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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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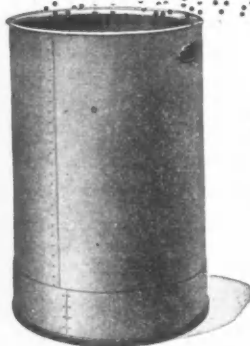
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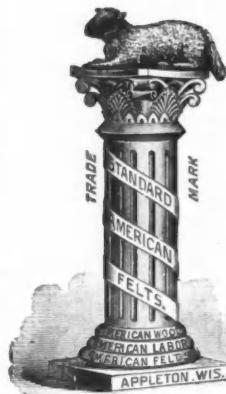
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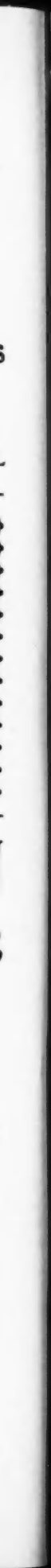
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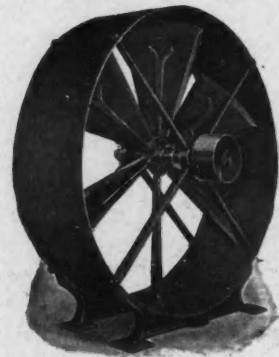
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Thursday, September 17, 1914

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PAPER CONDITIONS DURING THE WEEK

Markets Generally More Settled in Tone—Heavy Demand for Newsprint—Writing Papers Advanced—Imports of Raw Materials Unusually Light—Paper Stock Prices Governed by Conditions at Time of Sale—Efforts to Secure South American Business by the United States and Canada—Situation in Germany Described by *Papier-Zeitung*.

The past week was rather quiet in the trade compared with the early days of the war, when excitement in all branches of the paper industry prevailed. Market conditions reflected a much more settled tone.

Paper mills throughout the country are running fairly full, in order to take care of the large volume of small orders that came out of the tie-up in shipping and the fear on the part of jobbers of skyrocket prices.

On the whole, paper manufacturers made no advances in the price of their finished product until absolutely necessary. In order to insure against losses, paper mills at once withdrew their prices and took orders for thirty days' supply only, and these were closed, in most cases, at the prices prevailing before the outbreak of the war.

As the booming of rags and paper stock went on amongst dealers, the prices of all grades advanced. Mills that have bought stock since the war began have had to pay much higher prices, and as a result the values of their paper have gone up.

The most notable feature of the market last week was the announcement made by the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., last Thursday, to the effect that the price of all papers had been advanced. On the grades valued at 6 cents a pound or less, the advance was about 5 per cent. On other grades up to 15 cents a pound the increase was 10 per cent. The jobbing trade has since been looking for notices similar to this from other manufacturers of writings.

The general clearing up of most of the mines in the Baltic and North Seas is of special interest to the paper trade. The general belief is that coastwise shipping in the Baltic has been resumed and that pulp will be carried down to Copenhagen or Rotterdam and other neutral shipping ports. Navigation closes in October and the opinion is that foreign sulphite makers will move as much of their stock as possible before that time. Cable advices received here last week indicate that prices of foreign chemical fibres have advanced and that output has been decreased.

The causes of the higher prices and smaller output are believed to be a shortage of labor in Sweden due to the mobilization of the armies of that nation, and also to a lack of coal and sulphur. Higher prices came as the result of advanced costs of coal from England and Wales. For several weeks no coal was shipped to Scandinavia, and the resumption of coal shipments saw an advance of about \$2 a ton or nearly 80 per cent. increase.

Imports of chemical pulp were very light during the week. Only 20 long tons of easy bleaching were received at the port of New York. Some importers are without spot pulp, and others have only small lots which they hold for customers. These small lots will be sold at a price to mills only whose credit is particularly good. In other cases they are available for cash only. War risks have eased off considerably. The prevailing quotations ranged between 2 and 2½ per cent.

Importers of rags and bagging have very small spot stocks, if any. Prices are purely nominal and goods are sold only after a scrupulously close investigation of credits and the needs of the purchaser. Most rag importers have notified their customers that they have no rags and that they do not expect shipments for some time. Due notice will be given of any arrivals.

Conditions in the domestic rag market continued practically the same as the week before. There was a more settled condition among dealers, who reported a rather less active demand for all

grades. There is a scarcity of new white cuttings and prices for them are high.

The shortage of dyestuffs was relieved this week by the arrival of heavy shipments from Rotterdam, whence the goods had been shipped from along the Rhine. A steamer arrived in a domestic port this week carrying a load of china clay. The total imports of china clay during the week aggregated about 13,000 tons.

Chances for South American Trade

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., September 14, 1914.—Much interest has been aroused in Dayton, Hamilton, Middletown and other mill centers over the prospects of increasing South American trade.

Following an address last week by Dr. Albert Hale before the Chamber of Commerce in Hamilton, members of that body met this week and the board of trustees and the industrial committee took active steps looking to a national movement to obtain Pan-American business. President Charles E. Mason called attention to the suggestion made by Dr. Hale that the most effective means of securing business would be to bring a delegation of South American business men to the Miami Valley and let them see for themselves what a diversified list of manufactured articles could be exported from this section of Ohio.

Dayton manufacturers have called a meeting at the headquarters of the Greater Dayton Association this week and decisive steps will be taken.

At Hamilton the trustees and members of the industrial promotion committee appointed a committee composed of President Mason, George T. Reiss and Secretary Greer, to take up the matter with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and the leading chambers of commerce of Ohio. The movement will be initiated at once and is in line with the plans now forming in the United States Department of Commerce. That Dayton, Middletown, Hamilton and other nearby mill centers will be visited by a South American delegation, is not doubted.

Dr. Hale declared that the war in Europe had at once opened up opportunities for American trade which would have required years to develop in the ordinary course of events. "This trade, when acquired, should be permanent," he said. "Hamilton can secure her share of the trade if it is properly handled."

Dr. Hale spoke with authority, not only as an expert, but as one instructed indirectly by the governments of the various countries concerned. He presented an array of statistics and figures and dealt with history to show the extent and importance of the countries of South America from a commercial standpoint. He referred to the ten different republics and to the many different forms of currency and tariffs.

"Practically everything South America produces finds a market in Europe," said Dr. Hale. "Their markets are paralyzed now and unless the United States assists them to find markets, they will not have the purchasing power to buy our products."

He contradicted the general impression current in this country that South America is seriously hampered by not having our goods. He made it clear that there is a reasonable demand for American products but that the purchasing power must be developed by finding markets for their products.

Canada After South American Paper Trade

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., September 15, 1914.—Canada will compete with the United States for the capture of the South American trade in

paper and other commodities now lost to Germany as a result of the war, states a bulletin issued by the Trade and Commerce department this week to Canadian manufacturers.

The bulletin points out that German commercial methods have been particularly successful in South American countries and goes on to state that the people of the United States are evidently alive to the possibilities of this trade as is evident from the recent establishment of a South American bureau in connection with the Department of Commerce. The trade in paper and wood pulp between Germany and the Argentine Republic is then dealt with as follows:

"The South American republics have for some time been depending upon Germany for a large amount of their supplies of different kinds of paper. Now that these supplies are no longer available, the opportunity is given for other countries to claim a larger share of the South American trade. That the Argentine market for paper is a valuable one is indicated by a total import in 1912 valued at 9,966,902 pesos or about \$9,500,000. Of this amount over 40 per cent. came from Germany. Canada's supplies for the same year amounted in value to 627 pesos and consisted almost entirely of newspaper. The most considerable items in Germany's sales of paper to Argentina were printing paper, of which she supplied almost the whole or 982,230 pesos worth; paper board to the extent of 446,265 pesos; writing paper valued at 230,525 pesos; newspaper valued at 625,622 pesos; other paper, pasteboard, etc., worth 570,898 pesos and paper applications of a value of 1,316,660 pesos or about \$1,250,000. The Argentine import of wood pulp in 1913 amounted to 598,345 pesos and of this 126,178 came from Germany."

