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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

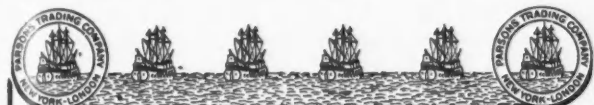
PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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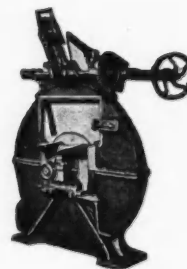
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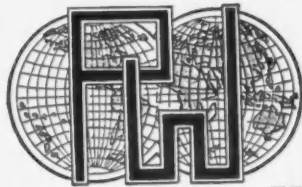
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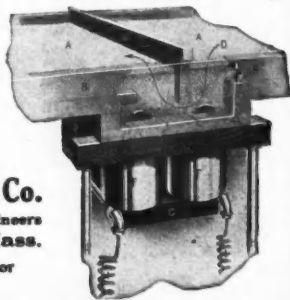
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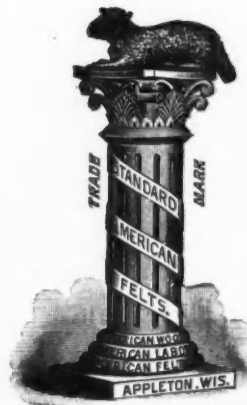
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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

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PUBLISHERS PRESENT CASE AT NEWS PRINT HEARING

Is Hoped This Will Be the Last Session, Lasting Probably About Two Weeks, Before the Commission Takes the Whole Case Under Advisement and Announces What It Considers a Fair and Reasonable Price for the Period of the War—Cost of Timber Develops Into One of the Principal Bones of Contention—Mr. Wise Shows Up Impracticability of Some of Theories Advanced.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1918.—After having recessed since March 22 the news print inquiry before the Federal Trade Commission was reopened to-day in what it is hoped will be the last session, perhaps lasting two weeks, before the Commission takes the whole case under advisement, and makes public the price which it considers "fair and reasonable."

Cost of Timber a Bone of Contention

One of the principal "bones of contention" it could readily be seen by the testimony which the publishers introduced to-day is the matter of the cost of timber. The publishers contended, through their witness to-day, and undoubtedly will follow it out by other witnesses, that the news print manufacturers should take into their cost figures the original price of the timberland regardless of what the market value is. In other words if a mill was foresighted enough to have timber on hand and had purchased the same at a reasonable price years ago, they should not have the benefit of their investment but should charge the cost off on their books at the original cost. Perhaps the publishers would not be so anxious to do this if the shoe were on the other foot.

It was noticeable that the various labor organizations had members present at the hearing, showing that the mill laborers and paper makers are taking an increased interest in the case.

Commissioners Colver, Fort, and Murdock were sitting. The hearing was opened with a very brief statement by Dr. E. O. Merchant, the Commission's economist in the paper work, who told, in a few words, of the accountants meeting in New York recently, on April 18, and who introduced not as a part of the record, but as a supplement, the stenographic record of the conference.

Charles W. Knoepfel Testifies

The first witness called by the publishers' attorney, A. G. Plant, was Charles W. Knoepfel, an industrial engineer who was on the stand all of the day.

The witness was first examined at great length by Mr. Plant as to his experience, his theories, and other matters pertaining, not especially to the paper industry, but to all industries. In fact the witness admitted, under cross examination that he knew nothing about the paper industry, in spite of which he ventured that he could tell the paper men much of how they could better their conditions.

Mr. Knoepfel told the Commission that in his work, that is in connection with the organization of which he is the head, surveys had been made of the B. F. Goodrich Company, the American Optical Company, the Art Metal Construction Company, the Kelly-Springfield Company, the Battle Creek Paper Company and many others. Explaining the nature of his work the witness stated that it consisted in making investigations, taking up plant efficiency, plant production, waste, labor and other matters pertaining to manufacturing.

Going further into his personal history Mr. Knoepfel said that he had written several books on business subjects, two of which are used as text books in the business courses at Dartmouth College and the University of New York.

There are three elements of cost, he said, labor, material and expense, otherwise known as burden or overhead. A point which was brought out was the fact that in his concern there is no allowance made for profits, at intermediate points. As a matter

of fact some of the methods which are used by Mr. Knoepfel and his firm in their work, seem to be at variance with that of similar firms. This was brought out by many of his answers.

Timber at Cost

It was at this point that the matter was brought out that the publishers are of the opinion that timber should be brought in at absolute cost and not at the present market value. The witness took the view that the profit begins only with the sale.

The cost, Mr. Knoepfel went on, is treated as a by product by his method of working. He then cited as an example the fact that in days gone by the foundries generally allowed the machine shops with which they were connected a profit on the castings. Now, he stated, this is not done. This is what he meant by cutting out the intermediate profits.

Mr. Knoepfel contended all through his testimony that if a mill is idle the overhead should not be charged to the cost of production of other mills. During his cross examination Mr. Wise brought this out very clearly by referring directly to the Niagara mill of the International Paper Company, shut down by the very act of the Governments taking over their power. The fact that this mill was shut down he contended, should not allow the company to add this overhead to the other mills but it should be added to profit and loss and the burden borne by the company. The expense of idle mills, he contended, should not be borne by the consumers.

Matter of Standardized Costs

The matter of standardized costs was also taken up. The witness stated that his firm had made a study of the output of a certain engine by a machine company. For years, he said, it had required 27 hours to complete this machine. His experts made a survey of conditions and announced that the machine should be completed in 9 hours. As a matter of fact, he stated, when his theories were put into practice the machines were actually turned out in 11 hours instead of the 27 as previously.

The interest on borrowed money, he stated, should not be included in the cost of production. All through his testimony the witness did not refer to the paper industry especially, but to all industries, and he made no distinction as between industries.

Production should absorb all capital investments he said. Depreciation, Mr. Knoepfel contended, should be based on actual investment. According to his theories one must go back to the time the machinery and plant was purchased and constructed. The capital investment, he said, is the true basis for profits or returns. If he had to set the profits, he stated that he would want an appraisal of the cost at the time of construction. If a manufacturing plant is making 10 per cent, he stated it as his opinion that it was in a good condition if based on the capital investment. Naturally, he pointed out to the Commission, the high cost mill will not make as much as the low cost plant.

There was a considerable "spat" between attorneys as to the witness's ability to testify on water power, but the Commission decided that he was able to so testify insofar as it had to do with cost accounting. The cost of water powers developed and used becomes an investment on which there should be a return. This return should be on a basis of the power actually used and not upon the whole investment. The original cost he contended should be taken into account in the figures and not the present market value.

In this valuation work the witness testified that figures should be based on the original cost plus any betterments or improvements that had been made. "Going value" he said should not be considered in cost. He was of the opinion that a manufacturer should not capitalize losses to get profits in return.

Wood Should Be Entered at Original Cost

All profits as to wood should be excluded Mr. Knoepfel said in his opinion, in other words wood should be entered at its original cost. Ground wood and sulphite too, he testified should be entered at cost, rather than at the market value. All of the materials, he believed, should be entered in the same way. Taking up further the shutting down of the Niagara mill of the International Mr. Knoepfel believed that it was just one of the risks of the business and should be so considered. It should be charged to profit and loss and not to the consumer, he again contended. Similarly the so-called "Garfield" days or the "heatless Mondays" should be charged to profit and loss and not to the consumer.

Mr. Wise Brings Out Some Impracticabilities

At this point Attorney Wise for the manufacturers took the witness "over the jumps" and in many respects brought out the impracticability of some of the theories of the witness. Mr. Knoepfel, who is 37 years old, began his work at 17 as a hand in a foundry and gradually worked his way up. He was later a designer following which he worked on accounting.

Answering questions of Mr. Wise, the witness stated that he had never been employed as a rate making expert nor employed in any capacity in any rate making cases. One matter of especial interest was brought up when Mr. Wise asked the witness if there was a paper mill 200 miles from nowhere in Canada, having an output of some 200 tons daily if this mill would be able at the end of the first year to have a selling agency completed and in good working order. Mr. Knoepfel stated that he believed it could be done. He admitted, however, that he had no knowledge of the paper industry or its risks.

Mr. Knoepfel told the Commission, answering a question of Attorney Wise, that where he could not get at the original cost of a plant, he always wants to get an appraisal at the time of the most "intensive development." Attorney Wise suggested that there had been an upward tendency in prices for the past twenty years and wanted the witness to tell him what he meant exactly by the "pre-war period." He stated that it would be between the years 1910-1914. He would not appraise as of the present date, he said, but as of the dates mentioned, namely, 1910-1914.

Speaking further of costs, Mr. Knoepfel stated that if a news print manufacturer purchased sulphur at \$20.00 per ton last year or the year before and that if it now costs \$30.00 per ton, in his judgment this original cost of \$20.00 per ton should be added to the cost of production and not the present selling or market price. He admitted that in normal times, the consumer practically sets the price.

Manufacturers of the United States, Mr. Knoepfel said, are average, but the methods used are not. They have not reached a stage of efficiency, he said.

Those attending the hearing were rather surprised and somewhat taken aback to hear the witness state that if paper is now made at the rate of 600 feet per minute, he believed that he could tell the paper manufacturers how they could make it at a greater rate of speed. The suggestion was quietly made that if he could do this doubtless some of the manufacturers would be glad to retain his services. This remark, in spite of the fact that Mr. Knoepfel admitted he knew nothing of the paper business and had only once or twice seen a paper machine running.

The witness expressed the opinion that idle money should not earn anything, and he spoke in this connection of idle paper machines as well. The average accounting systems now used

in the manufactures of the country are not very good ones, the witness said. Cost keeping is a means to an end, and not an end in itself, he said. He considers cost accounting as a by-product of industrial engineering. Mr. Knoepfel testified that 10 to 12 per cent is an adequate return in the average industry, and he assumed, he said, that this applied to the news print industry as well as any other business.

George W. Scott Testifies

At the conclusion of the testimony of Mr. Knoepfel Monday afternoon the publishers on Tuesday called George W. Scott, of Chicago, another industrial engineer, as a witness. Mr. Scott stated that he was associated with C. E. Knoepfel & Co., of which Mr. Knoepfel is the head. Speaking of the way appraisements are made by him, Mr. Scott said:

"First of all, we made an examination of the property to be appraised, and then setting up what we call replacement values alongside with the replacement value we give present worth values, and then we also make a recommendation to cover the annual charge for depreciation and maintenance of the property."

The testimony of Mr. Scott was much along that given by Mr. Knoepfel. Asked why 1914 or the pre-war period was taken in making appraisals, Mr. Scott said:

"Because the prices today are uncertain, indeterminate in many instances, and in many cases they are altogether exaggerated and inflated, and one must use his best judgment in a great many cases in this life, and it seems to me it would be improper to give people a notion that they had a great value when they had not."

Mr. Plant asked the witness the following question: "If, for instance, the International Paper Company, manufacturers of news print paper, and a party to this proceeding, has eleven mills in which it manufactures news print paper, and one of those mills has been compelled to shut down because of its inability to obtain power to operate due to the Government commandeering power or power resources, whether in your opinion the expense of that idle mill should be charged to the production cost or the manufacturing cost of the remaining ten mills, which are still operating, or whether it should be charged to profit and loss of the International Paper Company?" Mr. Scott, answering this question, said: "Of course, that is a question for the operator of the industry, Mr. Plant, and in a competitive instance he can only do that to his peril. The industrial manager can only pile up charges as to a certain extent when the public refuses his product, or other people will come in—other competitors will come in. Just to make a homely illustration—the grocery man may put up his turkey to quite a high sum, but when he reaches a certain amount somebody else may forego the turkey, or some farmer may come in and provide us with a turkey at a less price. The same thing applies to the paper industry or any other industry that is open to competition."

Mr. Scott told the Commission, as had Mr. Knoepfel earlier in the day, that in his opinion wood should enter the cost of production of news print paper at actual cost and not at present market prices.

Henry L. Gantt Is Called

Following Mr. Scott on the stand late Monday afternoon was Henry L. Gantt, a mechanical engineer, of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Gantt stated that his consulting work has reference to industrial management. Taking up the matter of cost Mr. Gantt said:—

"The direct labor in operation—the expense of daily labor can be ascertained, the expense of material, the expense incurred for material can be ascertained; the question of burden or overhead is the bone of contention. How much burden or overhead may be chargeable to any particular operation is

(Continued on page 46.)

PAPER NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY NEED OF CARS FOR GRAIN

Rumor That Has Gained Much Credence to the Effect That Government Needs for Box Cars to Handle Grain Shipments from Great Northwest Might Jeopardize the Shipping Facilities of the Paper Mills in Wisconsin Particularly Is Authoritatively Denied—No Such Unfortunate Railroad Congestion As Was Experienced a Year Ago Is Likely to Occur Again—How Mr. Irwin Boosted Liberty Loan.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, May 6, 1918.—Much comment has been heard during the past week on the probability that the Government needs for box cars to handle the grain shipments from the great Northwest direct to the Atlantic seaboard, eliminating the customary grain elevator transshipment, may jeopardize the shipping facilities of the paper mills in Wisconsin particularly. On the faces of such talk, a well defined rumor with all the earmarks of authenticity has recently gained wide-spread credence throughout the West.

The PAPER TRADE JOURNAL through the Chicago offices of the Regional Director of Western Railroads is authorized to deny such rumor. As to the alleged alarming statement that after July 1 next no box cars were to be available for shipments of paper or any commodity until after the Government needs in the way of grain shipments had been satisfied, it can be safely said that no such stringent order has thus far been promulgated, nor is any such very drastic pronouncement at present in contemplation at Washington.

Shipments Based on Tonnage Available

Shipment of all government supplies is at present, and will be for the future, so far as can be foreseen at the present time, arranged on the actual basis of ship tonnage available at the seaboard. In other words, for every car of grain that is shipped to the East, there will be available sufficient cargo space on board a definite ship sailing at definite date. To premise further: if a ship returning from Europe should chance to be torpedoed by a lurking Hun submarine, and thus fail to arrive at its Atlantic seaboard destination, all grain as well as other Government shipments allotted for transfer to such a ship will be immediately re-routed to another available ship, while other cars en route will not be allowed to pile up, back up, or clog up the yards or rails at any busy transfer point.

Not to Repeat Last Year's Experience

It may be said in passing that the best brains this country affords in transportation matters are behind the Government's shipping plans and no such unfortunate railroad congestion as was suffered a year ago is at all likely to occur again. The paper mills in the West generally, and in Wisconsin particularly, are hereby invited to attend a requiem mass over the tortured remains of another unlauded transportation ghost.

Labor Situation Improved

A general feeling of relief was experienced early in the week upon receipt of the news from Washington that the threatened strike of paper mill employees was averted for the present at least. Representatives of both the mills and the labor organizations signed an agreement in Washington early in the week in which it was stipulated that final action on the adjustment of wages be postponed till July 1, next.

Not only is the question of a future scale of wages one of paramount interest at the present time throughout the Western mills but the shortage of labor is critical in many of them. And this

labor shortage usually comes in that part of the mill that can least afford to be interrupted in its working force—among the back tenders and in the finishing room. It is here that the munition plants and other war activities exert their power most, for most of the workers in a paper mill, particularly among the back-tenders and in the finishing rooms, cannot be considered in the light of skilled labor. It is in these departments that boys and younger men first take up their apprentice work in the paper making field and it is just this class that has been most heavily drawn upon by the army draft. Also unskilled labor of this sort can always secure higher wages at any of the nearby munition factories. Machine tenders, beater men and other skilled paper makers are either beyond the draft age, as a rule, or not of the roving type always to be seeking new employment. But a shortage of labor in the finishing rooms of the big paper mills causes a serious handicap to the mill's output, for little work can be done here by girls and women, save counting and sorting. The real bone, brawn and sinew of the paper makers are men who have served a lifetime at their trade; they love their work, are proud of turning out a good sheet of paper and are thrifty and contented family men.

One Way of Boosting Liberty Loan

The eight U. S. trench heroes who have been in Chicago all this week have done much toward aiding in the sale of bonds for the Third Liberty Loan and the following incident affords an illustration of how deeply their audiences have everywhere been moved not only in heart, but also in giving again and again on the spot.

At the La Salle theatre, where they appeared, a man worked his way through the crowd as the meeting adjourned to Corporal Leonard Omerod.

"My name is Leaten Irwin," he said, "and I was deeply moved by your talk. I have bought bonds. But I want to buy another \$50 bond and have you take it back to France. I want you to seek out some fellow who is downhearted, give him my little bond, and say to him: 'This is from an old man back home who appreciates what you are doing for our country.'"

Mr. Irwin is president of the Irwin Paper Company of Quincy, Ill.

To Appoint Man for Paper Problems

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

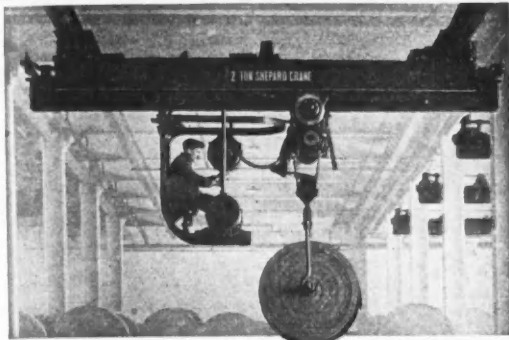
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1918.—In accordance with the present policy of the War Industries Board, of which Barney M. Baruch, is chairman, a man is to be appointed in the very near future to have charge of the paper industry problems on the Board.

The name of Arthur S. Hastings, formerly president of the American Writing Paper Company, has been prominently mentioned for the position, but it is understood that he was not able to accept because of his own affairs.

While no one has been selected up to the time of this writing it is understood that a recommendation as to the proper party will be made to Mr. Baruch within the next very few days. There has been some talk that this man would not be a paper man, but this probably is just gossip owing to the fact, that up to this time, the men put in charge of various sections of the War Industries Board have all been representative men in their respective trades and it does not seem as though an exception would be made in the paper industry.

S. D. Warren Co. Incorporated

BOSTON, May 3, 1918.—The S. D. Warren Co. has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws with an authorized capital of \$8,500,000, consisting of 15,000 7% prior preference, 30,000 preferred "A," 10,000 preferred "B" and 30,000 common shares, all \$100 par. The concern will manufacture and deal in paper, pulp and fibre products.



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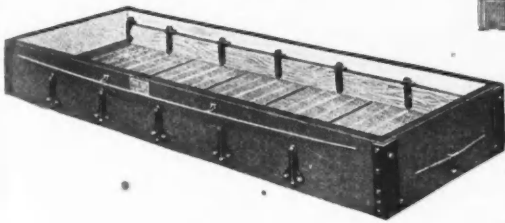
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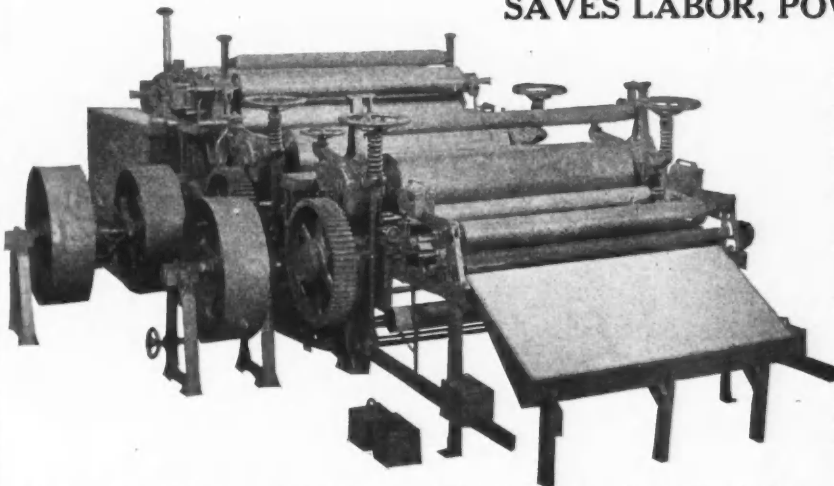
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GLENS FALLS MACHINE WORKS : Glens Falls, N. Y.

BAD FIRE AT WATERTOWN, N. Y., BURNS INTERNATIONAL MILL

Sulphite Plant on Sewell's Island Is Destroyed, Causing a Damage Estimated at Over \$100,000—Union Men, Who Quit Work Last Week, Soon Return—Brief Strike Is Caused by a Misunderstanding, Which Is Quickly Adjusted to the Satisfaction of Every One—Taggart's Paper Co. Gives Men the New Wages Demanded Pending Final Adjustment of the Taft-Walsh Commission.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 6, 1918.—Two lives were lost, more than one hundred men made idle and over \$100,000 of damage suffered in a big fire early Saturday morning which completely destroyed the sulphite plant of the International Paper Company on Sewell's Island in this city. Fortunately the flames were kept from the big wood pile adjoining, from the plants of the Hide & Dauche Paper Company and the Bagley & Sewell Company which were endangered and somewhat scorched.

The two men cremated were not employees of the mill, but were intruders who sought sleep for the night in the chips of the chipper room. The fact of their presence there was not discovered until the firemen were inspecting the ruins after they had fought flames of the most stubborn nature for over six hours. After two days' investigation a reporter for the *Watertown Standard* succeeded today in obtaining an absolute identification of one of the men as George McDonald of Malone. It is thought his companion was from the same town, but it is not sure.

At about 5:30 Saturday morning a workman discovered that a spark from a belt, or trouble from the switchboard in the dynamo room had started a brisk fire. The blaze had gotten a good start before being discovered. Two alarms were sent to the city fire department at once and later a second call brought out the entire department. The dynamo room is located at the extreme end of the island and above it was the machine room. Before the department could reach the scene the machine room was enveloped and the whole plant was well doomed.

Fighting Flames Under Difficulties

The department confronted serious difficulties in baffling the flames, being forced to lay long lines of hose by hand on account of the pulp wood and other obstacles blocking the way. Then the pressure was low and water could not be forced to the vital portions of the fire. It was more than two hours before the progress of the flames had been checked and the fire gotten under control.

An attempt to save the digester room failed and the two stories of brick fell in a pile, destroying the most valuable machinery of the plant. The machine room in which about 10 tons of wrapping paper was made daily was destroyed, the boiler room was wrecked, but the storage room and the wood pile and sulphite supply were saved through special effort.

Disagree About Cause of Fire

Some of the workmen disagree with the cause given for the fire by the officials of the company. They claim that a belt to the dynamo room was being replaced when a spark ignited oil on the floor. There were hose and chemical extinguishers in the mill, but the men retreated before the rapid spread of the fire. While the walls of the buildings were brick, the rafters and floors formed highly inflamed material for a rapid spread.

After the firemen got into action there was great danger from falling walls. The floors fell early, and a falling roof caught two firemen and they went down with it. Quick work with a ladder saved their lives, but one of them was injured and taken to a hospital.

The strong wind that was blowing fortunately carried the flames and embers across the river in the opposite direction from the wood pile, the Excelsior Carriage Company plant, the Bagley & Sewell factory and the Hinde & Dauche Paper Company mill near at hand. It was noon before the fire was entirely out, and it was then that an inspection of the ruins disclosed the two bodies.

Uncertain About Rebuilding Plant

Officials of the company here are not certain that the plant here will be rebuilt. Sections were not destroyed by fire, but were damaged by water, while the main portions were entirely destroyed. About 125 men were employed in the mill, producing about 30 tons of sulphite pulp and ten tons of wrapping paper daily. The plant supplied sulphite for the other three mills of this division in the manufacture of news print paper.

It is known here that for some time the International Paper Company has had a desire to transfer its pulp and sulphite plant on Sewell's Island to Glen Park where it would be near the paper mills. While no information is available here it is suspected that possibly the company will not rebuild here but will erect a plant at Glen Park. It is estimated that to erect a plant that would give the production of the local plant would cost about \$200,000.

Strikers Soon Back at Work

It required but a few hours after President J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and John P. Burke, of the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Sulphite Workers, arrived in this city to get the strikers in the local mills back at work. They had been out for about two days before the misunderstanding was adjusted, the men of the St. Regis Paper Company and the DeGrasse Paper Company returning Friday morning and those of the International Paper Company mills getting back on the job Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

"It was all a misunderstanding," said Mr. Carey and Mr. Burke, after they had straightened matters out. They arrived here Thursday evening and immediately adjusted difficulties at the St. Regis and DeGrasse mills. Friday forenoon a meeting of the International workmen was held here and the situation explained. They fell in line and returned to work.

