trouble started of course when the Government would not guarantee that should there be any final appeal against the findings of the news print investigation a judicial tribunal would be named to review all the evidence taken. The manufacturers were exceedingly chary in placing themselves in the hands of the political tribunal such as the sub-committee of the cabinet which heard the appeals against the interim report of Controller Pringle a week or so ago. If what this sub-committee did then is any criterion of what is to come then the manufacturers' attitude is fully justified, for indignation was rife when after a monotonous ten months' investigation, Controller Pringle brought in an interim report giving the manufacturers 35 cents a hundred pounds increase and then the Government decided to divert payment of this increase into a specified bank until such time as an absolutely final report because of certain representations made by the publishers.

No Exports Except Under License

The only weapon in the hands of the manufacturers was to stop making and supplying paper to the Canadian publishers. This they decided to do and the Government evidently got wind of this decision ahead of time, for an order was passed about a week ago restricting the export of news print except under license. This of course was a retaliation on the part of the Government.

On the day Controller Pringle resumed his investigation last week into the news print industry in an endeavor to make a complete and adequate report on the whole situation the paper manufacturers sent letters to their customers informing them that they would supply no more paper ordered after that date. This serious move of course resulted in the inquiry being devoted mainly to its consideration.

Controller Pringle strongly backed up the manufacturers, not for their action, but for the voicing of grievances which his striking address, showed him to support. He rapped the Government on several points, declaring that the exercise of power just to keep up the tone of Government was nothing short of tyranny. He also rebuked the Government for passing an order restricting the export of news print and attacked the press of the country for having given him no help whatever in his inquiry.

Publishers Want Expert

The inquiry opened up with references to the appointment of a pulp and paper expert to assist Controller Pringle and J. M. Imrie, secretary of the Canadian Press, Limited, informed the Controller that the publishers would be disposed to assist him in any further investigations he had to make should an expert the newspapers had confidence in be selected.

Mr. Pringle replied that he doubted if it would be possible to get the conflicting interests to consent to any one expert. He said he felt it would be far better for the publishers to get one.

"Let the manufacturers get one if they can, but for heaven's sake get a man and don't delay for months and months," said the Controller. He added that he had urged his accountant, Geoffey S. Clarkson, to go ahead with the investigation but there had been delay owing to the inability to find a man.

George F. Henderson, K. C., counsel for the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, and J. R. Booth, pointed out that the proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington were still uncompleted and that it was impossible to get witnesses to Ottawa in time for the Canadian inquiry, whereupon Mr. Clarkson, accountant, said it was no use going ahead with the investigation until an expert had been appointed, and had been in the mills with the accountants. He did not think any headway in clearing up the costs would be made otherwise.

The matter of the refusal of the manufacturers to supply paper then came up, Controller Pringle saying: "Since my appointment as Controller, every order I have made in connection with the supply of news print to the newspapers of Canada has been loyally observed, until within the past few days. A few days ago I made certain orders which I regret to say have not been observed up to the present. I don't think it will be wise for me to read the letters I wrote these gentlemen in regard to their defiance of the laws of this country, as no good purpose would be served.

Investigation Has Dragged

"The investigation has dragged on for many months now and I have endeavored to arrive at what I considered the crucial matter in connection with the investigation, the cost of news print in the Dominion of Canada. I don't want to go into the whole history of the matter but I would like to say that we in the British Empire have known nothing of state control for the past century, nor have they in the United States. There was a time prior to the 18th century when state control was in vogue in Great Britain and other countries but experience evidently influenced statesmen of the time to abandon state control and adopt the policy of non-interference as the best way of encouraging and developing industries. Until this war broke out no attempt was made in Great Britain or the United States to control corporations engaged in the work for which they were incorporated and in which they were engaged—apart from public utilities such as railroads, telephones, it was felt that corporations like individuals should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their toil as a stimulus to the production of enterprise. It has been a fundamental rule that the state should not interfere with enterprises which can be carried on more economically by private control or rates, hours and prices whose control can only be found in the quotations of a free and untrammelled market.

"Not long ago the state saw fit to interfere with the manufacture of news print in Canada, I think wisely," went on Controller Pringle. "It is not an untrammelled market. The publication of a newspaper in Canada is a matter of public character. The press has become to a great extent a necessity. If tomorrow morning the population found the morning paper wiped out there would be a howl from one end of the country to the other—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Not Pleased with Attitude of Press

"I gave the matter every consideration. I won't waste any time regarding the attitude of the press to me. It doesn't do me any harm, but it does not get us any place in the solution of the problem. The Government did right to intervene, for war had brought conditions about that hampered the press. With regard to the assistance given me in the inquiry I will say that the manufacturers have loyally come forward with evidence when required and have brought witnesses long distances to testify, asking

(Continued on page 24.)



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Ground Wood

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Perkins-Goodwin Co.
33 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK



NEWS PRINT SITUATION IN CANADA BECOMES CRITICAL

(Continued from page 22.)

no compensation. On the other hand the press has given me no assistance. It is true they have been represented at my meetings, have been giving certain information and rising questions all of which I was satisfied to get, but the press retired from the inquiry because I could not see where an investigation of an alleged combination in the United States would assist me in arriving at the cost of news print in the Dominion of Canada.

"My ruling was approved, but as the press is probably aware, I have now the power to investigate the question of the alleged combination and any contract, agreement and arrangement for sale. I am able now to inquire into the waste of news print as well as its use and I am ready to hear the evidence of the newspapers with regard to the alleged combinations.

"I have been criticised by the press," continued the Controller. "In my interim report I suggested that it would be pleasing to me if the Government found either parties dissatisfied with the report to appoint an appellate tribunal to consider any appeals. To my astonishment the suggestion was opposed by the publishers. Why, I don't know. Why they should not have confidence in the judiciary of Canada, why they should prefer a political to a judicial tribunal, I don't know, but evidently they do. One prominent publisher told me he didn't want the matter to go to the supreme court because they didn't read evidence.

Statements Not According to Facts

"While my interim report was being dealt with a delegation from the newspapers waited on the cabinet committee. I am not going to comment on what they said, but I don't believe they had read the evidence. The statements they made, which may have had an influence with the committee, were not according to the facts. Statements have also been made by the newspapers that the manufacturers' books were padded. I want them to come forward with the facts. It is easy to make statements it will be difficult to prove.

"The manufacturers have now notified the newspapers that they are discontinuing the supply of paper. It is an unfortunate position. The Government of Canada cannot be defied by the manufacturers of this country. The manufacturers should have no more control or influence over the government than the newspapers.

Interference with Report

"If I understand aright there has been interference with my report and the manufacturers feel that my final report, if it is to be reviewed should be renewed by a judicial and not a political tribunal. I must apologize to the manufacturers. In November, last year, there was ample evidence to justify an increase. But certain points came up which I thought had to be investigated and I told the manufacturers to carry on until January. I assured them that I did not believe there was any danger of my report being interfered with. The manufacturers, however, became alarmed at the position taken with regard to the interim report. They asked the government that in the event of either interests being dissatisfied with the final report that a tribunal similar to the one in the United States should be appointed to review my finding.

Have Now Reached a Crisis

"We have now reached a crisis and it is all very well for some men to say 'let the mills close down' or 'commandeer the mills,' but there have been millions of dollars invested in this enterprise. I daresay there are millions of dollars invested in the newspapers of Canada. The closing down and taking over of the mills would necessarily mean a tremendous loss to both manufacturers and publishers. I have done all I could to avert this

situation. I put myself on record 10 days ago in regard to this situation. It is too big a matter to play politics with. The interests are too important and the question must be approached sanely and reasonably.

"To the manufacturers and publishers I would say it is a matter for compromise. You should compromise. Let us avert a situation of this sort. I recognize the power of the press. It is a tremendous power. There is no greater power, when this power is wielded properly. It is a power for good. It is not fair for the press to say—as some editorials have—that there are friends of the manufacturers in the government. I have confidence that the government will do justice between the manufacturers and the newspapers and that the influence of one or the other will not affect it the slightest.

Questions Wisdom of Order in Council

"It has been urged that the government should prohibit the export of newsprint and I understand that an order-in-council has been passed prohibiting export except under license. In view of existing conditions whether this action was wise or not it is not for me to say. The government has the power to control the situations but all power should be used with discretion. The government has the power to see that the law is obeyed and will, but first the manufacturers and publishers should agree. If they can't then let the government intervene, but to exercise power just to keep up the tone of government is nothing better than tyranny. Good can best be done by seeing that the manufacturers are permitted to carry on their business, obtaining as a reward the cost of production and a fair profit.

Wants Solution of Difficulty

"I am going to request the manufacturers to 'carry on,' to ask them to carry on for at least two weeks to see if we can't get a solution of the difficulty. This is the first time I have ever said a word with regard to the reports of these proceedings in the press. But the real facts in the case are too vital to be glossed over by any verbal camouflage. We have never had, since these proceedings, started a fair report of the evidence that has come before the commission. Is that in the interests of the public and the country? If the publishers pay men to watch the proceedings they want to know the truth. It is unfair to the publishers and doing them an injustice. The critical position which exists today would never have existed if the broad-minded publishers had known the truth. The reports which have been sent out from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the effect that paper can be supplied at \$50 are not true. They are absolutely false on the face of the evidence which has come before me."

Mr. Pringle closed by urging the counsel for the manufacturers to get their clients to carry on until the difficulty could be amicably settled.

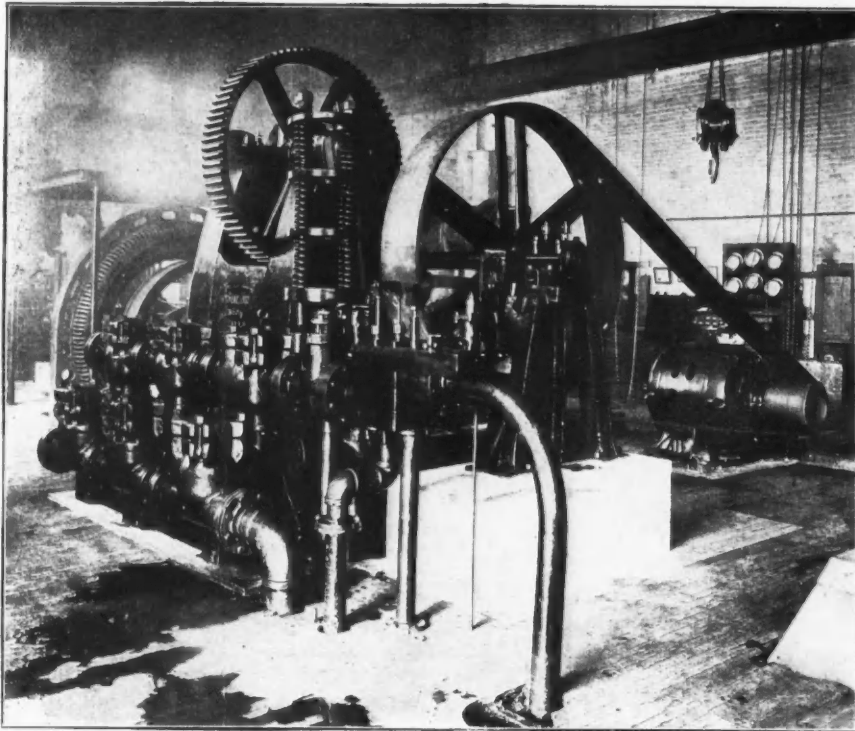
Mr. Powell Goes with Monarch Paper Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, March 18, 1918.—John W. Powell recently resigned his position with the Chicago office of the American Writing Paper Company and will now join the sales organization of the Monarch Paper Company at Kalamazoo. Before coming to Mr. Lemmon and the Chicago office of the American Writing Paper Company Mr. Powell was connected with the J. W. Butler Paper Company, as well as later with Bradner, Smith & Co., both Chicago concerns. Mr. Powell has a host of friends in the paper field who will be pleased to learn of his new connection, and Alex. G. Gilman and the staff of the Monarch Mill are to be congratulated in obtaining his services.

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Goulds
Reliable
Pumps
installed
at a
prominent
mill

They Conserve Coal at Many Mills by Using Goulds Triplex Power Pumps

THE coal shortage, with its accompanying hardships, annoyances, delays and dangers, has compelled owners of mills, factories, power plants, large buildings and mines to replace much apparatus, heretofore considered "good enough" with machinery more economical with fuel.

Especially is this true of the direct acting steam pump—which utilizes a very low percentage of the heat energy of the steam—and which is being extensively supplanted by Goulds efficient Triplex Power Pumps.

The Goulds Triplex Power Pump utilizes the high efficiency of the modern cut-off steam engine, steam turbine, electric motor, water wheel and internal combustion engine. It has been demonstrated repeatedly in comparative tests that the

Goulds Triplex Power Pump will operate with considerably greater economy than the direct-acting steam pump. This means a big saving not only in fuel, but in labor—a fact that has impressed thousands of engineers, superintendents and managers with the great advantages of the Goulds Triplex Power Pump. And that is why this wonderful pump is in operation in such mills as Hammermill Paper Co., Dill & Collins, West Va. Pulp & Paper Co., International Paper Co., De Grasse Paper Co., S. D. Warren & Co., and also in such well known plants and buildings as Procter & Gamble, Ivorydale, Ohio; General Electric Co., Schenectady; Marshall Field Department Store, Chicago; Butterick Bldg., New York; B. & O. R. R. Office Bldg., Baltimore; "The Belnord," New York; Hotel McAlpin, New York, and hundreds of others.

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"How and Where Pumping Costs Can Be Reduced."

The Goulds Manufacturing Company

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New York	Boston	Chicago	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Houston
16 Murray St.	58 Pearl St.	12-14 S. Clinton St.	111 North 3rd. St.	630 Henry W. Oliver Bldg.	3rd. Nat'l. Bank Bldg.	1001 Carter Bldg.

SPRING THAW IN CANADA HAS SET IN IN EARNEST

If It Continues as at Present There Will Be Little Snow Left in Canada in a Week's Time in Spite of the Fact That the Downfall of Snow During the Past Winter Was Much Heavier Than Usual—Already the Worst of the Traffic Congestion Is Past and Increasing Relief to the Situation Is Looked for from Now on—Navigation to Open Next Month—Bill Affecting Forestry Companies.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., March 18, 1918.—The Spring thaw has set in here in earnest, and if it keeps up there will be little snow left in Canada in a week's time, despite the fact that the downfall has been heavier during the past Winter than usual. Already the railway tracks in most parts of the country are bare, to the immeasurable relief of the railways. Navigation will open next month, bringing further relief to the situation, but already the worst of the traffic congestion has passed, and progressive relief is looked for from now on.

Making Trip by Dog Team

News has reached here that about a week ago Frank Clarke, manager of the Gulf Pulp & Paper Company, Clarke City, Seven Islands, Que., had left that place by dog team on his way to Ottawa to appeal to the Government to supply steamers for the North Shore service and relieve distress which is threatening the inhabitants. It was estimated that it would take Mr. Clarke thirteen days to reach Quebec.

Abitibi Sells Debenture Stock

The Royal Securities Corporation here has underwritten and is now offering \$1,000,000 Abitibi Power & Paper Company 7 per cent. convertible mortgage debenture stock, at 85 and accrued interest, yielding 8¾ per cent. In connection with the issue, Shirley Ogilvie, vice-president of the company, gives some interesting particulars in regard to the company. He says:

"The company has in operation a complete news print paper mill of thoroughly modern fireproof construction, having a present annual capacity of about 62,000 tons news print paper, 21,000 tons surplus sulphite pulp and 22,500 tons surplus groundwood pulp.

"Timber limits leased from the Government of Ontario, comprising over 1,000,000 acres of pulpwood lands, are estimated to contain over 5,000,000 cords of paper-making woods. There is a further supply available of over 15,000,000 cords of wood in the vicinity of the mills. This supply of raw material, which for the company's purposes is practically inexhaustible, is capable of economical delivery at the mills by water and rail.

"Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1917, before providing for interest, depreciation, and sundry losses, as audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., were \$1,323,001.23.

"The amount required to pay the annual interest on the entire present outstanding funded debt, including this issue of Convertible Mortgage Debenture Stock, is \$404,254.

"George F. Hardy, consulting engineer of New York, who has been acting as the company's designing and construction engineer since its inception, in a report dated October 13, 1917, stated that in his opinion a conservative valuation of the undertaking as a going concern might be stated as at least \$13,200,000."

Riordon Company's Fine Showing

The annual report of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company for the year ending December 31 last, shows that the company not only wiped out all bank indebtedness, but increased its net working capital from \$966,312 to \$1,293,434, after placing more than three-quarters of a million dollars to depreciation account, and more

than doubling the common stock dividend payment to shareholders during the year. Net earnings, after deducting all expenses of manufacturing, administration and selling, and after charging Government taxes for 1916, amounted to \$1,891,113, to which was added miscellaneous income of \$52,537, making the total net earnings \$1,943,651, compared with \$1,526,615 in 1916, an increase of 27.3 per cent. Deductions include \$766,055 as depreciation for exhaustion of timber areas and depreciation of plant and equipment, compared with \$149,480 in 1916; bond interest \$120,153, compared with \$95,315, and discount on securities \$24,500, compared with \$46,083, leaving for distribution of preferred stock an amount of \$1,032,942, or equal to 103.2 per cent. on that issue. This dividend distribution called for \$70,000, making the total available for the common stock \$962,942, or equal to 21.3 per cent. on that issue, compared with 26 per cent. in 1916, 2.91 per cent. in 1915, and 1.98 per cent. in 1914. While the percentage earned on the common stock is lower than in 1916, the situation is explained by the large increase in the amount allowed for depreciation.

The balance sheet shows an increase in the value of properties of \$255,383 to \$7,550,457, and investments increased \$83,069 to \$702,337. Inventories showed an increase of \$607,750, while accounts receivable were down \$349,545 at \$110,855, and cash showed a decline from \$117,205 to \$32,520. The statement of liabilities showed an increase from \$1,881,500 to \$2,036,600; bank loans were entirely eliminated compared with \$496,000 in 1916; accounts payable advanced from \$395,565 to \$489,245, an increase of \$93,680, and accrued liabilities increased from \$52,682 to \$300,900.

The liquid position of the company showed a further improvement on the already strong position attained by the company in this regard. Current assets at the end of 1917 totaled \$2,083,579, compared with current liabilities of \$790,145, leaving the net working capital at \$1,293,434, compared with \$966,312 in 1916.

New Bill Affecting Forestry Companies

Auguste Tessier, of Rimouski, Que., has a bill before the Quebec Legislature providing for a new clause in the statutes to the effect that any company incorporated in Quebec Province, whose principal object is the protection of the forests against fire, may by by-law provide that the minister of lands and forests, or such person as he may from time to time designate, shall be a member ex-officio of its board of directors, and that the other members, or some of the other members of the board, instead of being elected at the general meeting of shareholders, may be appointed, one by each other company incorporated under the same act, for similar purposes and holding in its own name, or in the name of one or more trustees, one or more common shares therein. The object is to have greater co-operation between the government and the companies and between the companies themselves.