Germany exported paper to Brazil as follows: Printed books, newspapers, periodicals, music, maps or geographical charts or similar articles, \$101,282; printed matter, post cards, calendars, etc. \$150,186; printing paper, \$907,733; writing paper, \$227,512; other paper, \$1,194,446.

Patent Rights Nullified

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., September 14, 1914.—It is generally regarded that the nullifying of all patent rights held by Germans or Austrians in Canada, which action the Ottawa Government is preparing to carry out, will give a good many opportunities to pulp and paper machinery manufacturers in this country. Under the laws of war, it is quite legitimate to abrogate agreements on patents, and Great Britain has already done this. Canada is about to follow the example. Your correspondent is informed that German patents, registered in this country, and hitherto binding, cover many valuable devices often used in the making of pulp and paper, on which some manufacturers are now paying royalty, or have paid large sums for the inventor's license. Strange as it may seem, Canadian machinery makers will soon be given liberty to avail themselves of whatever German patents they please. It is pointed out here that the declaration of peace will do nothing to restore patent rights; although patents dated from that time onward will, of course, be binding.

The Civil Rights of Austrians and Germans in Canada

TORONTO, Ont., September 14, 1914.—War time brings some queer developments. The latest is an attempt to ascertain through the Ontario courts whether an unnaturalized Austrian laborer has any civil rights in Canada while his country is at war with the British Empire. The Austrian sued his employer for damages and the lawyers for the employer pleaded that no Austrian or German can legally sue for anything in this country while international hostilities continue. The point, which is still under advisement, has a much wider application than might at first appear.

Germans and Austrians are employed in Canadian pulp and paper operations to a considerable extent. According to legal precedent they cannot enforce payment of their wages nor can they collect damages if injured. Of course, public opinion would

not tolerate unfair treatment of this sort, nor would employers be likely to resort to petty tactics, although some might take refuge under the law in case of damage suits. The Workmen's Compensation Act will soon be in force in Ontario, and again comes the question whether German and Austrian workmen can have any privileges under that act.

War and the Pulp and News Market

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—There is general agreement among the big pulp exporters here that the pulp market is nothing like as greatly demoralized as had been expected at the opening of the war, but there is also a belief that the worst is yet to come.

"As a matter of fact," said one big pulp man today, "we are just as uncertain in regard to the future as ever, but all the probabilities point to a bigger scarcity in sulphite pulp than has yet been known. The pulp shipments from Europe to the United States are now coming at the rate of about 60 per cent. of normal, which, it must be admitted, is better than had been expected. At the same time the expense of bringing that pulp over is \$10 a ton more, and on that account only, the market for the domestic article is up at least \$10; in fact, only in the last few days we have sold pulp at \$12 advance. The mills in Canada have not a great deal of extra pulp to sell, most of them having contracts covering practically the whole of their output.

"The feverish demand for sulphite pulp which characterized the opening weeks of the war has now abated somewhat. Much of it was caused undoubtedly by the uncertainty of future supplies, and the natural desire of the big consumers to protect themselves. At the present time the market may be described as firm and steady. As to the future, I do not see how it is possible to avoid the conclusion that there will be a big shortage later on. Our advices are that the Scandinavian mills are already beginning to suffer through lack of coal. In addition to this, the Baltic will be frozen up from December 1 until May 1, and this will cut off the shipping of Scandinavian supplies. I have just seen a letter from the leading pulp authority in Great Britain, in which he says that the price of sulphite pulp will reach an inestimable figure in the early part of the winter."

In view of the situation, the mills here are taking every possible means of increasing their output. As regards ground wood, all the old stocks have now been cleared out, and the mills are selling all their output. As in the Eastern United States, low water has curtailed production somewhat during the past few weeks, but heavy rains have replenished the rivers, and most of the mills are now running at full capacity.

Newsprint is still in heavy demand, owing to the extraordinary increase in consumption on this continent. Many of the leading Canadian papers have increased their circulation by from 25 to 50 per cent. since the opening of the war, and orders from the United States show that a great increase has taken place there also. All the Canadian newsprint mills are now kept running at their top speed day and night. So great is the demand for newsprint that orders for immediate delivery have been placed at the unprecedented price of two and a half cents f. o. b. mill. In addition to sending large quantities to the United States, bigger and bigger shipments are being made to South Africa, Australasia, South America and England. Naturally, as contracts expire, they will be renewed only on sharp advances in prices.

The Situation in Germany

(Translated from the *Papier Zeitung* for the *PAPER TRADE JOURNAL*.)

The following notice appears in the *Papier Zeitung* of recent date:

"The arms-bearing men of Germany and Austria-Hungary have hastened to their colors to protect and secure their Fatherland. They risk their lives and the citizen makes the unavoidable sacrifices.

"Coal cannot be any longer forwarded in the same quantity as heretofore. Traffic is being suspended and many a paper mill is keeping on less than half its hands. It is to be feared that all necessities will be dearer, and that business will be limited.

"The salvation of the Fatherland goes before all."

Another notice reads:

"Germany is waging war for life and death against three great powers. Export is ceasing and domestic trade is stopped. The mills are confronted by the question of reduced output. . . . High-minded firms are continuing operations on a reduced scale. By doing so they are keeping the pick of their workers together, so as to ultimately execute orders quickly.

"Some of the new grades of paper and its manufacture cannot be made quick enough"—for the military authorities. b.

ANNUAL MEETING OF B. & S. ASSN.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BALTIMORE, Md., September 14, 1914.—The Annual meeting of the Baltimore and Southern Paper Trade Association was held at the Hotel Rennert at 4 P. M. Thursday, September 10. In view of the unsettled condition of the paper market and conditions in general, it was not deemed advisable to hold the regular outing and the meeting, therefore, was confined strictly to business. The committee in charge of the outing regretted very much having to call it off, but a consensus of opinion among the members showed that it would not be considered quite proper to hold one at present.

The regular election of officers resulted in B. W. Wilson, of the B. W. Wilson Paper Co., Richmond, Va., being returned as president; H. Newton Schillinger, of the Bradley-Reese Co., Baltimore City, as secretary, and Charles W. Beers, of Messrs. Charles W. Beers & Co., Baltimore City, as treasurer. B. F. Bond, of the B. F. Bond Paper Co., Baltimore and Washington, was elected vice-president.

The Executive Committee was then elected as follows: W. B. Littleton, chairman, Antietam Paper Co., Hagerstown, Md.; Ross P. Andrews, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Evan Reese, Smith-Dixon Co., Division of Whitaker Paper Co., Baltimore, Md.; Arthur P. Mudge, Dobler & Mudge, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Corning, Jr., Hubbs & Corning Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Albert Robins, Robins Paper Co., Baltimore, Md.

Considerable discussion was held as to the closer alignment of jobber and manufacturer; all working toward the common good.

After a dinner of several courses the meeting adjourned at 8 P. M., most of the members from out of town remaining over night so as to see some of the sights incident to the Star Spangled Banner celebration, which has just closed, it having been held in Baltimore from September 6 to September 13.

AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN PAPER CO.