The trouble came about through a telegram complication. The men refused to accept the telegram from Washington as genuine, and in other cases it was not received. In all instances the message came late.

The men at Taggart's Paper Company mills, at Felts Mills and Great Bend did not walk out at all. The mills were under different ownership. J. V. Baron, treasurer and manager of the company, took a different attitude than was taken by other owners. At these mills the final adjustment depends upon the action of the Taft-Walsh commission, but instead of the workmen bearing the burden, the owners will give them the wages demanded for the new agreement, and the new rates will retroact upon the company. In other mills the men take the old pay, but get the new as of May 1.

In this manner the Taggart's Paper Company has a satisfied complement of men who feel the actual coin each week as their envelopes are received. They don't need to conjecture as to what may come later. If one of them should happen to quit before the adjustment is made, the company stands the discrepancy. In the other mills the men who quit the job must either wait for an adjustment or lose the difference between old rates and the new ones granted.

While the men were out on the two days' strike it has been found that many of them decided to seek work elsewhere. Instead of all returning to their jobs it was found that many vacancies existed. The men took work in other mills in some instances, and others went to positions in the munition factories of the New York Air Brake. The companies not only lost the two

(Continued on page 18.)

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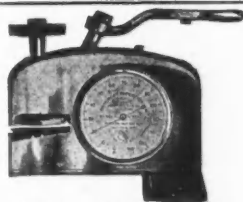
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THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE NEWS PRINT MEN

Leading Industry Used as a Political Football—Newspaper Publishers, Claiming Special Consideration on Account of Political and Patriotic Service, Invoke the War Measures Act to Compel Manufacturers to Supply Paper at an Impossible Price—Government Appoints a Controller to Recommend a Price, but Holds Up His Findings at Request of Publishers.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., May 6, 1918.—The News Print Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association has just issued a pamphlet on the relations between the Government and the news print manufacturers, prepared by Edward Beck, formerly editor of the *Montreal Star*, and later of the *Winnipeg Telegram*, and now publicity manager for the News Print Section of the Association.

Reviews Great Growth of the Industry

Mr. Beck reviews the phenomenal growth of the industry, and tells of the importance of a business which brings in from the United States alone over \$60,000,000 per annum. He deals with the action of the Government in being forced by the newspapers into action for fixing the price of news print while doing nothing to fix the cost of vital food necessities, and protests strongly against the action of a sub-committee of the Cabinet in adopting a ruling which virtually required the paper manufacturers to continue to supply Canadian publishers with paper at the old rate of \$2.50 per 100 pounds—although Commissioner Pringle's report showed that price to be less than the cost of manufacture—and provided that the differential of 35 cents per 100 pounds, between that price and the \$2.85 recommended by Mr. Pringle, should be deposited by the publishers with the Paper Controller to be subject to later arbitration.

Mr. Beck continues: "The sub-committee, furthermore, enlarged the powers of the commissioner and ordered a further inquiry along the lines especially desired by the publishers. Their action was later ratified by a formal order-in-council.

Places Manufacturers on Defensive

"The effect of this new order made by the Government is to place the manufacturers on the defensive in respect of their export business with the Government on the side of those who have no interest in promoting Canada's business abroad. The paper manufacturers have not alone to meet and oppose antagonistic interests in foreign countries which are trying to depress the value of the commerce in Canadian-made paper, but they find the Canadian Government, which they might reasonably expect to be at least sympathetic with their efforts to maintain their foreign trade, lined up with their antagonists and prepared to assist them in their efforts to destroy this trade.

Interference Led to Trouble

"This interference with the commissioner's report, however it might be construed as a matter of politics, led to much trouble between the producer and the consumer of news print paper. In addition to being required to supply paper at a loss to themselves the manufacturers were also required to adjust their business to the new condition which made the Paper Controller the custodian of funds which rightfully belonged to them. Not all consumers of news print enjoy gilt-edged credit ratings in the commercial agency lists, and it was necessary before the mills could send out shipments of paper, for them to be assured that the necessary funds had been deposited by the customer with the Controller. This led to vexatious delays and misunderstandings, inevitable

when politics and business become intermixed. Some of the mills flatly refused to ship paper except on guarantees of payment of the full price direct to themselves. Several of the customers expressed their willingness to brush aside the impositions imposed at the behest of the Canadian Press Association and to pay full rates to the mills for their paper."

After reviewing the evidence given at Commissioner Pringle's inquiry, he adds:

Pawns in the Game of Politics

"As the situation stands today, the news print industry is still under investigation by the Government. After submitting for over a year to a general probe of their business, with its consequent disturbance and expense, the manufacturers appear to be little nearer to getting an adequate return for their product. They are still being used as pawns in the game of politics. They are without assurance that the ultimate outcome of the Government's interference with their business will leave them in possession of their mills, or if it does so that they will be permitted to continue to operate on terms that will make such operation feasible and desirable. The publishers are deaf and blind to any interest but their own. The disturbance of a \$30,000,000 export trade (in news print alone)—bringing into Canada capital vitally needed at the present time—appears to concern them not at all. The fact that if price regulation is made too severe its indisputable tendency is to restrict production and in the long run to enhance the cost of the commodity affected does not appear to impress them. The fact that, in most cases they have passed their added burdens along to their own consumers—those who buy newspapers or advertise in them—affords them no reason why they should bear any of the added expense of making the material on which their newspapers are printed. They have invoked the Government to act in their behalf and have shown that they have the power, even, to upset a finding by the Government's own commissioner. They object most strenuously to defending their position, if need be, before a body of judges.

Distinctly Unpatriotic Persecution

"The news print manufacturers, apart from their objection to being made a football for political interests, regard the persecution to which they have been subjected for the past twelve months as being also distinctly unpatriotic. Instead of this industry being expanded and extended for the good of the country, it has been held back and retarded in growth by the uncertainties surrounding its future. 'Business and industry can sustain almost anything except suspense and threats hanging over their heads,' recently declared Senator Lodge of the United States Senate, and that is the precise situation under which the pulp and paper industry of Canada is now trying to carry on its affairs. Our public men and our newspapers preach preparedness for after the war, but here is a case where the Government, at the urging of the newspapers, is lending its influence to the tearing down of an industry which promises the greatest addition to our foreign trade if allowed a fair and untrammelled opportunity. It is a situation which the Parliament of Canada, as well as the public in general, should give heed to."

Waste Paper Concern to Rebuild

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4, 1918.—L. F. Seiler, proprietor of the Pioneer Waste Paper Company, Ninth and Adams streets, states that he has the project of erecting a new storehouse building to take the place of the one which burned on January 22, under serious consideration.

Mr. Seiler, however, says that the erection of such a building has not yet been definitely settled. It is planned, according to proposals, to erect a storehouse several stories high and covering considerable ground on the site of the former structure.

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PLANS FOR USING WATERWAYS TO SHIP PAPER FROM CANADA

Expected That Supplies of Pulp Wood and Pulp That Have Been Delayed for Months Because of the Inability of Getting Cars Will Now Be Moved by Water and That More Paper and Pulp Will Be Shipped by Water This Year Than Ever Before—Paper and Pulp Stocks More Prominent in the Trading Than at Any Time Since the Collapse of the Boom in 1916—International's Profits.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

MONTREAL, Que., May 6, 1918.—Montreal this week is a very gay and busy place. The ship channel is now open to the sea, and this week there are ocean liners in port and freighters from the Upper Lakes passing up and down the canals. Never were the sounds of foghorns and ship sirens so welcome as now, for it means long-looked-forward-to relief for the freight congestion. It is expected that supplies of pulpwood and pulp that have been hung up for months because of the impossibility of getting cars will now be moved by water, and that more paper and pulp will be moved by water this year than ever before. It is true there is some difficulty in getting tonnage, especially where sea-going ships are needed for lower St. Lawrence ports, but boat-building has been going ahead and everything that floats is being pressed into service. The Riordon Company last year made the experiment of shipping pulp to New York points by barges traveling from Montreal down the Richelieu River and into Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. The experiment was so successful that it will probably be repeated on a larger scale this year. Other plans for a larger use of the waterways for pulp and paper transportation are under way.

Effect of Wage Increase

Still another argument for a higher price for news print than is allowed in the temporary order of the Canadian Government is furthered by that heavy increase in the wages of mill operators as a result of the recent demands of the International Union. The rate of increase, under the settlement of the Federal Trade Commission, will run all the way from 20 to 40 per cent. in some Canadian mills. A representative of the Albitibi Power & Paper Company, which is a union mill, says there will be a heavy increase in the operating expenses of the mill. Since the war began the company had brought into effect increases for their men ranging all the way from 35 to 100 per cent. In many cases where there had been a shift from the 12-hour to an 8-hour day, the men had been paid as much for the shorter time as for the longer, and later on received increases for the short day, as compared with the double shift arrangement. It is understood that the company will not agree at this time to the proposition as it comes from the United States, as this virtually ties the company to accept whatever increase is decided on. There will be a marked increase in this and other mills, and it is felt certain that news print rates will have to go higher as a result. The Canadian mills, however, will make their own arrangements with the men, and do not propose to be bound by the decision of the Federal Trade Commission.

Interest in Pulp and Paper Securities

The pulp and paper stocks are more prominent in local trading here now than at any time since the collapse of the boom in 1916. Last Saturday, for instance, over 2,800 pulp and paper shares changed hands on the Montreal Stock Exchange. This is attributed to the fact that the market has been developing a much more optimistic feeling, despite the persistence of a

number of uncertainties, such as the price of news print and the labor outlook. As to the price of news print, optimism may be based on the growing confidence that the question will finally be taken out of politics.

Riordon's New Dividend Basis

The Riordon Company has decided to put the stock on a straight 10 per cent. basis, against the 6 per cent. plus bonus of 4 per cent. paid last year.

Technical Section's Summer Meeting

The annual summer meeting of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association will be held on June 6 and 7 in Toronto. Instead of visiting paper mills, as was done last year, the members will visit the plants of big paper users, such as the lithographic firm of Rolph, Stone & Clark; the Dominion Envelope Company, Eaton's printing establishment and the plant of the British-American Wax Paper Company. As regards the papers to be read at the meeting, the keynote will be technical education as applied to the pulp and paper industry. Various papers on this subject have already been arranged for, and a visit will be paid to the Toronto Technical School. A large attendance is expected.

High Prices Promoting Settlement

Both in Quebec and in Ontario settlement is being stimulated by the high prices for pulp wood. A few years ago it was regarded as an expensive operation to clear land for farms. Now the sale of the wood for pulp wood is a profitable undertaking. The Provincial Government is taking precaution to see that settlers are not allowed to clear land in places unsuitable for farming.

New Forestry System in New Brunswick

The Province of New Brunswick has now come into line with other provinces in the Dominion as regards forestry laws. Under the new system adopted, a provincial forester will be in charge of the administration of scaling, enforcement of cutting regulations on Crown lands, continuation of the forest survey, forest fire protection and the enforcement of forestry laws generally. All appointments are to be made on the merit system under the supervision of a Provincial Forestry Advisory Commission. As regards protection of the forests from fire, this is based on the most advanced legislation in Canada and the States. The organization will cover Crown timber lands as well as the larger bodies of timber land in private ownership. A fire tax of one-half cent per acre is to be collected from the licensees to help defray the expense.

Studying Cut-Over Lands

The Dominion Commission of Conservation is continuing the study begun last year of the conditions on cut-over land in Eastern Canada. The work is under the supervision of Dr. C. D. Howe, of the Faculty of Forestry, Toronto University. The Laurentide Company and the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company are co-operating and sharing the cost. It is proposed to establish a limited number of sample plots for the more intensive study, throughout a period of years, of the life history of the forest, with a view to determining the specific causes of the changes which take place in its composition, thus gradually establishing a scientific basis for technical forest management.

International Paper's Profits

A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, has written to the public press protesting against papers seizing on the high profits reported by the International Paper Company to repeat their charges about excessive prices for news print. He says the International Paper profits were not made out of news print, but on the production of higher

(Continued on page 44.)

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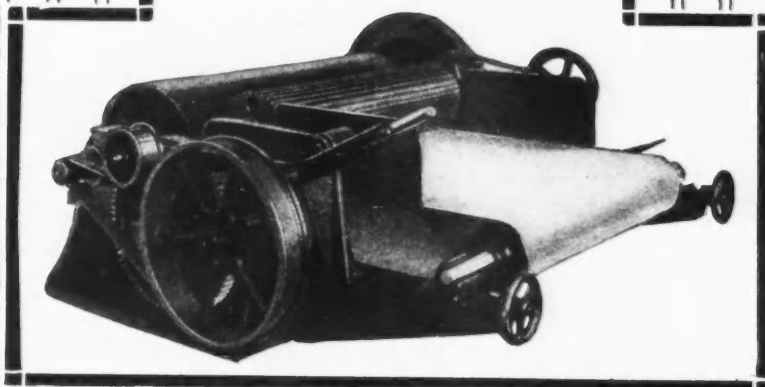
For the preliminary reduction of dry, partly dry and partly frozen pulp laps, sheets and board, the

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has demonstrated its efficiency *plus* in such important plants as The Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, Riordan Pulp & Paper Co., Westfield River Paper Company, Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., International Paper Company, and a host of others.

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FIRE DAMAGES BRANCH OF NASHUA COATED PAPER CO.

Middletown, Ohio, Plant Suffers Loss That Is Estimated At \$20,000, But Which Is Covered by Insurance—Charles Seybold, President of the Seybold Machine Co., Manufacturers of Well Known Seybold Paper Cutter Celebrates Birthday—Gratification Is Expressed Over Manner in Which Officials in Washington Handled the Labor Situation—Edwards Co. Starts Branch.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 6, 1918.—A fire which originated from some unknown cause caused a heavy loss to the Nashua Gunned & Coated Paper Company's establishment in Middletown the latter part of last week and for a time threatened the destruction of the factory. Flames shot 40 feet into the air, and spreading to a box car filled with a shipment of paper, partially destroyed the car and completely ruined the contents. The rear of the building also was damaged and a large shipment of paper ready to be loaded was ruined. A frame shed, adjoining the brick building in the rear, also was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, covered by insurance.

Abitibi Wants Suit Discontinued

The Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, has filed a motion to quash the service of summons and to set aside the return, in the United States District Court here, on the plea that it is not a resident of Ohio, in connection with the suit brought against it as co-defendant with the G. H. Mead Paper Company, of this city, by the Dispatch Printing Company, of Columbus.

Violation of contract is alleged by the plaintiff, which publishes the Columbus *Daily and Sunday Dispatch*. The ground of the motion filed by the Canadian company is the Sherman ruling, which requires corporations to reside in the district in which the summons is issued.

Charles Seybold Celebrates Birthday

Charles Seybold, president of the Seybold Machine Company, manufacturer of the famous Seybold paper cutter, celebrated his birthday last week and received the congratulations of many friends who assembled at the Miami Hotel, where he is quartered with his family to observe the event. There were many floral evidences of esteem. Mr. Seybold recently recovered from an acute illness. He is building a magnificent home in Oakwood, just south of Dayton, and expects to remove in the fall. Though a native of Germany he is a most patriotic American, and from the first has been a consistent supporter of the Government and an untiring worker in the cause of freedom and justice.

Pump Installed at Champion Coated Mill

The high pressure pump constructed by the Hamilton Water Works for emergency purposes at the plant of the Champion Coated Paper Company is now ready for service. It is expected that the pump will prove a valuable asset in fighting fires and in furnishing additional water for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The inadequate supply during the past year resulted in the Champion company voluntarily furnishing the municipality with water, thus overcoming a serious shortage. The new pump, which was installed at a heavy expense, will be in shape to meet all emergencies in the future and will be a protection to mill interests.

Optimistic Over Labor Situation

Gratification was expressed in mill circles here this week that the old scale of wages was continued in effect in the various paper plants, pending a further discussion of the matters in dis-

pute, or under consideration, with the officials at Washington. A feeling of optimism prevails, and it is felt that a strike will be avoided, as paper prices will probably be adjusted to meet new conditions arising out of the war.

J. T. Carey, president of the International Mill Workers, is well known here, having been in this valley, while the mill employees also know John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The manufacturers have confidence in P. T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, who represented them at the session with the National War Labor Board, and confidence is expressed that a crisis will be averted.

Edwards Mfg. Co. Starts Third Branch

The Edwards Manufacturing Company has just established a third branch at Winton Place, the plant of the Louis Lipp Company having been purchased. This property was held at \$175,000, but the exact consideration figuring in the deal has not been made public. Possession was given on April 15. Included in the deal are six acres of ground, which afford the company ample opportunity to extend its plant. A good part of this tract is covered with switching facilities and other improvements which make it ideal for the manufacture of shipping boxes. The Edwards company also operates plants at Norwood and Ivorydale.

BAD FIRE AT WATERTOWN

(Continued from page 12.)

days' production, but were forced to go out and seek men to fill such vacancies.

Mr. Burke said that he knew of but one other case outside of this district where the union men did not continue work under the same telegram system which was not accepted here. That was the mill of the International at Franklin, N. H. He said that when he heard of the case he wired the secretary of the union and the men returned as soon as they understood the facts.

Patent Clamp-Collar for Paper Machines

A patent has just been granted Edward F. Thomas, of Felts Mills, upon a clamp-collar for paper machines which he has invented. It is a device which is believed to be of much value to the paper trade.

Mr. Thomas has been employed for many years in the Taggart Paper Company mill at Felts Mills and is thoroughly familiar with the defects of present paper-making machinery. About a year ago he invented the new device which has now been patented at Washington.

It consists of a collar which is attached to the core on which the paper is wound after passing through the machine. At present the usual practice is to wind a piece of rope about this shaft to keep the paper from slipping. The new device does away with this in a very satisfactory manner.

Now that the patent has been granted it is probable that arrangements for the manufacture of the device will be made. It is considered by those who have seen the original device in actual operation that it will be eagerly sought by paper manufacturers in all sections of the country.

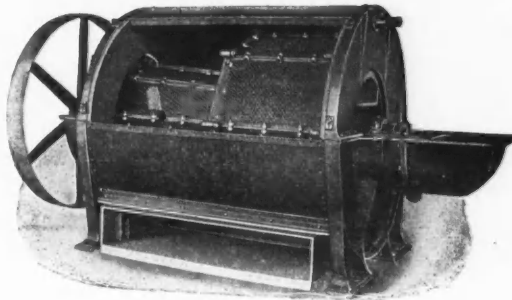
Booking Considerable Forest Cruising Work

OLD TOWN, Me., May 6, 1918.—James W. Sewall has just returned from a short cruising trip in the Adirondacks. While several of his best men are in the service both here and in France, he reports that he will be able to take care of his clients, old and new, this year. In 1917 this concern cruised in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 acres of timberlands, and while 1918 does not open up as anywhere near so heavy a season, still considerable work is being booked, which shows that the land market is not entirely quiescent.

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

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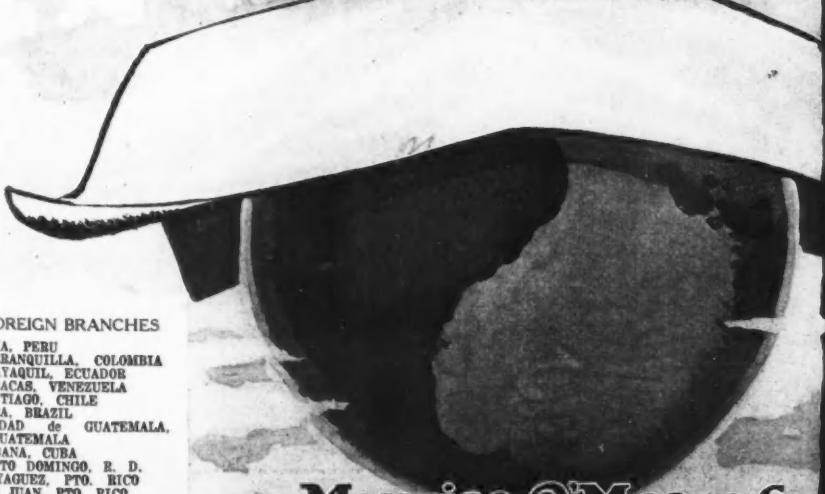
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| Interleaving | White |
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in Embossing and Hanging Stocks for Wall Paper Mfrs.

MILL SUPPLIES

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| Foreign and Domestic | |
| New Cuttings | Old Rope |
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INCREASING STRINGENCY IN CANADA'S PAPER MARKET

Some Manufacturers Are Declining Orders and Are Billing Customers at the Market Price When Goods Are Shipped—Labor Situation Is Causing a Great Deal of Apprehension—Supply of Labor Is Inadequate to Operate the Mills Most Efficiently and the Wage Question Has Been Causing Uneasiness—Rise in Price of Stocks of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. Arouses Interest.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., May 4, 1918.—There is increasing stringency in the paper market here. While prices have not been advanced as yet, the mills are refusing orders in many cases and advising their customers not to order beyond present requirements so that the market may be fairly evenly supplied. Some manufacturers decline to make quotations on orders, stating that customers will be billed at the market price when the goods are shipped. Altogether the situation is becoming increasingly serious and drastic steps may be necessary in order to curtail consumption.

The root of the trouble seems to be the labor supply, though there are other factors. Thus only this week the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario cut off the power from the Georgetown mill of the Provincial Paper Mills and left both the paper mill and the coating mill standing idle. This happened just after the mill had got nicely started up with its new equipment, and the management were hoping that some of the production lost while the mill was under repair might have been made up. Whether the power is to be cut off permanently remains to be seen. There is to be a conference with the Power Controller on Tuesday, when the whole situation as affecting the supply of power for munition making will be discussed.

It is understood that a portion of the power supplied to the Ontario Paper Company at Thorold has also been cut off. This company, which is a subsidiary of the Chicago Tribune Publishing Company, makes both pulp and news print, and in its ground wood mill considerable power is utilized. If the worst comes to the worst the company could doubtless buy its pulp elsewhere and simply continue running its news mill.

The Labor Situation

It is, however, the labor situation which is occasioning most of the trouble. Not only is the supply of labor inadequate to operate the mills to the maximum of efficiency, but the wage question has been causing uneasiness. In connection with the news print mills, a conference was held here on Monday and Tuesday between employers and representatives of the union. The mills were represented by R. B. Wolfe, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company; Warren Curtis, Ontario Paper Company, and Mr. McInnis, Abitibi Power & Paper Company. There were about twenty-five labor men present. The Brotherhood of Papermakers sought an increase of 28½ per cent. and the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers an increase of 45 per cent. over the present wage scale. Little progress was being made towards an agreement when a telegram from Washington intimating that an arrangement had been entered into there between manufacturers and men put an end to the proceedings.

While negotiations so far have been between the employers and organized labor, it is not being overlooked that a great deal of the help in the pulp and paper mills is unorganized, and this is where trouble may develop. The one deduction that

presents itself forcibly at present is that the price of paper must be advanced all along the line.

Manufacturing Costs Increasing

An indication that rising costs are offsetting in large measure the advantages of comparatively high prices is to be found in the annual report of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, issued this week. Whereas this company had profits of \$212,794 in 1916-17, it only showed profits of \$198,039 in 1917-18, a drop of over \$14,000. However, this was a sufficient amount to enable the directors to present a very satisfactory report. After paying bond interest, dividends and depreciation charges, there was left a substantial sum to carry to the credit of profit and loss. Not only was the regular dividend of 6 per cent. disbursed, but there was also paid a bonus of 4 per cent., which, according to the president, R. S. Waldie, was a partial return for the period when no dividends were paid. The directors report states that during the year a new storage warehouse for raw materials was erected, while at present there is under construction an extension to the finishing department necessitated by the expansion of the company's business.

Spanish River Stock Active

After being neglected on the stock markets for months there was a sudden burst of activity on the Canadian exchanges in the preferred and common shares of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company on Thursday, both stocks advancing several points. The general interpretation is that the forthcoming annual report will show satisfactory progress towards the rehabilitation of the company. Spanish River was a favorite issue with Canadian investors and speculators some years ago, but its affairs became so badly involved before the present management took charge that it got into disrepute. That it is now coming back and giving promise of better things is apparent.