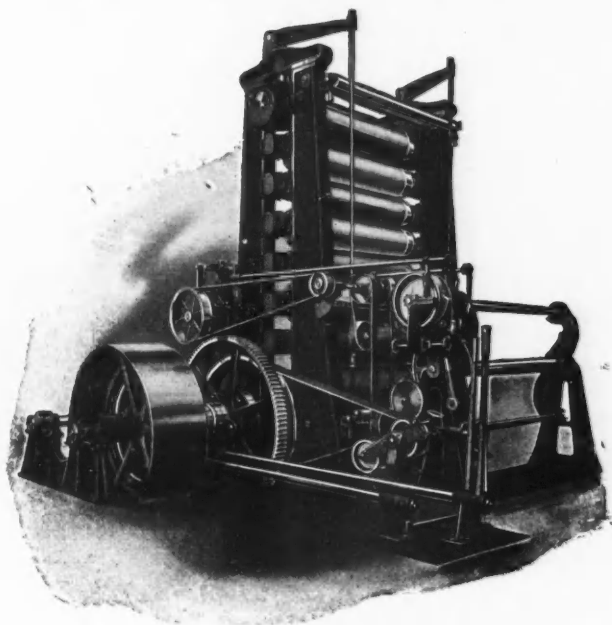
Important Action Affecting Pulp Companies

One of the most important actions affecting pulp and lumber companies that has ever come before the courts in New Brunswick is the land damage suit of Spafford and Roy Wade versus the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company, of St. John, N. B. The suit was entered by owners of farm land on the Nashwaak river for damage done to their property during the stream-driving operations of the company. When the action is decided it will settle the rights of riparian owners and of lumbering companies, which have long been in dispute. The case will come before the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court in April.

Abandon Paper Mill Project

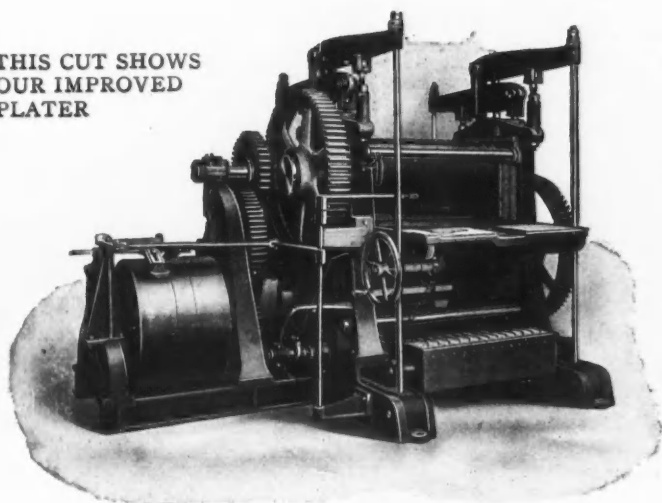
An authoritative statement regarding the proposed new paper mill of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Quebec, is now forthcoming. J. M. McCarthy, vice-president of the company, states that owing to the interference of the government and the consequent uncertainty of the future, the idea of building another paper mill has been indefinitely abandoned.

IMPROVED WEB CALENDERS



For Finishing Fine Papers; also
Book, both Plain and Coated

THIS CUT SHOWS
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WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY,

A few of the features
of this machine are:

The Roll Adjustment

Allowing the Rolls to be run
in contact or any opening to
a maximum one of two inches.

The Patent Power Attachment

Allowing the Rolls to be ad-
justed very quickly.

Improved Method of Gearing

Eliminating the danger of
broken gears.

FLORENCE, MASS.

New York Jottings

Jake Seibert, of Price & Pierce, is now in Savannah, Ga., on business.

L. B. Steward, secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association was away from town during the early part of this week.

J. J. Flanagan and E. A. Flanagan were elected directors of the Hartje Paper Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders of that company.

Emanuel A. Salomon of A. Salomon, Inc., dealers in paper mill supplies at 140 Nassau street, was elected a member of the Merchants' Association last week.

The office of the Hadley Paper Corporation will hereafter be located at Room 804 in the Woolworth Building. Edgar G. Barratt will supervise the office as heretofore. The telephone number is Barclay 7674.

D. A. O'Connell has been transferred from the Main Office at New York to the Seattle Branch of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation. Roy C. Loucks has been transferred from Seattle to San Francisco.

The two buildings at 99 and 101 North Moore street have been leased by the firm of Hamilton & Hansell, 13-21 Park Row, importers and exporters of wood pulp and paper. The structures which are five stories in height will be remodelled.

An exhibition of containers will be held in the art galleries of the Art Alliance at 10 East 47th street, from April 10 to 30. The Art Alliance, which is headed by W. Frank Purdy, aims to develop beauty along with utility in the various products of American manufacture. The containers will include paper boxes, wrappers, bottles, tin cans, etc.

Larger quarters have been taken by Berton C. Hill in the Astor Trust Building, 501 Fifth avenue. The new offices are on the same floor immediately adjoining the old quarters. The arrangement of the sample filing cases in the new location is excellent and the offices are among the most up-to-date in the city. Mr. Hill is the mill agent for the Bardeen Paper Company, American Coating Mills New York-New England Company, Wheat Paper Company and The Wolverine Paper Company.

Another acquisition to the staff of the Elsinore Paper Company, 131 West 24th street, is L. May. Mr. May will represent this growing house on the outside and will sell the firm's line of bond papers, bristols and onion skin, which have been the firm's specialties for many years. He will also sell the line of Elsinore typewriter and manifold papers as well as index cards and folders. Mr. May is well known in the trade and is well acquainted among the stationers, printers and paper jobbers.

Waste Material Dealers Meet

On Tuesday at the Hotel Astor the Waste Paper and Paper Stock divisions of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held their meetings. The Paper Stock Division met at 10 A. M. with Chairman E. Salomon in the chair. The business transacted was largely of a routine character. At the meeting of the Waste Paper Division at noon which was presided over by N. J. Lewis business of routine nature also was transacted. All

of the meetings were largely attended by representative members of the two divisions.

Chairmen of the various divisions of the National Association reported progress in the work now being done to co-operate in supplying the Government with waste material required for manipulation in products needed for the army and navy. Maximum prices for metal and woolen rag refuse were fixed by the Government last Fall, and on Tuesday secretary Charles M. Haskins was notified of the creation of a price-fixing committee under the War Industries Board, which it is believed will eventually set the price to be paid by the Government for all of the scrap material handled by members of the association.

Louis Birkenstein, who has been President of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers for several terms, tendered his resignation on Wednesday in order to accept an appointment at Washington, where he will be in charge of the Salvage Bureau of the Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster's Department of the War Department. Mr. Birkenstein, who is head of the firm of S. Birkenstein & Sons, Chicago and New York, will retire from active private business to devote his service to the Salvage Bureau.

On Wednesday night in the North Ball Room the Fifth annual banquet was held, preceded by a reception at six-thirty. The affair was a brilliant one. Prominent speakers including Hon. E. J. Cattell, of Philadelphia, and Capt. A. P. Simonds, U. S. A., addressed the diners.

The new president elected for the coming year was Emanuel Salomon of A. Salomon & Co.

Paper Association of New York Holds Meeting

On March 14 at the Arkwright Club the Paper Association of New York held its annual meeting and election of officers. The meeting was followed by a dinner.

The officers elected to serve during the coming year were E. J. Merriam, president; A. E. Dubey, 1st vice-president; Alfred Kinn, 2nd vice-president; K. S. Warner, treasurer and, Nicholas J. Barrett, secretary. Three directors were elected to serve for three years, consisting of Fritz Lindenmeyr, George McKinney and E. J. Merriam.

W. C. Ridgway, assistant secretary of the association, submitted his report. He states that the association passed through a successful year.

The following interesting statement of the present condition of the market was embodied in Mr. Ridgway's report:

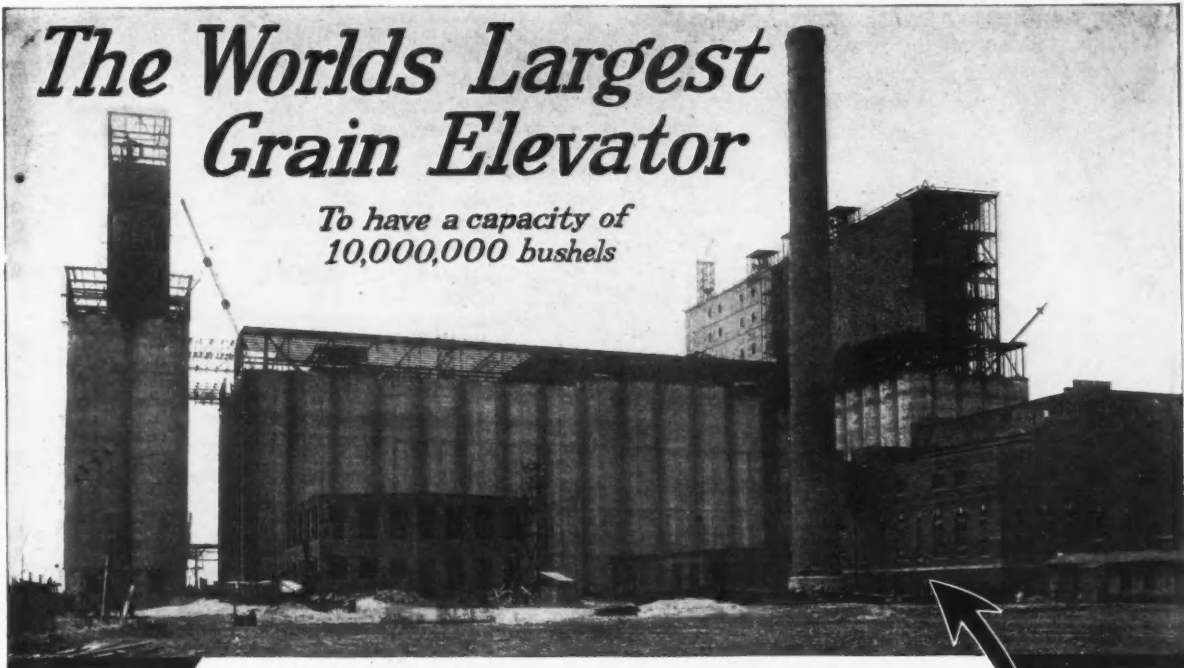
"We do not review general market conditions during the past year or make any predictions as to the future because we do not believe anyone is qualified to draw conclusions from the past which would be of any value whatever as to the future course of the market.

"The present difficulties surrounding the conduct of the paper business are serious, but so far as we can ascertain are being experienced by other lines as well. They seem to be the inevitable outcome of war conditions. It is impossible for anyone to predict how the government will regulate the paper business, but there are indications of governmental control of other lines. Whether this will extend to the paper business cannot be foretold."

Government to Commandeer Pulp?

There has been a report current in the local trade for the past two weeks that the Government intended to contract for a large portion of the pulp ordinarily going into the manufacture of paper.

How the rumor originated cannot be discovered but in the absence of corroboration from the authorities at Washington, leading paper men in New York are inclined to give little credence to the report.



The Worlds Largest Grain Elevator

*To have a capacity of
10,000,000 bushels*

The Westinghouse Underfeed Stoker

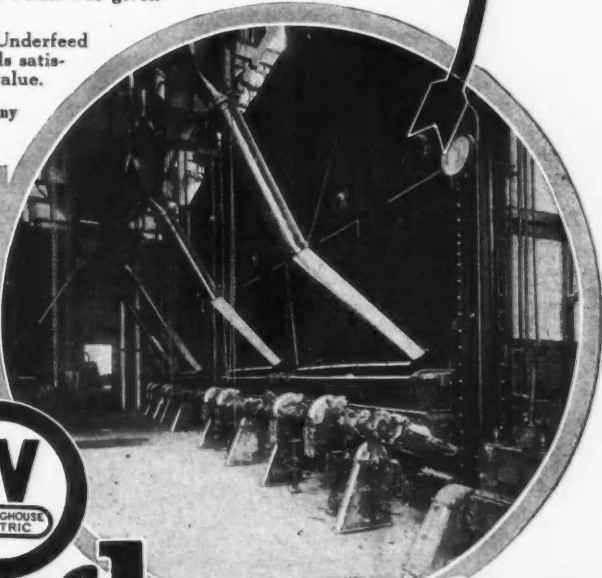
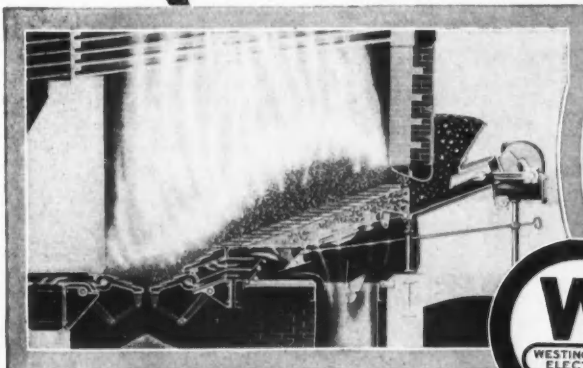
*---Selected for the Calumet Terminal Elevator of the
Chicago & North Western Railway Co.*

In the vast Calumet Terminal Grain Elevator was put the best in design and materials that engineering skill could devise—to make it in every respect the most modern, as well as the largest in existence today.

Naturally so important a part as the Power Plant was given the same careful consideration.

The selection of the Westinghouse Underfeed Stoker, which burns a wide variety of fuels satisfactorily, is a precaution of inestimable value.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Westinghouse

Underfeed, Roney and Chain Grate Stokers

KALAMAZOO VALLEY FLOOD IS CAUSING INCONVENIENCE

Although the Water Has Reached Within a Foot of High Water Mark no Serious Trouble Has Been Caused as Yet in the Paper Mill District—Frank H. Milham, President of the Bryant Paper Co., Is Elected President of the Michigan Horse Breeders' Association—F. M. Hodge, President of the Kalamazoo Paper Co., Announces Inability to Run in Election for Commissioner.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 18, 1918.—The annual spring floods have invaded the Kalamazoo River valley district and for the past few days the water at many points has reached within a foot or two of the highest known marks. Fortunately none of the paper mills in the district have been seriously inconvenienced by the high water. The plants at Kalamazoo and Otsego have been able to run steadily, though it has required the use of force pumps to keep the mills free from back water.

A very freakish thing has occurred at the Kalamazoo-River-view district. The flood is so deep on the intervening low grounds that the pressure has been sufficient to raise the sidings (rails and sidings) intact and they are floating on the surface of the water, with much of the ballasting washed away or quite seriously damaged. It will mean that many sections of this trackage will have to be entirely relaid and re-ballasted after the waters recede.

Battle Creek is a great sufferer from the flood. The steam plant of the Consumers Power Company has been entirely shut down and the town is in darkness and the street car service crippled. Numerous plants are idle and badly flooded. Both Kalamazoo River and Battle Creek pass directly through the business heart of that town.

Though flood harassed, relief has come to this district from another source. Once more there is an adequate supply of coal for power purposes. Fuel (such as it is) is coming in ample supplies and paper mill managers feel little fear of any shortage in the near future, probably not again until next winter at the earliest.

F. H. Milham Honored by Horsemen

Frank H. Milham, president of the Bryant Paper Company, and associated in other capacities with numerous of the largest paper manufacturing and selling concerns in America, has a sporting hobby that is fully developed. He is a dyed-in-the-wool harness horse fan, and follows the racing game from the tap of the gong at the first early Summer meeting right through until the horses are put away in their Winter quarters.

Mr. Milham's loyalty to this pastime has just been recognized by the state horsemen, who have elected him president of the Michigan Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. This organization is deeply interested in the development and racing of colt trotters and is one of the liveliest state associations of the kind.

Mr. Milham is also president of the Kalamazoo County Recreation Park Association of Kalamazoo. This organization has been a member of the Grand Circuit Racing Association for eleven years and now holds the honor and distinction of being the only association in Michigan that caters to the great trainers and stables on the harness horse turf. Mr. Milham knows the racing game well enough so that he closes down his desk at the big Bryant plant and during the annual race meeting in this city acts as presiding judge.

This is a job that usually pays at least \$200 a week, but in the case of Mr. Milham, he just acts for fun, laughing at the idea of a salary. He thoroughly enjoys the duties attendant on the posi-

tion and is a great booster for the racing game in this city.

How Sport Has Been Maintained

The feature race of the meetings here each year has been a \$10,000 stake for aged trotters. It is known as the Paper Mills purse. Mr. Milham was advised to cut this purse to \$3,000 this year. This he positively declined to do, merely saying: "Kalamazoo can ill afford to cheapen its race meeting. The same high standard must be maintained as long as we continue the sport."

A characteristic incident occurred next to the last day of the 1917 meeting, which illustrates the good sporting blood in Mr. Milham's veins.

The sport had been high class all the week, with the attendance badly off color. One of the usual events for getaway day was the free-for-all pace. This race stood to cost the association a very tidy sum of money, due to scarcity of entries and the slim gate. Secretary Engelman had seen the horsemen and



FRANK H. MILHAM

they had all expressed willingness to cancel the race. The secretary went so far as to make the statement in the office that he intended to cut the event out. Mr. Milham was a silent listener. He said nothing at the time, but shortly after the chief clerk in the office said to Mr. Engelman: "Mr. Milham wants the free-for-all pace staged as usual. He told me that Kalamazoo had always raced its full program and would continue to as long as meetings were given on the local track, no matter what the loss might be. He told me to tell you to send him the bill for the deficit and he would make it good."

That got out to the horsemen, who were not slow in declaring that Mr. Milham was some sportsman, just the kind of chap worth standing back of. That his action was appreciated is shown by the splendid entry that is coming in for the 1918 meeting.

Mr. Hodge Unable to Run

On the eve of Kalamazoo's first election of commissioners under the provisions of the new city charter, Frederick M. Hodge, president of the Kalamazoo Paper Company, announced his inability to run on the ticket and withdrew his name. It was a distinct disappointment to his large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city, as his election was generally admitted in advance.

Mr. Hodge has been vitally interested in the drafting and adoption of a new charter for Kalamazoo. He was a member of the committee that worked for months on the document. Experts

(Continued on page 32.)

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which means Service to You.*

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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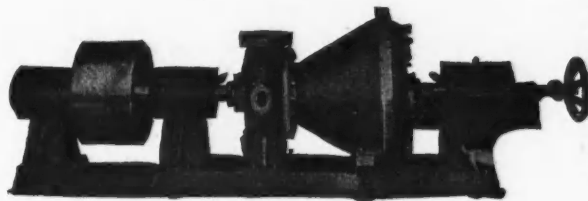
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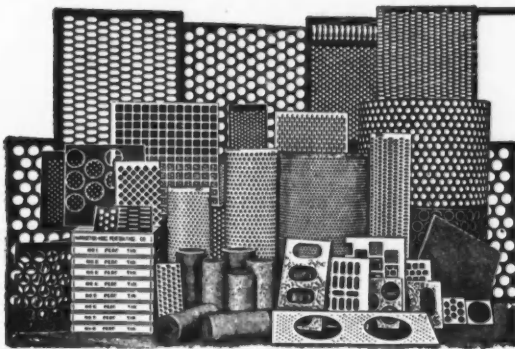


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If you manufacture Kraft paper, and are having trouble with tub-beaters, Jordans and other refining engines, write us for special information on Kraft stock.

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AGAINST INCREASE IN WAGES FOR HOLYOKE PAPER WORKERS

State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of Massachusetts Decides Against Stationary Firemen and Engineers Employed in the Paper Mills—This Means That the Present Wages and Hours Will Stand Unless the Manufacturers Voluntarily Grant Increases—White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. Announces a Schedule of Insurance for Its Employees.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 18, 1918.—The stationary firemen and engineers employed in the paper mills of Holyoke and vicinity, who came within an ace of going out on strike, when the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration stepped in and took up the case, have now lost out entirely as a result of the decision handed down by the State Board.

Not a concession will be made to the firemen and engineers if the report of the State Board is accepted by the paper manufacturers. When the manufacturers, in negotiations with this class of workers, failed to meet the demands and were given until a certain day to make satisfactory settlement or a strike would be declared, the firemen and engineers decided as a last resort to leave the matter up to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which promised to make a thorough investigation and file a report. This was done, and when the announcement came of the findings of the State Board it read "no change."