The financial tangle in the affairs of the bankrupt American Paper Company, of Bogota, N. J., gave rise to a petition on behalf of Walter P. Gardner, trustee for the creditors, against A. S. Matheson, president of the company; W. N. Smith, general manager of the company; the American Exchange National Bank, of New York; the Hackensack National Bank, of Hackensack, N. J.; the Farmers' Bank, of Middletown, Pa.; W. D. Matheson, of Middletown, Pa., and Wilkinson Brothers & Co., of 419 Broome street, New York, to enjoin them from selling, transferring or disposing in any other way of any or all of the bonds which they own, hold or in which they have any interest, until such right is judicially determined. The above-named persons were summoned to appear before George R. Beach, referee in bankruptcy, on Monday last. The hearing was adjourned until Thursday afternoon, September 24.

There are bonds aggregating \$200,000 outstanding which are issued in four classes, A, B, C and D. Class A consists of \$50,000, maturing February 1, 1916; Class B, \$50,000, maturing February 1, 1921; Class C, \$50,000, maturing February 1, 1926; Class D, \$50,000, maturing February 1, 1931. The issue was of two denominations of \$1,000 and \$500.

Of this \$200,000 issue \$78,500 was purchased by four parties and held as follows: A. S. Matheson, \$65,500; W. N. Smith, \$5,000; Michael Pascarella, of 232 West Broadway, New York, \$5,000; the Beloit Iron Works, of Beloit, Wis., \$3,000. The balance, valued at \$121,500, are held by various creditors as collateral security for sundry debts and obligations of the bankrupt company.

Of this remainder the Hackensack National Bank, of Hackensack, N. J., holds \$21,000 par value as security for a loan, on which approximately \$7,000 is now due.

A. S. Matheson is the holder of \$50,050 as security for loans which are now due and he also holds a lien on \$26,500 more, which are likewise now due.

The American Exchange National Bank, of New York, loaned \$30,000 which is now due and accepted the same amount, par value, in the company's bonds as collateral security.

Wilkinson Brothers and Company hold \$38,000 of the bonds as collateral security for a contingent liability of the bankrupt concern or W. N. Smith, of uncertain amount, arising out of the purchase by them of certain bills and accounts receivable, alleged to have been endorsed or guaranteed by the bankrupt.

A. S. Matheson, with the aid of W. D. Matheson, negotiated a loan for \$5,000 with the Farmers Bank of Middletown, Pa. As security the bank accepted \$6,000 of the company's bonds. A. S. and W. D. Matheson guaranteed the bond.

APPRAISAL.

On July 29, George R. Beach, referee in bankruptcy, appointed Frank McEwan, E. B. Sturgis and John M. Contant appraisers of the properties of the American Paper Company, of Bogota, N. J.

The detailed valuation of every item owned by the company has been listed in the final report recently submitted to the referee. The total value of all properties owned by the company is \$316,357.86 and property claimed by others is valued at \$8,813.43.

The summary of the appraisal is as follows:

Paper stock:	Values.
Raw	2,931,085 lbs. \$16,082.38
Product in process	19,000 lbs. 47.50
Finished product	768,845 lbs. 9,881.96
Chemicals	1,284.23
Colors and dyes	4,929 lbs. 1,591.87
Mill supplies and repairs	16,048.71
Coal	458 tons 1,127.41
Office furniture, fixtures and supplies	870.00
Cash	8,141.31
Buildings	71,662.00
Land	13,500.00
Power plant and machinery	152,660.00
Stable equipment	100.00
Accounts receivable	23,360.49
Total present value	316,357.86
Property claimed by others	
Wilkinson Brothers & Company	8,187.76
Webb Folding Box Company	625.67

TO SELL COATING MILL'S MACHINERY

The bondholders of the Niagara Coated Paper Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., have placed the sale of the plant in the hands of Berton C. Hill, 299 Broadway, New York City. This coating plant is now closed and the machinery and building will be sold to the highest bidders. The equipment consists of coating, pasting, drying, plating and finishing machinery and miscellaneous accessories used in the coating of paper and cardboard.

Eastern Manufacturing Co., Bangor, Me.
Bonds, Ledgers, Writing and Envelope Papers

Pole Dried and Machine Dried

Output 50 Tons Daily

"Linen Finished Papers a Specialty"

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THE C. L. LaBOITEAUX COMPANY

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CINCINNATI

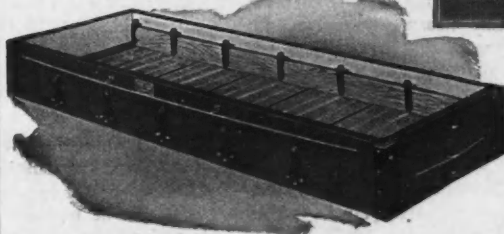
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UNION BRONZE SCREEN PLATES **ROLLED BRASS**
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 Old Plates RECLOSED and RECUT to accurate gauge

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The WITHAM SCREEN PLATE FASTENER, Patented

THE ORIGINAL
 Over One Thousand in Successful Operation

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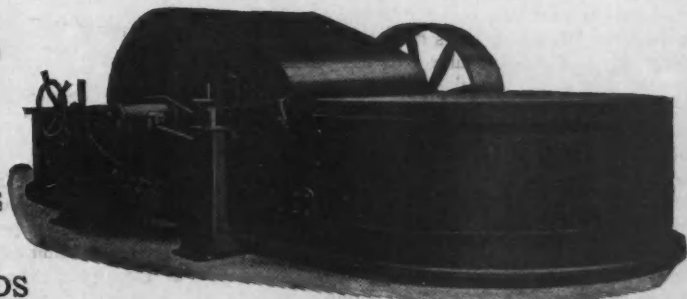
Including Taylor Bros. Co. (Manufacturers "Taylor" Knives. Established 1864).

FULTON, N. Y., U. S. A.

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WET MACHINES (Three designs)
 CYLINDER MOLDS
 WOOD, IRON OR BRASS ROLLS
 AGITATORS and STUFF CHESTS

FLY BARS and BED PLATES
 MACHINE KNIVES OF ALL KINDS



FELT MAKERS' SPECIFICATIONS

Quarterly Meeting of the Paper Stock Division of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers Leads to an Interesting Discussion on Contract Clauses.

The Paper Stock Division of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in regular quarterly session at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Tuesday morning spent considerable time in a discussion of the specifications by the Felt Manufacturers' Association regarding the shipment of roofing rags. Dealers from all parts of the country were present and gave expression to their views concerning the newest specifications of the paper manufacturers.

Louis Birkenstein, of Chicago, Ill., president of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, objected to the following clauses of the felt makers' specifications:

"Should any stock, upon receipt, appear to be packed dry and free from rubbish and out-throws, and later upon opening, prove to contain objectionable material and moisture, shipment will be sorted, the out-throws weighed and the shipper will be charged with proper deduction for moisture or out-throws, or both, freight on out-throws or moisture or both, with the cost of assorting and weighing at the rate of 2 cents per pound on actual weight of out-throws assorted and the shipper accepts such conditions as a correct charge of approximate cost of such sorting and weighing.

"Any bale found to contain inferior grade of stock upon opening, if accepted, it will be taken at the price of the lowest grade of stock found therein.

"We reserve the right to reject the whole of a shipment, if any part of same contains moisture, rubbish or any material not suitable for making paper or felt.

"All waste material and out-throws to be disposed of by us and not to be returned to the shipper."

The main objection was to the clause requiring a charge of two cents a pound for sorting and making rejections. While the speaker appreciated the fact that the paper manufacturers were doing all that was in their power to bring about better packings, he felt that the charge of two cents a pound for sorting was hardly fair.