Mr. McNicol Is Experienced Paper Maker

Apropos of the selection of J. L. McNicol as expert adviser of the Paper Controller, it may be said that if experience counts for anything he will prove an able official. Mr. McNicol is a Scotch paper maker, who, after learning the practical side of the business in his native country, went to India to operate a paper mill there. He later came to Canada, where he has been associated with mills at Mills Roches, Thorold, Georgetown and Millerton, N. B. Later he was on the staff of the Forest Products Laboratories at McGill University and more recently has been vice-president and managing director of the Wax & Glassine Paper Company, Cookshire, P. Q. He is thoroughly posted on the practical side of papermaking and is the inventor of a number of improvements in connection with paper mill equipment. Mr. McNicol spent the early part of the week in Toronto conferring with G. T. Clarkson, the Paper Commission's auditor.

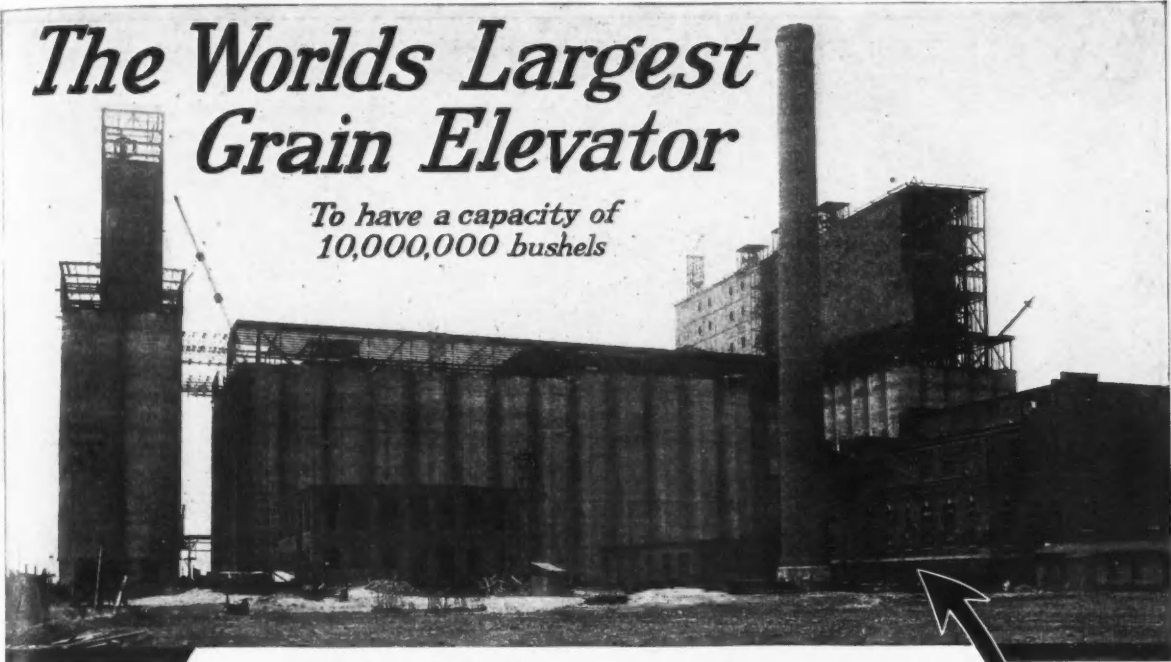
Houpt Paper Mills For Sale

The Houpt Paper Mills at Camden East, Ont., which went into liquidation a short time ago, are being advertised for sale by the assignee. A statement of the affairs of the company has just been issued. It shows assets of \$233,895 and liabilities of \$259,784, a deficiency of \$25,888. The assets consist of 32 acres of land with water power rights, valued at \$55,000. The mill building, staff house, office and four double dwellings are valued at \$61,980; machinery and plant at \$95,763; miscellaneous supplies, \$7,208; coal, \$900, and raw materials, \$6,657. There is also included a grist mill, which, with equipment, is valued at \$12,392. The largest creditors are the George Irish Paper Company, Buffalo, \$104,193; the Manufacturers' & Traders' National Bank, Buffalo, \$25,000, and the Bathurst Lumber

(Continued on page 22.)

The Worlds Largest Grain Elevator

To have a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels



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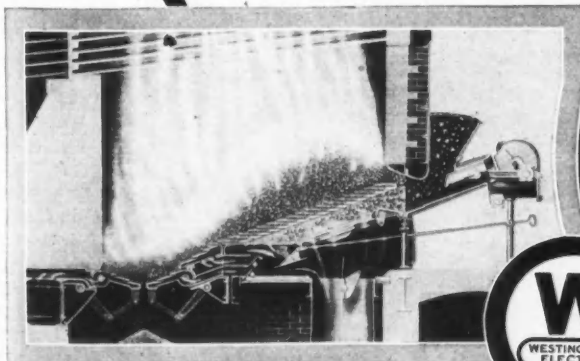
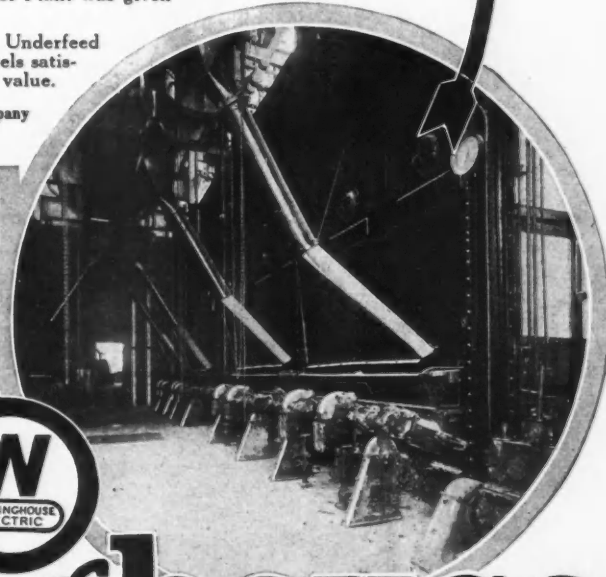
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In the vast Calumet Terminal Grain Elevator was put the best in design and materials that engineering skill could devise—to make it in every respect the most modern, as well as the largest in existence today.

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.

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Underfeed, Roney and Chain Grate Stokers

PHILADELPHIA JOBBERS ARE PROVIDING LARGE STOCKS

This Action Is Prompted by the Prospect That the Government May Order Sharp Curtailment in All Lines of Industry Before Next Winter Not Directly Contributory to Winning the War—Paper Trade Association Is Actively Interested in Movement for Systematizing Inter-City Motor Lines—Slight Improvement in Railroad Traffic Situation Is Reported—Growing Demand for Paper.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1918.—Jobbers in both fine and coarse lines of paper throughout the Philadelphia district are showing increasing anxiety over the prospect, now said to be imminent, that the Government will make sharp curtailment of production in all lines of industry not directly contributory to the war by or before next winter and that big paper producers will be hard hit. Efforts to get definite information tending to show that plans are being worked out to this end have been futile so far, but representative dealers are convinced that some action will be indicated before long.

Because of this and the general worry over the freight, labor and fuel shortages certain to become more acute as the country's war effort increases, jobbers are leaving no stone unturned to put in stocks as large as they can purchase. This is proving no easy task, however. One big local agency for a New England mill turning out fine ledgers, bonds and writing papers has been forced to turn down several big orders within the last few weeks, as it could not find a mill to accept them. The same thing is true in coarse paper lines. Jobbers' stocks of kraft are virtually exhausted and all efforts to get more, except for occasional small lots, are fruitless.

Inter-City Motor Truck Lines

Members of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association are actively interested in the movement for systematizing inter-city motor truck freight lines, in which the Board of Trade has now interested itself. Although many companies are in the field in this district, they are still having difficulty over the proposition of a return load. A partial solution of this for lines running through farm districts has been found, as the trucks carrying out raw materials for the mills can get return loads of farm produce for the big marketing centers.

Slight Betterment in Traffic Situation

President F. A. O'Niell, of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association, and head of the Paper Manufacturers' Company, is one of several who report a slight betterment of the railroad traffic situation within the last few weeks. There has been less trouble in getting permits for carload shipments and supplies are coming through more quickly, but dealers are afraid that this will not last.

The Paper Manufacturers' Company is renovating and enlarging its offices at 529 Cherry street since the removal of the factory and part of the storage rooms to the new plant. All of the second floor of the Cherry street address is now to be used for executive and accounting offices, providing about twice the original floor space.

Growing Demand for Paper Continues

Paper box makers are little worried over the danger of decreased production because of the fact that orders for boxes and cartons of various shapes for use in the shipment of food products are constantly on the increase. Makers of paper board are, of course, profiting also as a result of this new business. The Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, of River Head Road, Manayunk, has been working for some time on a large order of boards to be used for tobacco packages for shipment to China.

Many manufacturers of cigars who formerly used tin are ordering paper- and wax-board cylinders for the future.

Labor Situation

Nearly all the mills in this vicinity met in part or in whole the demands of paper workers for more money, and there has been no walkout in this district. All the mills, however, are having more difficulty than in months over the labor situation. Mills depending on employment agencies often have men walk out before they have done enough work to earn the fee of the agency and the cost of transportation and meals, which in nearly all cases must be advanced.

States Paper Co. Add to Equipment

The States Paper Company, of Seventh and Arch street, the newest of the fine paper agencies in this city, has just added to its equipment a new paper cutter. This firm was established last August, with D. Fred Souders, Jr., as president, A. P. Ziegler as vice-president and manager of sales; John C. Burke, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Peoples, assistant secretary-treasurer. Messrs. Souders and Burke are Baltimore men, holding the same positions with the Baltimore Paper Company in that city as they do with the States Paper Company here. Both firms are distributors for the lines of the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke. The new firm reports a gratifying increase of business in these lines.

PAPER STRINGENCY IN CANADA

(Continued from page 20.)

Company, Bathurst, N. B., \$19,707. The amounts owing other creditors are all under \$10,000.

Paper Branch for Quebec

A branch of the new Canadian Paper Trade Association has been formed for the Province of Quebec, with Peter Rolland, Rolland Paper Company, Montreal, chairman, and Ernest Dawson, W. B. Dawson & Co., Montreal, vice-chairman. It is the intention to form similar branches in the other provinces. Meanwhile a strong membership campaign will shortly be launched by the new general secretary, N. L. Martin.

General Trade Notes

A decrease of 10 per cent. in the discount on all kinds of toilet papers went into effect this week, while the prices of certain ranges of tissue were also raised.

F. A. Ritchie, president of Ritchie & Ramsay, Limited, coated paper manufacturers, has returned to Toronto after spending the winter months in the West Indies.

N. L. Martin, of N. L. Martin & Co., Toronto, has received the appointment of permanent secretary of the recently formed Canadian Paper Trade Association. He will give only part of his time to the work for the present. A campaign to secure membership will be instituted.

To signalize the starting of operations of the new mill of the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper at Port Arthur, Ont., the local board of trade tendered the management a public banquet. Many congratulatory speeches were delivered and a resolution was passed urging that the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines for the province of Ontario, take steps to secure for the company the Black Sturgeon timber limit. This limit was awarded in February, 1917, to Sam Marks of Nipigon on the understanding that within three years he would erect a one hundred ton pulp mill. The Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company was an unsuccessful tenderer for the limit but, whereas Mr. Marks has done nothing to develop the property, the Port Arthur Company has proceeded with its project and is now producing pulp.

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There is a NATIONAL color to satisfy every demand of the paper manufacturer. We are headquarters for NEWS BLUE. Our laboratories are equipped to match any desired shade on any furnish and supply exact dyeing formula. We are prepared to deliver any of the following:

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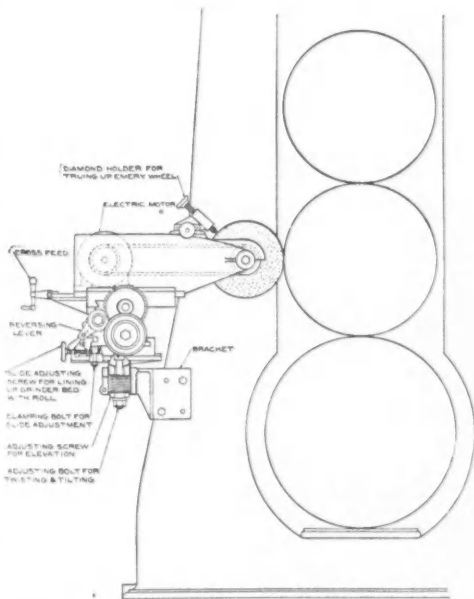
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BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Office of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for a Large Variety of Paper to Be Supplied During the Year—Awards Are Announced on Various Lots of Paper to Be Supplied the Government Printing Office—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Office Announces Awards on Paper and Paper Goods—Bids and Awards by Other Government Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1918.—The following paper bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

60,000 pounds of yellow bristol board in 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rolls, basis of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ —100; Thomas Barrett Company at (a) \$.095 and (b) at \$.125; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0555; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.0595; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.07; George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, at \$.1025; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.0575; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.0775; and Republic Bag & Paper Company, at (a) \$.0675 and (b) at \$.0622.

2,000 pounds (5,000 sheets) of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ —200, orange cardboard; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$39.60 per 1,000 sheets; George W. Millar & Co., at (a) \$41.00, (b) at \$41.50; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$33.74; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$30.29; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$29.00; Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, at \$4.45 per 100 sheets; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$3.50 per 100; and Thomas Barrett Company, at \$30.25 per 1,000.

20,000 pounds (2,000 reams) of 17 x 28 inch, No. 8 green writing paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.137 per pound; Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, at \$1.65; Import Paper Company, at (a) \$1.39 per ream, (b) at \$1.55, (c) at \$1.85; Smith-Dixon Company, (a) at \$1.54, (b) at \$1.53; Old Dominion Paper Company, (a) at \$1.914, (b) at \$1.419; Megargee Hare Paper Company, at \$1.59; H. P. Andrews, New York, at \$1.45; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at (a) \$1.94, (b) at \$1.54; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at (a) \$1.54, (b) at \$1.74.

84,000 pounds (3,000 reams) of 24 x 32—28, white machine finish paper; Megargee Hare Paper Company, at \$.0805 per pound; Dill & Collins Company, at \$.0875.

45,000 pounds in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rolls, basis of 25 x 38—35, same; Miami Paper Company, (a) at \$.0705, (b) at \$.0805.

33,500 pounds (500 reams) of 24 x 38—67, double coated glazed bond book paper; Merrimac Paper Company, at \$1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound; Monarch Paper Company, at \$.10; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.0875; King Paper Company, at \$.0825; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.109; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.09; and Dill & Collins, at \$.11.

28,000 (500 reams) of 25 x 38—56, wood manila paper; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.062; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.0633; H. P. Andrews, New York, at \$.058; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.062; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.0613; Megargee Hare Paper Company, at \$.0562; Manhattan Paper Supply Company, (a) at \$.0564; (b) at \$.0584; George W. Millar & Co., at (a) \$.0565, (b) at \$.0615; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.0675; Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$.0635; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.059; and D. S. Walton Company, at \$.0649.

100,000 pounds of wood manila paper in 9 inch rolls, basis of 24 x 38—50; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.05775; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.0605; H. P. Andrews, New York, at \$.0512; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0579; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.0533; Megargee Hare Paper Company, at \$.0548; Manhattan Paper Supply Company, (a) at \$.0564, (b) at \$.0584; George W. Millar & Co., at (a) \$.0545, (b) at \$.0595; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.0599; Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$.057; Maurice

O'Meara Company, at \$.054; and D. S. Walton Company, at \$.0599.

Bids to Be Opened by Printing Office

Bids are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on May 10 for 50,000 pounds of wood manila paper in 21 inch rolls, basis of 21 x 32—30. Also on the same date for 22,400 pounds (200 reams) of 26 x 28—112, high finish, jute manila paper.

Bids will also be opened on May 8 for 20 reams of 18 x 23—20, canary Brookdale bond paper.

Bids will be opened at the Government Printing Office May 13 for 5,050 pounds (100 reams) of 21 x 32 inch, No. 28, fine white writing paper.

Bids are to be opened on May 10 at the Printing Office for the following:

20,400 pounds (200 reams) of 21 x 31—102 buff bristol board.

10,000 pounds (50 reams) of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ —200 green cardboard.

Awards by Government Printing Office

The following awards have been announced at the Government Printing Office:

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 103,000 pounds of No. 9 white glazed bond paper, 23,000 pounds of 17 x 28 inch and 80,000 pounds of 21 x 32 inch at \$.24 per pound. Bids for this item were opened on April 15.

21,900 pounds (200 reams) of single-ply white ledger paper, 21 x 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, will be furnished by the Smith-Dixon Company at \$.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, bids for which were opened on April 17.

George W. Millar & Co. will furnish 12,500 sheets (6,944 pounds) of 24 x 32—80 red pressboard at \$.12 $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound, bids for which were opened on April 19.

The Champion Coated Paper Company will furnish 14,250 pounds (250 reams) of double coated glazed book paper, 24 x 32—57, at \$.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, bids for which were opened on April 22.

Bids Opened for Panama Canal

The following paper bids were opened at the Panama Canal last week:

2,000,000 plain paper hygienic drinking cups; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at (a) \$2,140.00, (b) at \$2,020.00; Dobler & Mudge Company, at \$2,180.00; George W. Millar & Co., (a) at \$2,200.00, (b) at \$2,100.00; New York Trading Company, at (a) \$2,200.00, (b) at \$2,090.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at (a) \$2,196.00, (b) at \$2,316.00.

800,000 No. 6 manila shipping tags; American Tag Company, at \$1,160.00; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at (a) \$792.00, (b) at \$760.00; Denney Tag Company, at (a) \$1,320.00, (b) at \$1,120.00; Dennison Tag Company, (a) at \$1,168.00, (b) at \$1,344.00; Old Dominion Paper Company at \$855.20; Tag Envelope Company, at \$1,640.00.

150 reams (75,000 sheets) of 22 x 34 inch, No. 16, light blue writing paper; George W. Millar & Co., at \$528.00; and Old Dominion Paper Company, at (a) \$494.70 and (b) at \$644.70.

Awards for Panama Canal

The following paper awards have been made by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal for bids opened April 22.

The Old Dominion Paper Company will furnish 3,000 pounds of cherry laid writing paper in 17 inch rolls, No. 16, at \$398.70.

2,000 reams of 8 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mimeograph paper will be furnished by the Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$978.00.

The Mathers-Lamm Paper Company will furnish 20 reams (10,000 sheets) of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ —70 of cadet blue cover paper, at \$196.00.

20 reams (10,000 sheets) 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, white index bristol board will be furnished by the Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$709.80.

The Old Dominion Paper Company will also furnish 15,000 pounds of 25 x 38—50 single coated white bookpaper at \$1,452.00, bids for which were opened on April 23.

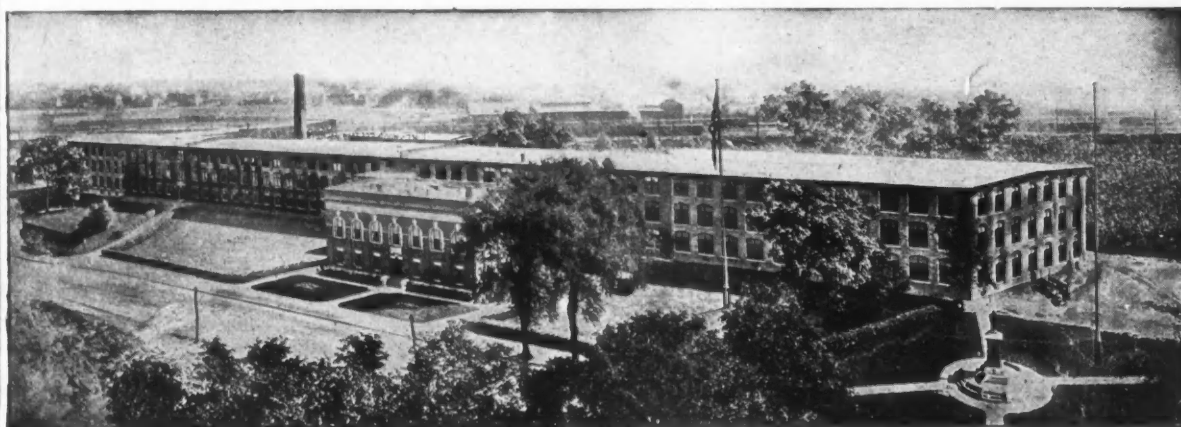
The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works

Hudson Falls, N. Y.



Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp
Mill Machinery**

F. C. HUYCK & SONS ALBANY, N. Y.



Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp.
Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

DANGER OF STRIKE REMOVED IN KALAMAZOO RIVER VALLEY

Settlement Between Paper Makers' Organizations and Bryant Paper Co. Obviates Danger of Labor Trouble—All Men in the Big Paper Mill Will Receive a Uniform Advance of Six Cents Per Hour—All Mills in Kalamazoo District Have Recently Made Generous Concession to Their Help Making An Estimated Increase in the Pay Rolls of Local Paper Mills of \$300,000 to \$325,000.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 6, 1918.—All danger of any labor troubles in the paper mills in the Kalamazoo river valley district have been removed by an agreement being reached between the Bryant Paper Company and the paper makers' organizations. The men originally demanded an increase of 30 per cent in pay for all employees getting under \$4 a day and 20 per cent for those getting over \$4 a day. This was much modified during the negotiations and the settlement shows that all men in the big mill will receive a uniform advance of six cents an hour, or 48 cents a day on the present basis of a day's work. An agreement was signed to that effect for the ensuing year.

The new scale in force means that the Bryant Paper Company will, during the next twelve months, pay its mill hands as follows: Machine tenders, \$5.28; back tenders, \$3.68; third hands, \$3.08; fourth hands, \$2.88; finishers, \$3.23; trimmers, \$3.48 to \$3.73. All common labor had recently been raised 25 to 35 cents a day, bringing their wages up to from \$2.50 to \$2.90 a day. The minimum wage for girls had been advanced from \$11 to \$12.50 a week.

All mills in Kalamazoo proper have recently made generous concessions to their help, in most instances meeting the salary increases allowed by the Bryant Paper company. During a recent conversation with a prominent paper mill manager he estimated that the total increase in local paper mill payrolls for the next twelve months will be between \$300,000 and \$325,000.

The mills at Watervliet, Vicksburg, Three Rivers, White Pigeon, Otsego and Plainwell, while not operating under the same conditions that govern in mills in Kalamazoo City, have all advanced their employees' wages along the same lines. This will make the maximum increase for the entire district over a half million dollars for the present year.

Reference to the reports furnished by the Michigan labor bureau show that the wages paid the workers in Kalamazoo's paper mills is better than the average for other trades in the state, hours of labor considered, while the working conditions are up to the strictest legal requirements. This is especially true of the women workers. During recent years paper mill managers in this section have taken unusual care to safeguard the health and morality of female help in the mills. John F. King, president of the Rex Paper Company, was one of the pioneers in advancing the opinion that women workers could not live respectably on less than \$8 a week.

Ask Security Holders to Withhold Collections

The Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Company has asked its security holders in this section of Michigan and elsewhere to temporarily withhold collection upon the 6 per cent. convertible bonds of the company, which were due to mature May 1.

Congress has passed an act creating the "War Finance Corporation" and authorized it to make advances to companies whose business is contributory to the prosecution of the war. The Commonwealth company has filed an application with this corporation for an advance to meet the payment of these bonds. Action has not as yet been taken.

H. H. Crowell, of Grand Rapids, has been in Washington for some time on this very matter and has expressed himself as confident that the commission, when appointed by President Wilson, will look with favor on the application of the Commonwealth company.

The Commonwealth company expects the matter will be entirely closed up in a few weeks time. In a statement to the stockholders, President Hodenpyl, of New York, says: "Large holders of these bonds have acquiesced in our request and we accordingly feel justified under existing conditions in asking the assent of all these security holders."

Large blocks of the bonds are held in Kalamazoo and other west Michigan cities.

In connection with the above request made to bond holders, the Commonwealth Light & Power Company has filed its annual report for the year ending March 31. It shows gross operating earnings of \$1,709,923, a shrinkage of \$1,069,055, compared with the previous year; net earnings, \$1,618,454, a decrease of \$949,053, and balance \$541,254, a decrease of \$987,753.

The decrease in earnings is due chiefly to the disastrous effects of the winter and war conditions during the last three months. The increase in the cost of coal and other materials, snow removal and repairs totalled \$530,000 for January, February and March. The loss of business in that period was about \$300,000. The deficit for January was \$86,311, for February, \$14,144, while during March with more normal conditions there was a net income of \$90,852. With the additional water power plants put into service thus reducing the coal requirements an improved showing is looked for in the future.