Announces Insurance Schedule

The White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company has gone another step in protecting its employees. The other day it was announced from the offices of the company that a schedule of insurance has been put into effect that protects the employee in case of sickness, accident, special stress, or death. It applies to every person at the end of three month's employment. On the death of such a person the beneficiary receives the principal which automatically increases each year.

Without cost to the employees they are insured for \$100 the first year, \$200 the second, and so on, increasing \$100 each year until a maximum insurance of \$1,000 is carried on every employee of 10 or more years in the employ of the company. Two years ago the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company was one of the first local paper plants to take out a blanket policy covering all employees of the company. This has worked out so successfully that officials have now decided to provide the above schedule of insurance which would further benefit their employees.

KALAMAZOO VALLEY FLOODS

(Continued from page 30.)

who have examined it declare that it is an ideal charter and provides an ideal home rule bill for the average American city.

In withdrawing his name, Mr. Hodge explained: "The Man who sits on this first commission will be called on to give unlimited time and thought to working out the provisions of the new charter. I will not have the necessary time at my disposal and under no circumstances would I permit myself to become a candidate unless I felt that I could fill the office if elected."

Possible Explanation of Mr. Hodge's Action

Mr. Hodge's nominating petition had been filled out by his friends and they used every argument possible in an effort to induce him to allow his name to remain on the ticket.

His action was undoubtedly due to the recent re-organization and enlargement of the Kalamazoo Paper Company and its ab-

sorption of the Riverview Coated Paper Company. This deal has created a lot of talk and speculation in local paper mill circles. Everybody is asking what is going to happen when the next annual meetings are held. There will be an interesting change in the list of officers, especially those who have been handling the affairs of the one-time Riverview Coated Paper Company. It is generally conceded that F. M. Hodge will be the president of the combined company. The same dopesters are inclined to pick Felix Pagenstecher as the secretary of the new company. He, like Mr. Hodge, is one of Kalamazoo's most popular and efficient paper mill officials. He will likely be retained in some active and responsible capacity. A. E. Curtenius is the present secretary of the Kalamazoo Paper Company, though the major portion of his time is given over to the presidency and general management of the Western Board & Paper Company.

Board Manufacturers Protest

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 18, 1918.—Container board manufacturers in this section have made written protest against the fuel administration rule which compels them to close their mills on every Saturday. Today Edward N. Smith, county administrator, received a communication from Washington, which stated that the department is now considering a plan to place in an accepted class all mills using hydro-electric power for operating purposes. It is expected this will apply to several mills here.

The St. Regis Paper Company, Carthage Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, Brownville Board Company and the Hinde & Dauche Paper Company all filed with Mr. Smith a written protest against the order which closes their plants on Saturdays. Mr. Smith took the matter up with the administration at Washington while there this week with encouraging results.

These owners protested on various grounds. That they are unable to supply the demands of customers by working only five days each week. That most of their product is used in the manufacture of food containers essential to the distribution of food. That it was unjust to single out a particular part of the paper industry in this manner. That the fuel situation is not such at the present time as to justify the order.

Several of these mills have been down from 20 to 25 days for the lack of fuel and are behind in orders, and are saving little coal just now at a great sacrifice.

Mr. Smith said that there is a special reason why at least three of these concerns should be excepted from the order. They grind wood now, and during the period when water conditions permit grinding they should be allowed to run. They are operated chiefly by water power and the coal consumption is actually small. The loss in wages and production is out of all proportion to the benefits in coal saved by closing the mills on Saturdays.

New Superintendent for the Hadley Paper Corp.

HADLEY, N. Y., March 18, 1918.—William Sutherland, who has been in charge of the Hanover and Caledonia mills of the United Paper Board Company at Whippany, N. J., will take charge of the manufacturing for the Hadley Paper Corporation at its mill at Hadley, N. Y.

Mr. Sutherland, who has been for 20 years or more with the United Paper Board Company and its predecessors, is an expert on the manufacture of all grades of chip, container and test boards, so that the trade can be assured that the product he will turn out in his new connection will be fully up to the grades he has formerly made.

The board manufactured by the Hadley mill will continue to be disposed of by the C. L. LaBoiteaux Company, William E. Ebbets continuing the sale of the paper manufactured by the Hadley Paper Corporation.

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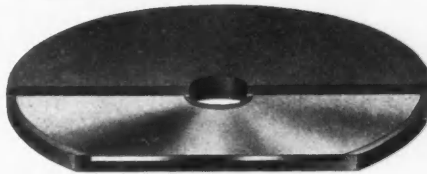
MANUFACTURERS of confections or tobacco products, box-makers and paper dealers are invited to inspect our latest offering of highly burnished **SILVER PAPERS** and **SILFOILS**. Those who have been using metal foils will find these products answer the purpose of tin foil, look brighter and snappier, and can be had for a fraction of the present price of foil.



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VOORHEES RUB-STEEL VALVES ARE SUPREME

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Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, March 21, 1918 No. 12
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

Our Foreign Trade

The monthly summary of the foreign trade in paper and paper maker's supplies for December, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, is of more than ordinary interest from the fact that comparisons are furnished over the twelve month period, ending with December.

The total exports of paper and manufactures of paper showed a large increase both as compared with November and with December a year ago. The figures for the month amounted to \$6,527,413 as compared with \$4,424,403 for November, and \$3,946,120 for December of the preceding year. The total exports of paper for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$46,566,671 as compared with \$36,576,879 for the same period in 1916, and \$22,264,371 in 1915.

The exports of news print showed a slight decline as compared with November, but continued to show a heavy increase as compared with December a year ago. The figures for December amounted to \$973,994 as compared with \$1,032,861 for November, and \$379,870 for December a year ago. The foreign sales of news print for the twelve months closing with December amounted to \$7,597,509 as compared with \$4,126,617 for the same period in 1916 and \$2,707,626 in 1915.

The exports of wrapping paper for the month showed a considerable increase both as compared with November and with December a year ago. The figures for December amounted to \$609,814 as compared with \$419,626 for November, and \$331,927 for December of the previous year. The foreign sales of wrapping paper for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$3,988,727 as compared with \$4,025,388 for the same period in 1916, and \$1,667,387 in 1915.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes showed a slight decline for the month as compared with November, but continued to show a good increase as compared with December of the preceding year. The figures for December amounted to \$567,945 as compared with \$569,478 for November, and \$292,979 for December of the preceding year. The foreign sales of writing paper and envelopes for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$3,711,235 as compared with \$2,490,055 for the same period in 1916, and \$1,201,254 in 1915.

The foreign sales of paper board and strawboard showed a decided increase during the month, the figures being \$322,056 as compared with \$195,556 for November, and \$135,731 for December of the previous year.

The total import of paper and manufactures of paper for December showed a considerable increase over November, and a decided increase over December a year ago. The figures for December amounted to \$3,955,429 as compared with \$3,578,913 for November, and with \$506,612 for December of the preceding year. The total imports of paper and the manufactures of paper for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$41,734,084

as compared with \$28,189,998 for the same period in 1916, and \$24,465,694 in 1915.

The imports of print paper valued at not above 5 cents per pound amounted to \$3,206,793 for the month as compared with \$2,809,267 for November, and \$1,607,126 for December of the previous year. The imports of this commodity for the twelve months period ending with December amounted to \$30,929,628 as compared with \$18,527,748 in 1916, and \$14,138,651 in 1915.

The imports of mechanical wood pulp showed an increase as compared with November, but showed a slight falling off as compared with December a year ago. The figures for December amounted to \$617,276 as compared with \$493,390 for November, and \$683,751 for December, 1916. The imports of mechanically ground wood pulp for the twelve months period ending with December amounted to \$7,991,368 as compared with \$4,696,801 for the same period in 1916, and \$2,588,846 in 1915.

The imports of chemical wood pulp for the month showed a slight decline as compared with November, and a decided decline as compared with December a year ago. The figures for December amounted to \$1,166,332 as compared with \$1,409,296 for November, and \$5,847,077 for December a year ago. The imports of chemical wood pulp for the year ending with December amounted to \$29,284,580 as compared with \$19,229,973 for the same period in 1916, and \$10,954,182 in 1915.

The Patriotic Mandate

The Government at Washington has notified the people to make ready for the Third Liberty Loan, the bonds of which will be offered for investment on April 6, first anniversary of the United States declaration of war against the Imperial German Government.

This notification should be regarded as a mandate for all citizens to obey. Money has never been invested in a more worthy or more necessary cause. The United States and the allied nations must be victorious in this war or freedom will vanish from earth and all peoples become vassals of an oppressive autocracy. Before such an unthinkable contingency there is only one path for freemen to tread. The Government of the United States must be supported with all the money it calls for without regard to the hugeness of the sums demanded.

The Imperial War Debt of Germany now stands at \$23,500,000,000. Prior to August 4, 1914, the German Imperial debt was \$1,200,000,000. In three and one-half years of fighting a military autocracy has expended \$22,300,000,000 in its effort to impose its mastery on the Democracies of the world. Let it never be said that free peoples are less willing to pour their treasure on the altar of liberty than are the duped subjects of a tyrant Emperor to uphold his dynasty.

Invest in the Third Liberty Loan with ungrudging generosity.

Board Men Ought to Have Relief

The protest that has been sent to Fuel Administrator Garfield by board manufacturers against the continued closing of their plants on every Saturday seems so sensible that it is fair to assume that the relief asked for by this important branch of the paper industry will be granted.

Under the order of the Fuel Administrator, as well as because of the lack of fuel earlier, some of these mills have already been closed down for a period aggregating pretty near to a month and this has naturally caused them to fall behind in their orders. When it is considered that some of the more important of these mills are operated largely by hydro-electric power and consume only a comparatively small amount of coal, the advisability and the fairness of affording the relief for which these manufacturers ask can be more clearly understood.

Some, at least, of the plants make commodities which are more essential than is commonly appreciated and a too great restriction of the outputs of these plants might cause a real inconvenience just now. Among this class may be mentioned the large number of mills whose product is utilized in the manufacture of paper food containers. As is well known, the demand for this class of containers has increased very largely since the beginning of the war and anything that might seriously interfere with the industry might well be regarded with apprehension. The board manufacturers appear to have an extremely good case and they should be granted the relief for which they ask.

Position of the Paper Dealer

The B. F. Bond Paper Company, of Baltimore, Md., has been sending to its customers a letter which has aroused considerable interest among the trade of that city. It so well describes conditions with which dealers are obliged to contend at the present time that it is reprinted herewith:

"Accept our thanks for your order. Unfortunately embargoes now existing on all transportation lines out of Baltimore prevent our making shipment promptly, and we regret our inability to state when shipment can be made.

"These abnormal conditions are working to the embarrassment of all concerned. Our own position in the matter is that the prices at which we are invoicing you our goods are based on the purchase of stock on a strictly cash basis, largely ten days from date of invoice, whether we have received the goods or not; and in these trying times it frequently happens that we have to pay for carloads of paper anywhere from one to six weeks before their arrival.

"Another situation growing out of the present condition is the fact that the shortage of coal and great difficulty in securing stock of raw material, has caused the mills to withdraw all prices, and they will only accept orders subject to price prevailing on date shipment is made, which is an uncertain quantity. Some mills have already advanced their prices about 10 per cent, with prospects of a further advance; in fact, the market is strong and shows an upward tendency all along the line.

"In the face of these facts we are of necessity forced to one of two courses, either to charge the goods to customer on day order is received, at price prevailing on that date, pack them up and ship as soon as possible to do so, and our regular terms of 3 per cent, 30 days; 60 days, net, from date of invoice to apply; or to hold order and bill it on day shipment is made at the price prevailing on that date, provided the goods were on hand or could be gotten.

"That we are forced to the above step can be seen from the following illustration: We may have 500 reams of a certain grade of paper on hand when your order is received, and 10 other orders may come in at the same time, none of which we can ship because of embargoes, and so on until stock is exhausted. To pack these up and have terms start when shipment is made, would work a serious hardship on us, not to say embarrassment, for in the meantime a city order would come in which we could ship at once and get settlement promptly, which we would not be able

to fill because the paper had all been packed up and charged, for we are in the same position as yourselves as regards receiving goods.

"We therefore feel that the above arrangement is mutually equitable and fair; for if you elected to take advantage of the former proposition you would be assured of getting the goods as soon as embargo was lifted, at the prices prevailing when order was received, while if the latter were availed of both price and shipment would be uncertain, as the risk would be run of the goods being sold with no definite knowledge of when they could be replenished, nor what the price would be.

"We are confident you will admit the justice of our position, and we will wait your advice as to what you elect to do in the matter of your order."

May Investigate Paper Stock and Pulp

The Bureau of the Census in the near future is to undertake some new work in the line of investigating stocks on hand, etc., of dyestuffs, and later it may take up paper stock, including wood pulp, as well as rosin and turpentine. In this connection the bureau says in a recent communication:

"The Bureau of the Census is about to undertake a census of certain commodities, covering stocks on hand, production, and consumption. This work has been decided upon after conferences with the representatives of various Government war agencies, and is intended primarily to supply data which will meet their needs in connection with war work. The agencies referred to include the War Trade Board, the Commercial Economy Board, the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and the Shipping Board.

"In entering upon this undertaking the bureau feels the need of being informed regarding work of any similar character which has been done or is being done by any other bureau, organization, or agency. This information is necessary in order to avoid duplication of work, and in order that the bureau may utilize any data available in the results of investigations already made before it starts to make an independent investigation."

Mill Partly Shut Down for Lack of Fuel

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., March 17, 1918.—On account of lack of oil for fuel, part of the plant of the International Paper Company here was closed today for an indefinite period, throwing 300 employes out of work. Ten machines of the news print department and the sulphite plant were shut down. The ground wood plants, run by water power, are not affected.

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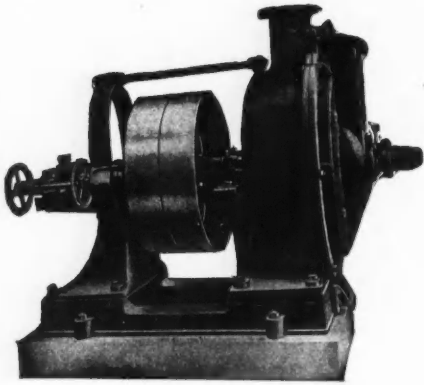
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**PULP SAVER
 PROFIT MAKER**

This refiner enables you to refine your tailings into No. 1 Pulp instead of wasting them or making them into a cheaper No. 2 grade Pulp.

Can be used to equally as good advantage for refining tailings and knots in sulphite mills.
 Two sizes—stones 39½" and 59".

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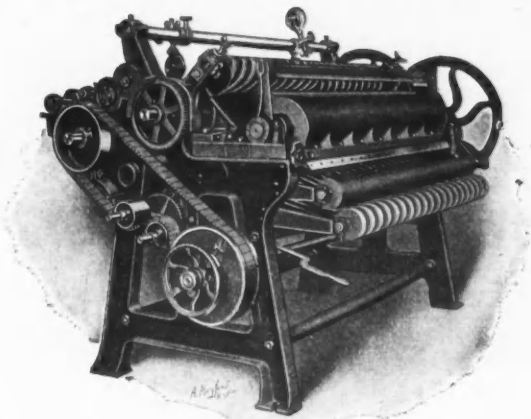
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PRACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR MILL MEN

A Department for the Solution of the Troubles, Large and Small, That Are Encountered by the Workers in the Mills in the Course of Their Duties in Making Paper and Pulp — All Mill Men Are Invited to Send in Both Questions and Answers—A Free Exchange of Ideas Is Desired—By Active Co-operation This Department Can Be Made a General Clearing House for Information in Regard to Practical Paper Making.

Alum in Kraft Paper

QUESTION No. 2445.—We are very much interested in securing information regarding the correct standard amount of alum used in manufacture of kraft paper and will appreciate receiving any information you can give us directly, or any publications on this subject to which you can refer us.

ANSWER No. 2445.—The amount of alum added to the stock in the manufacture of most grades of paper is dependent upon the amount of rosin, size and coloring matter used. There isn't any standard amount. The most practical way to determine the correct amount of alum in the stock is to test the stock with blue litmus paper, which will respond to N/250 acid. Your stock should have just enough alum to change the blue litmus paper a faint red.

Discoloration on the Foam

QUESTION No. 2446.—Kindly advise through your "Questions and Answers" Department what the cause of discoloration on the foam that gathers near the slices on a paper machine is. We use a shower at this point, but are unable to eliminate the foam.

ANSWER No. 2446.—Excessive foaming may be caused either by a very excessive amount of alum in your stock or by an insufficient amount of alum, in the latter case leaving a portion of your combined rosin size unprecipitated, depending in percentage on the deficiency of alum. When your stock begins

foaming the most practicable thing to do is to test stock with blue litmus paper, which responds to N/250 acid. And you will generally find that the cause of excessive foaming is due to a deficiency of alum. When the blue litmus is put in contact with your stock it will remain the same color if there is not enough alum. It will turn an intense red if there is a large excess of alum or other acid, and if the stock is about right it will just turn a faint pink. If you find that you must use more alum than ordinary it is advisable to test other raw materials in your furnish for an excess of alkali. To keep the pond in front of the slices free of foam, run a pipe across the deckle frame; between the two slices fit the pipe with spray showers 12 inches apart and play up-stream against the direction of the flow and at the point where foam starts to accumulate. Please explain more definitely about discoloration of foam.

Suction Roll and Top Coucher

QUESTION No. 2447.—What do you consider better for running heavy bristol boards, suction roll or a top coucher?

ANSWER No. 2447.—I consider a suction roll much more efficient in the manufacture of bristol boards than the couch rolls. Would be glad to answer more pointed questions upon this subject. And if the couch rolls are preferred for making this grade of paper by some, would also like to hear from them.

WRAPPING PAPER DEALERS MEET

(Continued from page 18.)

dress the meeting and gave a very interesting talk on the subject of "Warehouse, Direct From Cars, and Direct From Mill, Business." He brought out the interesting fact that it cost the small dealer as much proportionately to do business as it does the large dealer. He also went into detail regarding the policies of the National Paper Trade Association in regard to statistics and stated that a very active committee had been appointed regarding the cost accounting system and a sufficient fund for the retaining of a qualified accountant had been set aside for the purpose of giving all members of the National Paper Trade Association a uniform system of costs and that this plan would be given to the members as soon as possible. Mr. Platt was given a rising vote of thanks for his very interesting talk.

President Floyd Asks Co-operation

Frank E. Floyd, newly elected president, was invited to take the chair, and thanked the members for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and asked their very earnest co-operation throughout the term of office. He pledged himself to give to the office of president the best of his ability.

It voted that a letter of congratulations and good wishes be mailed to Major Albert M. Miller, formerly of the Central Ohio Paper Company of Columbus, Ohio, who is at present in the

service of the War Department at Washington; unanimously carried.

Those in Attendance

The following were among those who attended the meeting: Walter Seinsheimer, Seinsheimer Paper Company, Cincinnati, O.; H. B. Collins, General Paper & Corrugated Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. Roesch, Union Paper & Twine Co., Cleveland, O.; D. E. Barry, The Whitaker Paper Company, Cincinnati, O.; A. Bode-mer, Diem & Wing Paper Co., Cincinnati, O.; F. E. Floyd, Crescent Paper Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Marshall, Louisville Paper Company, Louisville, Ky.; Frank G. Smith, Frank G. Smith Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. W. Sielaff, A. E. Sielaff Paper Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Goldsword, The Globe Paper Company, Cleveland, O.; H. A. Grover, Kingsley Paper Company, Cleveland, O.; R. W. Miller, Central Ohio Paper Company, Columbus, O.; A. B. Stern, Star Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Fred F. Jamison, Interstate Cordage & Paper Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. J. House, Union Paper & Twine Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. L. Green, Crown Paper & Bag Co., Jackson, Mich.; George H. Giddey, Beecher, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; William Thompson, Chope-Stevens Paper Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. E. Platt, J. L. N. Smythe Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. A. Tooley, T. A. Tooley Company, Des Moines, Ia.; L. Evans, Cincinnati Cordage & Paper Co., Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Mershon, Standard Paper Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. Wellensgard, W. H. Kranz Company, Racine, Wis.