James Courtney, of Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, gave his view as a paper manufacturer.

The charge of two cents a pound, he said, was merely a fair and reasonable penalty for packers who shipped goods that were of no value to the paper mill. The manufacturers want rags and they want the kind of rags that are ordered. Assuming the ignorance of the small packer, the contention is that he will quickly learn if his pocket book is touched. When dealers have suffered a loss by this charge it is up to them to get their share back from the packer.

Frank C. Overton, of Castle, Gottheil & Overton, of New York, was present and at the request of the president gave his views briefly. He said that the honest dealer and packer has no need to be afraid of this penalty. "We have social laws," he said, "which regulate our social life. There is the penalty of death for murder and long prison terms for stealing. We do not fear these laws because our social life is such as to avoid the penalty of the law. In my opinion, our commercial life should be so governed by ourselves. Honest packings and shipments will be fairly paid for and they will not be subject to the penalty of two cents a pound for sorting and rejecting materials that are of no value in paper making.

There were other speakers who gave views corresponding to either of the above.

On motion it was agreed that the western committee to confer with the Felt Manufacturers' Association, should act with authority in a meeting with a committee from the manufacturers organization to arrive at a less stringent clause regarding rejections.

Several new members were elected to the association at the afternoon session of the general association.

BATTLE ISLAND PLANT MAY BE REOPENED

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

FULTON, N. Y., September 14, 1914.—G. C. Webb, who was formerly manager of the Hunter Brothers' sulphite mill business here, returned from New York September 12, where he has been getting the sentiment of the trade in regard to the reopening of the Battle Island plant. Mr. Webb says that he could sell double the output of the mill if it was running at the present time.

An expert accountant from Syracuse will be here today to go over the books of the company and find the actual cost of manufacture of the sulphite pulp per ton and will make a report of his findings to the board of trustees which will meet in Syracuse Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. Mr. Webb will also submit his report at this meeting, and he believes the board will vote favorably toward reopening the plant. If such a decision is reached, an application will be made at once to Judge Ray of the United States District Court for permission to reopen the place. Providing permission is granted the work of getting the plant ready for operation will be begun at once and rushed to completion in the near future. With the high prices now being paid for sulphite pulp the creditors believe the plant can be run at a good profit.

There is enough stock on hand at present to carry the mill about five weeks. On account of the action taken by the Canadian creditors of the company it will not be possible to get any of the wood cut by the company last year, which is now held in a river in Canada where it was last spring when the creditors held up the drive, or to cut any more wood on the timber lands held by the company in Canada. The wood on hand would keep the mill going until more could be purchased from other sources.

It was expected that the Hunter Arms factory would be sold soon, but the sale has been postponed and may be postponed several times as the creditors are well pleased with the way in which the plant is being run at this time and it was probably at their suggestion that the sale has been postponed. The plant is now rushed with a large number of orders on hand. This is perhaps due in some measure to the fact that the principal rivals in the manufacture of this line of guns are in European countries.

Fall Golf Tournament

The New York Paper Trade Golf Association will hold its Fall Invitation Tournament at the Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, October 6, 1914.

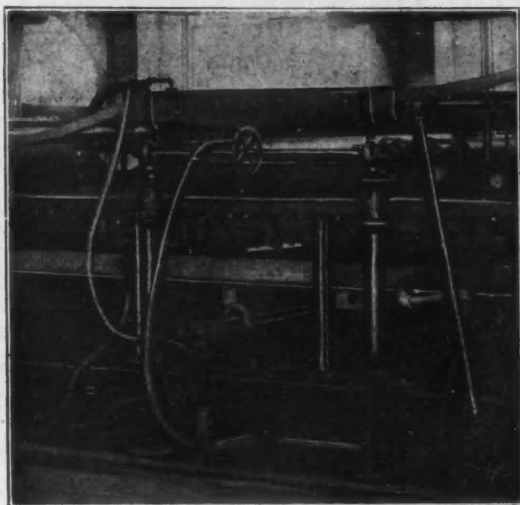
Invitations to participate in this tournament will be forwarded to golfers of the paper trade of New York and vicinity and it is expected that there will be a large turnout. There will be prizes for "low gross" for the morning round, also best selected score for the day and a "kickers' handicap." There will be four cups for the best net scores of the afternoon round. The morning round will be played in two's and the afternoon round can be played in two's, three's or foursomes, the winner being four lowest net scores.

As soon as acceptances have been received, the committee will meet and fix handicaps, based upon the players' handicaps at their home clubs. There is no doubt but what this will be a very successful affair.

The committee in charge is: B. J. Richardson, chairman; W. C. Ridgway, secretary; A. E. Dubey, A. C. Scrimgeour, H. F. Harrison.

Hammermill Meeting Postponed

The "Hammermill Bond" meeting at Erie, Pa., which was to have taken place on Friday and Saturday of this week at Erie, was postponed until Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24, on account of the absence of E. R. Behrend, president of the company, who has been in Germany and Holland. It is expected that Mr. Behrend will sail from Holland on Saturday, September 19.



Showing Acme Deckle Frame Support on the Lakeside Paper Co.'s Paper Machine
Patented January 31, 1911
All infringements on this patent will be prosecuted

Acme Shakeless Deckle Frame Supports
are now in use on

185 Paper Machines

Every one of these Supports are giving satisfaction and saving endless trouble to the paper mill.

By the use of these Supports the fibres are pulled out better and laid on the wire, leaving the surface as smooth as a polished mirror, when the stock runs over it.

It does away with the slinging of the slice from the motion of the shake, thereby leaving no slice marks in the paper.

We will put them on your machine on thirty days' trial with no cost to you whatever. If it is not entirely satisfactory and do all we claim for it, it can be returned at our expense. Please write us about it.

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CAPITAL WIRE CLOTH & MFG. CO. - - Ottawa, Canada

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Also Brass, Copper and Wire Cloth, Bank and Office Railings and Grille Work

PLANS TO EXTEND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Organization of a \$2,500,000 Company to Establish an Export and Import Business and Conduct a Line of Steamships—A Plea for American Merchant Marine.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, Ill., September 14, 1914.—Of interest to every manufacturer in the Chicago zone of industrial activity is the movement just being launched toward the organization of a two and a half million dollar corporation, to own an export and import house and a line of steamships for foreign trade. One of the principal aims of the vast organization will be the extension of trade with South American countries. The plans launched are the direct resultant, commercially, of the European war and the opening of the Panama Canal.

A meeting of business men and officers of the Chicago Association of Commerce was held during the last week for the perfection of preliminary plans. The Chicago Association of Commerce is fostering the organization. The Chicago board and paper trades are strongly represented in the association, and the trade extension enterprise is arousing considerable interest among the paper men, and manufacturers in affiliated lines.

As projected, the company's first efforts will be in the Latin-American trade, with a line of steamers operating out of New Orleans and connecting with other lines at the port of Colon.

The New Orleans Association of Commerce, upon learning of the movement started in Chicago, called a meeting last week of the manufacturers' and merchants' bureau of their organization for the purpose of naming a committee to come to Chicago to confer with the officers and committees of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The stock subscription list of the projected company, which is not yet complete, is said to contain the names of a large number of local business men of prominence and wealth. It has not yet been determined if the corporation shall be a trading company owning a steamship line as a subsidiary, or as a steamship line owning the trading company. The project contemplates not only opening trade with Latin America, but ultimate extension to the ports of Europe and Asia, with a scope of business comparable with the great houses of London and Liverpool.