G. O. Comfort Locating in Carthage

George O. Comfort, who recently severed his connection with the Monarch Paper Company, of this city, to become general manager of the Carthage Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, of Carthage, N. Y., has moved his family to their new home in the east.

Friday, Mr. Comfort, accompanied by Mrs. Comfort and her mother and the two Comfort boys started east by automobile, intending to arrive at Carthage in four or five days. During his short visit here, Mr. Comfort announced that he has sold his handsome residence and now has no connections in Kalamazoo.

"Everything is running along very smoothly at Carthage," he remarked. "We have plenty of business and the outlook is good for the future. I am well pleased with my new connections and like the town."

Disastrous Fire at Sault Ste. Marie

A wire received from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., announces that a hot bearing in the machinery of the Great Lakes Power Company caused a fire that resulted in the destruction of that plant at a loss of \$500,000. As result, the paper mills were forced to shut down and the town is in total darkness.

Restrained from Raising Dam

Judge Harman, of the Elkhart county (Ind.) circuit court has granted the American Coating Mills, of Elkhart, a temporary order restraining the Mengel Box company from raising the height of the Elkhart river dam just above Franklin street in the Indiana town.

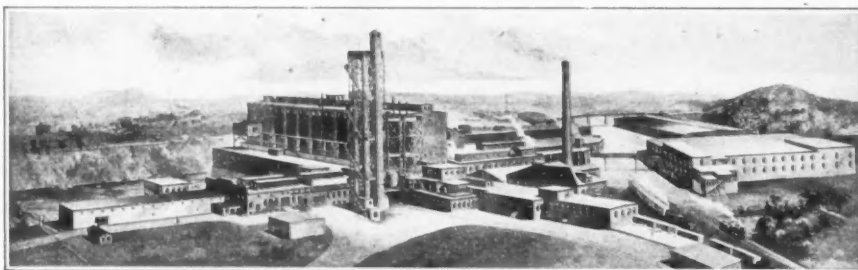
The complaint after stating that the plaintiff has \$500,000 invested in its plant, which is located 30 feet south of Elkhart river and 50 feet south of the dam, and that the buildings are filled with valuable machinery and material, alleges that if the defendant is permitted to raise the dam according to the plans now being carried out, the property of the plaintiff will be endangered by overflows of the river, especially in times of high water and ice gorges.

The dam is stated to be 169 feet long and the concrete and stone
(Continued on page 30.)

BROWN COMPANY

FORMERLY
Berlin Mills Company
Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company

GENERAL
OFFICE
PORTLAND,
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NEW YORK
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233 B'WAY.
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**Daily Capacity 600 Air Dry Tons Highest
Grade Bleached Sulphite**

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

Montreal, Quebec

The experience of half a century in paper making and thirty years in sulphite making is behind every ton of the popular

Hawkesbury Easy Bleaching

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Strong Merritton Bleached Sulphite

A production of 65,000 tons yearly enables us to promptly ship from stock spot orders, subject to car supply.



The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box

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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New York Trade Jottings

L. B. Steward, secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association, spent three days in Washington last week.

Among the prominent trade visitors in New York during the past week was E. B. Sterling, president of the West End Paper Company, Carthage, N. Y.

E. W. Backus, of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, who was registered at the Belmont last week, left for International Falls on Saturday.

Fred S. A. Cherrie, of Castle, Gottheil & Overton, is now in the West calling on his friends in the trade. He expects to be gone from ten days to two weeks.

G. F. Steele, manager of the Canadian Export Company, stopped off in New York during the past week, on his way back to Montreal, after a trip through the West.

James Pirnie, manager for Edwin Butterworth & Co., is seriously ill at his home and it is not expected he will be able to resume his duties again until the latter part of this month.

A. Salomon, Inc., rag and paper stock dealer at 140 Nassau street, is now at his new address on the ninth floor of the Park Row building, 15 Park Row, Rooms 905-914. The concern's new telephone number is Barclay 8705.

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, was in Washington the first two days of this week attending the news print hearings before the Federal Trade Commission. From there he went to Chicago and will return to New York Friday.

The Majestic Mills Paper Company, 464 Broome street, has announced an increase in capitalization from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The additional capital, \$20,000 of which has already been subscribed and paid in, will be used for a general expansion of the business. The parties interested in the concern are H. Caplin and J. Nacht, of the Union Card and Paper Company; Alfred Srere, Franklin, Ohio, and Adolph Warshow.

The Waste Material Trade held a patriotic rally Tuesday, April 30, at 8 p. m., at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue. Among the entertainers were Joe Jeannette, James T. Powers, Milt Collins, Benny Kauff and his double quartette, and a military band. Mrs. Vernon Castle, at the head of the Century Roof Girls, directed the distribution of programs. There was a large attendance and the rally was a success in every way.

Announcement has been made of the marriage in France of Lieut. Donald Walker, formerly associated with Atterbury & McKelvey, 38 Park Row. The wedding was the culmination of a war-time romance, as Lieut. Walker met his bride, nee Miss Constance Moore, while he was in the ambulance service and she was doing her bit in the canteens behind the lines.

In the edition of the *Editor and Publisher* for May 4, the reader gains the impression in an article headed "Prices Increased by Great Northern," that the Great Northern Paper Company has increased its prices during the month of April. As is well known, however, the Great Northern contracts for 1918 date from January 1 and not April 1, and the price revisions

all date from January 1, in keeping with contract provisions covering increases in costs.

Lieut. Thomson Active in War Work

Alex Thomson, whose picture is presented herewith, is the second son of Col. Peter G. Thomson, Sr., president of the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. Thomson, though he is over the draft age, is a firm believer in military training. During the Summer of 1915, he was enrolled in the Plattsburg



LIEUT. ALEX. THOMSON.

Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. Recently he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Cincinnati Home Guard and is greatly interested in all war activities.

Lieutenant Thomson is sales manager of the Champion Coated Paper Company, but in spite of the executive demands of these big paper mills, he has found time to accept invitations to address various organizations from time to time. At one of the recent meetings of the Rotary Club in Chicago he was the chief speaker and about a year ago an address he made before the Franklin Typothetae of Cincinnati on "The Paper Situation" has since become a classic in the trade. Mr. Thomson possesses marked literary ability and is the youngest member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, a distinguished honor, indeed. He is married and has four children. His acquaintance in the paper industry is very wide and his pleasing personality wins him hosts of friends everywhere.

Zenas Crane's Estate Valued at \$5,580,906

DALTON, Mass., May 6, 1918.—Walter F. Hawkins, of Pittsfield, has filed in probate court in that city an inventory in the estate of Zenas Crane of Dalton. It shows: Stocks and bonds, \$4,002,989.32; cash on hand and in banks, \$240,562.18; notes receivable, \$88,453.61; household and personal effects, \$27,164; partnership interests, \$985,670.85; real estate, \$143,070.91; undivided interests in real estate, \$92,995.49; total \$5,580,906.36.

\$2.85 Price Continued in Canada

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7, 1918.—The price of news print in Canada will be \$2.85 per 100 pounds for the balance of the month, the order of April having been extended for 30 days, during which time it is hoped to get the two sides together and the investigation into the cost of production cleaned up so that a price for a reasonable length of time may be fixed.



One of your principal business assets is the good will of your trade and the satisfaction they derive from using or handling your product.

To maintain this good will it is essential that the small details relative to satisfying your customers be given careful attention. The packages which are sent out by you must be received in good condition.

If your customer is forced to complain about the poor condition in which some of your packages reach him, he will soon forget the unimportance of the fault, but the impression, that he found it necessary to complain, remains.

By using a COLUMBIAN or EUREKA Twine, which is designed for each special requirement, you will eliminate all danger of complaint due to the wrappings of packages being broken in transit.

Always look for the red, white and blue triangle label.

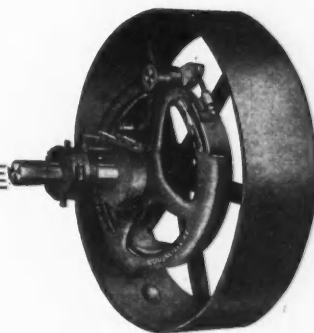
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A Safe Clutch

The Caldwell Friction Clutch is safe because it is simple, compact and sturdy in construction and easy to operate. Important parts are made of steel. No danger of breakage. One Lever Controls It. No Screw Adjusts It. Both in plain view. Both easy to get at.

The brake band grips the entire circumference of the friction ring and transmits the maximum power with minimum efficiency.

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**FRICION
CLUTCHES**

WISCONSIN PAPER MILL MEN WORRIED OVER WATER SUPPLY

Water Storage Reservoirs Along the Wisconsin River Owned by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co. Contain Less Than One-Half as Much Water as a Year Ago and Danger of a Water Famine Is Said to Exist—Menasha Printing & Carton Co. Starts Work on a Large Addition to Its Plant—S. F. Shattuck, Now in Y. M. C. A. War Work, Relates His Experiences.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., April 30, 1918.—Water storage reservoirs along the Wisconsin River, owned by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company, now contain less than one-half as much water as a year ago this time and paper mill men fear a water famine. The Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company is made up of paper mill owners who are dependent on the reservoirs for their water supply.

Figures on file at the office of the company indicate that water held in the reservoirs this spring is less than eleven per cent. of their total storage capacity as compared with about 22.5 per cent. a year ago this time. During the last week a net gain of 42,000,000 cubic feet of water was reported. This was due to closing several of the reservoirs.

Big St. Germaine reservoir has the largest reserve at this time, 162,000,000 cubic feet. Sugar Camp reservoir is second with 106,000,000 cubic feet. Infrequent rains this spring together with the small snowfall in northern Wisconsin last winter is responsible for the small amount of water held in storage.

All sluice gates in Fox River dams have been closed, and the water in Lake Winnebago is still receding rapidly. Lake Winnebago is the only storage basin provided Fox River Valley mill-owners, but its capacity will be materially increased after the government completes the deepening of the Fox River channel, making it possible to lower the crest of the lake at least 12 inches below the previous low water mark.

Menasha Printing Co. Building Addition

Work has been started on a large addition to the plant of the Menasha Printing & Carton Company at Menasha, and it is hoped to have it finished so that machinery can be installed by July 1. The new structure will be 55 feet wide by 165 feet long, one story in height and of concrete.

The Menasha Printing & Carton Company is engaged in printing labels and boxes. The new building will house the electrotyping department, art room and two large new presses.

Fires in Wisconsin and Michigan

Forest fires again broke out in northern Wisconsin and Michigan recently, spreading over a large area and destroying thousands of feet of pulpwood. About three weeks ago the first blaze broke out, and for several days blazed merrily in spite of the efforts to stop it. A providential rain came along about the time when firefighters were thinking about giving up the job, and for a few days the forests were free of fire. The fire broke out anew, however, and spread with alarming rapidity, forcing settlers from their homes and destroying lumbering camps. Another rain extinguished the blaze, however, and at this writing it is believed the danger from fire is over.

Must Build Filtration Units

Investigation to ascertain the influence of industrial waste discharged from the Mosinee Paper Company's plant at Mosinee on the public water supply of Stevens Point has resulted in a recommendation by the Wisconsin State Board of Health that filtration units be established by the paper company.

The State Board of Health recommended a system of sand filtration and the use of aluminum sulphate.

Fishermen along the Wisconsin river have long contended that waste discharge from the paper mills has killed off the fish, but along the Fox River fishermen assert that industrial waste has no effect on the finny tribes.

Waste discharged from mills along the Fox does not affect water supply of cities along the river because of the installation of modern filtration plants.

Tells About Y. M. C. A. War Work

S. F. Shattuck, safety director of the Kimberly-Clark Company, now in Y. M. C. A. war work, returned to his home at Neenah last week to tell about his work among Southern soldiers at Camp Beauregard, La. Mr. Shattuck was under quarantine regulations the greater part of the winter because of an epidemic of meningitis, but recently the quarantine was lifted and regular Y. M. C. A. work was renewed. During the winter months about the only Y. M. C. A. work permitted was the holding of motion picture shows in the open air. Mr. Shattuck stated that educational work is of particular importance in Southern camps because many of the men are illiterate.

STRIKE DANGER OVER IN KALAMAZOO

(Continued from page 26.)

portion of it is approximately 7½ feet high. The defendant, it is alleged, owns property below the dam and claims to own the dam. The complaint says, "The defendant is wrongfully proceeding to raise the dam about 18 inches with a permanent construction of concrete and stone and is working day and night to get the work done."

The application for a permanent restraining order will be heard later.

Kalamazoo Paper Co. Makes Improvements

The Kalamazoo Paper Company is completing a large addition to its office building. It is intended to accommodate the greatly augmented clerical force that results from the absorption of the Riverview Coated Paper Company.

The general lines of the original office building are maintained and brick is the material used. The re-arrangement provides for the proper housing of the various department heads. All the space north of the main entrance and reception room will be occupied by the general offices and the buying department. The south section will be devoted to the administration and sales departments. President F. M. Hodge and his assistants, A. E. Curtenius and Felix Pagenstecher, will have private offices in this section of the structure.

Among the many improvements noted is a large fire proof vault for the storage of books, papers and records of the company. It is understood that as soon as the new structure is completed that the offices now occupied by the Riverview Coated Paper Company will be abandoned.

News Print Service Bureau Meeting Soon

The regular quarterly meeting of the News Print Service Bureau will be held May 14 at the association's headquarters, 18 E. 41st street. A large attendance is expected as two very important topics will be taken up at this meeting.

These will be the new Webb Law, recently enacted by Congress, which permits the co-operation for exports of manufacturers of competing, as well as non-competing lines, and the very important subject of trade acceptances to be considered.

In 1915, the latest year for which statistics are available, Spain imported 114,293,639 pounds of pulpwood, of which Sweden furnished 74,034,030 pounds, Norway 31,383,675 pounds, and the United States 454,134 pounds.

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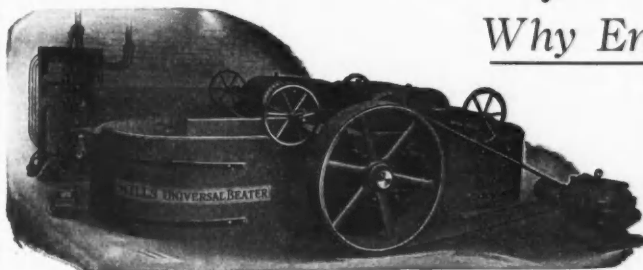
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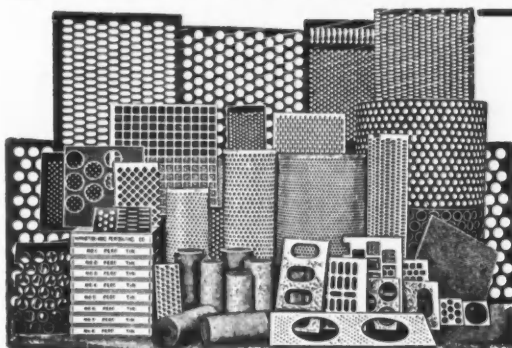
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MILLS ON PACIFIC COAST ARE RUNNING TO CAPACITY

Manufacturers Are Concerned About the Possibilities of the Government Cutting Off Their Supplies of Fuel Oil—Crown Willamette Paper Co. Is Running All Its Plants in Oregon, Washington and California in Full—Zellerbach Paper Co. to Hold Convention of Its Salesmen in San Francisco Beginning May 20—Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls Makes Good Record.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1918.—The paper mills operating on the Pacific Coast have no lack of demand, and are running up to full capacity on news, tissues and fruit papers. The wrapping paper demand is fair and sufficient is being produced to take care of the greater portion of the Coast's needs. The export demand for paper is considerably in excess of the Pacific Coast manufacturers' ability to ship, under the present conditions, as to securing vessels and space in the steamers now being operated out of our ports. There has been no improvement in the export situation, as to licenses granted by the Government authorities, and the difficulties surrounding the exporter have increased, rather than decreased.

There is said to be quite a possibility that, under the policy now under consideration by the Government, the supply of fuel oil for the paper mills may be reduced or cut off, notwithstanding the fact that California produces great quantities of oil and could produce much more, if the developing of more wells were properly encouraged. While the Coast mills do not have to do much heating of their plants, owing to the mild winters, much steam is required for use in the dryers and for sulphite mills. Under present conditions, the transportation of sufficient coal to the mills would be difficult, and most of the coal produced on the Coast is not well adapted to the requirements of paper mills.

To Use Wall Board for Army Hospitals

According to advices from Washington the plans of the Master Plasterers' Association of San Francisco to get the War Department to use lath and plaster in building army hospitals in various sections of the country, cannot be carried out because the constructing quartermaster has decided to use wall board as cheaper, quicker put up and not needing the skilled labor necessary with use of plaster and lath. California Representative Julius Kahn, urged Government officials to use lath and plaster in the new buildings, but they decided otherwise. The principal objection to using lath and plaster was stated by the officials to be difficulty in getting the labor to put these materials up at the new hospitals.

Pacific Mills, Ltd., Making Excellent Record

The new plant of the Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B. C., is making an excellent record, with all four of the paper machines running full. The output of the three large news machines is being shipped to San Francisco, although the scarcity of vessels puts the management to a great deal of trouble in securing tonnage. Kraft paper, of wonderful quality, is being turned out steadily at the rate of about 25 tons a day. It is disposed of readily on the Pacific Coast and abroad. About 25 tons of extra kraft pulp is sold in this country and elsewhere. A fair beginning has been made in exporting kraft pulp and paper.

Carter, Rice & Co. Reports Good Demand

Frank S. Thayer, formerly an old resident of Denver, who has been located at 444 Market street, San Francisco, for the past year as Pacific Coast representative of Carter, Rice & Co., of Boston, reports business looking up on the lines of this firm and

its affiliations. The bread-wrapping machines manufactured by the National Wrapping Paper Company, of Nashua, N. H., which are controlled by Carter, Rice & Co., are becoming popular in California. Mr. Thayer, recently, sold three of the Segvigne bread-wrapping machines to the California Baking Company, of this city. These machines have a capacity of wrapping 3,600 loaves of bread an hour, sealed and ready for the delivery wagon. Carter, Rice & Co. were the successful bidders in the recent competitive bidding for 140 tons of book paper, which will be used by the State Printing Department of California for printing a large number of pamphlets, containing the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which are to be sent out to the voters before the November elections. Mr. Thayer states that there is now a big Pacific Coast demand for the new Silfoil, manufactured by the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company. Many of the San Francisco manufacturers of chocolate, candies and other goods are saving money by substituting Silfoil for tinfoil and they cannot get enough of it. Express shipments are being rushed to the Coast.

Zellerbach Paper Co. to Hold Convention

The Zellerbach Paper Company's annual convention will open in this city on May 20. The sessions will occupy three days and will wind up with a banquet, to be tendered to those attending by J. C. Zellerbach. Among those who will take part in the proceedings of the convention will be the managers of the nine branches of the Zellerbach Paper Company on the Pacific Coast and the department heads of the main division of the company, located in this city. Owing to the unusual conditions prevailing in the paper trade, on account of the war, the discussions should be unusually interesting.

Notwithstanding the numerous delays in the transportation of paper from the Eastern factories to Pacific Coast points, the Zellerbach Paper Company is maintaining its usual large stocks at its San Francisco warehouses and the nine Pacific Coast branches. The Zellerbach Paper Company recently opened a new division in Tacoma, Wash., making the ninth division, outside of the main house in San Francisco. J. A. Todd has been appointed manager of the Tacoma division. J. Y. Baruh, manager of the Zellerbach Paper Company's Los Angeles division, is a visitor in the city.

San Francisco Personals

H. R. Williar, San Francisco's leading exporter of paper, has removed his office from the seventh floor to 607 Newhall building, where he has considerably more space. He has hung the walls of his outer room with some framed specimens of Japanese art.

William McBain, mill manager of the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company, of Powell River, B. C., whence large quantities of news paper have been exported to Australia, is a visitor in San Francisco.

Luther Moss, of the Strathmore Paper Company, of Mittenague, Mass., recently called on the trade in this city.

Robert Richter, representing the Whiting Paper Company, of New York, recently passed through this city on a tour of the Pacific Coast and called on the trade in the interest of his firm's name.

I. Zellerbach, president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, and M. R. Higgins, president of the National Paper Products Company, have returned from an extensive Eastern trip. They paid a visit to the latter company's Eastern factory at Carthage, N. Y., where large quantities of crêpe paper are manufactured for use in the paper towel end of the business.

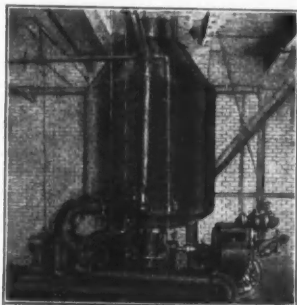
J. K. Gill, president of J. K. Gill & Co., the largest stationery firm in Portland, Ore., who had been visiting in Los Angeles, stopped over on his way home and called on W. J. Willoughby, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Eaton, Crane & L'ike Company. Mr. Gill is an old friend of W. H. Eaton.

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Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, May 9, 1918 No. 19
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

Embargo Measure Disapproved

In its leading editorial, *The Fourth Estate*, the well known newspaper printed in the interest of the newspaper publishers, disapproves the resolution recommending the cutting off of paper exports passed recently at the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

After drawing attention to the satisfaction generally expressed by the action taken at the convention on the second class mail rate policy of the government the editorial goes on to say that

"A far different reception, however, has greeted the request of the A. N. P. A. to have South American paper exports shut off.

"Business men of every class have expressed astonishment that the representative organization of American newspapers shall advocate such a radical step—inviting international complications of a far-reaching and possibly unpleasant nature.

"Even leading publishers and editors of American newspapers—many of whom were present at the A. N. P. A. meeting and whose opinions were supposed to have been represented in the vote which passed the embargo resolution—have now, at least on afterthought, repudiated their intentions as expressed by the association's action.

"*The Fourth Estate* has secured the opinions of a large number of the representative members of the A. N. P. A., in which they placed themselves on record overwhelmingly as being opposed to such an embargo for reasons adequately expressed for all in the words of the *Milwaukee Journal*, which said:

"The South American republics are our friends. Some of them are our Allies, but with all of them we should share the necessities of civilization in the most generous measure possible. To shut off South American newspapers from getting American print paper, particularly while we are wasting it as we are, would not only be selfish, but unfriendly. An embargo on the shipment of print paper to South America, moreover, would be a mistake, too, from the standpoint of sound public policy. It would justify ill feeling toward us and tend strongly to undo the gratifying work of recent years in promoting Pan-American solidarity. Friendships that mean so much to us, to them, and to the world should not be put to the hazard the moment our individual interests suggest selfish action. Most American newspapers, particularly in their Sunday issues, are using up print paper for no necessary or warrantable purpose. Let us conserve the supply more carefully as long as possible and share it with our neighbors."

A composite of the reasons given by the few in favor of an embargo is furnished by A. P. Moore of the *Pittsburgh Leader*, who says:

"What does it matter what the South American newspapers think of us editorially. Our first duty is to our people and to our country. We are in a war and they are not. We have to

fight and they do not. We have to pay the expenses of a war and they do not."

"This difference in the sentiment expressed by the vote in favor of the embargo resolution by these men, most of whom were present at the meeting, and their personal afterthought, however, is understandable when it is recalled that not very many years ago a resolution was passed by the A. N. P. A. at an annual convention, which was to the effect that *no resolution presented to an annual meeting involving the expenditure of money or dealing with matters of policy could be acted upon during the session at which it was presented.*

"When the embargo resolution which was practically a part of the paper committee's report, was presented at the busy meeting last week many publishers assumed that the resolution would be posted on the bulletin board and come up for action at a later session.

"However, instead of that it was passed at once in connection with the paper committee's report.

"*The Fourth Estate* is satisfied that the embargo resolution does not voice the real sentiment of the large body of members of the A. N. P. A. It finds that an overwhelming part of these feels that the resolution was unwise and that if it had had full consideration it would not have been written into the record."

The Fourth Estate is to be commended for its frank acknowledgment that the resolution was hastily and more or less irregularly framed; that an overwhelming part of the membership of the A. N. P. A. is against the resolution and that it is an unwise measure that would not have been written into the records if it had been fully considered.

Because of the numerous reasons mentioned at length in the *PAPER TRADE JOURNAL* last week and because of the fact that the resolution has the approval of only a very limited number of publishers it is not probable that the War Trade Board will cut off the export of paper any more completely than it has in recent months. And it may be mentioned for the peace of mind of the paper committee of the A. N. P. A. that the War Trade Board of the United States and the War Board of Canada will not be less strict than they have been to keep news print out of the hands of publishers in neutral countries who are unfriendly to the allied cause in the war.