Don't tie up on a long contract for

ENGLISH CLAY

when you can get a better product at home.

Our clays contain less water and less grit than the foreign kind.

Test and Buy

CM — EW — KLM
Brands

WASHED CLAY

MINED AND REFINED
IN AMERICA

MINER EDGAR COMPANY

Exclusive Agents
52-62 WARREN STREET
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

Buy from us and be assured of

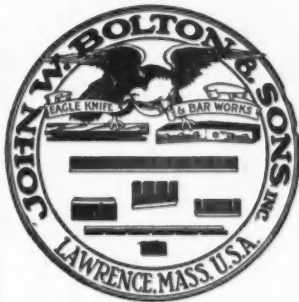
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Your calendar is your shipping schedule.

A large reserve stock always on hand

Manufactured by

EDGAR BROS. CO.



Eagle Knife and Bar Works

JOHN W. BOLTON & SONS, Inc.

HIGH GRADE

Knives, Bars, Plates and Jordan Fillings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

High Grade Steel Products
for Use in Paper Mills

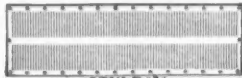
LAWRENCE, MASS.

WILLIAM A. HARDY & SONS COMPANY

:: FITCHBURG, MASS., U. S. A. ::

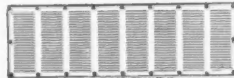
SCREEN

For Flat and Rotary Centrifugal Screens.
Made of HARDY BRONZE, Rolled Brass
and Copper.



STYLE A

Grooved or beveled for any kind of fasteners.

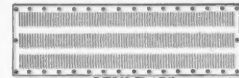


STYLE B

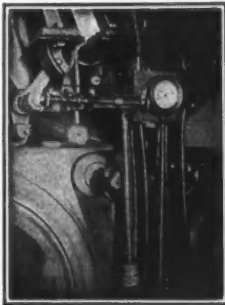
PLATES

Acid-Resisting Bronze Castings, Suction
Plates, Babbitt Metal, Hardy Bronze
Screws.

Old Plates Recut
to Accurate
Gauge.



STYLE C



WE ARE SAFE IN OUR PROPOSITION

YOU'LL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN ACCEPTING IT

PICKLES DRYING REGULATOR

will do everything we claim for it and more. The test costs you nothing until you are satisfied. Many mills tried one and now have every machine equipped. Write for list of users and other information.

W. F. PICKLES,

Buckland, Conn.

OHIO NEWSPAPER CONCERN SUES ABITIBI PAPER CO.

Suit Is Brought in the Federal Court Under the Sherman Law for Amounts Aggregating \$168,000—Weston Paper Mfg. Co. and Terre Haute Paper Co. Take Further Steps in Development Plans—Satisfactory Progress Being Made in Flood Prevention Plans—Paper Mills Seeking Help—Samuel M. Goodman to Take up New Duties—Dr. Lincoln Makes War Addresses.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., March 18, 1918.—Damages aggregating more than \$168,000 are sought in two civil suits just instituted in the United States District Court here by the Dispatch Printing Company, of Columbus, against the Abitibi Paper & Paper Company, a Canadian concern, and George H. Mead, of this city, as its agent, and against the G. H. Mead Company and George H. Mead.

The suit is brought in the Dayton branch of the federal court under the Sherman law. Damages in the first suit total \$97,704.04, and in the second the amount is \$70,417.83.

The litigation is understood to have developed from difficulties over news print supplies. The Dispatch Printing Company publishes an afternoon newspaper in the capital city of Ohio, as well as a Sunday morning edition. Wolf Brothers, well known business men of Columbus, are the owners also of the *Ohio State Journal*, a morning paper published in that city. The defendants are well known in this city, the Abitibi having for years supplied the *Daily News* with its news print. Mr. Mead is at the head of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company and the G. H. Mead Company, and is interested in Canadian mills.

Paper Concerns to Expand

Further steps have been taken during the past week in connection with the proposed improvements to be made by the Weston Paper & Manufacturing Company, of this city, and the Terre Haute Paper Company of Terre Haute, in which Edward B. Weston, of this city, is largely interested.

However, no further revelations have been made as to the extent of the changes. Officials of the company merely state that the increased capitalization is for the extension of the business. Mr. Weston has been in the South. He is again taking an active interest in the business after a brief connection with the balloon corps of the army.

This week the Weston Paper & Manufacturing Company again increased its capital. The first increase was from \$50,000 to \$150,000, and the second, which has just been recorded is from \$150,000 to \$250,000. This is supposed to be a forerunner to substantial additions to the Dayton plant. The fact that the capital of the Terre Haute Paper Company was increased from \$100,000 to \$400,000 also indicated important changes in that industry. That both should be preparing to improve simultaneously is regarded as significant in a commercial way and may indicate a most material extension of trade. The Weston Paper & Manufacturing Company many years ago introduced the plan of leasing its own toilet paper holders, the Tiger brand having met with instant favor.

Flood Prevention Project Developing

More progress is to be recorded at Middletown, Hamilton and Dayton in the great flood prevention project which may now be said to be fairly well under way, work being in progress at the five dam sites at different sections of the valley. Soon an army of men will be engaged in excavating for the big dry detention reservoirs. The most expert engineers to be found in the United

States, some of whom have had charge of the largest construction works in the country, have been brought to the valley and active work will hum.

Orders have just been placed for all of the re-enforcing steel to be used in connection with the concrete work at the several dams and for the channel work in this city, Middletown and Hamilton. A total of 250 tons have been ordered, and the Miami district has obtained a federal ruling giving priority in transit of shipments consigned for flood prevention work in the Miami Valley.

Seven separate engineering staffs have established as many different offices. At Taylorsville a large railway is under construction, and east of this city the Ohio Electric line is being removed to another point to admit of improvement plans. Power transmission lines are now well under way, the plan being to use electric power for all work, the Dayton Power & Light Company having the contract.

Mr. Goodman to Take up New Duties

Samuel M. Goodman, of Washington, D. C., who has accepted the secretaryship of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, was calling on paper trademen and old friends here this week. He will return soon to take up his duties. As an official of the Champion Coated Paper Company and an appraiser of the Miami Conservancy Board he has extended his acquaintance throughout the valley. While here he attended a meeting of the board of directors of the American Rolling Mills at Middletown.

Paper Mill Help Wanted

Judging from the "want ads" carried in the daily papers, mill men are in demand. A sample follows:—"We have several good positions open for young men. Good pay, short hours and steady employment"; "two finishers and one trimmer"; "three paper machine tenders and two back tenders; will pay good wages and bonus. Only good, sober and reliable men need apply," etc., while girls for sorting rags are always in demand and attractive offers are made. A couple of men from other cities have been at a local hotel and their ads. also would indicate that they are seeking capable help to take out of Dayton and the valley.

General Trade Notes

Frank Blagg, employed at the plant of the Champion Coated Paper Company at Hamilton, was arrested last week for selling brass attachments belonging to machines in the paper mill valued at \$100. It is charged he offered them to H. Cohen, junk dealer, for \$14. It is alleged he confessed, and his bond was fixed at \$200 to appear before Municipal Judge Kautz.

Paper trademen had their share of war talks during the past week. Dr. Julius Lincoln, a member of the commission sent to Europe to investigate food conditions there for the United States Government, addressed large audiences in Hamilton and Dayton. He impressed upon the public the need of strict conservation in all food lines and said there would be no hesitancy on the part of the Government to enforce food cards if necessary. Dr. Lincoln also spoke to many workingmen at the Industrial Hall of Education in South Park, and told them it was no longer a case of "doing their bit," but a matter of "doing their best," and that food would win the war just as sure as the setting sun.

The Franklin Business Men's Club, which includes the paper men of the town, heard another stirring story of life on the Western front as told by Private Quigley, brother of a Franklin mill man. He declared the Americans would make the best kind of soldiers and that in his opinion, based on several years' experience in the thickest of the fighting, the Germans never would get through the line, but on the other hand, there was every reasonable chance that they would be driven steadily back, with a fair prospect of being sent far into their own territory in which event the "On to Berlin" cry would be no mockery.



**Jeffrey
"Reliance"
Riveted
Chain**



**Jeffrey
Detachable
Link Chain**

A General Service chain for drives of ordinary service and for Elevators and Conveyers in non-gritty materials or in slightly gritty materials where partially protected—also packages, barrels, boxes, etc.



No. 111½" Square Shank Pin



**No. 111 Square
Shank Pin
"Hercules" Chain**

Jeffrey Square Shank Pin "Hercules" Combination Malleable Iron and Steel Chains are the recognized standard for Conveyer service for handling Pulp Wood.

JEFFREY CHAINS

For Paper and Board Mills

For Handling Pulp Wood, Wood Slivers, Straw, Etc.

Chains are too important a factor in the efficiency and durability of your Elevating and Conveying Equipment to be passed without investigation.

JEFFREY CHAINS stand the wear and tear of hard service—and are built in types for all Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission requirements.

Write for Bulletins, Prices and full particulars and let us figure on your requirements.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
931-41 North Fourth St. Columbus, Ohio



Jeffrey Flat and Round Steel Link Chain

is especially adapted for Carriers for handling wet or dry straw. Used extensively in Straw Board Mills.

Recent Incorporations

EDWARD F. CURTIS COMPANY, Manhattan, New York, printing and stationery. Capital, \$20,000. Incorporators: T. M. Knoop, E. L. and E. F. Curtis, 162 West 54th Street, New York.

HARVARD ENVELOPE COMPANY, Massachusetts. Capital, \$5,000. Directors: John Brighty, 32 Avon Street, Cambridge, Mass.; president and treasurer, K. Brighty and G. B. Graff.

THE HALL COAL CORPORATION, Ogdensburg, New York. Dealers in coal, pulp, pulp wood and other merchandise. Capital, \$700,000. Incorporators: G. Hall, E. L. Strong, 52-54 North Water Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; F. A. Augsbury, Antwerp, N. Y.

COFFEY-SPRINGER ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC., manufacture roofing papers and waterproofing materials. Capital, \$10,000, Manhattan, New York. Incorporators: James A. Coffey, Horace D. Springer, New York City; Francis M. King, Philadelphia.

Paper Makers' Demands to Come to Head Soon

A two year agreement in operation since May 1, 1916, between the employees and the International Paper Company terminates on May 1. The mill employees of the International are asking increases in wages ranging from 16 to 22 per cent. A reduction in the number of working hours is also asked so that the worker will have an eight hour day. The two brotherhoods, International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, were recently represented at Washington before the Federal Trade Commission, as already reported in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, to state their demands.

It is expected that an agreement will be reached before May 1 as a joint meeting representing the paper industry will be held early in the next month, if present plans are carried out.

It is understood that one great objection raised by the International Paper Company to one of the demands of the union is with reference to the control of plant foremen. The Unions desire a 200 per cent. increase in the number of foremen. The company officials are of the opinion that only the company itself can say the number of foremen that shall be employed.

"We have 7,000 employees, while our annual pay roll is about \$7,000,000. The wage increase asked and the shorter day would mean additional expense to us of at least \$2,000,000," said an official of the company.

War Stamps in the Paper Trade

The paper trade is slowly getting under headway to assist in the War Saving Stamp work. Many paper jobbers have taken out agencies for the sale of stamps. They are as follows: Sutphin Paper Company, Charles Williams & Co., Henry Lindenmeyr & Son, Keith Products Company, Domestic Mills, Canfield Paper Company, J. E. Linde Paper Company, Merriam Paper Company, Mutual Paper Company, Miller & Wright Paper Company, Lasher & Lathrop, F. A. Flinn, Holden & Hawley, J. F. Sarle Company, Conrow Brothers, D. S. Walton, I. Gilman & Co., Sam. Abramson.

It is the hope of the Committee that the industry may be 100 per cent. efficient as regards agencies. If every one of the 66 members of the Paper Association of New York and every organization representing mills in New York and every unattached paper house will apply to Washington for an agency, the industry will be able to assist to the best advantage a drive May 1 to sell a very large number of stamps.

Many members of the trade are encouraging their children, nephews and nieces by giving them cards with one stamp. One large paper manufacturer, of charitable and patriotic make-up, has agreed to match the number of the war stamps that the school children of his town will collect, and the youthful natives, being good sports, are giving this paper man a run for his money.

That the children of the members of the paper trade are much interested in the war saving stamp is shown by the following poem which is written by Rodney Gurney, 13 years of age, a member of the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 4, Brooklyn, and a son of Mr. Gurney, of Conrow Brothers, Worth street, New York.

THE CALL OF LIBERTY.

There was a call from this great land,
The Liberty Loan for Uncle Sam.
The Scouts, they held the standard high,
And made the record of days gone by.

War Saving Stamps, another call,
To help the Country, one and all.
The honor of democracy,
And down the German Autocracy.

If everyone would do their bit,
The boys to save, the girls to knit,
The bugle blows, and now you see—
The stars and stripes, and Liberty.

Ball Bearings for Paper Mill Machinery

The S K F Ball Bearing Company, of Hartford, Conn., has issued a very handsome and exceedingly interesting catalogue given over entirely to ball bearings for paper and pulp mill machinery. It is profusely illustrated with cuts of what its ball bearings are doing in various pulp mills in the United States and Canada, together with descriptive matter which cannot fail to appeal to anyone who is interested in paper and pulp mill machinery.

The company makes the following statement in the foreword to the catalogue:

"Six years ago, ball bearings on paper making machinery were first introduced in America. Today, ball bearings are in use on practically every type of machine found in pulp and paper mills.

"In the paper industry, S K F was the pioneer ball bearing; today all others are judged by it. Its success has been marked; in fact, S K F is the standard on many machines today.

"This book is written with a view to showing the numerous purposes for which S K F is now used in the pulp and paper industry. It is intended to show pulp and paper mills the advantages of machines S K F equipped."

M. T. Robbins Resigns from American Writing

SOUTH LEE, Mass., March 18, 1918.—Owing to poor health, Mark T. Robbins, manager for twenty-two years of the Hurlbut Paper Company Division of the American Writing Paper Company, South Lee, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Robbins has been with the American Writing Paper Company since its formation, and has a host of friends among the paper trade who will regret his retirement.

Mr. Robbins' health would not permit of too great activity, consequently his decision to resign from the managerial duties in connection with the Hurlbut Division, and devote his entire time to the Lee National Bank of which he is president.

Mr. Walter Ingram, of the Hurlbut Paper Company Division, has been appointed acting manager to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Robbins' retirement.

International Report for 1917

It is intimated that the report of the International Paper Company which will be issued in about two weeks' time will show a very favorable year for the company. It is said gross sales will show a forty per cent. increase.

Two Reasons why we guarantee "Test Special" Rubber Belting



New York Belting & Packing Co.,
91 Chambers Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-
We have your recent letter asking our opinion of the "Test Special" friction surface rubber belting which you have furnished us.

We are glad to tell you that this belting has proven very satisfactory and we consider that we are getting very efficient results by its use. As you know, we used the "Test Special" to belt up our new horse mill at Thorold, Ontario, in the Fall of 1914. The mill has operated at full capacity from the start and we have not seen required to make any changes in the belting to date. The fact that we had very good success with smaller lots of your belting prior to our building the Thorold mill led us to believe that we would receive equal satisfaction with your product at Thorold. We are pleased to tell you that our anticipations in this direction have been fully realized.

We have been agreeably surprised by the fact that we have had no such trouble as is usually caused by the stretching of belting on new equipment. All the belts are in first class condition and (from their present appearance) are good for a long term of service.

We are glad to recommend "Test Special" belting on anyone who wants efficient "belt service".

Yours very truly,

THE RUBBER BOARD
J. L. Chamberlain
President

230/K

Petroleum Belting Company, Inc.
Petroleum Belting Co., Inc.
Petroleum Belting Co., Inc.

AGENTS OF ALL KINDS. FRUIT TRAYS, EGG CASES, CHICKEN COOPS, BERRY CHESTS, LUMBER SHAKES, SHINGLES, SANDUST, SAWDUST, SAWINGS AND BOX WOOD.
New York, N. Y. 100, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 4-5-18

Gentlemen:-
Your last shipment of "Test Special" rubber belting came duly to hand. Please accept our thanks for promptness in filling this order.

We are now using this brand of belting on a good part of our plant and have found it so satisfactory that we are replacing all worn out belts with "Test Special". We have placed this belt on high speed machines and in places where severe strains and overloads are carried and our experience is that it carries the loads and lasts longer than the best grades of leather or Balata belting.

We find that it is not affected by heat or moisture, will not tear out at the lacing and will last for six months on a run that wears out the best grade of leather belt in three months. We do not hesitate to recommend "Test Special" belting for use for any purpose for which a belt is used.

Very truly yours,
Petroleum Belting Co.
Per *V. L. Chamberlain*

VP:LL

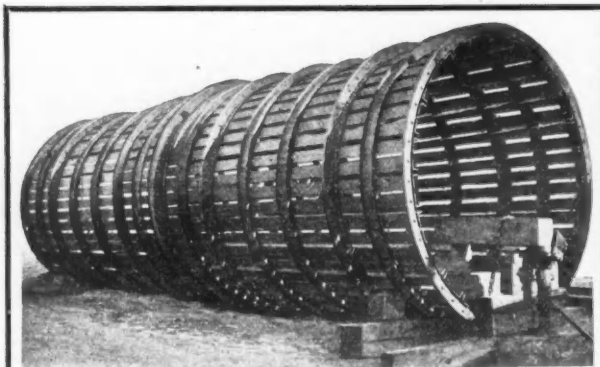
Have You a Belting Problem?



NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y. 91-93 Chambers Street
CHICAGO, ILL. 124-126 West Lake Street
ST. LOUIS, MO. 218-220 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 821-823 Arch Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 519 Mission Street
BOSTON, MASS. 55 Pearl Street
PITTSBURGH, PA. 420 First Avenue
SPOKANE, WASH. 157 So. Monroe Street



American Barking Drums are principally of angle construction. They are of first class workmanship and material throughout. Made in diameters from 6 ft. to 14 ft. Made in lengths varying from 15 ft. to 30 ft. Designs are frequently altered to meet the exacting or peculiar conditions of the purchaser.

16 REASONS

Why the American Barking Drum

Is so rapidly revolutionizing
Barking methods

1. **CONTINUOUS PROCESS.** The wood is fed into the drum automatically at one end and it comes out **BARKED** at the other end.
2. **LABOR SAVED.** One man can handle a drum alone and bark from 25 to 100 cords per day, depending upon the wood.
3. **WOOD SAVED.** The drum removes the **BARK ONLY**. The good wood remains intact.
4. **CLEAN WOOD.** The spray at the outlet end cleans the barked wood nicely.
5. **SOLID WOOD.** Our drums are so built and operated that bruising and brushing are reduced to the absolute minimum.
6. **CAPACITY INCREASED.** One drum will do the work of 8 or 10 men and it will work day and night without going on a strike or without demanding higher wages.
7. **WET OR DRY.** Each method has its advantages and an American Barking Drum will work either way.
8. **ANY KIND OF WOOD.** Whether hemlock, spruce, poplar, pine or other species, knotty, smooth, large or small, long or short, up to 5 ft. lengths, makes no difference.
9. **BARK IS USABLE.** Run the bark through a press or allow it to dry and use it for fuel.
10. **SPACE SAVED.** Our drum requires much less space than any other barking machine or method.
11. **LOW COST.** Compared with other machines the cost of our drum is low.
12. **LOW MAINTENANCE.** Users advise us that upkeep costs are practically nominal.
13. **POSITIVE DRIVE.** This is an important design feature that you should know about.
14. **BEARINGS HIGH AND DRY.** Easily kept in order, lubricated, out of the wet and dirt.
15. **NO GEAR OR TRUNNIONS.** A study of barking drums and methods will convince you of the superiority of our design throughout.
16. **SAVES WATER.** Very little water is required to operate. The bark carries away the principal waste, which is unavoidable.