At the regular weekly luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Hotel LaSalle last week, an appeal was made by Benjamin J. Rosenthal, a local business man, for a merchant marine.

Outlining his arguments as urging the necessity of an American marine, the speaker said in part:

"The United States carries less than 9 per cent. of its over-sea commerce. In 1913, this commerce amounted to more than four and a quarter billions of dollars. Today the United States is carrying practically the smallest per cent. of its over-sea commerce ever carried in the history of the country. England carries over 90 per cent. of its over-sea commerce; Germany over 50 per cent.; France over 30 per cent.

"The import business in South America is enormous. It amounts annually to \$600,000,000 on the east coast and \$140,000,000 on the west coast, and we sell only about 10 per cent. of this goods and are dependent on foreign ships for that. The free registry bill will bring only temporary relief. My plan is nothing more nor less than a government owned, managed and operated merchant marine, entirely under government control and operated in conjunction with our navy, using our naval organization, for which we appropriate annually \$130,000,000."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD

CHICAGO, Ill., September 14, 1914.—Prospects of the brightest kind were predicted for the American paper trade by Alexander Thomson, sales manager of the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, O., while he was on a one day visit to Chicago last week. Mr. Thomson, in discussing the paper trade situation as affected by the European war with the local correspondent of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, said the American paper mills soon would enter into the most remarkable period of their history.

"Just at this time," Mr. Thomson said, "there is a temporary lull in business. This follows naturally after the month of excited activity immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. There is no doubt, however, that the present lull is only temporary. Already there are signs of a picking up, even before the lull has become noticeable in some quarters.

"Within two weeks or so, I believe every paper mill in the country will be strained to the utmost to supply the demand that will be made upon them. The American paper trade is going to have a wonderful experience, from the standpoint of big business. I have no hesitancy in saying that there are big prospects for the American paper trade, and paper men in all parts of the country ought to prepare themselves to meet a situation which never before has confronted them."

Dissatisfied with Assessments

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., September 15, 1914.—About the time that Appleton's city commissioners believed they had finally appeased taxpayers by consenting in many instances to a reduction in assessment, along comes notice of a suit filed by the Kimberly-Clark Company giving the city until September 21 to make answer in a complaint that the assessment on properties of that company in this city are about \$100,000 too high.

Quite a number of the larger taxpayers of the city, among them the larger paper companies whose plants are located here, were dissatisfied with the assessment on their properties this year. City Assessor Gilsdorf, at the behest of the state tax commission, attempted to place Appleton property on a one hundred per cent. assessment basis. In his effort to heed orders from the tax-eating gang at Madison, he apparently over-stepped the bounds of fairness and the recent sessions before the board of review and the prospective sessions in Circuit Court are the result.

The complaint of the company has been referred to City Attorney Ryan, who is at present engaged drafting an answer, which will be filed with the clerk of court here some time before September 21. An effort will be made to have the case listed in the October term of Circuit Court. It is expected the trial will bring out some valuable information regarding valuations in paper plants. It is known that several of the other paper companies here are not satisfied with the assessment on their plants, in spite of certain reductions authorized by the board of review, and if the case of the Kimberly-Clark Company is successful it is more than probable others will follow.

Charged with Blackmail

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., September 15, 1914.—Edward H. Fahrbach, employe in the office of the Island Paper Company, of Menasha, was arraigned before United States Court Commissioner Kellogg in this city last Wednesday afternoon and formally charged with blackmail. He entered a plea of not guilty and was bound over for trial in United States Court in Milwaukee some day next month. Fahrbach is accused of having written threatening letters to Charles H. Smith, president of the Menasha Woodenware Company, demanding that he place the sum of \$5,000 at a certain place and at a certain time, or pay his life for ignoring the demand.

Master Standards

In the Making of Belting, Hose and Packing

Goodyear supremacy in the field of equipment for power plants of all kinds has been won and held through master service standards alone.

Price is never a determining factor. Other high standards are never the gauge. Every Goodyear product is designed and made to set a new master standard in its particular field.

In this way highest efficiency is attained—greatest service rendered. And service determines economy.

Goodyear Growth

By these master standards the demand for Goodyear products has multiplied year by year. So far this year the increase over the corresponding term of last year is over 500 per cent. Last year the increase over the previous year's output was over 333 per cent.

And before such popularity must come service—and before service, master construction, master methods, master men, master standards throughout.

Goodyear Methods

In the mechanical goods sales departments of this company are 21 experts whose combined experience in this one field exceeds 126 years.

Co-operating with these men are master workmen who study actual working conditions before any new Goodyear product is made.

Step by step in the process of manufacture exacting inspections and tests are made to insure the quality and service by which Goodyear products have won their way.

Confer With These Men

Whatever your need in mechanical goods, whether belting, hose, packing or valves, there is just the very product in the Goodyear line.

Goodyear experts will be glad to confer with you and tell you of the Goodyear product you are seeking, and why it best meets your requirements every way. Asking for this advice costs you nothing—places you under no obligation. It means money saved to you through greater service rendered. It enables you to buy wisely the first time. It makes you independent of costly breakdowns and the replacing of equipment.

Buying this way is buying for SERVICE. And maintained service is what you seek in the operation of your plant. If service suffers, all suffers. And a dollar or two saved on first cost of inferior equipment multiplies itself into heavy loss when breakdowns occur.

Decide to investigate the Goodyear line. Drop a line today, stating your needs.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Mechanical Goods Department

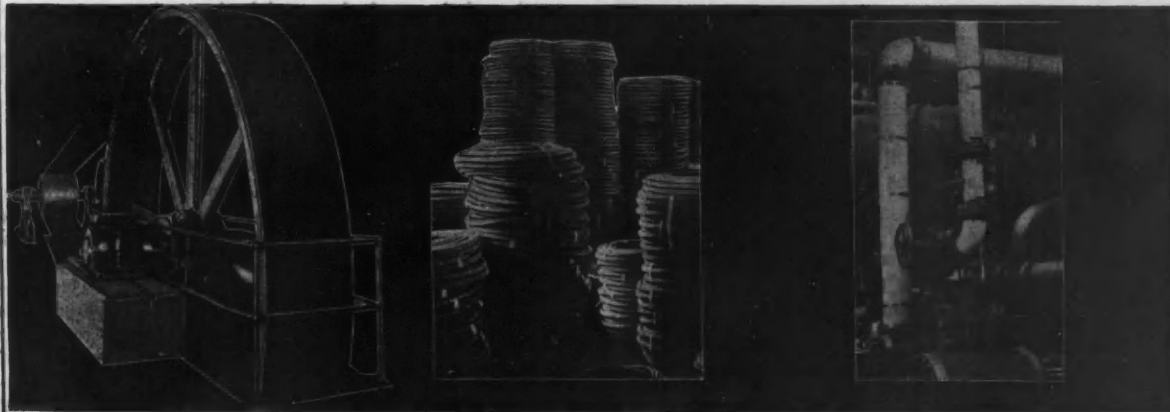
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CANADIAN NEWS

May Impose Export Tax on Pulpwood—Work Is Rushed on Sulphite Plants—Maclaren Co.'s Extensive Improvements—Delay Likely on Belgo-Canadian Extensions—Fraser Lumber Co. Will Not Remove Its Plant—Raising Patriotic Funds—War Affects Employment of Labor—Annual Report of Department of Lands, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—Considerable discussion has been aroused here by a hint dropped by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance for the Dominion, to the effect that one of the measures of raising additional revenues for war may be the imposition of an export duty on Canadian pulpwood. It is true that there is no immediate prospect of such a tax being imposed, but certain interests who are clamoring for it have been told that it is not an impossibility in the not too distant future. It need hardly be said that opinion on the wisdom of such a course is sharply divided. Some claim that it would result in newsprint manufacturers in the United States being forced to transfer their plants to Canada, while others hold that it would eventually mean a big increase in European competition which Canada has to meet. In any case it would certainly result in a marked advance in the already high price of export pulp.