Buy War Savings Stamps

With the close of the third Liberty Loan campaign, the officials of the National War Savings committees are preparing for an intensive War Savings drive. The army of workers who have been engaged in the promotion of the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps are determined to get to work with more vigor and determination now to execute the extensive plans that have been prepared by the feature committees and other sub-divisions that have been engaged in keeping Uncle Sam's savings message before the public.

Very few people appreciate the fact that the sum the Government is trying to raise through the sale of stamps is but one billion dollars less than the amount it has been raising through the third Liberty Loan issue. Yet, while the loan is being raised

through subscriptions ranging from a thousand dollars to several million dollars, the War Savings Committee must gather in its quota through quarters, half dollars and dollar pieces.

As the Government is desirous of enlisting every man, woman and child in its army of savers, the War Savings drive must be managed more vigorously and intensively. While the Liberty Loan campaigners gathered in their subscriptions through banks and in large sums, the War Savings Committee must reach the masses through the schools and through house-to-house canvass by letter carriers, policemen and other such mediums.

The Government is trying to swell its war chest through the sale of these stamps and the sum will not be raised unless the masses wake up to the necessity of backing up the men in the trenches. Because the subscriptions through which it is trying to raise the two-billion loan happen to be in sums of quarters, half dollars and dollar pieces, the proposition is far from being an unimportant one and will not take care of itself unless the men and women of the nation rally back of it.

It is the quarters and the half dollars that will supply the fighters with shoes, socks, trench helmets, gas masks, trench tools, bayonets, rifles, bayonet scabbards, cartridges and other implements of warfare, and unless the quarters roll in faster than they have been thus far, the Government will not be able to keep the men supplied with the material necessary to carry on the war to a successful termination. The men in the trenches expect every person at home and behind the lines to keep them supplied with all the necessities, and it is therefore imperative that the masses lend their quarters and half dollars to the Government, in order that it be able properly to supply and back up the boys at the front.

Judging by the interest the men and women of Greater New York have been taking in the War Savings campaign in the last few weeks, it is believed the city will reach its quota by the end of the year, but it is imperative that the quota be oversubscribed in order that the enemy be made to realize that Uncle Sam means business and that the people of the nation are back of the Government to a man. And to accomplish this it is important that every person engaged in the campaign get to work with more vigor and determination in order that every person be enlisted in the army of war savers.

Paper Trade Makes Good Record

The special Liberty Loan Committee of the Paper Industry has announced a total of \$2,619,900 as the result of its drive during the third Liberty Loan.

While on the face of it, this may not seem to be as great a sum as might have been desired, still it is felt that the paper men have made a creditable showing considering the conditions facing the industry today. The majority of concerns stretched their resources to the point of financial embarrassment in order to swell the total and deserve a good deal of credit for their zeal.

A notable subscription was that of the International Paper Company, which subscribed to bonds of the third Liberty Loan to the amount of \$250,000 on the account of the company and to \$50,000 on the account of its employees, making a total of \$300,000.

Lockwood's Directory contains much indispensable information for everyone engaged in the paper trade. Order now from this office.

Wants Paper Waste Stopped

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 4, 1918.

Editor, PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

I have been very much interested in reading an article in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL on the conservation of paper—this article having been handed to me by a representative of a jobbing house.

We are printing in our manufacturing department at this time several monthly and several quarterly publications. Under separate cover, I am sending you a portion of the matter that was received in today's mail by the editor of one of the monthly publications which we print. This is not all of the same kind of matter received by him today, but will serve to show the appalling waste by a branch of the Government which is in good faith, I doubt not, preaching economy in the use of paper. Every item which I am sending to you was taken from the waste basket, and there are three or four publications in this building where the waste baskets are equally full of this sort of stuff.

I have no doubt that matter of this kind, sent out to weekly and daily publications, is of some value and is used by a sufficient number of these publications to make it worth while, but I am satisfied that it is an absolute waste to send this class of matter to monthly and quarterly publications.

I am writing this letter to you in the hope that you are influential enough to take this up with people where it will do some good. It is written in no spirit of carping criticism or to create antagonism to the administration or any part of it. I have three sons in the ranks of the army and navy and only want to do my part to help win the war. I think it is safe to say that ninety per cent. of all of the class matter which I am sending to you is wasted when it is sent to monthly and quarterly publications, to say nothing of the cost of printing, the cost of handling and mailing.

I trust you may be able to do something which will stop this stupendous waste.

Very truly,

J. F. POROUS,

The Torch Press.

Summary of the Webb Law

Manufacturers interested in export trade can secure from the Imex Corporation, 25 Beaver street, New York, a 32-page booklet containing a summary of the Webb-Pomerene Law and a statement of its advantages in permitting export trade combinations as outlined by the Federal Trade Commission. The booklet may be had by writing to the company at foregoing address.

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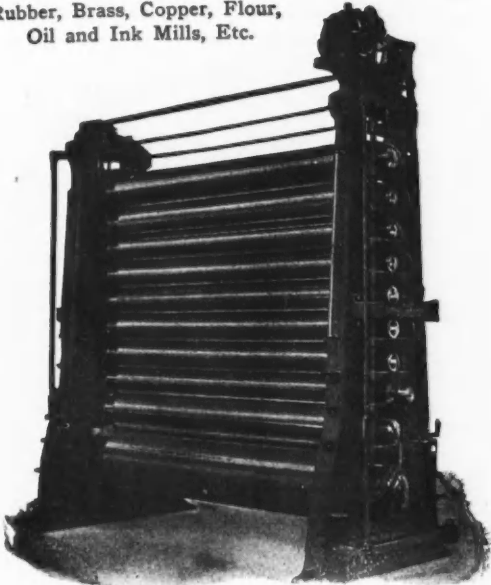
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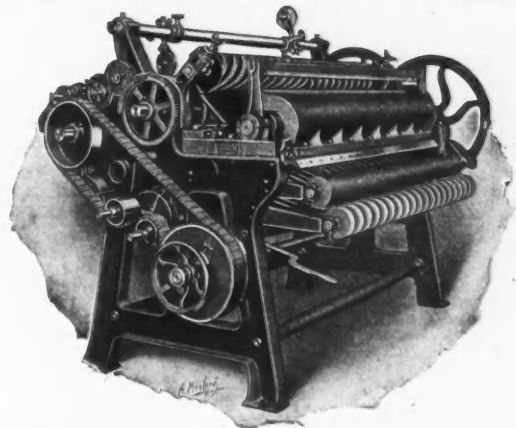
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HOLYOKE HIT BY PROPOSED ALL RAIL STANDARD RATES

Rail and Boat Routes Have Been Much Lower and Therefore Used Extensively by Paper Manufacturers—Grievance Committee of Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers Has Several Conferences With Paper Manufacturers Relative to the Advance in Wages Requested But Nothing Will Be Given Out Until Full Statement Is Made Public, Probably About the End of the Week—General Trade News.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 6, 1918.—Holyoke paper manufacturers and all local shippers and receivers of freight have been dealt another blow in the proposed elimination of differential rail and lake, and ocean and rail, rates from New England to all western territory, leaving nothing but all rail standard rates to apply.

At the request of the director general of railroads the Interstate Commerce Commission proposed in this change to make the rates over all rail routes the same as those over the lower rail and boat routes. The rail and boat route rates have been much lower and therefore used extensively by the local paper manufacturers.

A meeting of the members of the Associated Industries of New England, which, of course, includes the Holyoke paper manufacturers, was held at Boston today at which time the entire thing was thoroughly discussed.

The following notice was received by the paper manufacturers Saturday from P. J. Dowd, local traffic manager:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the general order of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon request of the United States Railroad Administration authorizing the cancellation of all rail and lake and ocean and rail rates which will also affect the all-rail differential rates.

Tariffs are being filed to become effective on five days' notice. These tariffs, if allowed, will increase all differential rates, applying from Holyoke to all western territory to the standard all rail basis.

New England has enjoyed the differential basis of rates for more than 45 years and have been able to compete successfully with western manufacturers through the use of differential water and rail and water lines.

The importance of the differential rates to New England manufacturers can hardly be over-estimated and with the abolition of the differential rates it will inflict great hardships on our industries.

We also believe the tonnage that would naturally move via the standard routes instead of the differential will make our trunk lines more congested than ever before as no one will desire to ship via the longer Canadian routes and the slow rail and lake differential routes of the same rates charged for the shorter direct line through Buffalo.

We have asked for the suspension of these tariffs and the writer has been delegated as one of the committee from New England to prepare the case before the commission.

Will you please advise what percentage of your tonnage moves via differential all rail or rail and lake routes.

Please be as specific as possible upon this point.

Any other information that you can supply me will be appreciated.

Please give this matter your immediate attention as we will have to work very quickly as tariffs will become effective about May 10.

Confer with Paper Makers

A report on the several conferences held during the past week between the paper manufacturers and the grievance committee of the Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers, relative to the advance in wages requested by the Eagle Lodge of paper makers, was heard at a special meeting of the lodge held yesterday afternoon. During the

past week conferences were held with George A. Galliver, president of the American Writing Paper Company; Horace A. Moses, president of the Strathmore Paper Company at Mittineague, and R. Franklin McElwain, vice-president of both the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company and the Crocker-McElwain Company, representing the majority of the independent mills hereabouts.

There is as yet nothing to give out for publication, but it is expected that a full statement as to the outcome of the conferences will be made the latter part of the week.

Trade and Personal Notes

Through the hearty co-operation of the Holyoke paper manufacturers and the thousands of paper mill employees Holyoke again went "over the top" in subscribing to the Third Liberty Loan Bonds. Some of the earlier listings showed the following amounts subscribed by employees: American Pad & Paper Company, \$11,000; Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, \$21,500; Crocker-McElwain Company, \$16,100; Eureka Blank Book Company, \$7,900; Franklin Paper Company, \$3,000; Highland Manufacturing Company, \$2,000; Holyoke Water Power Company, \$3,500; Japanese Tissue Mills, \$38,000; Parsons Paper Company, \$25,300; Perfect Safety Paper Company, \$700; B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., \$15,000; Taylor-Logan Company, papermakers, \$6,600; Valley Paper Company, \$3,000.

According to an inventory filed in probate court at Pittsfield last week the late Zenas Crane, Dalton paper manufacturer, left an estate valued at \$5,580,906.

The Taylor Logan Company, papermakers, has acquired a tract of land directly opposite the mill buildings of the company. Although no new buildings are for the present contemplated, the company, in purchasing this piece of land, will be in shape to greatly expand when the occasion arises.

In a few minutes' time the general office of the American Writing Paper Company last week raised over \$2,500 on the "Wilson \$50 Bonds." Later a canvass was made at all the mills of the company with a \$10,000 goal as the object.

Edson R. Lyman, for several years employed at the American Writing Paper Company, resigned last week to accept the position of assistant to general manager of the Missisquoi Pulp & Paper Company, at Sheldon Springs, Vt., of which George C. Gill, president of the Holyoke National Bank, is president.

Hall & Richter Paper Company Reorganized

The Hall & Richter Paper Company, whose mill is at Northumberland, N. H., has been taken over by a creditors' committee, composed of R. J. Buck, president Jefferson County National Bank, president Northern New York Coal Company and president March, Buck Company, all of Watertown, N. Y.; E. E. Rowe, treasurer Thorald Pulp Company, of Thorald, Ontario and Warsaw, N. Y., and president of the Brown Knitting Company, of Warsaw, N. Y., and H. H. Meyer, manager Paper Department of the National Paper & Type Company, New York City.

At a meeting held on May 2, the following officers were elected: H. H. Meyer, president; E. E. Rowe, treasurer; R. J. Buck, secretary.

The new organization will at once make the necessary changes at the plant, so that the manufacture of toilet tissue will be begun within a few days. It is also planned to make other specialties at this mill, as conditions may justify.

Frederick H. Fuller of Watertown, who enjoys a national reputation as a tissue paper manufacturer, has been engaged as general manager and will devote his entire time at the Northumberland Mill.

Lockwood's Directory contains much indispensable information for everyone engaged in the paper trade. Order now from this office.

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You Can Secure **AMERICAN CLAY** with Less Moisture

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Write for our new Blue Book, just issued, containing valuable information in regard to Box Boards, Paper and Specialties.

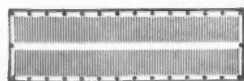
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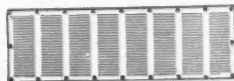
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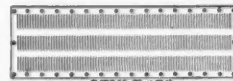


STYLE "B"

PLATES

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

Old Plates Recut to Accurate Gauge.



STYLE "C"

PLANT OF CASCADE PAPER CO. IS TO COST ABOUT \$400,000

The Company Has a Mill Site of About 34 Acres Which Is Located on Two Lines of Railroad and Also Adjacent to Tidewater—The Plant When Completed Will Employ About 80 Persons—The Project Is Being Financed by Tacoma and Eastern Capital—Frank S. Baker, of Tacoma, Is Head of the Company—Others Interested Are D. den Bleyker and J. T. S. Lyle, Who Organized the Company.

The mill site of the Cascade Paper Company, near Tacoma, Washington state, shows the densely wooded timber lands, mostly spruce and hemlock, immediately adjacent. An excellent waterpower is also at hand. The building in the picture was originally constructed for a match factory. It is modern and strictly fireproof and will be used as a storehouse for raw stock.

The company has a mill site of 30 acres, which is located on two lines of railroad and also adjacent to tidewater. Chambers creek will furnish an adequate supply of pure water for all purposes.

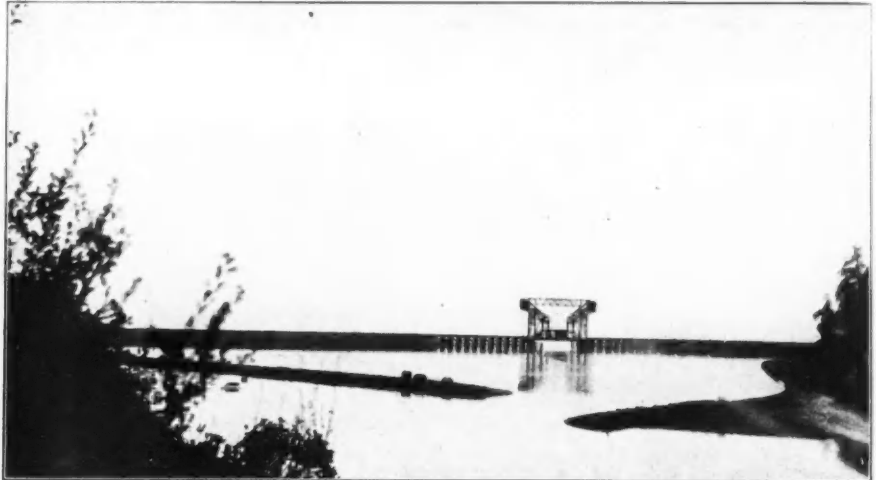
The Tacoma *Tribune* in a recent issue says regarding the project:

"Experienced paper men are in charge of overseeing the construction of the mill, the contract for the building of which has been let to the Hurley-Mason company. James B. Coleman, superintendent in charge, has had 25 years' experience in paper mills in the East. K. A. Hultan has

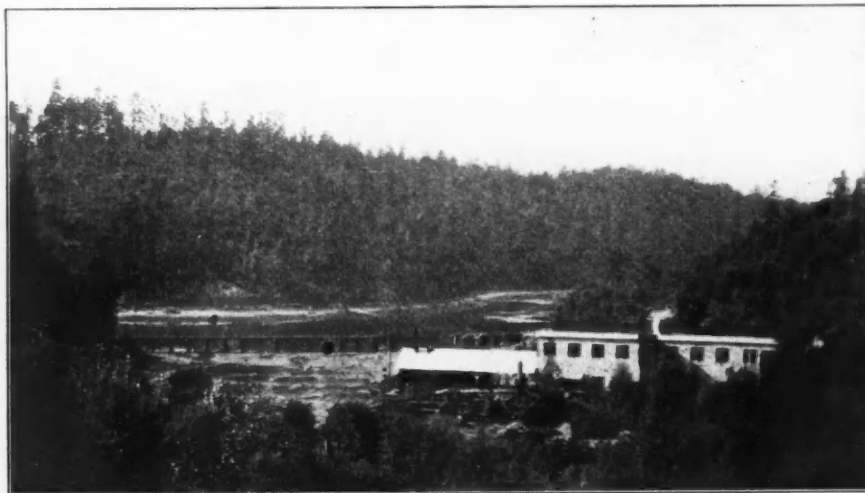
will employ, when completed, about 75 or 80 persons. Tacoma and eastern capital is behind the project, the company being headed by Frank S. Baker, of this city. The proposition of establishing a paper mill here was first talked of several years ago, D. den Bleyker being the moving spirit in the project. Mr. Baker recently became interested in the proposed mill, and after investigating the situation with D. den Bleyker and J. T. S. Lyle, organized the company which is constructing the mill."

Pettebone-Cataract Paper Co. Sued

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 6, 1918.—An equity action was brought last Thursday before Justice Emery in the Supreme Court in Buffalo by the Hydraulic Power Company against the Pettebone-Cataract Paper Company and the Cataract Milling Company to restrain the latter companies from preventing the



SCENE NEAR PLANT OF THE CASCADE PAPER CO., SHOWING PASSAGEWAY TO TIDEWATER



MILL SITE OF THE CASCADE PAPER CO.

prepared the plans and specifications. He recently opened an office in Tacoma as an industrial engineer, and has been connected with the designing of modern pulp paper mills in the United States and Canada. A. E. McLaughlin will be in charge of the office and of buying materials.

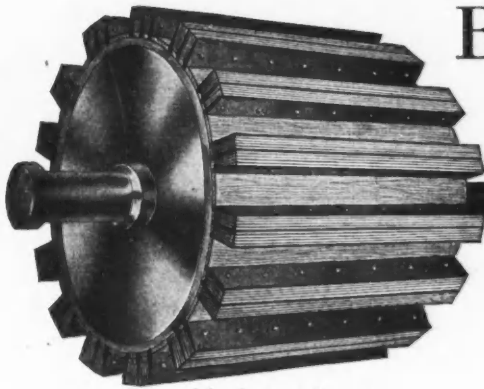
"The plant will represent an investment of about \$400,000, and

power company from building a tunnel to its power houses below the bank to be used in converting the waste water from the defendants into power after the water has been used by the paper and milling company above the bank.

The contract was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants in 1900 by which the power company claims it reserved the right to use the waste water from the headway of the defendants. In 1915 the power company started to build a 100-foot tunnel to divert the waste water to its plant below the bank. The defendants entered objection and the equity suit was started. The defendants asserted in court that the contract was not fair to them and raised a number of other technical objections.

Justice Emery ordered that briefs be filed later, when he will make a decision.

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Covered by Letters Patent

Better stock and a saving of 2 to 5½ hours beating time

The DOWD Cluster Filling can be installed in your present roll without removing roll from machine.

And—with the installation better stock is produced in 2 to 3½ hours than is produced in 4 to 9 hours with the common roll. A saving in beating time of 2 to 5½ hours.

We have sold this new DOWD Cluster Filling to many of the biggest paper mills of the country.

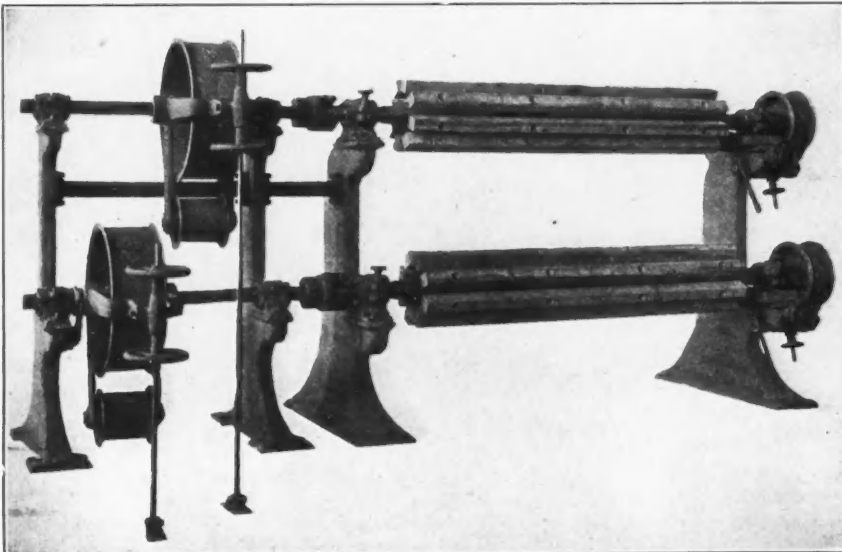
Ask us to refer you to an installation right near you.



R.J. Dowd Knife Works
Makers of better cutting knives since 1847
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Builders of Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery



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**ECONOMY
 QUALITY
 AND
 QUANTITY**

our high speed Straight Fourdrinier, Harper Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines are unsurpassed.

STANDARDIZATION OF CATALOGUE SIZES

An Authority in the Trade Asserts That It Would Be Advisable to Adopt Four in Place of One or Twenty-eight Standard Catalogue Sizes—To Standardize the $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ Size, Which Has Been Frequently Mentioned as the Most Desirable Size, Would Benefit No One But Users of Catalogues Who Place Convenience of Filing Above Other Considerations.

WRITTEN BY A. H. S.

The discussion in the trade papers and elsewhere on the subject of standardization of book paper sizes and catalogue sizes is quite illuminating and shows quite a variance of opinion.

A booklet recently issued by the Dexter Folder Company gives a list of 28 booklet and catalogue sizes that will cut without waste from seven alleged standard sizes of book paper and it is argued that the catalogue user can easily find among this number the size that conforms to his particular fancy. The sizes are as follows:

26 x 29	25 x 38	28 x 42	28 x 44
$30\frac{1}{2} \times 41$	32 x 44	and	33 x 46

These seven sizes are selected from the 18 sizes which the paper manufacturers have named as regular. Six weights are allowed for each size, or a total of 42 stocks which the mill or paper dealer would be supposed to carry to supply the demand.

Only Two Sizes Universally Carried

Unfortunately only two of these sizes are universally carried in stock at the present time— 25×38 and 32×44 ; 28×44 is regular in the East and 28×42 in the West; 26×29 is for envelope stuffers and is carried in only four cities and in only one weight; $30\frac{1}{2} \times 41$ and 33×46 are book and magazine sizes, not catalogue sizes, and are seldom found outside of New York City. To declare these seven sizes as standard where now they are regular in certain localities only would probably create a demand which would necessitate putting them in stock with the result that most of us would have greatly to increase our stock and we would be very much worse off than we are at present.

This is not our conception of standardization. The object of standardization is to speed up production and eliminate waste, to reduce cost of manufacture and cost of handling—in one word, "Economy."

No Necessity for Twenty-eight Sizes

There is surely no necessity for 28 sizes of catalogues. To give these sizes the sanction of standardization would be to greatly increase the number of sizes in general use because it must be remembered that five or six sizes cover 85 per cent. of the number in general use and only about 15 per cent are outside of these.

There is a wide gap between the advocates of 28 sizes and the not inconsiderable number who advocate the standardization of only one size. Among these is the purchasing agents association, whose one thought is convenience in filing and most of whom for this reason favor $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. A committee having the matter under consideration has called a meeting in Chicago on May 22 and has invited in consultation various others from the ranks of the printers, advertising men, paper dealers and paper manufacturers. It is to be hoped something thorough and lasting will result.

A Bad Size to Standardize

Many of the former advocates of $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ have concluded, and wisely so we think, that this is a very bad size to standardize, for several reasons, which are briefly as follows:

It does not cut from a regular size of paper without waste.

As it is necessary for the sake of economy to run 32 pages at a time it would take a size 35×45 , which can be run on only a few presses. If 90 per cent. or 80 per cent., or even 50 per cent. of catalogue users were to adopt this size there would not be enough or half enough presses in the country to run them, while the smaller presses would be idle a large percentage of the time.

Then again the size would be wholly unsuited to many lines of business, too large for some and too small for others. A large number of lines of business require a large size— 9×12 , or approximately this size; the mail order houses, the hardware, dry goods, millinery, floral,—could not be induced to use anything smaller.

A very large number of lines are at present using 6×9 and can see no reason why they should further increase their selling expense, already greatly increased, by using a larger size.

Then there is the pocket size, which no one will deny has come to stay, as it is the only suitable size for many lines and many others get out a pocket size in addition to a large one.