In addition to this, it should be remembered that our trade mark slogan is "SERVICE FIRST." We not only build the **FOREMOST** drum, but we give the **ONLY REAL SERVICE**. If you have much wood to bark you should immediately get in touch with our engineers, who will gladly advise you without obligating you in any way.



American Barking Drum Co. CONTINUOUS PROCESS

124 drums sold last two years
barking 3,000,000 cords per year.

440 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

NEWS PRINT HEARINGS DAILY

(Continued from page 9.)

raising the rate to 7 per cent and then to 8 per cent, and in 1917 it went to 10 per cent. A surplus, he said, is set aside each year. The surplus on December 31, 1917, he gave as \$2,679,819.91, however this figure is subject to some deductions, bringing the figure down to slightly over \$2,400,000.

Since March 1, 1917 Mr. Armstrong stated (that was the time of the appraisal) about \$741,566.09 has been spent, which was not included in the appraisal. This includes a new coal handling plant, a new paper warehouse, etc. This expenditure, he said, will make an additional expense of \$2,995 per daily ton for the production of the news print paper.

Losses of Laurentide Co.

At this point Mr. Armstrong went into some detail relative to losses which his firm had incurred which he stated could not be covered by insurance, such as forest fires, the giving way of dams, etc. In 1902, he said, the breaking of a boom of 300,000 logs caused the mill a loss of \$126,000. In 1903 forest fires burned over 10 square miles of timber lands, causing a loss of \$13,150.00, including the burning of some 10,000 logs in the rollway. In 1904 another fire burned over 5 square miles of timber lands, causing a loss of \$5,000. In 1906, two fires burned 10 square miles of timber land, causing a loss of \$10,000, also the same year a dam broke, causing a loss of \$25,000. In 1908 another boom of 500,000 logs broke at Three Rivers, causing a loss of \$31,000, also 50,000 logs were lost at \$13,000, a fire burned 5 square miles valued at \$5,000 and a dam was washed out with another loss of \$25,000. In 1910, Mr. Armstrong said his mill had a fire loss covering 10 square miles, at \$10,000. In 1914 a fire covering 8 square miles at \$8,000, and in 1916, 700,000 logs were lost valued at \$37,500. These losses, he explained, were only in the logging department.

Going further into the question of the hazards of the business and losses, Mr. Armstrong told the Commission that in 1906 paper rejected by one publisher caused the mill a loss of \$24,000. In 1907 a strike cost them \$40,000; in 1910 paper rejected caused a loss of \$30,000; in 1912 there was an explosion in the sulphite mill, causing a loss of \$200,000, and in 1914 the mill had to purchase wood because of high water, the estimated loss being \$50,000. From 1910-1915 the loss entailed because of the fact that the maximum amount of paper could not be produced was estimated at \$16,000.

The Commission was told by Mr. Armstrong that in the autumn of 1917 his mill had on hand 100,000 cords of pulp wood. He said that a lumber firm had offered to purchase 20,000 cords at \$16.00 per cord and the mill had refused to sell.

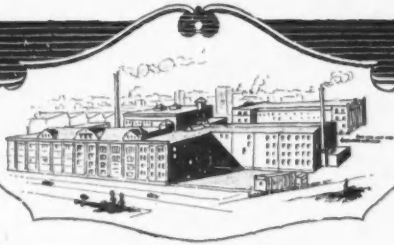
The last witness of the day was William G. Hagenah, of Hagenah & Erickson, of Chicago, Ill., who spoke of valuation work.

Friday's Hearing

At the hearing on Friday of last week before the Commission Louis Boch, vice-president of the Crown Williamette Pulp & Paper Company and H. de F. Parsons, an engineer, were the witnesses.

Mr. Boch covered some of the points which have already been brought out by other witnesses for the manufacturers and went into some detail as to the expenditures of the plant at Ocean Falls. He also went quite deeply into the West Coast situation in particular. Mr. Boch brought out the fact that he was in possession of some letters from publishers in various parts of the country who had written him opposing some of the important provisions of the contract as proposed by A. G. McIntyre.

Mr. Parsons had made some water power appraisements and spoke of the power of the International Paper Company at length.



The Mills cooperating with us, have that progressive-ness necessary to the success we have had in both the Domestic and Foreign Markets.

Fred C. Strype
320 Broadway—New York City
Domestic & Export
WRAPPING
PAPER

Stuebing

LIFT TRUCKS

"THE CHOICE OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIES"



We Purchase Paper for Export

PROMPT payment, New York. Our overseas branches and representatives are established paper dealers of experience and organized to handle tonnage of importance. Mills seeking new profitable, permanent markets are asked to kindly communicate with us.

STORM & BULL, Inc.

Paper Exporters—Pulp Importers

2 RECTOR ST. NEW YORK

OWN HOUSES AT:—Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, La Paz (Bolivia), Christiania, Stockholm.

REPRESENTATIVES AT:—Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Lima, Santiago (Chile).

Starch

A simple change in the manufacturing process often makes a pronounced decrease in cost of production.

Paper Mills use starch for sizing to produce better and stronger sheets with lower cost of manufacture.

Our SPECIAL PAPER brand for beater-sizing increases strength of sheet and gives improved finish.

Our FOX HEAD brand for top-sizing is more economical than an all glue-size—gives perfect satisfaction.

Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place New York

Starch

PHILADELPHIA PAPER MEN NAME DIVISION DELEGATES

Simon Walter Is Appointed to Represent Coarse Paper Division and Morgan Thomas the Fine Paper Division—William C. Ridgway, Secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, Is Present at the Meeting—H. S. Donaldson & Sons Build Dining Room for Their Employees—Some Instances of the Trouble That Is Being Met with by Shippers—Paper Prices Firmer.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1918.—Delegates from the fine and coarse paper divisions of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association to the executive board of the National Association were appointed last Friday, March 15, at the special meeting of the local association held in the rooms of the Philadelphia Typothetae. Simon Walter, dealer in bags, envelopes and dtwine, of 321 and 323 Cherry street, was selected to represent the coarse paper division. The choice of the fine paper division was Morgan Thomas, with the Garrett-Buchanan Company, 18 and 20 South Sixth street.

William C. Ridgway, secretary of the National Association, attended the meeting by special invitation of the local association and was one of several speakers on various trade customs. He advocated closer co-operation among the members of the association. There was also some little discussion of the problems of motor truck transportation to take some of the burden of short hauls off the railroads, but the members did not have sufficient time to go into the subject thoroughly and it was again deferred to the next meeting.

This subject may also be taken up at the sessions of the fine and coarse paper divisions. The joint association now meets only four times a year. At its next session there will be an election of officers. So far there has been no campaigning, and it is generally understood that the present board of officers will be unanimously re-elected. Considerable progress has been made by the association under the leadership of President Francis A. O'Niell, of the Paper Manufacturers Company, 529 Cherry street, and members of the organization who have discussed the question at all are in favor of retaining him with the other officers.

Build Dining Room for Employees

H. S. Donaldson & Sons, Mascher street and Columbia avenue, are completing the construction of a dining room for employees that will be one of the most up to date and thoroughly equipped in the city, according to members of the firm. The concern, which was formerly located at Third and Willow streets, took over the big Columbia avenue plant about five months ago and since that time its business has been expanding rapidly. The dining room will have seating capacity for 60 persons. At present it is equipped with gas ranges upon which employees may cook their own meals or heat tea or coffee. The firm is considering, however, the installation of its own kitchen and cooking force, with service of meals to employees at cost.

Troubles Encountered by Shippers

As indicating the troubles of the business man under present shipping conditions, the manager of one of the largest high grade paper houses in Philadelphia gives this experience: "We had been waiting for six weeks for a carload of fine paper from a Massachusetts mill. Complaints failed to bring any results. In ordinary times a shipment of this kind would come through in four or five days. Finally we reached a point where we simply had to have the stock, as our shelves were almost empty.

I went to the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Broad Street Station and spent nearly two hours trying to get a tracer started. In all I visited at least 12 different officials before I finally found one who could tell me just how to go about finding out where the car was held up. Even this man, however, insisted that the car was not on the Pennsylvania lines. That was on Saturday. The following Monday the car was delivered. It must have been within the city limits while railroad officials were telling me that they could find no trace of it. I would hesitate to say that there is any truth in the charges that railroad officials are 'laying down' so that Government ownership will make a poor showing. I do not take much stock in accusations of that nature against modern business men. But it does seem to me that some railroad officials seem to be deliberately trying to aggravate the business public, for what reason I do not know."

Paper dealers here report that under actual operation the recent ruling providing that car permits must be obtained by the consignee, instead of the consignor, is not working out any better than the old system.

Paper Price Increase Looked For

General increases, particularly in the cheaper grades of paper, are looked for by representative dealers in this district. Within the last week the entire list shown has an increase of somewhat less than 10 per cent, but the lower grades are still proportionately cheaper than on the basis of a year ago, dealers say.

Paper Mills Specialty Co. Leases Building

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, March 18, 1918.—The Paper Mills Specialty Company, Inc., has recently leased the five-story and basement building at 162 West Kinzie street, which has been completely remodeled for its growing needs.

In its new building the company will have available over 20,000 square feet of floor space for warehouse facilities, thus enabling it to carry its stock largely under one roof. The correspondence department and sales offices have been assigned to the second floor, which has been handsomely decorated and remodeled for that purpose. The main floor is given over to the order department and shipping rooms entirely, while the basement and other floors are to be utilized for stock rooms and warehousing.

The sales promotion department will be in charge of John M. Sweeney, who comes to the Pamisco organization from a five years' service with the National Manufacturing and Production Company, where he occupied the position of advertising and sales manager, directing a sales organization of over a hundred men.

May Curtail Production of News Print

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1918.—The Board of Directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association are meeting here this afternoon to take up the question of decreasing the consumption of news print paper. It is understood that the matter is being taken up at the request of the Fuel Administration. This may indicate that the administration is thinking of curtailing the productions of news print paper. Officials refuse to discuss the situation at this time.

J. B. Wagg Resigns from American Writing

SOUTH LEE, Mass., March 18, 1918.—James B. Wagg has resigned his position as superintendent of Hurlburt Division, American Writing Paper Company, to take effect May 1. Mr. Wagg, before going with the American Writing Paper Company, was superintendent of Strathmore Paper Company's new mill at Worcester. He has had a broad experience in the fine paper business in this country.



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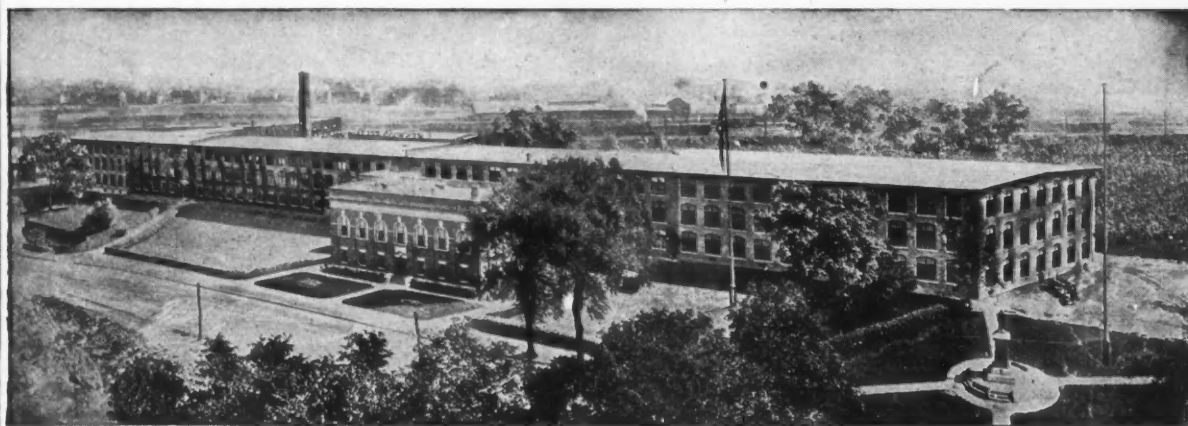
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PAPER PRICES IN CANADA SHOW A HIGHER TENDENCY

Higher Grade Bonds Are Up One Cent Per Pound—Demand for Practically All Lines of Paper Continues Steady and Mills Generally Are Reported Busy—Paper and Pulp Manufacturers Experience Increasing Difficulty in Obtaining Cars—Publishers Want Fixed Price for News Print and Believe That This Cannot Be Obtained in a Court of Law, but Only Through Some Business Method.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, March 18, 1918.—Demand for practically all lines of paper continues steady and mills generally are reported busy. In the pulp market, demand for ground wood is only fair but sulphite is in request at steady prices. In the paper market the trend is in the direction of higher prices, with an indication of an early advance in wrappings and kraft, while higher grade bond papers are reported up one cent a pound. In the rag and paper stock market, there has been a drop in print manilas and a rise in soft white book shavings, with an increasing demand for mixed papers and news.

The Car Shortage

The one immediate complaint of Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers is the difficulty of procuring cars and this difficulty appears to be growing worse. The root of the trouble of course lies in the fact that it takes more cars to ship Canadian products to the United States than it does to ship back United States goods to Canada. At first sight this statement may seem anomalous having in mind the fact that the value of Canada's importations from the United States exceeds the value of her exportations by many millions of dollars. The explanation, however, is that the exports are in the main raw materials of a bulky nature, while the imports are, with the possible exception of coal, manufactured articles of a more condensed character. This means that, so far at least as box cars are concerned, the movement is pronouncedly southward.

Apart from causing the news print manufacturers a great deal of trouble in locating cars in which to ship their output to their United States customers, the point where the congestion is most in evidence in the pulpwood districts of northern Ontario and Quebec and New Brunswick. Here it is reported that the railway tracks are lined for hundreds of yards with wood awaiting shipment.

The News Print Situation

While Toronto is not a newsprint centre, and in consequence your correspondent is not in close touch with the big newsprint manufacturing interests of the country, it is the publishing centre of Canada, where the policy of the newspaper is determined and their concerns looked after. It may be stated that at the present time, there is a stronger feeling in publishing circles in the direction of compromise than there has been for some time past and the prospect of a settlement is brighter. Among the publishers the hostile stand taken by Commissioner Pringle at last Tuesday's newsprint hearing at Ottawa is strongly resented and his severe criticism of the newspapers is felt to be entirely unwarranted as coming from one who was supposed to be acting in a judicial capacity.

The reason advanced by the publishers for their action in opposing the reference of Controller Pringle's finding to the Supreme Court of Canada or any other judicial court of appeal is that the matter at issue does not involve a point of law. Assuming, they say, that the Commissioner makes a final price ruling and that his order is appealed to the Supreme Court, immediately, action might be taken to set aside the order altogether

as unconstitutional, in which case they would be worse off than when they started. They want a fixed price for news print and believe that a fair price cannot be determined in a court of law, but only by some business tribunal.

To Represent Port Arthur Pulp Co.

George H. Meade & Co., Dayton, Ohio, have been appointed western sales agents for the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, and John Patton, New York, the eastern agent. About half the output of the new plant will be sold. The product is described by Mr. Patton as the equal of any Scandinavian pulp in texture, cleanliness and strength.

Better Grade Bonds Higher

The three Canadian mills manufacturing higher grade bond papers, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company and Rolland Paper Company, announce a one-cent rise in standard mill lines. This advance is due to the increased cost of production and raw materials, particularly rags.

Changes in National Aniline Co.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., held at the offices of the company, 244 Madison avenue, New York, last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President and chairman of the Board, William J. Matheson; vice-presidents, Dr. William Beckers, Robert Alfred Shaw, I. F. Stone, Dr. L. C. Jones; treasurer, Henry I. Moody; assistant treasurers, G. W. Yates, T. S. Baines; secretary, William T. Miller; assistant secretary, W. E. Rowley; chairman of the executive committee, Henry Wigglesworth.

The changes that will be noticed in the official staff have been rendered necessary by the decision of the Messrs. Schoellkopf to withdraw from all active management. This decision of the Messrs. Schoellkopf to decline re-election as officers of the company resulted from differences as to the general policies of the company. These gentlemen will retain their large stockholding interests and their places on the Board, and will continue to give the company the benefit of their experience and advice.

J. F. Schoellkopf and his brother, C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, are the real pioneers in the coal tar color industry of this country, aided in recent years by the able co-operation of Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr. They maintained a color business here against every discouragement from 1879 until the outbreak of the great war when the blockade of Germany presented the opportunity for their long deferred and much deserved financial success.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Schoellkopf Company in 1914 was one of the three factors which saved from disaster the trades dependent on the use of dyestuffs. These three factors were the aniline oil produced by the present National Company's works at Marcus Hook, and the direct black derived therefrom by the Schoellkops and the wool blue produced at the works of Dr. Wm. Becker.

In the formation and organization of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., the Messrs. Schoellkopf associated themselves with men connected with the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., the General Chemical Company, the Semet-Solvay Company, and the Barrett Company, all concerns of prominence in the chemical trade, and also with William J. Matheson, the new president—a director in the General Chemical Company and for many years the active head of a large company engaged in distributing the colors of one of the five great German producers. The burden of carrying forward the National Aniline & Chemical Company will now fall upon these men. Dr. L. C. Jones, whose name appears for the first time as a vice-president, is chief chemist of the Semet-Solvay Company and Solvay Process Company, and he brings to the National Company great strength as chemist and executive.

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is on the tract you are going to buy? What proportion is Spruce, Balsam, Hemlock? My estimates show the amount of each kind on each part of the property. Now is the time to cruise on snowshoes. Phone Chelsea 9668.

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IMPROVEMENTS

Prove them on a small scale before incorporating untried processes in your production. Our Experimental Paper Mill offers you an economical and positive means of testing new operations.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, Inc.

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30 CHARLES RIVER ROAD
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Want and For Sale Advertisements

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00.

Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small **For Sale Ads**, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Answers can be forwarded care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 10 East 39th street. And all should be addressed as the advertisement directs in every case and not simply to the paper.

Cash must accompany order.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—First class adjuster for Stillwell self opening paper bag machines. Nine hours. Good wages to competent man. Address Box 111, care Paper Trade Journal, stating age and experience.

WANTED—Paper mill superintendent for high grade, up to date mill. Man capable of earning \$5,000.00 per year and over. Must be experienced in the manufacture of test container boards and thoroughly familiar with mill construction and general repairs. A great opportunity to a live and progressive man. Applications confidential. Address Box 114, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—On or about May 1st, one machine tender, one back tender, one beater engineer, for cylinder mill, making rope papers for flour and cement sacks, three tours, good wages and steady positions for reliable men. Only men experienced on rope sack papers will be considered. Give references and past experiences, stating in what mills you have worked. Apply to Box 115, care Paper Trade Journal.