Rushing Work on Booth Sulphite Mill

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—In view of the shortage of sulphite pulp, orders have been given to rush the installation of the 50-ton sulphite mill now being added to the plant of the J. R. Booth Company. This firm, in common with most of the other pulp manufacturers, is making arrangements to send many more men into the woods cutting pulpwood this winter than usual.

Good Work by L. O. F. P. A.

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—The newly-formed Lower Ottawa Forest Protective Association is already actively at work. Its fire inspectors have already had no fewer than 40 persons convicted and fined for carelessness in starting fires in the woods. The inspectors also managed to extinguish a serious fire in the Campbell & Stearns limits near Thirty-one Mile Lake, Que.

Extensive Improvements of Maclaren Co.

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—The Maclaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., has just completed a new dam and log slide at High Falls, on the Lievre River, and has also extended its forest telephone service. It is estimated that 100,000 horsepower is available at the new dam. Already five power flumes, each of which will provide 10,000 horsepower, have been constructed. It is planned to dam the tributary streams of the Lievre, in order to conserve the level of the river during the summer. The company is now devising a scheme of cutting by which the annual increase in timber on the limits will provide for the consumption of the lumber and pulp mills, thus rendering the supply a perpetual one.

Belgo-Canadian Extensions Delayed

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—It is stated here that there is a possibility of the extensions to the Belgo-Canadian Company's plant at Shawinigan Falls being indefinitely delayed. This, it is said, is through the British Government taking over the Walmsley Works in England for cannon-making. The construction of a 202-inch machine was under way at these works. Meanwhile one digester of the company's sulphite plant is prac-

tically completed, and the other well under way. It is expected that, whether the paper machine is delayed or not, the sulphite plant will be completed, so as to take advantage of the present market.

Fraser Plant Not to Be Removed

OTTAWA, Ont., September 15, 1914.—Officials of the Fraser Lumber Company, of Deschenes, near Ottawa, deny the announcement recently made that the firm would remove its big mills from Deschenes, Que., to the Hurricanaw district. The Fraser company possesses extensive areas of saw timber and pulpwood in this district and it was recently stated that they would transfer their operations there. The company now states, however, that no such transfer will be made for five years.

It is learned that F. A. Gendron, of Hull, Que., who is associated with the Fraser firm in its recent purchase of large timber and pulpwood limits in the Hurricanaw district, will, however, put up mills on the limits. It will therefore not be necessary to move the Fraser plant for some years yet.

Paper Manufacturers' Patriotic Fund

OTTAWA, Ont., September 15, 1914.—Ottawa lumbermen and paper manufacturers have been taking a patriotic part in activities connected with the raising of a Canadian fund for the families of soldiers at the front in the present war. J. R. Booth, the veteran paper manufacturer, has donated \$20,000 toward this fund and is vice-president of the Ottawa committee which is collecting it. Sir Henry K. Egan, of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, has given \$10,000. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, is acting as secretary of the Ottawa branch. W. H. Rowley, general manager of the E. B. Eddy Company, has also given liberally and is a member of the executive of the local branch.

The wives of local members of the trade have also been active in these efforts. Last week a number of Ottawa society women took the place of the staff and salesladies in one of the largest Ottawa department stores, the proceeds going to the fund. Lady Egan, Mrs. W. H. Rowley and Mrs. Fred. Booth were prominent in this regard.

War Affects Labor Employment

OTTAWA, Ont., September 15, 1914.—A somewhat curious reflection of the present European war is to be found in the employment of labor by the local lumber and paper manufacturing firms. In the hiring of men since the war began German and Austrian laborers have been severely discriminated against in favor of Russians, French and Belgians.

In past years Germans and Austrians have furnished a large proportion of the woods forces of lumber and paper companies and of the unskilled laborers in the pulp mills, but since the war most firms, through their employment agents, have required papers from prospective employees indicating that they are either Canadians or have been born in one of the allied countries.

Going After European Business

TORONTO, Ont., September 14, 1914.—One of the evidences that Canadian manufacturers are going after the business abandoned by German, French, and, to some extent, English firms, was shown by the mammoth exhibit of the Interlake Tissue Mills Company at the Toronto Exhibition during the past two weeks. This company presented a display of fancy paper for decorative purposes in the forms of paper rope, tastefully decorated boxes, crepe paper and other varieties which gave many onlookers a new idea of what could be produced in Canada. Some of the papers on display represented lines which Germany and England have exported to Canada for many years past.

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CANADIAN
SPRUCE PULP

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CHICOUTIMI PULP
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Yearly Production over 100,000 Tons

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NEW YORK

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Canada to Benefit by Conditions

TORONTO, Ont., September 14, 1914.—Sir William Van Horne, much of whose money is in pulp and paper enterprises in this country, made the following statement regarding Canadian commercial activity and the war: "We may not see much recovery for a month; perhaps for two months, but we are going to benefit by the conditions prevailing elsewhere. We may have to wait a little; but the improvement will surely come. That was my belief when the war broke out. I see no reason to change."

Annual Report of Dept. of Lands

TORONTO, Ont., September 14, 1914.—Hon. W. H. Hearst's annual report concerning the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines contains the following statements regarding pulp and paper industrial development in Northern Ontario:

"The Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company is rapidly completing a development which will give good markets and employment to a large number of people. This company will have a probable output of 250 tons of newsprint per day. They are erecting houses for their workmen. They have laid out their townsite and are putting in sewers and a water system. They have taken out much pulpwood and when in full running order will require 90,000 cords for their paper mill. It will be seen from this what an important industry the company is creating and how such a development will assist in opening up that region.

"With the sale of pulp concessions other developments may be expected in the near future, and as soon as the Transcontinental is running and reasonable freights obtained outside buyers of pulpwood will come in and widen out the market for settlers' timber."

The report contains an interesting statement regarding the sale of timber in Thistle and McWilliams townships in the Nipissing District. Among the reasons for selling were the danger from fire due to the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, and the request of the Ontario Pulp Company to be allowed to cut wood thereon. The amount realized from the sale was \$147,500, or an average per acre of about \$3, with \$5 per thousand to be paid when the timber is cut.

To Reward Their Guardsmen

TORONTO, Ont., September 14, 1914.—The town of Thorold, Ont., which is regarded as the "pulp and paper town" of the Dominion, has started a money-raising campaign to assist Canadian soldiers through the Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Society, and in other channels. A mass meeting was held on September 9 at which most of the manufacturers and employees were present. The first duty, as the speakers pointed out, was to look after the companies of soldiers who have been guarding the Welland Canal since the outbreak of war. These men have been on duty day and night to prevent interference with the great waterway linking Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Thorold would quickly suffer if the Welland ceased its operations.

To Inspect Southern Mill Sites

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Economic Power & Products Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., held on September 9, a committee of three directors was appointed to visit the cotton belt of the South to look up a suitable location as a site for the the company's first plant for the manufacture of paper pulp from the cotton stalks.

The committee is composed as follows: Dr. John B. Mayer, M. W. Marsden and Wm. D. Miller; and they expect to leave Philadelphia within the next few days. They will visit several points in the South that have been in correspondence with the company and expect to decide on a site after a careful inspection of the various locations that they will visit. W. G. Garsed & Co., 979 Drexel building, are the fiscal agents for the company.