Might Be Wiser to Standardize Four Sizes

Would it not be wiser to standardize four sizes instead of one or 28? Would it not be better to name these sizes, or perhaps, leaving out the pocket size which is sometimes printed on a bond or flat writing, name three sizes, as it is morally certain they will be used anyway, and make the issue against the use of all others and especially those odd sizes which do not cut from stock sizes of book paper.

We will not take time to discuss the Hypothenuse Oblong principle in book and catalogue building, only briefly. It is a very old principle but did not receive official attention as applied to catalogues and booklets until the International Society of Chemists in Brussels in 1912 recommended it for universal use, and it is now in quite general use in all the countries of Europe. The principle is, dimensions of the page shall always be in the proportion of 1.414 to 2, so that every time the sheet is folded it will retain the same proportions. The advantages of this are quite obvious, especially in the making of cuts of various sizes from one fine drawing.

The Scientifically Correct Method

It can be demonstrated as absolutely as a proposition in Euclid that this theory of sizes is the scientifically correct one for all books, booklets, catalogues and publications.

But so is the Metric System of measurement. Everyone who has given it any thought will concede that, and yet we are no nearer its adoption than we were 50 years ago. We are ready to take off our hat to the Hypothenuse Oblong, just as we do to the Metric System, but we do not believe it is possible to adopt it now, and what we want if possible is quick action.

There is one size, however, which conforms to the Hypothenuse Oblong principle which we hope will take the place of the $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. This is size $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ and this size cuts from 32×44 .

Would Necessitate Only Three Sizes of Paper

If we could agree to standardize, in addition to the pocket size, 6×9 , $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ and 9×12 , it would only necessitate carrying three sizes of paper, 25×38 , 32×44 and 38×50 . Other sizes would no doubt be carried in some localities for book publishers and 26×29 would still be used for envelope stuffers, but in time standardization of these sizes would result in lower costs all along the line from the mill to the consumer and the elimination of many annoyances and delays which we now encounter in satisfying the demand for irregular and freak sizes of catalogues and booklets.

To sum up, the standardization of $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ would benefit no one but the user of catalogues who places convenience in filing above every other consideration.

(Continued on page 44.)

GIVES PERSONALITY TO PACKAGES

Tapes of distinctive colorings, for binding different grades of bond and ledger paper, identify the contents without breaking the seal or wrapping. In

LIBERTY TAPE

you can have any color, weight or width—plain, or printed with your advertising. Guaranteed to meet all requirements for strength and uniform adhesiveness.

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Strongly built, simple in operation, sanitary—instantly adjusted for various tape widths—it insures efficient moistening and uniform, strong adhesion. Price \$5.00. Sent on approval.

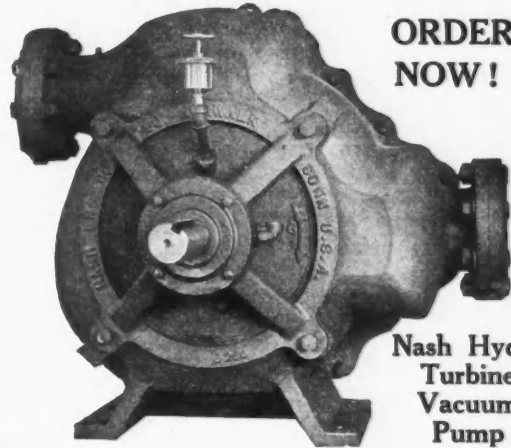


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Nash Hydro Turbine Equipment

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Nash Hydro Turbine Vacuum Pump

Upkeep Cost Practically Nothing

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1630 REPUBLIC BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.
Represented in Canada by Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Montreal

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It is the aim of every manufacturer to reduce the cost of production and increase the standard of his product.

For every paper manufacturer we have a bureau of experts who have thoroughly investigated the paper industry and are in position to give you information how to increase the efficiency of your manufacturing process by the use of our starch.

Fox Head Special Paper
Niagara Buffalo

are the starches specially designed for Top-sizing, Beater-sizing and Pasting.

Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place New York

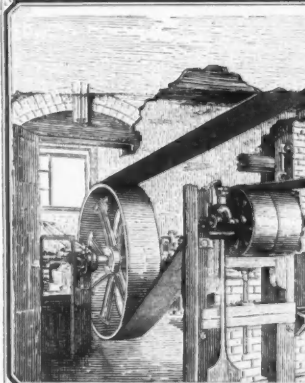
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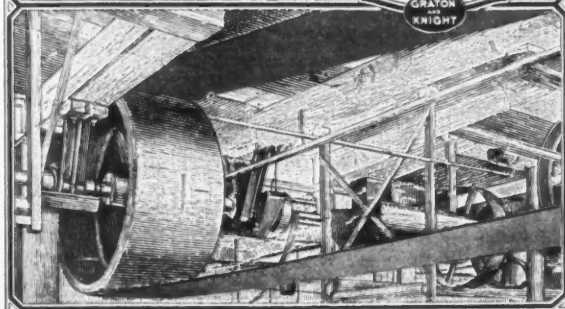
20-in. and 26-in. Graton & Knight double belts in plant of A. G. Deane Co., Quebec, Ft.

ONE of these belts was installed in 1870 and the other in 1880. Both are still running, after an average of 42 years of service. Both give evidence of many future years of efficient work.

Fifty years ago, Graton & Knight Leather Belts were made to the highest standards then attainable. Today their quality is actually better.

Write for information about Standardization as applied to Belting.

The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
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Obituary

Alexander D. Diack

Alexander D. Diack, long prominently connected with the paper industry, died on Sunday afternoon, April 28, 1918, at his home, 790 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Diack was born in Scotland and came to this country at the age of six years. He was engaged in the paper making industry for over fifty years, serving his apprenticeship in Troy, N. Y.

In 1890 he came to Brooklyn and was with the Marshall Paper Company for a number of years. Later he was superintendent for the Warren Mills in Brooklyn, and then of the Warren Paper Mills in New Jersey for eleven years. He retired five years ago, moving to his home in Brooklyn. The burial was in the family plot at Oakwood Cemetery at Troy, N. Y.

Aaron K. Godshall

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., May 6, 1918.—Aaron K. Godshall, 68 years old, president of the Oshkosh Paper Box Company, died at his home in Oshkosh recently after a long illness. Mr. Godshall had been engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes with his son Howard since 1907.

The deceased was born in Congress, Ohio, April 13, 1850. Prior to establishing the box factory Mr. Godshall was employed by the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh as cashier. He is survived by his widow, one son, three brothers and two sisters. Mr. Godshall was prominent in Masonic circles.

A. S. Brake

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 1, 1918.—A. S. Brake, president of the Brake, Crendon Company, Ltd., wholesale importer of paper, died April 22 at St. Paul's Hospital in this city.

Mr. Brake was practically the sole owner of the Brake, Crendon Company, Ltd. The business will be continued by Mrs. Brake under the management of F. H. Barger, who has been associated with the company for some time.

TO USE CANADA'S WATERWAYS

(Continued from page 16.)

grades of paper. As a matter of fact, the company's profit on news print was only \$7.50 per ton, and steps are being taken to increase the production of special papers in order to overcome the deficiency in earnings on news print. Mr. Dawe adds:

"The moral in this seems to be that not only are there no excessive profits at present derived from the manufacture of news print paper, but that those who are striving to reduce the market price of news print are really working against their own interests by driving the manufacturers into other lines, and thereby curtailing production, which must inevitably result in the long run in higher prices if not in a famine in news print paper."

St. Lawrence River Power.

R. O. Sweezy, a well-known Canadian consulting engineer, has an article in the Canadian *Engineer*, in which he holds that the opposition to private enterprise in the matter of power development on the St. Lawrence River is responsible to a great extent for the present alarming power shortage. As is well known, the Cedar Rapids Company is transmitting power from its plant above Montreal through Eastern Ontario to Massena, N. Y. There is a shortage in the very district in Ontario through which this transmission line to the United States is carried. Mr. Sweezy holds that the company would probably tap this line for the benefit of Ontario consumers were it not that the company would come

under "the covetous opposition" of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, and would possibly be finally commandeered by that commission. Mr. Sweezy upholds the system of exporting power to the United States. He says:

Mr. Sweezy Presents Views

"We wonder if the Commission of Conservation is aware, or realizes, the amount of hydro-power that is available, and whether in the face of such enormous unharnessed resources we are to remain in wait for the day that Canada's population increases sufficiently to warrant their development. We admit that we are contending with power shortages, yet these shortages are too insignificant for us to consider the development on such a huge scale as required with any one of the St. Lawrence powers. The Commission of Conservation should realize that no government or private capital can afford to develop, say, half a million horsepower with a market for only 50,000 horsepower.

"We must, therefore, co-operate for an understanding, with a view to selling sufficient power by export to warrant harnessing potential forces, part only of which we so urgently need ourselves.

"Taking Mr. White's figures at 65,000 horsepower being equal to the needs of 300,000 urban inhabitants, it is well to note that we have as Eastern Canada's share of undeveloped power some 7,000,000 horsepower, capable of supplying the needs of over 30,000,000 inhabitants of manufacturing centers:

	Horse-power
St. Lawrence	3,000,000
Niagara	2,000,000
Ottawa	1,000,000
St. Maurice	1,000,000

"It is, therefore, not quite clear just why the Commission of Conservation in its eagerness to conserve would, indirectly perhaps, prevent utilization as exemplified in their opposition to application recently made to develop Coteau Rapids on the St. Lawrence. The commission took a similar constructionist attitude a couple of years ago in regard to a proposed development of the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence.

"To point out the alarming power shortage and to oppose private enterprise in its development, all in the one pamphlet, is an attitude upon which the commission owes more explanation to the public."

A Judicial Review for Price Decision

It is stated here that the news print manufacturers have received a definite promise from Premier Sir Robert Borden that in any price for news print fixed by the Paper Controller the makers will have liberty to enter an appeal before a court of review. This demand for a judicial review, similar to that which obtains in the United States, is one of the points for which the manufacturers have been pressing all along. In answer to a recent inquiry as to when the constitution of the review court would be announced, Premier Borden is stated to have intimated that this would come in due time, but that there was no hurry seeing that the price for news print had not yet been fixed.

STANDARDIZATION OF CATALOGUES

(Continued from page 42.)

The adoption of 28 sizes would greatly increase the expense of carrying stock of suitable sizes and would add to the present inconvenience in filing.

The adoption of three or four sizes which cut without waste from sizes of paper now universally carried in stock would give sufficient variety, greatly reduce the cost of carrying stock and enable the printer to make use of all his cylinder presses; in a word, eliminate waste and facilitate production—the true object of standardization.

Save Time and Power

Increase Production of Your Beaters by
Using

"DRYDEN" KRAFT PULP

Extra Strong, Long, Pure Sulphate Fibre

All our pulp is well MILLED in Beaters equipped
with Basalt Lava Stone Rolls and Plates.

Daily Capacity, 90,000 Lbs.

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Manufacturers of
LOFT DRIED PAPERS
LEDGERS
BONDS
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Mill: North Wilbraham, Mass.
Main office:
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PERKINS BLEACH EJECTORS



Will pump your Bleach at practically no
cost, first or last. Made in different sizes
to meet all requirements.

Write for Special Circular with list of references.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.
HOLYOKE, MASS.

ALUM

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, FOR
PAPER MAKERS' USE

Both Commercial and
Pure (Free from Iron)

Calcined Sulphate of Soda (Salt
Cake) for Kraft Pulp

CASEIN SATIN WHITE
ENGLISH CHINA CLAY
Etc., Etc.

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Eric, Pa.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Paterson, N. J.
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Providence, R. I.	Waterbury, Conn.	Danbury, Conn.

Canadian Representative: A. M. Heustis, 103 Mail Bldg.,
Toronto, Canada

PUBLISHERS PRESENT CASE AT NEWS PRINT HEARING

(Continued from page 9.)

the one thing which people disagree on and which apparently makes the most of this discussion."

Taking up the question of idleness Mr. Gantt said:

"If I own my own business, I should put it in profit and loss. Some people prefer to see how much they can charge back to the consumer, but those who charge that back to the consumer in a competitive business will very soon have no idle expense at all." Commissioner Colver asked why and Mr. Gantt explained:

"Because they will sell at a lower price, for competition will result in the man who has the lowest cost and can afford to sell at the lowest cost—gradually filling up his plant while the man who insists on charging for his idleness will have a higher cost of manufacture and thereby be cut out of the market.

Mr. Gantt Defines Cost

Defining "cost" Mr. Gantt said:

"Perhaps I might with your permission—explain some of the things we have run into. I have only been very much interested in the cost question for the last four years, about. Previously to that time, I found that costs were very much as anybody chose to make them. No two cost accountants seemed to have the same ideas. When I have done work for concerns I did not discuss with them very much how they should figure their burden because none of it was satisfactory to me, and when the war came on in 1914 and business dropped to one-fourth of what it was, everybody said his cost system was no good, and he had to disregard it, because if he used it it would make his product cost so much he could not sell it. I had known that for some time and that is what I did not like about it, because the thing did not work in an emergency, and everything that will not work in an emergency is not very good. It is in the emergency we want the thing, and not when things are running smoothly. Some of us got busy to find out what was the real trouble, and we found that they had been charging—to the cost of an article—all the expenses incurred during the progress of the manufacture of that article—and asking for a profit on top of that. Secondly, costs varied up and down, according to seasonal expenses, and so, after studying that matter out, we came to the conclusion that that theory was entirely wrong; that if an article—if the cost of an article should include only those expenses needed to produce it, this cost would not fluctuate so much with variations of business; it would be very nearly stationary."

During the course of his examination Mr. Gantt said that expense in any manufacturing business can be divided into three classes: (1) The purchase of the raw material; (2) The manufacturing cost of making the raw material into the finished product and (3) the selling expense. Conversion expense includes, he says, labor and raw materials. In connection with cost the purchasing agent's salary and his office expense should be charged to the cost of the raw material, as well as the transportation charges, the actual cost of the raw material, storage, insurance, if any, all this to be charged against the cost of the raw material so that it will be on hand at the proper time or when it is needed to use in the machines.

Mr. Gantt briefly described his method of investigating shop management. One of the things which he tries to ascertain, he said in looking into the methods and uses of a manufacturer is to find out which machines are running and which are idle and the reasons. The idleness of a machine, he said, is a more important factor than the idleness of labor.

John Whittemore, of New York City, connected with the accounting firm of Patterson, Teal & Dennis was the next witness, following Mr. Gantt. He told of his methods of cost accounting and went over much of the same ground which had already been covered by the other experts offered by the publishers. He gave it as his opinion that materials should be taken in at cost and not at the market price. In other ways he substantiated the testimony of the other of the publisher's witnesses. Following is a summary of the conference of accountants in New York City.

Accountants Transcripts Presented

At the opening of the news print hearings in Washington on Monday the transcript of the conference of accountants held in New York City on April 18, 1918, was presented as an exhibit to the main record of proceedings. At this conference the news print manufacturers were represented by Price, Waterhouse and Company, the Federal Trade Commission was represented by Perley Morse & Co., and also by Dr. E. O. Merchant and LeClaire Hoover, and the publishers were represented by Howard Greenman. Some of the principles of accounting involved in the preparation of cost statements were discussed and agreed upon. Among other things the accountants agreed that all intra-company, intra-mill, and intra departmental profits and losses including rentals should be eliminated from costs, also that all improvements, betterments, new construction, and other capital charges should be eliminated from repairs. The proper method of distributing the various items of general expense were also discussed and owing to the fact that there might be some difference of opinion regarding the treatment of general administration expenses it was agreed that the cost statements to be put in evidence should show such items separately. The cost statements will therefore show, under the head of direct manufacturing cost, labor, materials, and factory overhead and in addition will show selling and general administration expenses separately.

A general plan of future action was agreed upon by the accountants which provides in effect that they shall prepare and put into evidence a joint cost report with the exceptions noted. As a result of this arrangement only one set of cost figures will be presented thereby greatly shortening the time required to take this testimony. In order to prepare the joint cost statements the accountants representing the manufacturers and the commission have been busily engaged during the period of adjournment comparing their figures for each company item by item with the view of reaching an agreement on everything possible. In order to expedite matters the work of preparing the final cost statements for the various companies has also been divided between the two accounting firms. Price, Waterhouse & Co. will prepare the cost statements for the several Quebec manufacturers and the Gould Paper Company, and Perley Morse & Co. will prepare the cost statements for the International Paper Company, Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., which are the three largest manufacturers involved in the proceeding.

As soon as the publishers have completed the presentation of their case the testimony regarding the cost of manufacture will be taken.

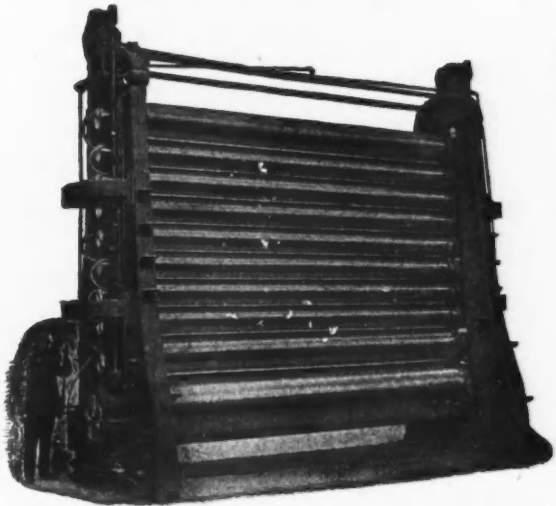
Resigns from Chesapeake Paper Co.

WEST POINT, W. Va., May 6, 1918.—C. E. Cole has resigned as superintendent of the board mill of the Chesapeake Pulp & Paper Company, Inc. Before leaving he was presented with a handsome gold watch by the employees of the company.

Mr. Cole has returned to his home at Middletown, Ohio, for a short rest.

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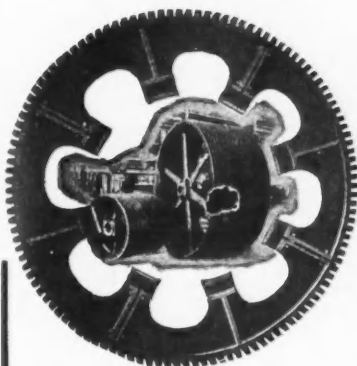
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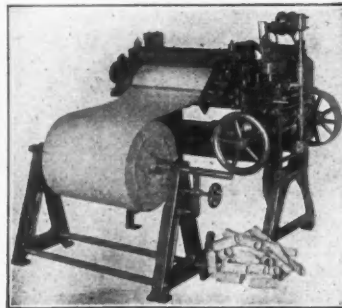
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Recent Incorporations

W. RALSTON & Co., INC., Niagara Falls, N. Y., make water-proof paper and packing material. Capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: A. E. Stevens, C. J. Smith, G. Chadwick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HINSDALE PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hinsdale, N. H. Capital, \$75,000. Incorporators: R. B. White, Gustave Stoehr, Philip Kaulkner and Levens Blake.

S. A. RYAN PAPER COMPANY, INC., Manhattan, N. Y.; paper manufacturing business. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: S. A. Ryan, 704 Eighth avenue; H. B. Henry, 1383 Pacific street, and P. Greenfield, 860 Hancock street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

T. M. WINSTON & Co., INC., Manhattan, New York, publishers, printers; capital \$50,000. Incorporators: T. M. Wuerzinger, H. A. Marshall, 30 East 42d street; M. Williams, 8 West 40th street, New York city.

Now the E. J. Stilwell Paper Co.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 1, 1918.—Capitalized at \$100,000, the E. J. Stilwell Paper Company has succeeded to the business of the White & Leonard Paper Company, of this city.

The officers of the new firm are: E. J. Stilwell, president and treasurer; L. R. Boswell, first vice-president; W. E. Swartwood, secretary—all associated in like capacities with the Minneapolis Paper Company, of Minneapolis—and P. A. Beckjord, second vice-president and manager.

The White & Leonard business is an old established one, backed by many years of fair dealing with the trade, and W. W. Leonard will be associated with the new firm. To the line of fine papers which has been carried, there will now be added wrapping papers, building papers and roofings, as well as a general line of stationery.

E. J. Stilwell, head of the new E. J. Stilwell Paper Company, is widely known as the dean of Western paper men, having started in at the business in 1873 with the old firm of Averill, Russell & Carpenter in St. Paul. Later he was a member of the firm which took the name Wright, Barrett & Stilwell. For the past 25 years Mr. Stilwell has devoted his energy and experience to building up the Minneapolis Paper Company to the prominent place it now holds in the wholesale paper trade, and of which he is still at the head.

It is with considerable satisfaction that the new company announces the appointment of P. A. Beckjord as manager. He has been connected with the White & Leonard firm for some time and is a thorough paper man of proven ability as well as wide acquaintance among paper buyers.

Active Demand for Paper in Boston

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., May 7, 1918.—The Boston paper trade for the past few weeks has been experiencing a remarkable run of business. Jobbers have experienced difficulty in filling orders.

The transportation question is the absorbing topic as future business depends entirely on the ability to get stock. Those in the trade who were sufficiently farsighted to anticipate the present condition and ordered stocks last fall are reaping their rewards, as shipments six and more months overdue have been arriving, though irregularly.

Production has been curtailed owing to the lack of raw materials, and the labor shortage and these necessarily caused prices to advance the past week, with the result of added demand for paper of all grades.

The manufacturers are naturally in the air owing to the threatened coal shortage and can only hope that New England will not be forced to undergo another experience similar to that of the past

winter. If some definite knowledge of the coal situation could be obtained the manufacturers could provide for the future, but the uncertainty of the situation and inability to obtain any official information, leaves them in a complete quandary. Opinion prevails generally that there will be a shortage of all grades of paper unless there is some transportation relief shortly. The coarser grades of paper are even now difficult to obtain.

Liberty Loan Industrial Honor Flag

The New York Liberty Loan Committee have ruled that any concern whether factory or office, 60 per cent or more of whose employees have subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan may fly the Industrial Honor Flag.

This flag contains five stripes, alternate red and white with stars—according to the percentage of employees subscribing—on a blue triangular field.

Six stars is the smallest number the flag can bear, one additional star being awarded for each 10 per cent increase. Ten stars on the flag denotes that the Company displaying it is in the 100 per cent class, every employee having bought a Liberty Bond.

These flags are 3 ft. by 5 ft.; the cost is \$1.75 each. Checks should be made payable to Milton S. Harrison, Secretary, and sent to Henry Lee, Chairman, Committee for Technical and Trade Press, 2201 Woolworth Building.

Be sure to give name of company, address and percentage of subscribers.

Applicant will be notified as soon as the flag is to be called for.

A Record Hard to Beat

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., May 4, 1918.—The Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company has a record for a good running paper machine. The machine has just completed a full week of 144 hours without a break or shut-down, not even a snap at the calenders.

This machine is a freak. It was built three years ago for the company by Frank Allen for experimental purposes and has proved to be a successful running machine. It has been running constantly on wrappers, chip board and corrugating board, the material in the machine was picked from the company's junk pile. The dryers were mounted on wood frames and are still running apparently in as good condition as when first started.

Mr. Allen has the reputation of being a practical mechanic and paper makers, which no doubt accounts for the good running machine.

Large Shipment of Pulp Wood

CARIBOU, Me., May 4, 1918.—While vast quantities of pulp wood are shipped from points along the American side of the St. John River, it should not be overlooked that much of it also comes from shippers from across the border, one of whom, The F. E. Rivard Company, Ltd., of St. Leonards is among the busiest concerns in the line. The active management of this enterprise devolves upon F. E. Rivard, well and favorably known all along the river and the various railroads entering St. Leonards. It is not unusual for this company to buy and ship from 10,000 to 12,000 cords of pulp wood annually. This product is shipped by railroad to various points, principally to the great Woodland mills of Maine, through the Eastern Pulp Wood Company of Calais, to the Great Northern mills at Millinocket, to the Meggs Company of New York and others.

R. P. Nichols Goes in Marine Corps

DALTON, Mass., May 6, 1918.—Raymond P. Nichols, traveling representative for Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass., and Crane Brothers, Westfield, Mass., has enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps and left this week for the training camp at Paris Island, S. C.

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Are you perfectly sure, Mr. Paper Manufacturer, that you are getting the very best results possible in your establishment? Even if you have tested nearly everything you have thought of on a "practical" scale, have you applied science to your experiments? If you have not, it is surprising how easy it is to guess wrong from results. We will send you a Questionnaire for the asking.