SALESMAN WANTED—Chemical factory making a blue tint used in the manufacture of white papers has territory still open. Salesman calling regularly on such paper mills can secure profitable side line on commission basis by addressing in confidence with full particulars Box 117, care Paper Trade Journal.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for sulphite mill in Canada. Give experience, enclose copy of references, and state age, married or single and wages expected. Address Box 118, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Boss beaterman, who understands making felt and roofing papers. Sober and steady. Good wages to the right man. Address Box 92, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Steady, reliable and capable man to grind rolls for paper machines. Middle aged man preferred. Address Box 93, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class millwright for paper mill. Must be reliable, steady work, good salary. Address Box 94, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tenders, back tender and millwright by small New England paper mill. Address Box 96, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Beater engineer on sulphite stock, one who is good on colors. Address Box 128, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE:—

One 136" Horne Fourdrinier
One 92" Dillon Single Cutter
One 124" Black-Clawson Cutter
and one thousand other items
for Paper Makers. Address:

The Shurtle Brothers Machine Company
Middletown, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machine tender, back tender and finisher for box board mill, located in the Middle West, operating on the eight-hour tour system. Good wages, steady work. Address Box 97, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN—Desire first class beaterman, on ledger, writing and book papers. Beating for two machines making 24 tons per 24 hours. Rate 49c. per hour—8 hours per day. Address Box 63, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPER CALENDER MAN—Desire a first class super calender man. Rate 85c. per hour—10 hours per day. Address Box 64, care Paper Trade Journal.

SPECIAL ENVELOPE AND PAPER BAG SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, state experience, firms you have been connected with, if you are competent to organize a plant for hand and machine made envelopes and bags, plant located in the Middle West, also state salary expected. Address Box 67, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A young man familiar with pulp and paper mill conditions, as traveling salesman by a concern manufacturing a broad line of special pulp and paper machinery. Territory United States and Canada. Previous selling experience preferred, but not necessarily essential. Excellent opening for right man. State age, experience, married or single, and salary expected. Address Box 68, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION OPEN FOR GOOD SOBER MACHINE TENDER AND BACK TENDER in writing mill, located in good city in middle west. Address Box 719, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Help for a 44" single cylinder machine, making a tissue specialty in Eastern city. One machine tender, \$4, two back tenders, \$3.00, beaterman, \$3.25 for day 9 hours. Must be efficient and reliable. Address Box 129, care Paper Trade Journal.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED OPERATOR WANTED on a Kidder rewinder. Salary \$25. Address Box 130, care Paper Trade Journal.

TWO THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PACKERS WANTED in our shipping department. Address Box 131, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHITE COOK WITH SLOW COOK EXPERIENCE WANTED. Good, steady position for the right man. Eight-hour tour. Address Box 132, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Acid maker on tour system. Good steady position for the right man. Eight hour tour. Address Box 133, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—One machine tender and one back tender for two-tour roofing mill. Address Box 134, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender for light weight wrapping in specialty mill in Connecticut. Steady work and good pay. Address Box 135, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED BY NEW YORK JOBBER, operator for Cameron slitter and rewinder and Hamblet sheeter. Advise experience and wages wanted. Address Box 136, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED ONE GOOD CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER in kraft and sulphite mill. \$4.50 per day, two tours. Must be married and willing to live in small place. Steady work. Address Box 137, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Three finishers, Board Mill in large city of middle west, two tour system, highest wages paid. Only sober, steady men need apply. Address Box 138, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two men for evaporator, one man for alkali room in new soda mill. State experience and wages wanted. Address District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Machine tender to run Harper fourdrinier machine, on crepe toilet paper, no changing, good wages to right man. Address Wyoming Valley Paper Mills, Pittston, Pa.

(Continued on page 51.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 84" Double Cylinder Machine, first and second presses, 36 dryers, calenders, Reel and Winder, Marshall Drive. One 60" Fourdrinier, first and second presses, 18 dryers, 3 stacks of calenders, reel, slitter, Marshall Drive.

WET MACHINES—Two 48" Wet Machines for Board, one 72" Sandy Hill, one 84" Bagley & Sewall.

PAPER CUTTERS—One 112" Horne; 44", 41" Finlay; 76" Hamblet.

RAG CUTTERS—One Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cutter, triplex bed knife.

REAM CUTTERS—One 48" Acme; 76", 38", 48" Cranston; 55" Seybold; 42" Sheridan.

BOARD CALENDERS—One 45" Farrel; 65" Downingtown.

SUPER CALENDERS—Two 62", one 53", four 45" stack super calenders.

PRESSES—Six Hydraulic Presses, one Boomer & Boschert Screw Press, one Filter Press.

JORDANS—One Jordan Refining Engine.

PUMPS—One 9" x 12" Goulds Triplex, several triplex stuff and suction pumps; two triplex Hydraulic Pumps.

SLITTERS—One 50" Black & Clawson, 110" Kidder, 40" Kidder.

Two Shredders.

Two 7' x 25' Rotary Boilers, complete with drive.

Two Kollergangs with stones.

One Lombard Governor.

Two Centrifugal, two Wandell Screens, twelve

Three Pocket Grinders.

One 96" x 14 9/16" Millspauch Suction Roll.

Two Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.

Four Barkers.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, B Branch, Mass.

FOR SALE

BEATERS—40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two 65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Clafins. New Umpherstons.

CALENDERS—Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 9 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84", 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

CUTTER—100" Finlay, 72" Dillon, 68" Black & Clawson, 84" Moore & White, 48" Holyoke, One T & S rag cutter. Several ream cutters.

CYLINDER MOULDS—Two moulds 30" dia., 78" face.

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

DRYERS—26 new shells 36" dia., 124" face; 3 new shells 36" x 76"; also three 36 x 36 with frames, etc.; four 28 x 62" all ready to set up. Lot of odd dryers.

DUSTERS—One 6 bowl Holyoke revolving, also two railroad dusters.

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

PUMPS—One triplex self-contained suction pump, one 1,000 gal. Worthington, tank pump 10 x 16 x 18 Knowles, fifteen fan pumps. New stock pumps, single and duplex.

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandell screen.

Also a lot of other machines which have not yet been listed. Write us for anything you want.

Lot of new split pulleys, sprocket chains, cone pulleys. Some new wooden pulleys with friction clutches.

Mills Machine Company
LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 50.)

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Skilled beatermen, fourdrinier machine tenders and back tenders in mill making blotting, covers and specialties, three tours, capable and reliable men only. State age, references and experience. Address District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Two back tenders, for cylinder board machines. Wages \$4.45 per day of 12 hours. Steady work. Address Box 139, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two machine tenders and back tenders for cylinder machine running specialties. Also beaterman on combination stocks. Three tours, also millwright. Steady employment and good pay. No booze fighters need apply. Address Box 140, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Box board machine tender on 65" machine. Only experienced men need apply. Good pay to right party. Address Box 146, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class machine tender on box boards. Plant located near New York. Must be a good man on repairs. Good job. Top notch wages for right party. Address Box 145, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED AS WOOD PULP SALESMAN—Having recovered from my recent accident I am open to consider a proposition to sell wood pulp. Address Frank E. Dunaway, Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73rd St., New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT DESIRES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Experience bag papers, rope, jute, fibre tissues, wax, kraft and colors. Know how to get results. Good on repairs. A strictly temperate man. Married, 38 years of age. Address Box 120, care Paper Trade Journal.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 37, American citizen with 14 years' experience in pulp and paper mills and paper machinery concerns, at present engaged as chief draftsman with paper machinery concern. Speaks English, Swedish, Russian, Finnish, German, wishes position as chief engineer, master mechanic or other suitable position. Reply to Box 121, care Paper Trade Journal.

MARRIED MAN, 33, experienced as assistant to manager and executive, desires to change location. Thoroughly familiar with the general manufacture of paper and pulp. Long connection with present employers. Address Box 122, care Paper Trade Journal.

COATED AND PRINTED PAPER SUPERINTENDENT with many years' experience in making all kinds of high grade paper desires to make a change. Address Box 126, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A CHANGE, twenty years' practical experience on cylinder and fourdrinier grades. Technical training, chemistry and paper making. Can handle help and get results. Address Box 123, care Paper Trade Journal.

COMPETENT ROOFING FELT MILL SUPERINTENDENT now employed desires to make a change. Can prove ability and give satisfactory reason for changing. Address Box 109, care Paper Trade Journal.

CALENDER FOREMAN WISHES POSITION on coated papers. Has also had first class experience on finishing end, both coating and book mills. Steady and reliable, knows how to handle help, been employed at present position for long time. A trial will prove my worth. Address Box 99, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WISHES TO MAKE change, 16 years' practical experience on book, envelope, cover papers and specialties. Has had wide experience on colors. Can give first class references. Address Box 100, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE with good mechanical ability wants position in a mill making tissues, manillas or specialties. Address Box 54, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN DESIRES TO MAKE CHANGE. Experience on practically all grades of stock, left dried as well as machine. A No. 1 on colors. Address E. L. Davis, Comstock, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO GOOD SECOND HAND BEATERS

We have for sale two 48" x 48" Jones beaters, Iron Tubs, Wood Bottoms, one Cylinder Washer each. These beaters are now operating, but are to be replaced immediately by larger ones. Low price for quick sale.

Dilts Machine Works, Inc., Fulton, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TISSUE SUPERINTENDENT WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A CHANGE. Experienced on toilet, copying, waxing and specialties. Good on colors and can get maximum production. Used to all kinds of stock and equipment. Address Box 101, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—POSITION AS MASTER MECHANIC in plant manufacturing waxed paper, one who is thoroughly up to date on building the most improved waxing, cutting and printing machinery. Address Box 141, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman on paper making machinery line, commission basis. Now employed earning \$3,000 a year on limited machinery line. Want more extensive and profitable connection. Address Box 143, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Frames and gears for twenty-nine 36" diameter dryers. Also dryer felt equipment containing thirty-one steel tube rolls 99" face, 6 1/4" diameter, two felt stretchers and automatic take up. Address Lawless Brothers Paper Mills, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—62" cylinder, any diameter and width from 62" up. Address Lawless Brothers Paper Mills, Rochester, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1918. Sealed proposals are invited to furnish Dextrine, Oils, Textiles, Engravers' Supplies, Dry Colors, Paper Box Blanks and Paper, during the fiscal year, beginning April 1, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids. Samples of Dextrine, Oils, Textiles, Engravers' Supplies and Dry Colors, must be received at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, not later than 2 p. m. Monday, April 15, 1918. Samples of Paper Box Blanks and Paper not later than 2 p. m. Monday, April 8, 1918. Blank forms with specifications for proposals, giving dates on which the bids for the several schedules will be opened, and further information will be furnished on application to James L. Wilmeth, Director.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR FOR SALE. One 160 tube double effect Swenson evaporator in first class condition. For full particulars address Box 104, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Two Black & Clawson duplex paper cutters, practically new, 82" wide. One Hamblet 60" wide. Address Box 142, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—About 2,000 Strawboard tubes, 2 1/4 inches inside diameter, 3 inches outside, 60 inches long, with 15,000 wood plugs to fit same. New material. No reasonable offer refused. Address Box 95, Swarthmore, Pa.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 17, 1918, from manufacturers of bond, banknote and other fine papers for furnishing banknote paper of the highest quality containing the distinctive feature now in use by the Department, for the printing of United States currency and other securities, national, and Federal reserve bank notes, Federal reserve notes, etc., for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918. Blank forms for submitting proposals, with specifications and further information will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office where samples of the paper required may be examined.—W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

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CHAPMAN, C. A., Inc., Paper Mill Architects and Engineers, 28 Jackson Boulevard E., Chicago, Ill.

FERGUSON, HARDY S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consulting Engineer, 309 Broadway, New York.

SNOW, S. M., Mill Architect, Engineer, Paper and Pulp Mills, Steam and Water Power plants, 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers, Temple Court Building, New York Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments, Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

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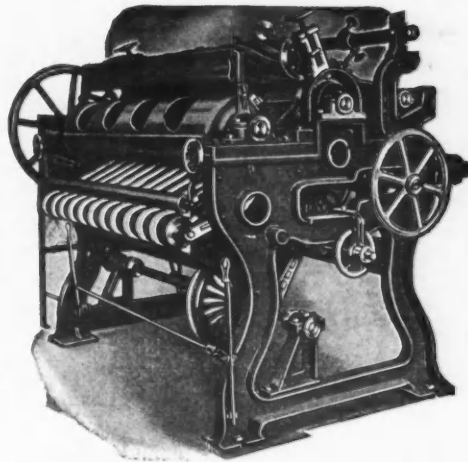
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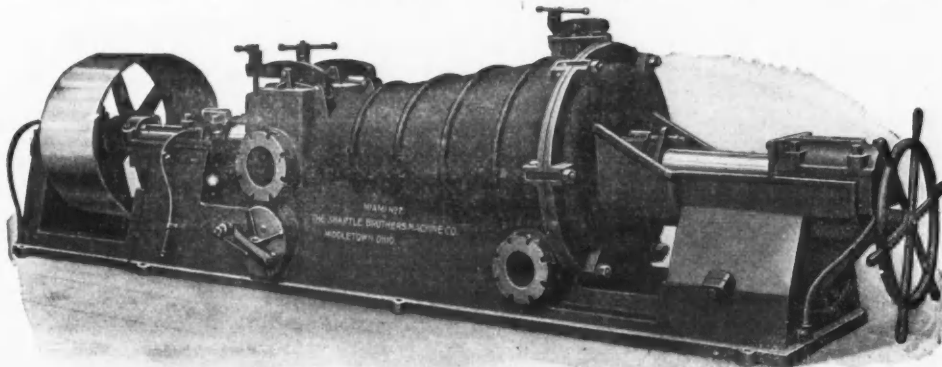
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New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1918.

There has not been much change in the general situation from last week. The advancing costs of raw material keep the paper market strong, with additional factors such as the slowness of delivery by the railroad also contributing. The market as a whole exhibits a very strong tone, and paper men are practically unanimous in their belief that because of the untoward conditions confronting the industry prices for all grades of paper must advance.

There is a great deal of interest being exhibited with regard to the labor question in the paper industry. In May the paper makers' agreement expires and the brotherhood seem determined that a very substantial increase be made to them by the paper manufacturers.

The problem in many mills—although less so now than some weeks ago—continues to be the coal shortage which forces many plants to go on a restricted schedule. Some mills are finding it very difficult to get coal, although it is to be expected that this condition will be alleviated shortly under the direction of the Fuel Administrator.

The fact that general business conditions in the United States, as evidenced by bank clearings, etc., continue good will stimulate a better demand for paper from the various districts. As long as business continues good the consumption of paper will be up to normal.

In the special departments of the trade kraft paper continued to be in the strongest demand. Kraft cannot be purchased in large lots for less than 7.50c. per pound today.

The tissue mills are reported as not paying very much attention to sheet tissue. The reason given is that most of the mills are engaged in making roll tissue on very large Government contracts which allow them a greater percentage of profit with less detail work, such as cutting the sheets and binding, etc. However, jobbers have any quantity of sheet tissue in their warehouses which was left over from the dull season.

The board market continues strong. Some of the mills making binders board, container board fiber and box board want permission to run their mills six days per week now instead of five as was ordered by Fuel Administrator Garfield last January. Board prices are very firm, with the mills handling a very large amount of business. News board is quoted at \$60 per ton, straw at \$55, manila lined chip at \$67.50@70 and wood pulp board at \$85 per ton.

There is little change in the book market. The mills are sold ahead on large contract orders. Stocks reaching the open market are taken up quite easily. M. F. is quoted at 6.75c. by some of the large book paper mills. S. & S. C. is quoted at 7.25c. and higher, according to the quantity desired.

The demand for fine writings continues strong. Bond papers are in good demand. The mills making these grades are very busy, largely on government orders for bond papers.

Mechanical Pulp

This market continues to mark time, with prices exceedingly firm for many reasons, although the demand continues light. Mills with water power are grinding on their regular schedule with other grinders affected somewhat by a shortage of coal. The principal takers of ground wood in the present market are the news print mills.

The pulp wood situation is still tight. High prices are being obtained for pulp wood limits and pulp wood already cut. In general, however, it is said that holders of pulp wood either cut or yet standing are playing a waiting game for higher prices.

The rail situation in this connection cannot be over emphasized. On the railroad sidings in Canada are hundreds of thousands

of cords of pulp wood already cut awaiting transport to the grinding mill. The wood has been there for many months, but the serious car shortage in Canada has not permitted its transportation.

Prices are still about \$30@34 per ton f. o. b. mill in the East.

Chemical Pulp

There is very little change in the market situation. Kraft pulp is still very strong with strong domestic sulphites also being called for by the mills. The general tone is firm but rather quiet.

The foreign pulp market shows little action. Some of the foreign pulp brought here is being sent to South America when permits can be obtained for the shipment there and available cargo space can be obtained. The call from South America is strong.

Prices have shown no tendency to change over last week.

Foreign kraft ex dock, is quoted at \$120 per ton.

Rags

With a marked decrease in the amount of rags collected the market situation in rags is tightening up. New rags continue scarce and high prices are being paid by the mills for these grades. The mills, however, are putting a damper on the demand as they feel prices have gone high enough. New white shirt cuttings are quoted at 12@12.50c., with new white No. 2 at 7@7.50c. New blue cottons are held at 5@5.50c. Thirds and blues are in good demand being quoted at 2.80@3c.

The demand for roofing still continues with the price level apparently pegged around 2.00@2.15c. for the first grade.

Bagging

The strong tone of the market in bagging of the past month continued last week. Some grades of bagging are getting scarcer. Gunny No. 1 is strong although there has been a slight recession in price, being now quoted at 4@4.12c. Manila rope is strong, being held at 6@6.25c.

Waste Papers

Old kraft papers continue strong with a scanty supply available. The range is about 2.60@2.80c. The higher grades are in better demand. Hard whites No. 1 are quoted at 3.75@4.00. The second grade of the hard whites are quoted at 2.80@3c.

Board Men Ask to Run Mills Six Days

Because of their belief that it is no longer necessary for board mills to remain closed for two days in seven, the manufacturers of board in the East last Thursday at the Waldorf Astoria voted to petition the Government through a representative to be sent to Washington to allow the mills to run six days per week. They argue that the reason for the closing order has in large measure been done away with and ask that Fuel Administrator Garfield now change his ruling. The original order of Dr. Garfield was promulgated early in January.

The vote at the meeting was 27 to 13 in favor of withdrawing the order; the box board, binders' board and container board manufacturers all voting in favor of the resolution.

In order to effect closer co-operation with the Government a committee was appointed by the manufacturers consisting of Sidney Mitchell, W. F. Shaffer, G. H. Clough, Lee Davies, F. L. Carlisle, E. J. Stoeser and C. A. Crocker. A representative will be chosen to represent the manufacturers at Washington.

Charles A. Esty Paper Company Expands

WORCESTER, Mass., March 18, 1918.—The Charles A. Esty Paper Company has added to its selling force Harry G. Dennison. The growth of this concern has been steady since its beginning two and a half years ago, growing from force of three to fifteen in that period.

IMPORTANT

The paper quotations presented herewith are more or less nominal, as most of the mills have withdrawn quotations, due to unusual conditions.

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on March 13, 1918, follow:

Table with columns Bid, Asked and company names: American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, etc.

Paper

Table listing various paper products like Bond, Ledgers, Writing, News, etc. with prices.

Table for Kraft (Domestic) and Soda Bleached paper with bid and asked prices.

Domestic Rags

Table listing domestic rags such as Shirt Cuttings, Cottons, Whites, etc. with prices.

Foreign Rags

Table listing foreign rags like New White Cuttings, Unbleached Cottons, etc.

Bagging

Table listing bagging materials like Gunny No. 1, Domestic, Foreign, etc.