WILL INSPECT GLATFELTER MILLS

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1914.—The residents of Spring Grove, Pa., just outside of York, look on the big Glatfelter Paper Mills there as an institution and they are proud of the industry. Therefore on Saturday morning next, when Senator Boies Penrose, Republican candidate for re-election, makes his last individual appearance on the stump, he will be met at the York depot by a delegation of Spring Grove residents and will be escorted by automobile to the Glatfelter Mills, arriving there at 11 o'clock for an inspection.

Stock Dealers Postpone Meeting

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1914.—The meeting of the Philadelphia Paper Stock Dealers' Association, which was to have been held Thursday evening, has been postponed until September 24. It will be devoted to a symposium on trade conditions in the light of the readjustment incident to the European war with its shutting off of foreign supplies of old papers and rags and other raw materials.

A Fatal Accident

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NORWICH, Conn., September 12, 1914.—Stanley Cyrul, an employee of the Thames River Specialties Company, Montville, Conn., died last week at the Backus Hospital in Norwich, from injuries received from being run over by an automobile while on the road from Norwich to Montville. A coroner's investigation gave the cause of the accident as intoxication on the part of the victim, and attached no blame on the driver of the auto. Cyrul was a native of Poland, 21 years of age, and had not been in the country very long, being known as Number 50 where he was employed.

Moving Picture Lecture on Paper Making

Wilbur W. Langtry, representing the District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, is now delivering an illustrated lecture using moving pictures to describe the process of paper manufacture. He has already lectured at Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and he is billed for Minneapolis September 26-28; St. Paul, September 29-30; Chicago, October 1-5; Detroit, October 6-7; Toledo, October 8; Columbus, October, 9-10, and Pittsburgh, October 11-12.

The films and slides used by Mr. Langtry have been prepared at considerable expense, and are the very best of their kind.

At Cleveland, the exhibition was given for the benefit of the Ohio Printers' Federation; at Cincinnati, it was before the Ben Franklin Club. At St. Louis the lecture was to the Missouri Press Association and the Ben Franklin Club of that city; at Minneapolis the exhibition will be given before the Typothetae of that city as well as the Advertising Club; at St. Paul before the Rotary Club and the Town Crier's Club, the latter an advertising men's organization; at Chicago before the Graphic Arts Association. At Detroit complete details have not yet been perfected, but the exhibition will be given at that city either before the Advertising Men's Club or the printers' organization, or both; at Toledo, Ohio, arrangements similar to those at Detroit will be made, while at Columbus, Ohio, the pictures will be shown the Ben Franklin Club of that city. At Pittsburgh Pa., it is planned to give the exhibition at the headquarters of the Pittsburgh Publicity Association or the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, or both, as circumstances may develop.

The 1915 LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY, thoroughly revised, will soon be ready for distribution. Get in your order quick.



MORSE

Getting Greater Production Reducing Repair and Maintenance Here's How—In Paper Mills

PRODUCTION depends largely upon power put to actual use — in other words, power that reaches the machine. Power generated by the motor that does not reach the machine must necessarily be lost in the transmission system.

MORSE Silent Chains give almost 99% efficiency, sustained throughout their life. That means to you 10 to 20% greater possible production than with any other system for transmitting power.

PULP and Paper Mill machinery in general is subjected to very severe service, and repair and maintenance

bills are apt to be excessive if no special provision is made to reduce them.

MORSE Silent Chain Drives are now especially designed for Paper Mill service, particularly on Beaters, and with their use, liability of damage to electric motors, machines or the drive itself, is minimized.

WITH this highly efficient, silent-running drive, you can now satisfy your desire for greater production without increasing the amount of power required and also reduce repair and maintenance costs.

We are always ready and most willing to work in concert with any engineer or manufacturer in solving power transmission problems. Write us for full particulars and free copy of Publication No. 12.

SILENT CHAINS

Morse Chain Co. Paper Mill Department B-45 Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.

ALONG THE BLACK RIVER

Reorganization Plans for the Remington-Martin Mills Will Soon Be Announced—Employe Claims He Was Poisoned by Infected Rags—Water Storage Question to Be Prominent Next Election.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 14, 1914.—Reorganization plans for the bankrupt Remington-Martin group of paper mills are said to be practically completed and will be ready for announcement in the near future. It is understood that those having claims against the three companies involved will agree to accept stock for their claims.

Last May the company went into the hands of the receiver, Mark S. Wilder, who has since been conducting the business of the three mills. Judge Ray, of the United States Court, has extended his receivership from time to time, and it is understood that he is about to ask for another thirty day extension of time in which to operate the company's plants at Norwood, Norfolk and Raymondville. The three mills have been in operation since July under a sixty day period authorized by Judge Ray to whom Mr. Wilder reported at that time that the mills were being operated at a profit. Mr. Wilder is under heavy bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and the results seem to indicate that he is meeting with success.

It is said that the present payroll of the three plants approximates \$30,000 a week. The output of the mills is said to be sold through a New York selling agency which guarantees all accounts on certain time. Mr. Wilder has been granted authority to borrow an amount not to exceed \$10,000 from the Equitable Trust Company of New York for the operation of the three companies, the money so loaned constituting a preferred claim against all assets in the hands of the receiver.

Following the reorganization of the three concerns it is expected the bankruptcy proceedings will be withdrawn. They were started to forestall movements on the part of certain creditors to make levies and scatter the assets of the three companies under judgments which they had secured in the State courts.

Receiver Wilder has paid the claims of employes who had wages due them for the week prior to the granting of bankruptcy. There was due the employes of the Raymondville Paper Company \$1,818, the Remington-Martin Company \$2,438, and the Norwood Paper Company \$844. The employes assigned their claims to the Northern New York Trust Company of Watertown, which will now be reimbursed by the receiver.

Meetings of the creditors' reorganization committee are being held frequently, and it is reported that the plans are progressing very favorably. Judge Ray allowed Receiver Wilder forty days from September 8 last week. Mr. Wilder reported a profit in operation from May 8 to August 1 of \$46,287.

Claims to Have Been Infected by Rags

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 13, 1914.—An unusual negligence action for \$4,000 damages has just been filed against the Cylinder Paper Company, of this city, by Ansel Guyott, a former employe in the local mill. It is the contention of the plaintiff that he suffered infection from the handling of rags brought to the company's plant from the tenement districts of New York—uncleaned rags containing disease germs.

The complaint shows that Guyott was employed in the company's plant on June 13, 1914, that he was ordered to sort bundles of the rags, and that the bales contained poisonous substances which poisoned his body, arms and legs, and infected his lungs. He claims that the company was aware of the danger and did not warn him against it.

To Choose Water Storage Legislators

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 13, 1914.—The Northern New York Development League proposes to find out as far as possible where the nominees for the legislature will stand on the water storage question if elected to the legislature this fall. It is certain that the so-called Jones water storage and river regulation bill will be revived early in January, and the league believes it well to know the attitude of the prospective legislators prior to election day.

At the semi-annual meeting of the league held at Plattsburg last Wednesday a resolution was adopted calling for the secretary to communicate with each candidate to ascertain his position on the all important water storage question, as far as Northern New York is concerned. It is believed that every candidate will stand firm for the proposed water storage legislation.

Two Killed in Auto Crash

In a collision between a motorcycle which they were riding and an automobile at 7:30 o'clock last Saturday night, Floyd Overpaugh and Harry Rose, of Cementon, Green county, N. Y., were killed on the State road one mile north of Saugerties.