Want and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

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.

PAPER MANUFACTURER HAS OPENING for party able to invest \$25,000. With or without services; one experienced in manufacturing preferred; mill running full time, large unfilled orders on hand; excellent location. Good returns on investment. Correspondence handled confidentially. Address Box 283, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED AT ONCE—By a large soda pulp mill; machine tenders for pulp drying machine. Chipper men, cutters off on wet machines, rotary furnace men, and foremen. No strike—two tours—highest wages, large city. State experience with references, age, married or single, all applications treated confidentially. Address Box 284, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tenders, back tenders, and beaterman, for three cylinder machine. Three tours. Steady employment and good pay. None but sober, reliable men need apply. No labor trouble. Address Box 285, care Paper Trade Journal.

SALESMAN, energetic, for wood pulp business to represent well established firm. Give details as to experience, etc. Address Box 272, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tenders for cylinder machine making roofing felt and sheathing paper. Mill located in California. Address Box 273, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Beaterman for roofing stock and mixed papers for sheathing. Mill located in California. Address Box 274, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHATE MEN WANTED, as cooks, wash room and recovery men. Send references. Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Address F. H. Rosebush, Port Edwards, Wis.

WANTED—Machine tender on five cylinder machine making chip. Good wages to first class man. Married man preferred. Address Smeallie & Voorhees, P. O. Box 203, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WANTED—Paper slitter experienced on Langston or Kidder machines. Address Paper Manufacturers Co., Inc., 526 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—One cutter man, one ruler man (for disc Ruling Machine), one trimmer man. Reliable men looking for permanent position. Apply to Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa.

WANTED 2 COMPETENT PAPER PACKERS, in our finishing department. Salary \$28.00 per week. Only experienced need apply. Address Box 275, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE:—

One cylinder machine complete with thirty-six 36" x 72" dryers.

One cylinder machine complete with fifteen 36" x 64" dryers.

Address

The Shartle Brothers Machine Company
Middletown, Ohio

HELP WANTED

MACHINE TENDER—5 cylinder box board machine. Small machine, good wages, and low rent. Situated in country town. Address Box 276, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two machine tenders and two back tenders on cylinder machines making tissue. Address Box 277, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED one licensed stationary engineer. One good back tender. Address Box 278, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell wrapping paper of every description. To travel middle west, New England states and New York State and Atlantic coast. Must be reliable in every way. Answer Great Eastern Paper Company, Inc., 377 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Paper mill superintendent for old established mill with one cylinder and one fourdrinier machine, manufacturing various grades of paper box board and fourdrinier specialties. In replying state age, experience, particularly on these grades, present salary and salary expected. Address Box 255, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED TWO MACHINE TENDERS for small single cylinder machine making dry and water finish wrappings. Middle aged man preferred. Two shifts. Address stating salary desired to Box 256, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Back tenders on slow running machines. Rate, 42c per hour, eight hours per day. Address Box 257, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED SUPERINTENDENT with experience in the manufacture of Cellulose fibre for surgical dressings. Good opportunity for the right man. Write Box 258, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED MILLWRIGHT for box board mill in large eastern city. Good salary to first class reliable man. Address Box 261, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender for Harper machine running on news, specialties and light weight wrappings. Steady work and good pay. Address Box 262, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A back tender, also a beaterman. In mill making chip and news boards. Good positions to sober, steady men. Address Chesapeake Paperboard Co., Key Highway, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—One beaterman, two back tenders, one man on calenders on new boxboard machine in middle west. Best of wages to capable men. Address Box 250, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two (2) first class millwrights familiar with pulp and paper mill conditions. Fine opportunity for good steady man. Permanent work. Please furnish references. Address Bathurst Lumber Co., Ltd., Pulp and Paper Division, Bathurst, N. B., Can.

WANTED—Four first class back tenders. Two for a 62 in. fourdrinier and two for an 84 in. cylinder machine. Steady work, good pay, eight hours. Only temperate men need apply. Address Box 233, care Paper Trade Journal.

COMPETENT CHEMIST WANTED by large sulphite mill in Canada. Address Box 236, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED EXPERIENCED CUTTERMAN on both square and diagonal cutters to act as assistant to present cutterman. Good pay, short hours. Answer quick, giving age, experience and salary expected. Address The Aetna Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Back tenders, slow running fourdrinier machines, two tour system. Address Box 241, care Paper Trade Journal.

(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 95" x 14 9/16" Millsapch 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 Clafina. New Umpherstons.

CALENDERS—Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 1 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; 2 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 16 x 18 Knowles, fifteen fan pumps. New stock pumps, single and duplex.

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen.

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

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

Mills Machine Company

LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 50.)

HELP WANTED

WANTED—By paper manufacturers, salesman experienced in manufacture of card board, cover papers, folders and photographic novelties. Address box 225, 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.

BEATERMAN—Desire first class beaterman, on ledger, writing and book papers. Beating for two machines making 24 tons per 24 hours. Rate 55c. per hour—8 hours per day. Address Box 63, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPER CALENDER MAN—Desire a first class super calender man. Rate 45c. per hour—10 hours per day. Address Box 64, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Finishers, \$3.75, back tenders, \$3.50, cutter boys, \$3.25. Additional premium at end of each month. Box board mill, two tours. Address Box 248, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT 24 years' practical experience on book, sulphite bonds, ledger, wadding, imitation and manifold parchment papers, open for engagement June 15. Organizer capable of handling skilled and unskilled help. Address Box 286, care Paper Trade Journal.

COATING ROOM FOREMAN—Would like to make a change. Have had sixteen years' experience on single and double coaters. Steady and reliable, know how to handle help and get results. Have been employed at present position for long time. Can give first class references. Address Box 287, care Paper Trade Journal.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER DESIRES to make a change either now or later. Experienced man to take charge of planning, designing, construction and maintenance of pulp and paper mills, electrolytic bleach plants and steam power plants. Address Box 279, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MAN who has had experience, as general night foreman, in soda-pulp mill, also in making books, labels and writings from same, position as assistant or foreman, would like position in sulphate or soda plant. Am not a chemistry graduate. Address Box 280, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC SEEKS POSITION with one of large paper mills to take charge of maintenance and construction work. Twelve years' experience along this line. Can furnish best of references. Address Box 281, care Paper Trade Journal.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT NOW EMPLOYED WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Am qualified for any executive or superintending position about a paper mill, having had several years' experience as superintendent of large mill, both cylinder and fourdrinier machines. For five years I have had charge of the sales, purchasing, cost-system, etc., in an up-to-date plant. Am a square man, married, can furnish best of references. Address Box 265, care Paper Trade Journal.

A GOOD CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER on all grades of board and test paper, desires to make change. Reference, has made two changes in twelve years. State wages and living conditions. Address Box 229, care Paper Trade Journal.

A GOOD PAPER MAKER on all grades of board and test papers wishes to make a change. Is a good steam man, good producer and can handle help. Four years with present company. Address Box 266, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent or assistant on tag, manilas, colored specialties, tube papers, board and wrapping. Good on repairs, references. Address Box 169, care Paper Trade Journal.

ASSISTANT OR SUPERINTENDENT. Twenty years' practical experience. European and American mills. Fine and coarse grades, fourdrinier and cylinder machine. Technical training, chemistry and paper making, good on colors, can handle help and get results, well up on boilers, engines and waterwheels. Married man, strictly temperate, good references. Member, Technical Association Pulp and Paper Industry. Address Box 244, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIRST CLASS SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION with good concern. 17 years' practical and three technical experience on bag, manilas, board, news specialties, sulphite specialties, book, writings, glassine and colors. Can handle help and obtain best results. Now employed on specialty work with well known mill. Best references. Married and strictly temperate, 35 years old. Address Box 271, care Paper Trade Journal.

ATTENTION BOX BOARD MANUFACTURERS—Wanted position as superintendent by 1st class man who has had 30 years' practical experience on straw board, combination chip board and container test boards. Am 1st class man in handling help and can produce results in mill by having excellent mechanical ability, would be willing to go any place and am now at liberty to make a change. Can furnish best references. Am past draft age. Address Box 251, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER MILL SUPERINTENDENT WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Experienced on fourdrinier, cylinder and Yankee tissue machines. Up to date fibres, manilas and tissues, expert on colors. Address Box 245, care Paper Trade Journal.

CALENDER, FINISHING FOREMAN. Experienced on rewinders, cutters, platers and timmers on all grades of coated paper, bond and book papers. Holding large job long time. Only reason for changing domestic, understand upkeep of machinery and help keep help. Would consider job with good paper house. First class calender foreman on coated paper. Address Box 247, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT by practical man with many years' experience on board, rope, kraft, manila, wrapping, crepe and specialties. Best of references. Address Box 202, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—One shredder made by Valley Iron Works. One two-shaft horizontal compensating winder. One 86" Sandy Hill slitter and winder, new. One 36" x 88", one 36" x 82", twelve 48" x 120" and five 36" x 108" dryers. Two Noble & Wood beaters, rolls 65" x 52". One Monarch Jordan. One 18" x 36", one 16" x 42" Cornice engine. One 12" x 12" vertical engine. Address Kneeland Co., Inc., Lewiston, N. Y.

WANTED—Fourdrinier part, press and one or two dryers. These dryers to be 4 or 5 ft. in diameter or a Yankee dryer approximately 3 ft. diam. Fourdrinier to be about 36" or 90" wire and about 45 ft. long, together with shafting, Jack shafts, cone pulleys, etc. State full particulars as to price, where these parts may be seen, etc. Address Chester Paper Company, 7th and Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, 4 cylinder machine to trim 72 inches or over. Address Box 282, care Paper Trade Journal.

CYLINDER MOLDS, tanks, and head boxes, plain dandy rolls, Brass wire cloth. Fine seams for tissue paper a specialty. We put them on tight. Address Clark Mfg. Co., 79 Merrick Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE—Small ground wood mill situated in Forestport, N. Y. Good opportunity for person with small capital. Owners time taken up with other business. Good terms. Apply to Edwin S. Crabtree, Millerton, N. B., Canada.

FOR SALE—Two or three carloads of wet mixed rags and strings. Good stock for roofing paper. Are willing to sell cheap. Address Albia Box & Paper Co., Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A well established, good paying, paper bag business very cheap, suitable for two young men with small amount of capital, one for traveling salesman and the other to manage the plant. Address Box 268, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—1 74" Oswego automatic cutting press, 2 extra knives and motor. Cutter as good as new, ran about 2 months. Apply Keystone Paper Mills Company, Upper Darby, Penn.

WANTED—A second hand five or more roll paper suner calender, about 60 in. face. State full particulars. Address Box 249, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF ELECTROTYPE DROSS, PAPER SHAVINGS, LEATHER SCRAPS, ETC. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., May 21, 1918, for the disposal and sale of Electrotpe Dross, Paper Shavings and Leather Scraps from bindery, Old Roller Composition, Refuse Wood, Empty Barrels, and Sawdust which may accumulate, and for the removal of ashes and debris from the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed specifications of the estimated quantities to be sold, accompanied by blank proposals and giving regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing Cornelius Ford, Public Printer.

HELP WANTED

- 2 Machine Tenders.....@ \$5.00 a day
- 2 Beater Engineers.....@ 4.50 " "
- 2 Finishing Room Foremen and Cutters.....@ 4.00 " "
- 2 Millwrights.....@ 4.50 " "

Steady work for reliable sober men. We have a new Fourdrinier Machine making bond paper. Board and room on premises for \$8.50 weekly. Only 53 miles from New York City. Pleasant surroundings. Write, telegraph or phone to Cornwall Paper Mfg. Co., Inc., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. Telephone, Cornwall 258.

FOR SALE

F. O. B. at good shipping points in Newfoundland Harbors a large quantity Spruce Pulp Wood fully barked. Address Horwood Lumber Co., Ltd. St. John's, Newfoundland P. O. Box 864.

WANTED Back Tenders

to come to Dayton, Ohio, transportation paid. Wire quick to THE AETNA PAPER CO., Dayton, Ohio

PICKQUICK

This is IT



The Best
5c
ROLL
in the
U. S.

Write us for samples and prices. Salesman Wanted.

THE H. NORWOOD EWING CO. Woolworth Bldg. New York

Program for Technical Meeting

The complete program for the meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry at Dayton, Ohio, May 16 and 17 is as follows:

Thursday, May 16, 10:00 A. M. Opening session, Community Hall.

Call to order by President H. P. Carruth.

Address of Welcome by Mayor J. M. Switzer.

Response for the Technical Association by Henry E. Fletcher.

Report of the Executive Committee by Raymond S. Hatch.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer by Thomas J. Keenan.

Reports by chairmen of standing committees:

Heat, Light and Power—John H. Thickens.

Sulphate Pulp—Otto Kress.

Standard Methods of Testing Materials—Hans Gesell.

Vocational Education—George E. Williamson.

12:30 P. M.—Adjournment for luncheon.

2:00 P. M.—Afternoon sitting.

Symposium on Coal Conservation and Boiler Room Efficiency Methods.

1—Modern Methods in the Paper Mill Boiler Plant. Original communication, by George E. Williamson.

2—The Storage of Bituminous Coal. Original communication, by E. Matheson.

3—Valuation of Power Plant Methods. An illustrated discussion of Coal Conservation and Boiler Room Efficiency Methods, by Walter N. Polakov.

4—General discussion of the subjects by members.

7:00 P. M.—Banquet at the Dayton City Club, tendered by the paper manufacturers of the Miami Valley.

Friday, May 17, 8:30 A. M.—Members will leave headquarters, Miami Hotel, in automobiles for a visit of inspection

to the mills of the Champion Coated Paper Company, at Hamilton.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon at the Hamilton Club, Hamilton, as guests of the paper manufacturers of the Miami Valley.

1:45 P. M.—Automobile trip from Hamilton to Middletown, arriving at 2:30 o'clock at the mill of the Gardner-Harvey Paper Company, where the party will be taken in groups for an inspection of all the departments of the mill.

3:00 P. M.—Return trip to Dayton by way of the Government aviation fields, where it is hoped the members will be treated to a view of air maneuvers by battle planes and other flying machines.

No License for Paper from Canada by Rail

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1918.—There has been considerable misapprehension in the news print paper market in connection with a recent order of the War Trade Board relative to the license requirements.

Officials of the War Trade Board said today that no license will be required for the importation of news print paper from Canada by lake or by order. They stated further that the order of April 22 as already set forth in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL does not change the previous status in this respect. The order referred to was intended merely to save ocean tonnage.

To Superintend National Products Plant

CARTHAGE, N. Y., May 3, 1918.—Ernest B. Eddy, superintendent of the sulphite department of the tissue mills, has been promoted by the company to general superintendent of the plant, including the rossing plant at Aldrich. Mr. Eddy has been connected with the mill for several years.

STRATFORD PAPER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF :: :: JERSEY CITY, N. J. :: ::
Fourdrinier Tissues, White and Colored, G. B. Silver, Manifold, Celluloid and Specialties



Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment and Waxed papers say—

"No Admittance"

to waste
As we have said before in this space, "Waste is knocking at the vitality of the world."

Ask us how these saving papers exclude pernicious waste of food and unnecessary use of tin.

Get on the PRATTLER list—which we'll gladly send to any one interested in buying or selling paper!

Send to "the world's cleanest paper mill" your order for waxed and vegetable parchment papers.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company
Kalamazoo, Michigan

PAPER BAG MACHINERY

Flat and Square
Satchel Bottom

Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

We guarantee very high production and very low percentage of waste.

Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

LOCKPORT MACHINE CO., Wm. Muirhead, Prop.
Lockport, N. Y.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., 75 York St., Toronto, Canada
Agents for Canada

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., London, England
Foreign Agents

PAPER STOCK
PACKERS OF ALL GRADES

Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co.

900 Michigan Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

When you want quantity and quality and lowest prices, write us.
Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill.

Directory

Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$30 per annum for each card of three lines or less, payable in advance. Each additional line \$10.

Architects and Engineers.

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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.

Bale Ties.

WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all compressible material. 544 West 22nd Street. New York City.

Boards.

MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK F., high grade specialties. Boards. East Downingtown, Pa.

Metal Skylights and Ventilators

WE manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. **E. VAN NOORDEN CO.**, 944-52 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Patent Attorneys.

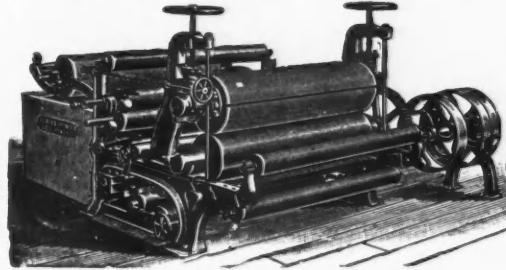
BALDWIN & WIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Experienced in securing patents on paper machinery.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of **PAPER MILL MACHINERY**

LEE, MASS.

Revolving Paper Cutters Rag Cutters Cylinder Paper Machines Washing and Beating Engines



Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders
Fan and Stuff Pumps
Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates
Cylinder Molds
Marshall Drives
Slitters and Rewinders
Reels
Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes
Wet Machines
Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls
Rolls Reground

Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

BERLOWITZ, PAUL, 132 Nassau Street, New York. Importer of Rags, Bagging, New Cuttings.

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

CHASE & NORTON, High Grade Shavings and Book Stock a specialty. 277 Water Street, New York.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York

GOLDSTEIN, R. & SON, Baltimore, Md. Cotton Rags and Paper Stock

GRUNDY & SONS, LTD., JAMES, Chorley, England, supply new and old rags of highest quality for paper makers. Enquiries solicited.

HILLS, GEO. F., 108-112 Cliff Street, New York

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wapping, London, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Paris Office, 3 Cite d'Hauteville.

LIVERPOOL MARINE STORE CO., Liverpool England. L. M. S. Wood Tag, Manila, Rope and Star Brands (Registered).

McGUIRE, MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York

ROSENBAUM, INC., L., 316 Lafayette St., New York City. Packers exclusively of new cuttings.

SIMMON'S, JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street (formerly Decatur Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Machinery.

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, experienced builders of special machinery with well equipped modern shop, can quote low prices in machine building. Send drawings, 126-128 West Fontaine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

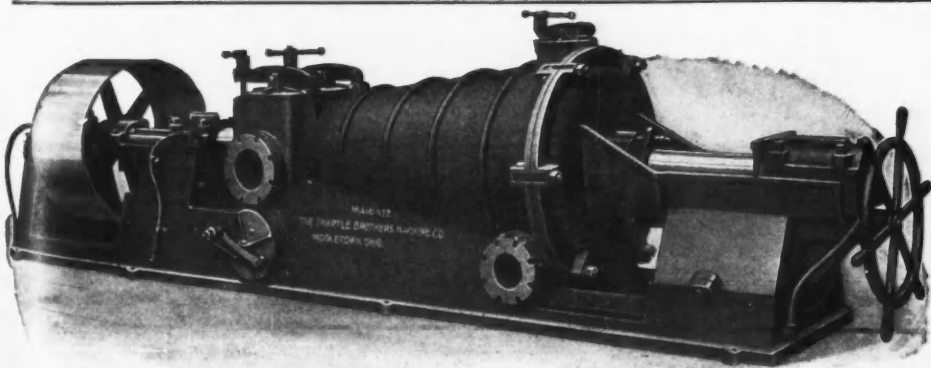
SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR., Designer and Manufacturer of Special Machinery for Manufacturing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordestown, N. J.

Straw Pulp.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO. Produce Exchange, New York. All other kinds of Pulp.

WINDERS AND REWINDERS
SAMUEL M. LANGSTON COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J.

Job Lots, Rejections, Side Rolls Wanted
SPOT CASH paid for jobs in bond paper, white or colors, any grade that will cut down to 11 x 17, any weight. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices. No lot too small, and none too large.
MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.



The **Shartle Bros. Machine Co.**
Middletown Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1918.

The paper market has been very firm. As is well known, price today is a secondary consideration, the main question being: "Can you deliver the goods?" and the mills are being put to it to be able to give an affirmative answer.

The main difficulty seems to be in securing raw materials and, although the improvement in conditions is noticeable, the railroads are giving the manufacturers plenty to think about.

In regard to labor, the majority is very restless as evidenced by the walk-out in the northern New York mills, which, while it did not last long, showed the way the wind was blowing.

Where the employers are forced to give their men additional money the present prices for paper will no longer hold as quotations today are on a basis of cost plus a fair profit, and if manufacturing costs increase, and there is every reason to believe they will, the price of paper will go up; there is no alternative.

In fine papers, prices are firm although rather nominal. Bonds and ledgers are in good demand in all grades. Coated and enamel book paper is up to 8.50c.

News sheets, f. o. b. New York, are now being quoted 3.75@4c. Fibre paper at 6.25@6.50c.

The prices for kraft as given on the opposite page are as close as can reasonably be expected as there is practically no kraft in the open market, mills being taxed to supply contracts and the Government.

After last week's rise in the price of boards, the market is steady and has shown the usual business with no outstanding features.

Mechanical and Chemical Pulp

While asking prices for pulp are as yet unchanged, the market shows a most decided advancing tendency.

There practically is no foreign pulp coming over and the majority of domestic and Canadian mills are rushed to the limit filling contracts.

Prominent pulp men state that when the expected advance occurs, there will be no lowering of prices later on as was the case in 1916, when mills were quoting prices showing far more than the average percentage of profit. Today manufacturing costs are increasing steadily and when the price list is revised upward it will be mainly for this reason and not due to the extraordinary demand which exists at present. The railroad situation is reported as showing rapid improvement and delays in shipments are of much less frequent occurrence than heretofore.

Rags

There is a good call for all new rags. In fact, they are very scarce and in much better demand at present than they have been although there has been a steady demand for some time. Shirt cuttings and cottons are nearly all higher as well as several other varieties.

Old rags continue to show a slight improvement, dealers having more inquiries during the week than has been the case for some time.

The prices of nearly all items which have not yet advanced are very firm and show signs of strengthening, due to the satisfactory demand and the small collections.

Bagging

Bagging has shown a substantial advance in price on a number of items, due to the very excellent demand coupled with the fact that the supply is small. Gunny No. 1, both domestic and foreign, is now 4¼@4½c. Bright bagging, No. 1 scrap and new burlap cuttings are also higher.

Paper Stock

Paper stocks are a little easier this week, generally, bogus wrappers, however, showing a slight advance to the present price of .65@.70.

New manila envelope cuttings, No. 1 white news and flat stock, stitchless, are all a shade off their former prices.

This slight drop is generally looked upon as being only temporary, paper stock dealers stating that the demand would pick up and prices come back within a few weeks.

Twines

Prices for twines are firm after last week's advance but, as is generally known, that was only the forerunner of other increases which may be expected at almost any time.

The chief feature of the market is the continued scarcity of jute, in fact, at the present time the supply is in inverse ratio to the demand. This is largely due to the fact that it is being substituted for cotton and wrapping twines, particularly in the smaller sizes, which the consumer is finding it very difficult to procure.

Paper Mill Changes at St. Thomas

ST. RAYMOND, Que., May 6, 1918.—The News Pulp & Paper Company changed from a two tour to a three tour mill May 1. The change was very agreeable to the employees. A nine hour day constitutes a day for all day workers.

Mr. John Brougham, for the past 10 years superintendent of the St. George Pulp & Paper Company of Norwalk, Conn., has left that company to accept a position as general superintendent for the News Pulp & Paper Company.

Wm. Braun, for the past 15 years with the Pettebone Cataract Paper Company of Niagara Falls, has accepted a position as day foreman for the News Pulp & Paper Company.

Robert Wark, who for the past eight years has been superintendent of the News Pulp & Paper Company, has severed his connections with this company and will in the future have entire charge of news print manufacturing for the Brampton Pulp & Paper Company, East Angus, Quebec. Robert Johnson, who was day foreman for Mr. Wark at St. Raymond, also went with Mr. Wark to accept a similar position at East Argus.

Reidsville Paper Box Plant Sold

HIGH POINT, N. C., May 3, 1918.—The Reidsville Paper Box Company, one of the largest and best-known concerns of its kind in the State, has purchased the plant of the Southern Mirror Company and will take immediate steps to transform the buildings into a modern and up-to-the-minute factory for the manufacture of paper boxes.

The new firm has an authorized capital of \$200,000, \$50,000 being paid in, and among the stockholders are some of the best-known hosiery and underwear mills of the city, including the Crown, Slana, Amos, High Point, Piedmont, Moffitt and Commonwealth concerns.