Mechanical Pulp

Table for Mechanical Pulp: No. 1 f. o. b. Mill \$30.00 @ \$34.00

Chemical Pulp

Table listing chemical pulp products like Sulphite (Foreign), Sulphate, etc.

Table for Manila Rope: Foreign, Domestic, New Bur. Cut, etc.

Twines

Table listing twines: India, No. 6 basis, Dark, Light, B. C., etc.

Old Waste Papers

Table listing old waste papers: Shavings, Flat Stock, Manila, News, etc.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table listing paper products in Chicago: Sulphite Bonds, Cheap Ledgers, Writing, etc.

Old Papers

Table listing old papers: Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table listing paper products in Philadelphia: Bonds, Ledgers, Writings, etc.

Bagging

Table listing bagging materials in Philadelphia: Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, etc.

Old Papers

Table listing old papers in Philadelphia: Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Soft White, etc.

(Continued on page 58.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS	BOSTON IMPORTS	
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1918.	WEEK ENDING MARCH 16.	Edwin Butterworth & Co., Manchester, 168 bs. gunny bagging.
SUMMARY.		Train, Smith Company, 131 bs. gunny bagging.
Miscellaneous paper .....216 cs.	PAPER STOCK.	Meute & Co., 65 bs. gunny bagging.
PAPER.	Edwin Butterworth & Co., Hull, 792 bs. gunny bagging.	Edwin Butterworth & Co., Liverpool, 14 bs. gunny bagging.
Herman Lips, Bordeaux, 200 cs.	Edwin Butterworth & Co., Liverpool, 36 bs. flax waste.	Train, Smith Company, 18 bs. gunny bagging.
Rose & Frank, Bordeaux, 16 cs.		

EXCEPTIONS ARE FILED IN PAPER BOARD CASE

(Continued from page 14.)

not find that these prayers 'relate to the sixth class rate at the time of filing the complaints,' i. e., before the 15 per cent. increase.

Exception No. 5

"To the statement and findings of the examiner on page 3 of his report, 'that no objection was made by any manufacturer to the proposal of the carriers to increase the minimum carload weight of building and roofing paper in C. F. A. territory from 30,000 to 36,000 pounds. It is contended that the whole record as made by the complainants is against any increase in rates greater than 80 per cent. of the sixth class rate at the time of the filing of the petitions, and that it has been repeatedly held by the commission that an increase in the minimum loading works an increase in the rate.

Exception No. 6

"To the finding of the examiner as to loading at page 4 of his report." This finding concluded as follows: "It is contended that the lighter loading of building and roofing paper than the general paper list warrants higher rates." Mr. Shertz points out that he has evidently fallen into the same error in computing the average loading of building and roofing paper and paper boards as the attorneys for the defendant carriers. After describing the system used, he says:

"The error of this means of computation is that it results in an average loading, since it multiplies as one factor the number of cars shown in exhibits, but uses as the other factor the average loading derived from the actual loading of specific numbers of cars, averaged by the same means and so multiplies light loadings, resulting in an extremely low average."

Exception No. 7

"To the finding of the examiner as to value, in that he has not emphasized that the commission in docket 644 reached proper conclusions with respect to this important element in the matter of rate making.

Exception No. 8

"To the findings of the examiner as to revenue, pages 5, 6 and 7 of his report, are excepted to on the ground that there is no conclusion as to the value of the testimony submitted as to this factor. It is therefore not clear on the report to what extent this testimony influenced 'suggested conclusion' No. 2 (page 15 of report).

Exception No. 9

"To the failure of the examiner to find, at page 7, that 'the failure of the commission to approve the sixth class basis on building and roofing paper and 90 per cent. of sixth class on paper boards in The Paper Case' was an affirmative finding and that such a basis was unreasonable.

Exception No. 10

"To the failure of the examiner to find, at page 7, that the finding of the commission in The Paper Case, at page 143 of its

opinion, 'and apparently the basis in trunk line territory, and from trunk line territory to the west should not be higher than on east bound inter-territorial traffic'—80 per cent. of sixth class—was an affirmative finding of the reasonable basis of rates for the commodities.

Exception No. 11

"This is exception to reasoning of the examiner on page 9 of his report in regard to whether or not the finding of the commission was that then existing rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards were reasonable. After admitting most of the points made by the attorney examiner, Mr. Shertz holds:

"But as alleged in the formal petitions, the commission had found the proper basis of rates in its opinion in docket 644, but that despite that finding the defendants had continued to assess the complainants the same rates as were in effect prior to the decision. The prayer of these petitions asked that the carriers be required to put into effect rates in conformity with the basis fixed by the commission in docket 644. They appeared and are still appearing and will argue to have the decision in docket 644 enforced.

Exception No. 12

"To the statement, on page 9, as follows: 'And commented on the fact that the carriers had submitted but little evidence with respect to those articles.' A fair reading of the opinion in docket 644 will not sustain such a finding. This comment was only as to one factor revenue. The record in this case discloses that the defendants submitted everything they had in that record and were dissatisfied with their showing in it only upon receipt of the opinion and then only as to those articles in which the commission did not acquiesce in the proposed increase.

Exception No. 13

"To the statement, page 10: 'The question is not properly to be determined on what was presented in the paper case, but what is the justice of the cause on the present record,' there is exception taken. The justice of the cause is to be determined on the present record, but the issue joined on this record was the finding of the commission in docket 644.

"In conclusion," Mr. Shertz holds, "it is respectfully submitted that the proposed report shows nothing to justify any conclusion different from that reached by the commission in docket 644, the paper case, and that therefore rates on building and roofing paper and paper board should be assessed on a basis not to exceed 80 per cent. of the sixth class rate in effect at the time of the filing of the petitions, i. e., prior to the 15 per cent. increase in class rates."

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Jute

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Sizing, Sulphite

and Soda Pulp

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CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1918.

The market in paper making chemicals continues in a strong position with a rather large volume of business being transacted. The price levels are being maintained in many instances by the scarcity of spot stocks and high costs of production.

ALUM.—There has been somewhat of a slackening demand for the product which has made the general tone of the market very much easier. The spot market, however, is in a tight condition because of the scantiness of immediately available supplies. This fact has caused considerable of a variation in the prices of manufacturers and dealers. For lump ammonia alum dealers are asking 5@5.25c. Lump potash alum is also more quiet with prices of 9.25@9.75c. per pound being asked. Chrome ammonia continues at 19c. per pound, with chrome potash at 21@23c. on spot.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Domestic drums are offered at 2½c. per pound for prime bleach on spot. The market is rather dull with consumers exhibiting no marked interest. Government requirements, which are taking large quantities of bleach from the market may grow less from now on. Some sales of bleach have been made at 2¼c. for domestic drums.

BRIMSTONE.—This market is practically featureless. Movements from mines to consumers are being made as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. Nominal quotations of \$35@40 f. o. b. mines are still heard.

CASEIN.—The market continues to mark time until the American flush season is really on. The demand from the mills continues restricted. Prices seem to be on a dead level with 18c. the general quotation.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The market is easy in tone with a rather wide range of prices.

Some offers go as low as 3.90c. per pound. The general quotation was about 4¼c. on spot. Other quotations are a quarter of a cent per pound higher.

CHINA CLAY.—There has been very little change in the general situation. Foreign clays in bulk are quoted \$9.75@17 per ton ex-dock. At the mines domestic clays are quoted \$7.25@8. A fairly strong demand is reported.

ROSIN.—The price movements for rosin continue within a narrow range. Although actual business is reported as restricted the volume of inquiries is increasing. Grades E, F, and G are quoted \$6.65, \$6.75 and \$6.80, respectively.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bags, \$4.96; in bbls. \$5.09. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$5.14; in bbls., \$5.27. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$5.11; in bbls., \$5.24. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.36. Crystal T. B. starch No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$5.66; in bbls., \$5.93. Crystal T. B. starch, No 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bag, \$5.61; in bbls., \$5.78.

SODA ASH.—The trend in this market has been largely influenced by the market in caustic soda. The light 58 per cent. test in bags was offered at 2.85c. per pound. Barrels are scarce with 3c. per pound being the prevailing figure. There is not much of the dense product. It is offered at 3.75c. per pound in bags.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—An advance in the market for this product is being talked of.

A general advance, however, has not yet been made and the iron free is quoted at 2¾@3¼c. per pound with the lower commercial grade at 1¾@2¼c. per pound.

TALC.—There is little change of importance to note in the market for this product. Quotations are firm. Delivery from the mines is of course made under difficulties.

Dyemakers' Association Seeks Charter

The Board of Governors chosen at a meeting of dyestuff manufacturers held at the Chemists' Club on March 6 to form a national organization for the protection of the color trade after the war, held its first meeting Tuesday at the office of Benjamin M. Kaye, 149 Broadway, counsel for the association. Formal resolutions were adopted providing for the filing of a certificate of incorporation in the State of New York, under the name of American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association.

A committee, consisting of Frank Hemingway, of Frank Hemingway, Inc.; Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the Grasselli Chemical Company, and Elvin H. Killheffer, of the Newport Chemical Company, was appointed to work out the details of the certificate of incorporation, constitution, and by-laws.

The Board of Governors is to meet again at the office of its counsel March 19 to adopt a final form for the constitution.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 55.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Chip Board (ton) .57.00 @ 60.00	
Bonds .....	.09 @ —	Straw Board (ton) .50.00 @ 55.00	
Ledgers .....	.10 @ —	News Board (ton) .60.00 @ 65.00	
Writings—		Wood Pulp Board .72.50 @ 77.50	
Superfine .....	.18 @ —	Old Papers	
Fine .....	.15 @ —	Shavings—	
Fine, No. 2 .....	.10 @ —	No. 1 Hard White 3.25 @ 4.10	
Books, S. & S. C. .06¼ @ —		No. 1 Soft White 2.75 @ 3.00	
Book, M. F. .... .06 @ —		No. 1 Mixed 1.25 @ 1.40	
Book, Coated .....	.08 @ —	Ledger & Writings. 2.25 @ 2.50	
Label .....	.09 @ —	Solid Books	
News, Sheets .....	.03¼ @ —	Blanks	
News, Rolls .....	.03¼ @ —	No. 2 Books, light. .90 @ 1.10	
Manilas—		Extra No. 1 Manila 1.75 @ 2.00	
No. 1 Manila 05¼ @ .06		No. 1 Manilas 1.50 @ 1.75	
No. 1 Fibre 05¼ @ .06		Folded News (over-	
No. 1 Jute 10 @ —		issues)	
Sulphite, No. 1 08¼ @ —		Old Newspapers 1.00 @ 1.15	
Kraft Wrappings 07 @ —		Mixed Papers 30 @ .40	
Common Bogus 2.25 @ 2.75		Gunny Bagging 3.50 @ 3.75	
		Manila Rope 5.50 @ 5.75	

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Sulphite, bleached .105.00@110.00	
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)		Sulphate	
Bond—		80.00@ 85.00	
Sulphite	11¼ @ —	Old Waste Papers	
Light tinted	12¼ @ —	(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)	
Dark tinted	13¼ @ —	Price purely nominal; market dead.	
Ledgers	16¼ @ .30	Shavings—	
Writings	10 @ —	White Env. Cut. 3.25 @ —	
News, f. o. b. Mills—		Soft White Book	
Rolls (carloads) . \$2.85 @ —		Shavings 2.50 @ —	
Sheets (carloads) 3.25 @ —		White Blank News 1.25 @ —	
Sheets (over 2		Book and Ledger—	
tons)	3.50 @ —	Flat Magazine and	
Sheets (less 2		Book Stock	
tons)	4.00 @ —	(old) 1.15 @ —	
Book—		Light and Crum-	
No. 1 M. F. (car-		pled Book Stock 1.10 @ —	
loads)	9.25 @ —	Ledgers and Writ-	
No. 2 M. F. (car-		ings 1.65 @ —	
loads)	7.25 @ —	Solid Ledgers 2.00 @ —	
No. 3 M. F. (car-		Manilas—	
loads)	7.00 @ —	New Manila Cut. 1.50 @ —	
No. 1 S. C. (car-		Printed Manilas. .75 @ —	
loads)	9.50 @ —	Kraft 2.50 @ —	
No. 2 S. C. (car-		News and Scrap—	
loads)	7.50 @ —	Strictly Overissue .80 @ —	
No. 1 Coated and		Folded News 70 @ —	
litho.	12.25 @ —	No. 1 Mixed Pa-	
No. 2 Coated and		pers 45 @ —	
litho.	11.25 @ —	Domestic Rags—	
No. 3 Coated and		Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto.	
litho.	10.50 @ —	Per lb.	
Coated and litho.		No. 1 White shirt cuttings .08¼	
colored 12.50 @ 14.50		No. 2 White shirt cuttings .05¼	
Wrapping (car		Fancy shirt cuttings 03¼	
lots)	4.25 @ 6.50	No. 1 old whites 04¼	
		Thirds and blues 03¼	
		Per cwt.	
		Black stockings, nem 2.25	
		Roofing stock No. 1 2.15	
		Roofing Stock No. 2 2.00	
		Roofing Stock No. 1 2.15	
		Gunny bagging 3.75	
		Manila rope05¼	

Pulp

(f. o. b. Mill.)	
Ground Wood	\$30.00 @ 33.00
Sulphite, easy bleach-	ing 70.00 @ 75.00
Sulphite, news grade	55.00 @ 65.00

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

WORKS AT

SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA, and at
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

“Eagle-Thistle” Brand BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

Packed in Steel Drums, air tight, insuring full strength at point of consumption

LIQUID CHLORINE

Pure, anhydrous, in improved and convenient packages.

Soda Ash

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

Caustic Soda

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent.; also 78 per cent. Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before been produced in a commercial way, analyzing 99.70 Hydrate of Soda

Bicarbonate of Soda

Packed in Kegs, Barrels or Bags; also Cases

Arnold Hoffman & Company, Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

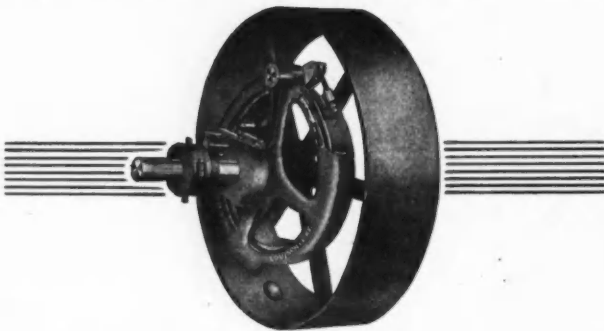
PROVIDENCE: 55 Canal Street NEW YORK: 61 Broadway BOSTON: 88 Broad Street
PHILADELPHIA: Delaware Ave. and Green St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Would you like a screen practically noiseless, a flat plate screen? It is simplicity personified. There are no parts to get out of order; no diaphragms needing replacement.

Watch!! It Is Out

We have bought it. _____



A Friction Clutch That Clutches

The second you throw the lever, the Caldwell Friction Clutch begins its work. No fuss, no trouble, no back talk. Because the Caldwell Clutch is simple in construction, strong, efficient, dependable. Also it's compact and removes the danger of breakage and accidents.

One Lever Controls It; One Screw Adjusts It. The brake band grips the entire circumference of the friction ring and transmits all the power there is.

Send For Catalogue

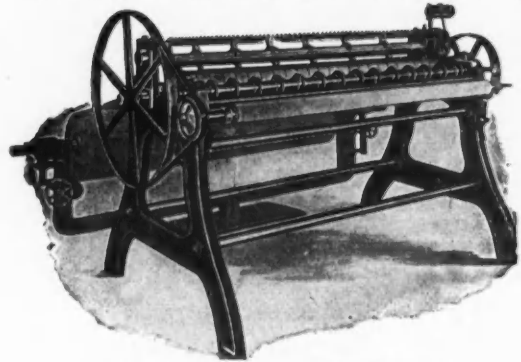
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INCORPORATED

230 E. Brandeis St., Louisville, Ky.

Caldwell
FRICTION
CLUTCHES

The "Dietz" Toilet Paper Machines

For making Toilet Paper Rolls with or without perforations



Self-Adjusting—Easy to Operate

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

AUTOMATIC TUBE MACHINES

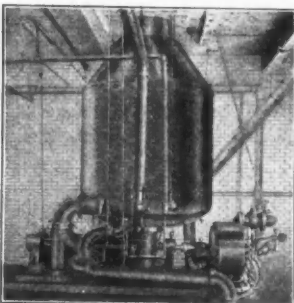
FOR MAKING TUBES FOR TOILET PAPER ROLLS
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 3,000 WIRE STITCHED
TUBES PER HOUR

Also machines for making Sanitary Crepe Paper Towels, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Drop Roll Slitters, Side and Center Seam Merchandise Envelope Machines, Photo Mount Boreling Machines, Candy Bag Machines, Punch Presses for Playing Cards, Rotary Card Cutting and Collating Machines, Etc. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Corner Waterloo St., Below Diamond St., Bet. Front and 2d Sts.



This shows latest model—driven by a steam turbine—the exhaust being used to heat water for next charge.

WINESTOCK DE-FIBERING AND DE-INKING PROCESS

PATENTED

Produces Strongest, Brightest and Best Pulp Obtainable from Waste Papers. Not a Mere Say-So, but a Fact.

CAPACITY—12 TO 15 TONS IN 24 HOURS

It de-fibres and liberates ink and color in one operation. It separates ink and color from fibres, instead of rubbing, grinding or kneading them in—thus shortening the time required for washing, and insuring a brighter pulp.

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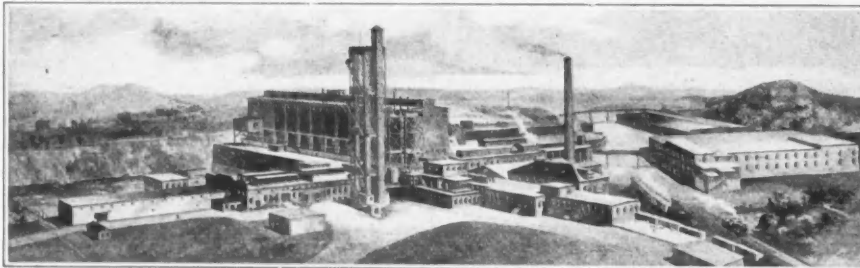
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Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Builders and Selling Agents for Canada, Brantford, Canada.

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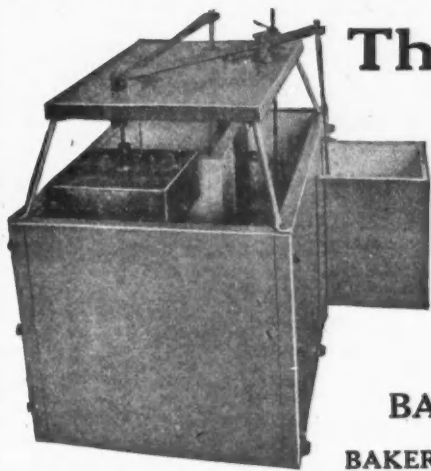
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Berlin Mills Company
Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company

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**Daily Capacity 600 Air Dry Tons Highest
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The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box as here illustrated, is becoming more and more popular daily as is manifest by the repeat orders we are receiving. We are the sole manufacturers. Write us for particulars.

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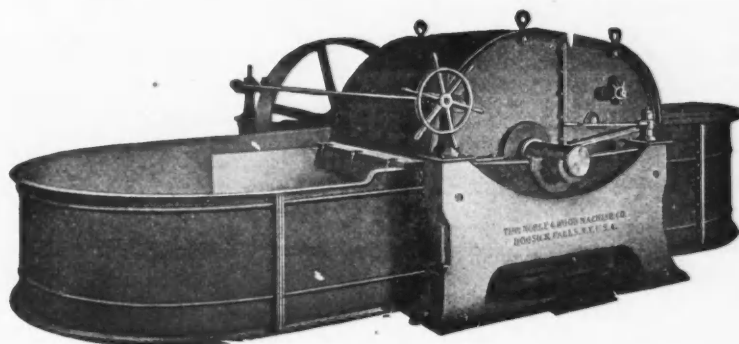
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- Washing Engines
- Mixing Engines
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Wood or Iron Tubs; adapted to every paper mill condition

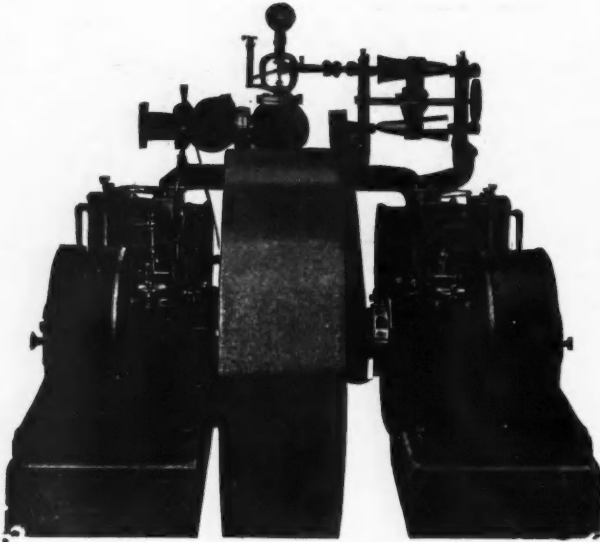
Jordan Engines—
(5 Sizes)

Board Machines

Stuff Chests, Dusters, Pumps, Etc., Etc.



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Are You Getting Maximum Production from Your Paper Machine?

Or do you lose time making speed changes or because of a variable speed drive that lays down on the job every so often.

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IMPROVED HIGH SPEED MACHIN-
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OF EVERY STYLE OF BOTTOM
FOR LINED AND UNLINED BAGS

POTDEVIN MACHINE CO.

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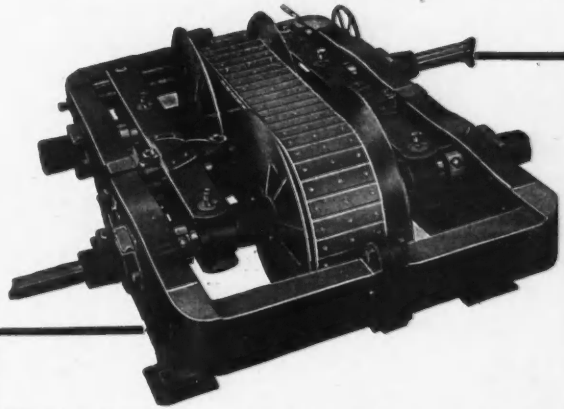
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VARIABLE SPEED TRANSMISSION

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The permanent success and popularity of the Caldwell Tubular are due to the fact that it is built on correct engineering principles by men who have been building tanks and towers for thirty years.

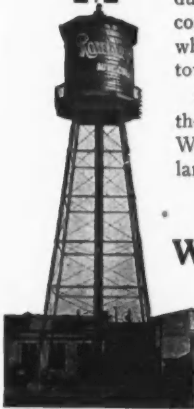
Such a well known manufacturer as the Thomas B. Jeffery Co., Kenosha, Wisconsin, used the Caldwell Tubular. See illustration.

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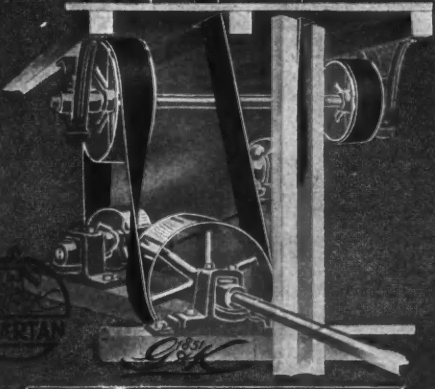
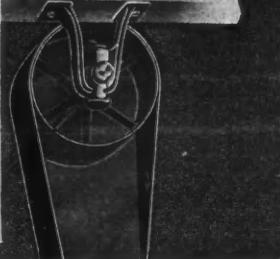
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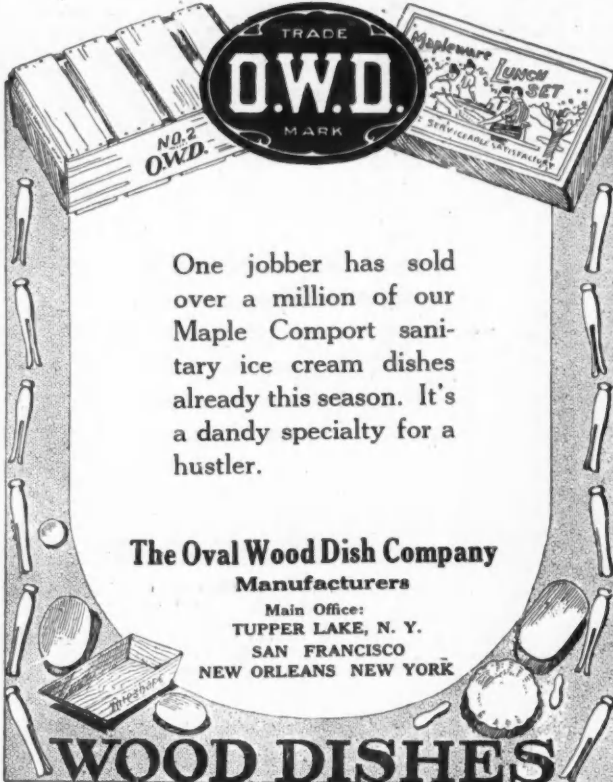


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TANKS
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THERE'S No Better Proof of the worth of Spartan Belting than the work it is doing on difficult quarter-turn drives. The unusual pliability of Spartan Leather enables the belting to operate successfully on short centers—hugging the pulleys tightly, thereby transmitting maximum power most economically on the hardest quarter-turn drives. To insure highest efficiency Spartan-equip your hard drives.



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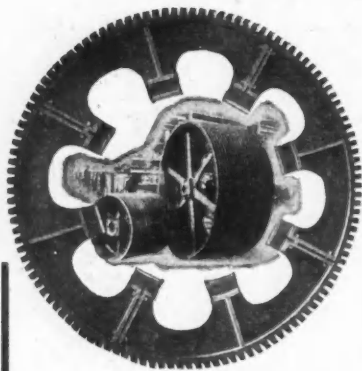


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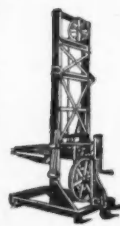
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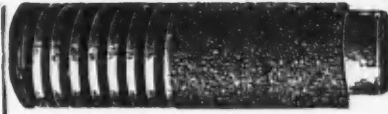
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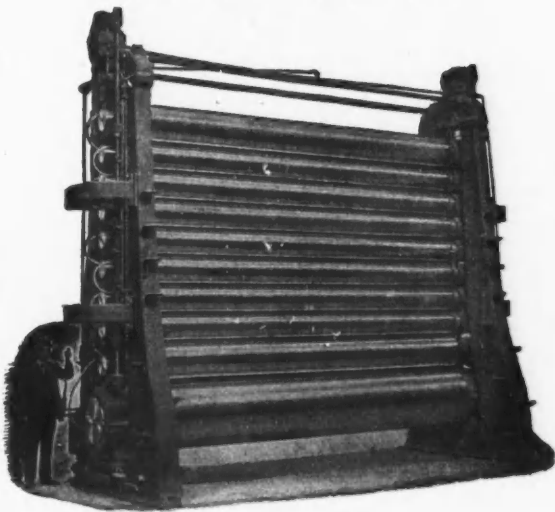
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WYCKOFF WOOD STAVE WATER PIPES will not rust—resists freezing much longer than metal and will carry 14% more water than metal pipes of same diameter. Made in sizes up to 48" in 6 to 12 foot lengths—they cost less and are easily laid by unskilled labor. **WYCKOFF PIPE** makes an ideal Paper and Pulp Mill pipe where the pressure does not exceed 172 lbs. per square inch. Send for catalog.

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NEW MILL AT

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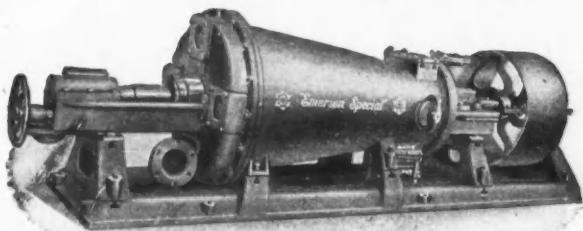
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They seldom wear out and are never thrown out.
PERFECT CIRCULATION. NO "PADDLING"

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FOR EVERY PURPOSE
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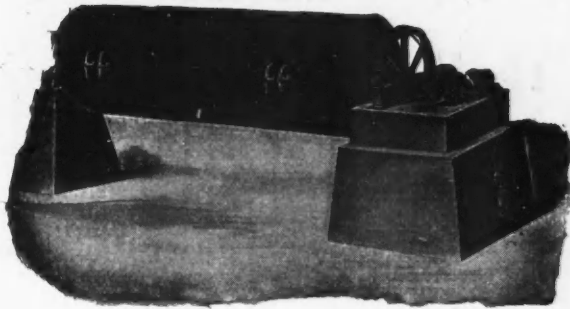
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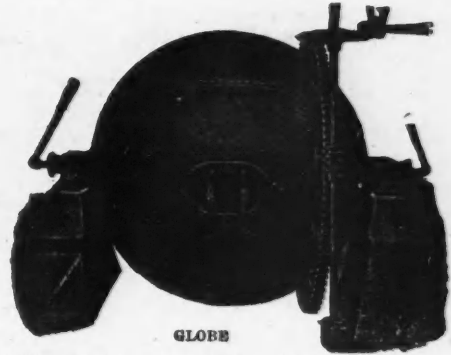
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INSTALLATION!

There's a Reason

Steel pressure and
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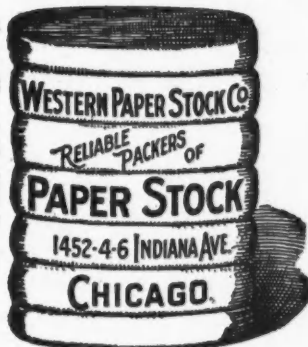
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CHICAGO

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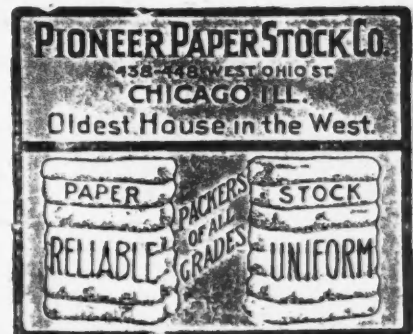
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For reliable running and average long life

Lindsay Fourdrinier Wires ARE UNSURPASSED

We make them for the largest and fastest machines.
Cylinder Wires all sizes.

The Lindsay Wire Weaving Co.
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FOR THE PAPER MAKER
 Manufactured by
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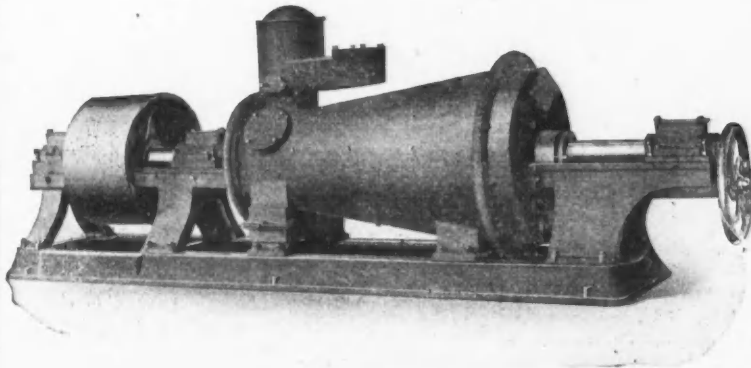
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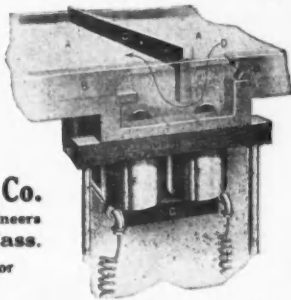
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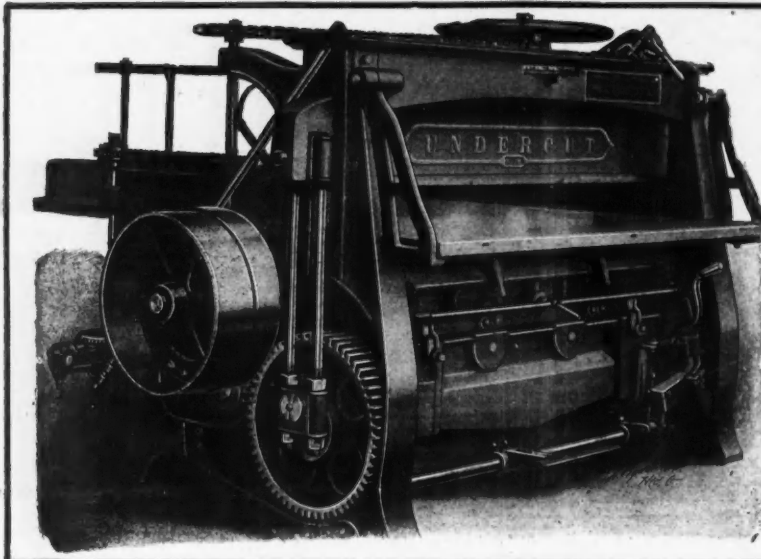
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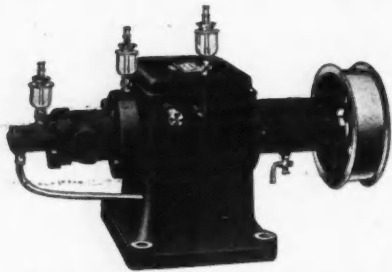
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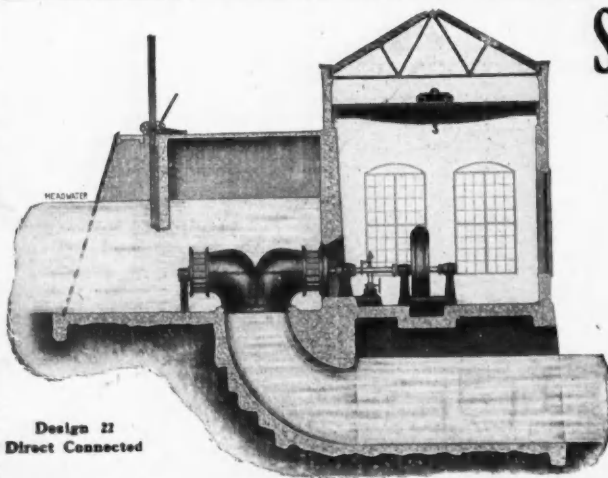


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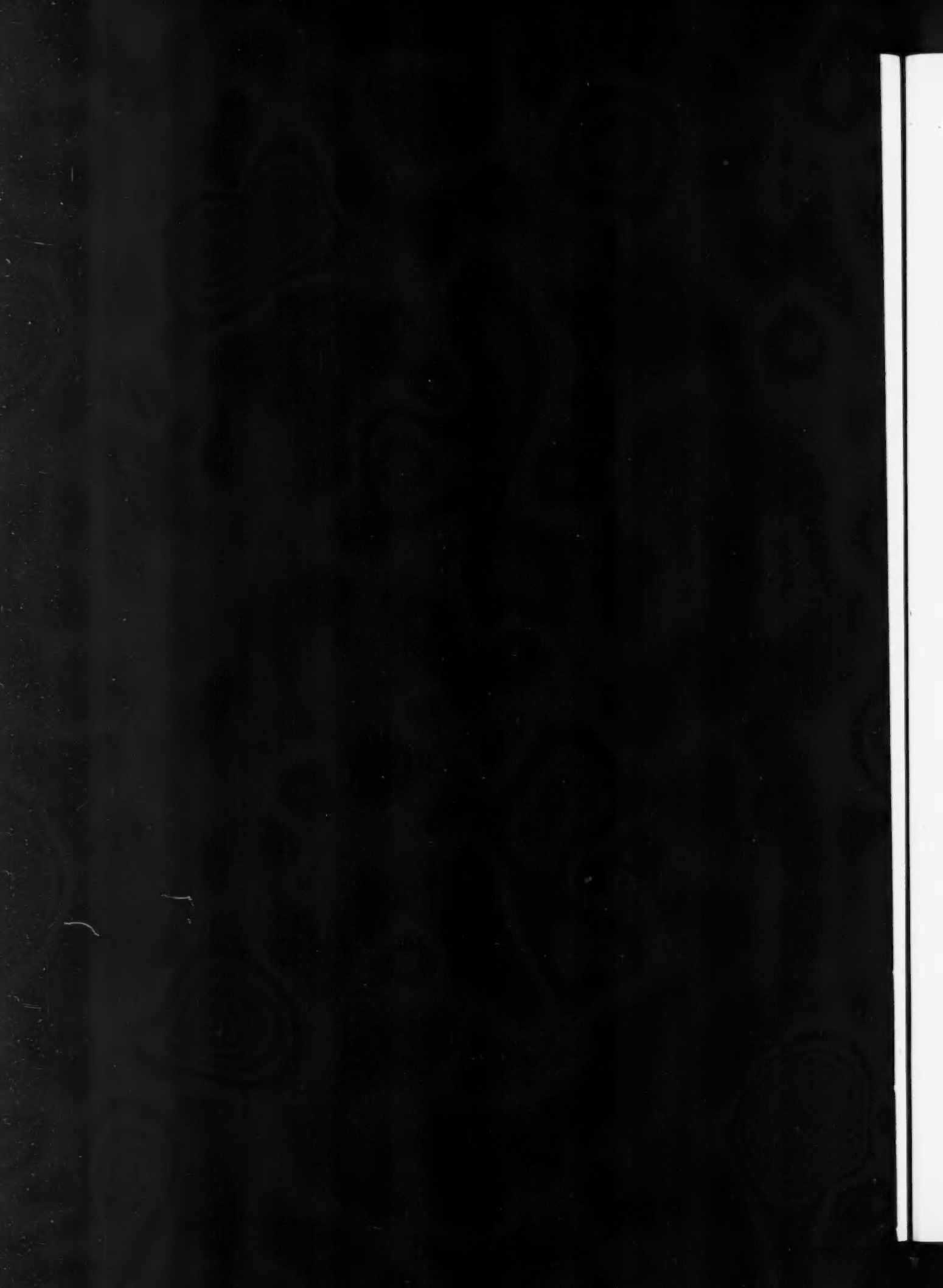
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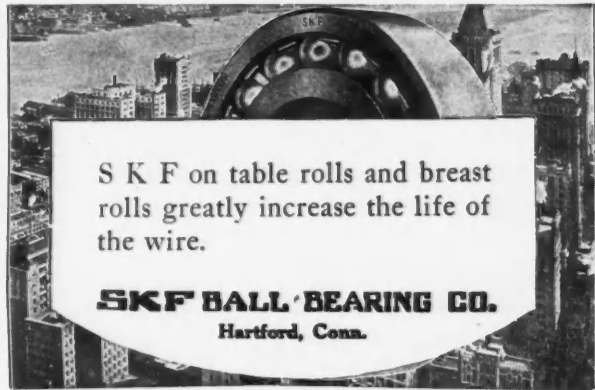
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