It was largely through the efforts of these local industries that the new concern was secured for High Point. Realizing the absolute need of having the thousands of paper boxes used daily by the hosiery and underwear mills of the city in the shipment of their manufactured product, lines were thrown out and negotiations with the Reidsville firm begun.

Butterworth & Co. to Have Boston Office

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1918.—On May 15 the Boston office of Edwin Butterworth & Co. which has been located at 160 Congress street for many years, will move to new and larger quarters at 136 Federal street.

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 May 8, 1918, follow:

Table listing securities such as American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, etc., with bid and asked prices.

Paper

Table listing various paper types like Bond, Ledger, Writing, News, Book, Tissues, Kraft, Label, Screenings, Manila, and Fibre Papers with their respective prices.

Table listing Mitscherlich, Kraft (Domestic), Soda Bleached, etc., with bid and asked prices.

Domestic Rags

Table listing Domestic Rags such as Shirt Cuttings, New White, Silesias, Washables, Cottons, Whites, Repacked, etc., with prices.

Foreign Rags

Table listing Foreign Rags such as New White Cuttings, Unbleached Cottons, Light Flannelettes, etc., with prices.

Bagging

Table listing Bagging types like Gunny No. 1, Domestic, Foreign, Bright Bagging, etc., with prices.

Table listing Manila Rope, Foreign, Domestic, New Bur. Cut., Hessian Jute Threads with prices.

Twines

Table listing Twines such as India, Dark, Light, B. C., Italian, Finished Jute, etc., with prices.

Old Waste Papers

Table listing Old Waste Papers such as Shavings, Flat Stock, News, etc., with prices.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table listing Paper types like Mill Price to Jobbers, Rag Bond, Sulphite Bond, Cheap Ledger, etc., with prices.

Old Papers

Table listing Old Papers such as No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 2 Mixed, etc., with prices.

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table listing Paper types like Bonds, Ledgers, Writings, Superfine, Extra Fine, etc., with prices.

Bagging

Table listing Bagging types like Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, Scrap Burlap, etc., with prices.

Old Papers

Table listing Old Papers such as No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc., with prices.

(Carload Lots.)

Table listing Tanned Felts like Regular, Slaters, Best Tanned, etc., with prices.

(Continued on page 58.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1918.

SUMMARY.

Cigarette paper	404 cs.
Filter paper	53 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	70 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 62 cs.
Rose & Frank, Bordeaux, 14 cs.
P. J. Schweitzer, Bordeaux, 16 cs.
Sturbrug Co., Bordeaux, 12 cs.
American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 150 cs.
Herman Lips, Bordeaux, 70 cs. paper.
Fougera & Co., Bordeaux, 53 cs. filter paper.

CASEIN.

Kalbfeisch Corporation, Buenos Aires, 2,000 bgs.
Lasker & Bernstein, Buenos Aires, 745 bgs.

CHINA CLAY.

J. W. Higman, London, 266 tons.
Moore & Munger, London, 100 tons.
Baring Bros. & Co., London, 500 tons.
Foyle & Co., London, 191 tons.

NEW YORK EXPORTS

March 16-30, 1918

PAPER BAGS.

Danish West Indies	\$143
Bolivia	128
British Guiana	738
Portuguese Africa	145
French West Indies	140
Brazil	124
Peru	9,520
Egypt	191
San Domingo	87
Chile	726
British South Africa	

BOXES AND CARTONS.

Jamaica	\$7,023
S. Domingo	457
Chile	138
Trinidad	234
Argentina	29
Colombia	293
Cuba	194
Brazil	55
Peru	18

CARBON PAPER.

Dutch West Indies	\$53
Brazil	2,963
Venezuela	131
Japan	260
San Domingo	342
Chile	935
China	1,176
Argentina	21
Colombia	65
British East Indies	136

PAPER BOARD.

Cuba	\$10,779	Newfoundland	290
French West Indies	23	British West Indies	9,798
Peru	674	Cuba	55,320
India	1,215	Australia	8,673
British South Africa	28,288	British South Africa	13,340
Danish West Indies	10		
British Guiana	31		
Venezuela	60		
Japan	1,256		
Portuguese Africa	3,321		
Dutch West Indies	45		
Colombia	351		
China	30		
Australia	4,450		

NEWS PRINT.

Cuba	\$7,041	Italy	\$208
San Domingo	48	Bermuda	594
Chile	8,910	Salvador	420
French Guiana	94	Barbadoes	480
China	448	British West Indies	470
Danish West Indies	119	Argentina	15,387
Argentina	103,858	Chile	9,074
Colombia	6,080	Falkland Islands	163
Peru	6,328	Peru	5,865
Australia	41,192	Straits Settlements	1,195
French West Indies	32	Hongkong	1,561
Brazil	174,938	Australia	28,863
Ecuador	5,911	Portuguese Africa	380
Venezuela	56	Netherlands	600
British South Africa	27,482	British Honduras	44
		Mexico	2,942
		Jamaica	3,369
		Cuba	46,594
		Bolivia	372
		Colombia	2,133
		British Guiana	461
		Uruguay	168
		British East Indies	317
		Japan	661
		Philippine Islands	8,032
		Egypt	577
		Norway	550
		Costa Rica	1,473
		Newfoundland	1,358
		Trinidad	435
		San Domingo	5,796
		Brazil	35,377
		Ecuador	1,941
		Dutch Guiana	161
		Venezuela	3,794
		Dutch East Indies	170
		Siam	206
		British South Africa	54,039

OTHER PRINTING PAPER.

Danish West Indies	\$133
Brazil	83,300
India	17,594
Australia	63,348
Portuguese Africa	507
San Domingo	3,449
Venezuela	258
British East Indies	690
Philippine Islands	953
Egypt	380
Argentina	56,940
China	3,408
Hongkong	238
British South Africa	32,850

TISSUE PAPER.

Costa Rica	\$23
Panama	306
San Domingo	216
Chile	2,632
Peru	1,058
Guatemala	1,256
Cuba	2,650
Argentina	1,273
Colombia	1,170
Uruguay	132
Nicaragua	209
Danish West Indies	185
Brazil	5,620
Ecuador	20
Venezuela	228

WRAPPING PAPER.

England	\$51,314	Portugal	\$349
Costa Rica	253	Panama	1,709
Guatemala	1,432	Danish West Indies	220
Honduras	150	Bolivia	28
French Africa	150	Peru	208
Salvador	5,991	Japan	8,218
Mexico	74	Philippine Islands	86
	3,287	Bermuda	332
		French West Indies	3,900
		Venezuela	223
		Chile	5,506
		Venezuela	327
		Siam	84
		British South Africa	36,735
		Canada	34
		British West Indies	843
		San Domingo	1,615
		Ecuador	279
		India	7,835
		Australia	5,789
		Dutch Guiana	11

Great Northern Not to Cut Wood This Summer

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGOR, Me., May 4, 1918.—Contrary to its usual practice, the Great Northern Paper Company will not cut pulp wood on its Maine land during the coming summer months. Fred A. Gilbert, manager of the spruce wood department of the company, told the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL correspondent that on account of the fact that the company has a large reserve stock on hand, because it is deemed advisable to release labor that may be employed on the farms to produce food and help win the war, and also because of the fact that there is extreme competition among pulp wood companies for labor in the summer, it has been decided not to start operations until next September. It has been found, too,

that summer operations cost much more than similar work carried on in the winter. The men do not accomplish so much, and more food is required on account of the larger amount that spoils in the summer compared with winter months.

Log driving conditions are reported very satisfactory on the Penobscot, although the water is a bit low. The early rains were absorbed by the earth to such an extent that the rivers and streams were not filled as usual in the spring. The Great Northern is not worrying about this, however, as the Ripogenus basin, the greatest water storage in New England, is full to within five feet of the top, which means an enormous storage reserve, and if the Penobscot waters get low, all the river drivers have to do is to 'phone up to Ripogenus to lift the gates a little and down comes the flood.

DAILY CAPACITY 300 TONS

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SPECIAL GRADERS OF PAPER STOCK
NEW AND OLD COTTON RAGS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
New and Old Linen and Cotton Rags
Jute Stock, Flax and Cotton Waste

WILLIAM B. DILLON
DILLON & BARNES
Paper Mill Products and Supplies
52 VANDERBILT AVENUE NEW YORK
Telephone, 7353 Murray Hill

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Wood Pulp, Rags and Paper Stock
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and
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and 12 Peck Slip

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IMPORTERS OF
All Grades of Rags and Paper Stock
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Cotton Waste : Linters : Ramie

UNION TALC COMPANY
Finest Grades of Agalite
132 Nassau Street New York



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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1918.

The market for nearly all chemicals used by the paper makers is very strong. Right down through the list in nearly every instance spot stocks are very small and the majority of concerns are exercising a good deal of care as to what orders they accept. Most of them are giving preference, naturally, to those they consider entitled to special favors, with the result that those in need of certain items are paying a small premium for spot stuff.

Caustic soda and soda ash are firm in price and will undoubtedly show an advance in the near future.

Casein is one item that is very dull at present, the coaters not finding their path a rose-strewn one at present, with the result that casein is in small demand.

ALUM.—Spot stocks are very small and handlers of alum are getting a little higher price for stuff on the spot than the following quotations. Lump ammonia, 4@4.50c. per pound, and powdered alum at 4.50@4.75c.; lump potash, 9.25@9.50c. per pound; chrome potash, 21@22c. per pound, with chrome ammonia at 18@19c. per pound.

BLANC FIXE.—This commodity is extremely tight at the present time and it seems that it will grow even tighter from week to week, if such a thing is possible. There are numerous reports in the trade to the effect that competitors are trying to purchase blanc fixe from each other in order to fill orders. Prices are extremely firm and there is no likelihood of their being any weaker for a long time. Small quantities fetch 4.50@5c., while carload lots are quoted at 4c.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The best grade of bleach is being held at 2.50c. for the large drums and 2.75c@3c. for the smaller size drums. Spot stocks are on the decrease, and those with a good quality bleach on the spot are asking a little higher price than that quoted above.

BRIMSTONE.—The price for brimstone being quoted today, 35@40. per ton at the mine, is strictly a nominal one, and consumers are finding it very difficult to obtain brimstone at any price.

CASEIN.—Stocks of casein in this country at present are very small, but as there is no call for it to speak of, prices are easy and coaters are finding no difficulty in securing enough for their present limited production. The asking price is around 16@18c.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Prices hold very close to the 5c. mark for caustic soda, although some sales have been made during the past week at 4.50@4.75c. The demand continues to hold up nicely.

CHINA CLAY.—Popular rumor has it that the War Trade Board is about to restrict china clay imports 20 per cent. Nothing definite is yet known, of course, but the above figure seems to be the one generally regarded as correct.

Certain producers are having a great deal of trouble in procuring labor at the mines in sufficient quantity, which is the situation facing all users of unskilled labor today. Even at the wages paid at present, labor is very scarce, and china clay men, as well as everyone else, are having their troubles. Railroad conditions in certain sections, particularly New England, are bad as well, and china clay men are feeling rather depressed at present. Prices for crude domestic are \$6@7, and the washed product \$8@10 at the mine. Foreign clays, exdock, are being quoted at from \$10@20 per ton, entirely according to grade.

ROSIN.—Prices for the various grades used in the paper industry are: Grade E, \$6.25; Grade F, \$6.30; Grade G, \$6.35. The market is rather a routine one and lacks any noteworthy features.

SATIN WHITE.—There is a medium demand for satin white at a price of 2c. or a little less. Consumers are using a normal quantity, according to dealers.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl

starch, in bag, \$4.82; in bbls., \$5.12. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$5.15; in bbls., \$5.30. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$5.15; in bbls., \$5.30. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.52; Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$5.72; in bbls., \$6.16. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bag, \$5.67; in bbls., \$6.01.

SODA ASH.—Spot stocks of soda ash are not on the increase and there is little activity in the spot market. Firms shipping this product are supplying their customers normal requirements, but not finding much of any excess, 2.90@3c. is the average price, with dense 58 per cent. soda ash 3.50@4c.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—There is a satisfactory call for this chemical at prices of 2 to 4c., according to grade, and there does not seem to be any prospect of a weaker market for some time.

TALC.—Handlers of talc report business as very good, and the present prices of 20@30. as very firm, with an advance not at all improbable. In small lots dealers are getting up to 40. per ton.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 55.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Chip Board (ton) .55.00 @ 60.00	
Bonds	.09 1/2 @ —	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 3.75 @ 4.00	
Books, S. & S. C.	.08 @ —	No. 1 Soft White 2.75 @ 3.00	
Book, M. F.	.07 1/2 @ —	No. 1 Mixed 1.25 @ 1.40	
Book, Coated	.08 1/2 @ —	Ledger & Writings 2.25 @ 2.50	
Label	.09 1/2 @ —	Solid Books 1.50 @ —	
News, Sheets	.04 @ —	Blanks 1.45 @ 2.00	
News, Rolls	.03 1/2 @ —	No. 2 Books, hand 2.00 @ 2.50	
Manilas—		Extra No. 1 Manila 7 1/2 @ 7.00	
No. 1 Manila	.05 1/4 @ .06	No. 1 Manilas 1.25 @ 1.50	
No. 1 Fibre	.05 1/4 @ .06	Folded News (over issues)90 @ 1.00	
No. 1 Jute	.10 @ —	Old Newspapers60 @ .70	
Sulphite, No. 1	.08 1/4 @ —	Mixed Papers40 @ .45	
Kraft Wrappings	.08 1/4 @ —	Gunny Bagging 4.50 @ —	
Common Bogus	2.25 @ 2.75	Manila Rope 6.50 @ 6.75	

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Sulphite, bleached .105.00@110.00	
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)		Sulphite 95.00@100.00	
Bond—		Old Waste Papers	
Sulphite	11 1/2 @ —	(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)	
Light tinted	12 1/2 @ —	Price purely nominal; market dead	
Dark tinted	13 1/2 @ —	Shavings—	
Ledgers	16 1/2 @ .30	White Env. Cut. 3.25 @ —	
Writings	10 1/2 @ —	Soft White Book	
News, f. o. b. Mills—		Shavings 2.50 @ —	
Rolls (carloads)	\$2.85 @ —	White Blank News 1.25 @ —	
Sheets (carloads)	3.25 @ —	Book and Ledger—	
Sheets (over 2 tons)	3.50 @ —	Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old) 1.20 @ —	
Sheets (less 2 tons)	4.00 @ —	Light and Crumpled Book Stock 1.10 @ —	
Book—		Ledgers and Writings 1.65 @ —	
No. 1 M. F. (carloads)	9.25 @ —	Solid Ledgers 2.00 @ —	
No. 2 M. F. (carloads)	7.25 @ —	Manilas—	
No. 3 M. F. (carloads)	7.00 @ —	New Manila Cut. 1.75 @ —	
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	9.50 @ —	Printed Manilas75 @ —	
No. 2 S. C. (carloads)	8.00 @ —	Kraft 2.50 @ —	
No. 1 Coated and litho	12.25 @ —	News and Scrap—	
No. 2 Coated and litho	11.25 @ —	Strictly Overissue .80 @ —	
No. 3 Coated and litho	10.50 @ —	Folded News75 @ —	
Coated and litho, colored	12.50 @ 14.50	No. 1 Mixed Papers45 @ —	
Wrapping (car lots)	4.25 @ 6.50	Domestic Rags—	
Pulp		Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto.	
(f. o. b. Mill.)		Per lb.	
Ground Wood	\$30.00 @ 33.00	No. 1 White shirt cuttings .09	
Sulphite, easy bleaching	75.00 @ 80.00	No. 2 White shirt cuttings .06	
Sulphite, news grade	60.00 @ 65.00	Fancy shirt cuttings05 1/2	
		No. 1 old whites04 1/2	
		Thirds and blues03 1/2	
		Per cwt.	
		Black stockings, nom. 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 rope05 1/4	

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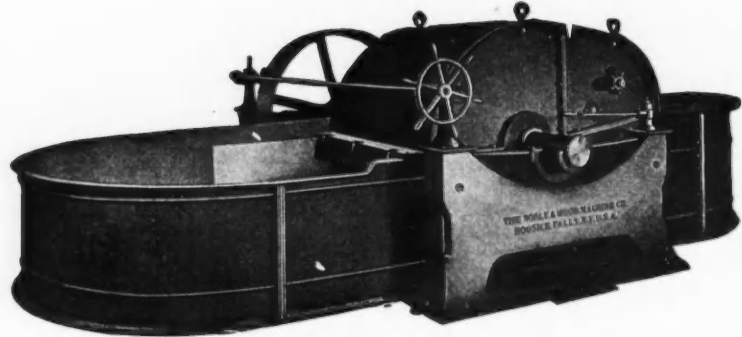
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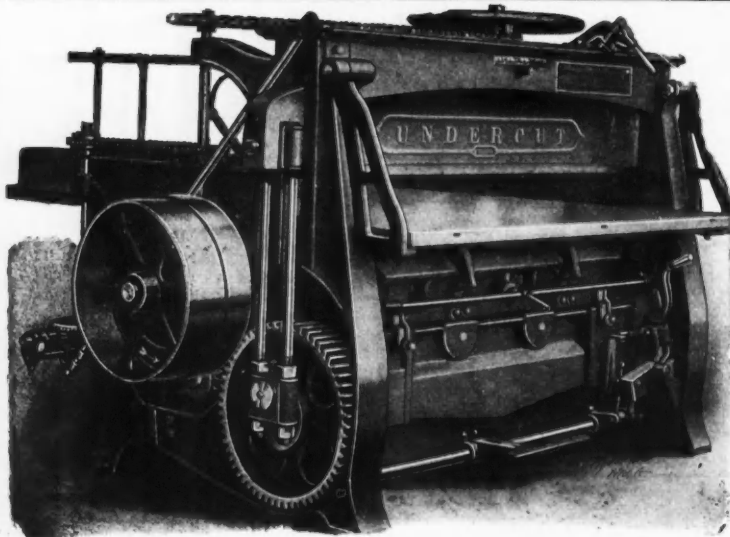
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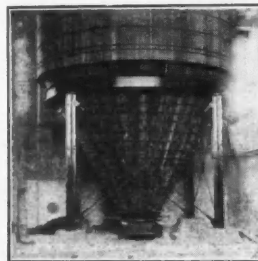
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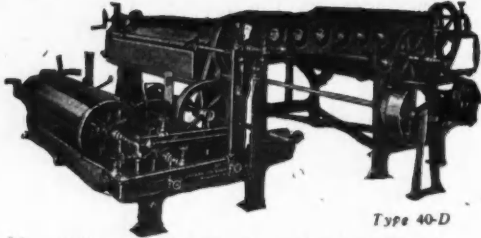
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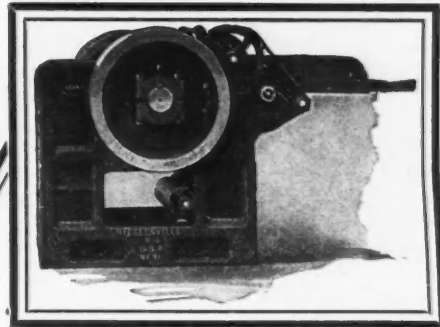
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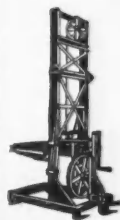
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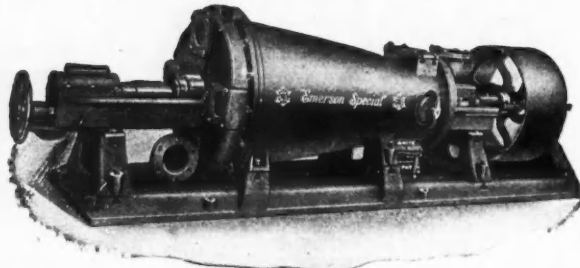
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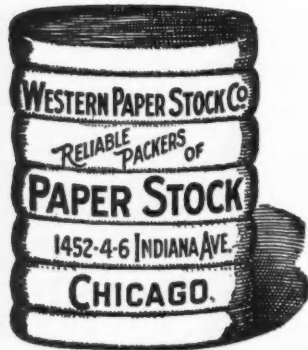
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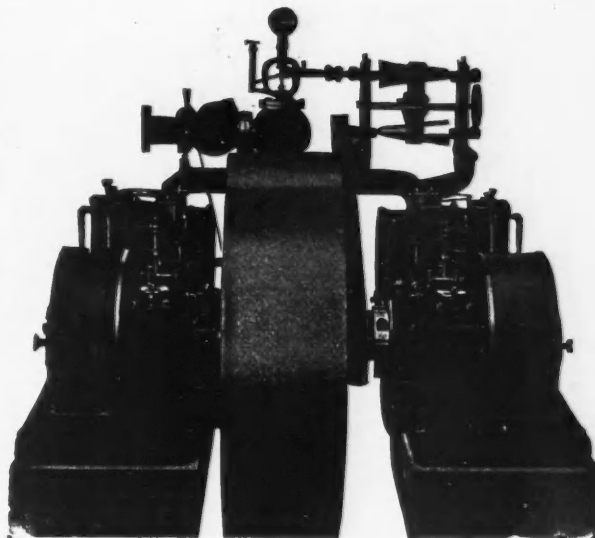
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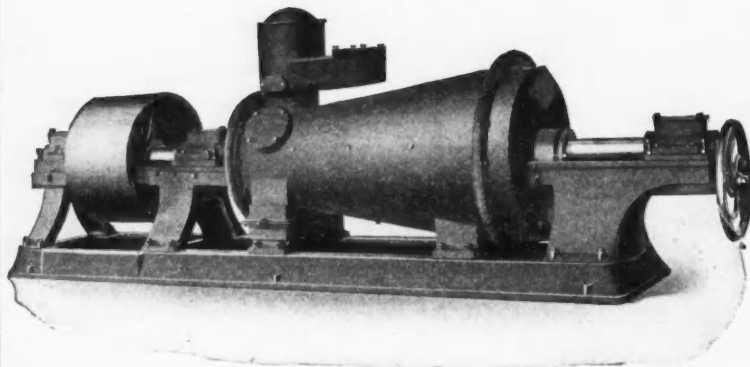
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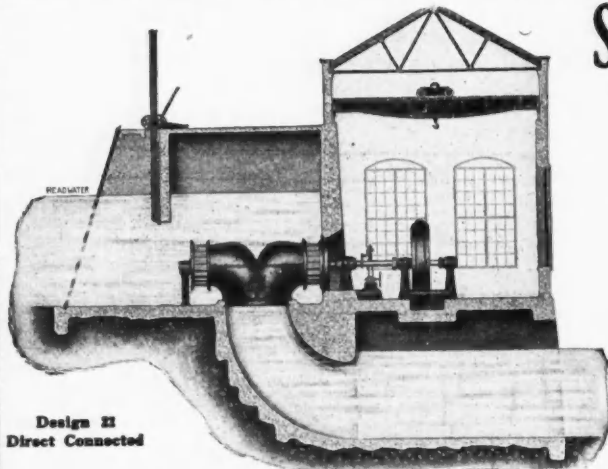
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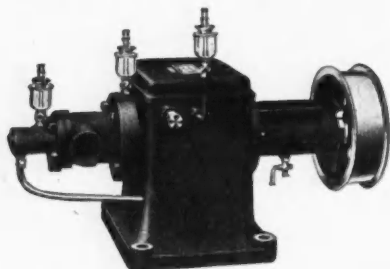
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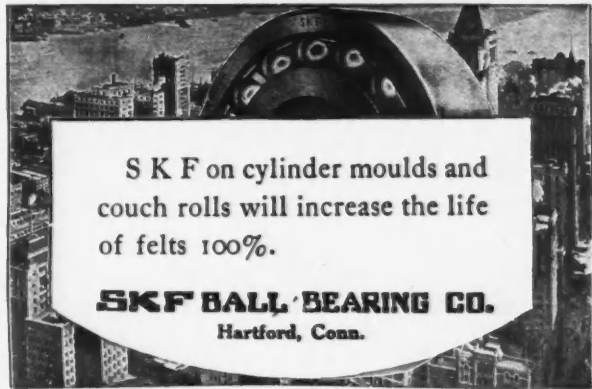
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VERA CHEMICAL COMPANY

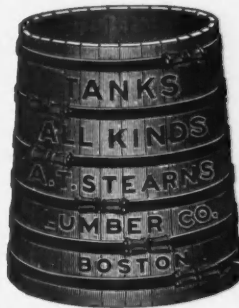
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