Frederick Van Vorhis, of Saugerties, an employee of the Diamond Mills Paper Company, of that place, was driving the car, which rounded a dangerous curve in the road full into the motorcycle on which the two young men were going to Saugerties to attend a moving picture show.

The crash attracted help from the John G. Green estate nearby and Drs. Diedling and Emerick hurried to the spot. Overpaugh was dead when the physicians arrived, and Rose died twenty minutes later.

By the time Coroner Hasbrouck had arrived from Highland, N. Y., several thousand persons had gathered at the scene. Van Vorhis was not held pending the outcome of the inquest.

W. H. Rankin President of Pynetree Paper Co.

W. H. Rankin, of 332 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J., formerly owner of the W. H. Rankin plant, now the Barrett Manufacturing plant, of Elizabeth, has been elected president of the Pynetree Paper Company, of Gordon, Pa., with head offices at 30 Church street, New York City. The plant gives employment to about sixty men. Its main output is container board, and the capacity of the concern amounts to fifty tons of paper every twenty-four hours. Mr. Rankin will continue to live in Elizabeth, making trips south from time to time.

John Howe Estate Appraised

An inventory of the estate of John Howe, who died at his home in Nutley, N. J., May 13, has been filed with the surrogate and shows his estate to be valued at \$209,809.64. His interest in the Bank of Nutley, of which he was president, is worth \$29,065.25, while his stock in the firm of George M. LaMonte & Son, paper makers, of Nutley, is approximately \$74,900.

Of the remainder of the estate \$50,000 represents the worth of mortgages, \$5,000 the amount of notes, \$12,708.96 cash on deposit in banks and the balance stock in various banks and organizations.

An Animated Pulp Mill

The Antwerp *Gazette*, at Antwerp, N. Y., on September 9, published the following, under the caption "Going to Start a Pulp Mill":

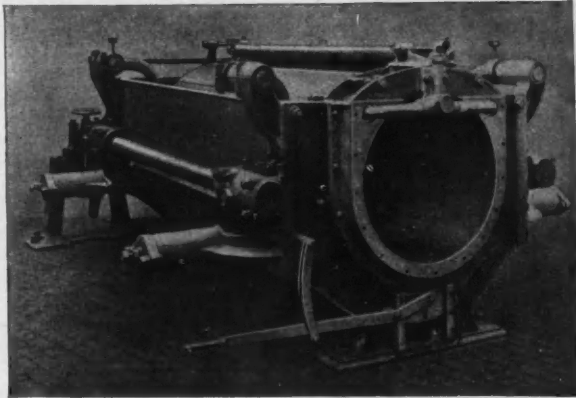
Miss Lucille Austin, of Norwood, who came near being drowned in the St. Lawrence River at Waddington last week, swallowed a toothpick Saturday noon. Dr. Sumner was summoned and stated that the toothpick, which was of wood, would be changed into a pulp and no danger would result.

VOITH'S ROTARY SCREEN

Originated in Germany

Made in the United States

Sold All Over the World



Especially built as a screen for paper machine.

Requires little attention and power. Practically no repairs and no waste screenings.

Increases Production

of paper machine by reducing the number of lumps to a minimum.

The advantages of this screen is that it can be adapted with slight change for use in Sulphite mills and where the saving amounts to considerable.

Let us tell you more about it.

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WE BUILD ALL MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE MILLS

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.

NEWS FROM MAINE

**Paper Makers Celebrate Labor Day in Appropriate Fashion—
St. Croix Water Power Plant Will Soon Be in Operation
—Paper Making Towns Prosper by the War—Two
Automobile Accidents.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MADISON, Me., September 15, 1914.—Paper makers' unions in Maine generally observed Labor Day last week in the various paper making towns.

With an attendance of over 4,000 people, the annual Labor Day celebration at Madison under the direction of the unions in the Great Northern Paper Mill was a great success. The festivities started with a parade in which 225 members of the local unions in white hats and shirts presented a neat appearance. Two bands gave stirring music. A number of floats attracted much attention.

There was a series of small sports. At 11 o'clock came an exciting baseball game, North Anson being defeated by Madison town team, 5 to 1. John Burke gave a fine Labor Day speech. The events of the afternoon were a horse race and a baseball game between Madison town team and Westbrook. These events were not finished owing to a thunder storm. The score in the baseball game at the end of the sixth inning was 12 to 0 in favor of Madison. In the evening, there was a Labor Day ball in Union Hall with music by Pullen's orchestra.

At Augusta, Paper Makers' Union No. 89 and Pulp Sulphite Workers' Union No. 469 took a prominent part in the Labor Day parade.

At Westbrook, the two Portland divisions of the Naval Reserves and the Coast Artillery reserve bands visited the Warren paper mills, where they visited the various departments and the theory of paper making was explained to them. Two hours were consumed in this feature of the entertainment, and then a six inning game of ball was played in the Warren league grounds. The 12th company won 6 to 0.

At Woodland and Orono, paper makers took prominent parts in the Labor Day celebration.

Power Plant Soon in Operation

CALAIS, Me., September 15, 1914.—The immense water power plant at Grand Falls, on the St. Croix above here, will be put in operation during the week, and the St. Croix Paper Company will then receive power for operating its mill at Woodland from that source. Construction work has been going on at Grand Falls at intervals for over two years.

Paper Making Towns Prosper

AUGUSTA, Me., September 15, 1914.—Maine paper making towns are reporting prosperity with an increased demand for paper due to the European war. At Winslow, the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company has just broken ground for five new residences for their employes, which will be built on land belonging to the company between Benton and Boston avenues. These will probably be followed by five more in the spring on desirable lots in the same vicinity.

At Millinocket, where the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company are day and night turning out news paper at top speed, building operations are brisk. Twenty-five building lots have been sold the past week, and since the first of May 50 or more houses have been constructed or are in the course of construction. The Great Northern, which paid 10 per cent. dividends last year, is spending several thousand dollars in improvements here, all taken from surplus earnings.

Automobile Accidents

BANGOR, Me., September 15, 1914.—Maine paper men have had hard luck with their automobiles during the past week. George E. Crafts, treasurer of the Orono Pulp & Paper Company, had his big touring car smashed beyond repair when his chauffeur drove the car into a tree one night last week. No one was hurt and Mr. Crafts was not in the car at the time. W. J. Lanigan, in charge of the spruce wood department of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company, had his large six-cylinder roadster damaged \$1,000 worth when it turned turtle near Showhegan when it skidded, and went over an embankment.

James B. Forsyth Near Death

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., September 14, 1914.—It will be with the deepest regret of his many friends in the paper trade throughout the country for them to learn that James B. Forsyth, of Stone & Forsyth Company, of this city, is so seriously ill that all hopes of his recovery have been given up by the doctors and specialists who have been in constant attendance for several days. Those close to him say the end is likely to occur at any minute. Mr. Forsyth was taken ill about six weeks ago while at his summer home at Newport, and since then has been at his office on several occasions, and it was only a few days ago that his ailment was finally diagnosed and he was removed to a private hospital in this city, where he has since been confined.

Spaulding Nominated for Governor

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Rolland H. Spaulding, of J. Spaulding & Sons, of Rochester, N. H., was nominated at the Republican primaries held on Tuesday of last week for the governorship of his State.

Washington Notes

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Miss Virginia Etchinson, assistant manager of the stationery department of the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, has gone away for her health.

There has been very little change here in the past week regarding paper sales, according to the merchants. All seem to be very optimistic regarding the prospects for the coming winter.

Owing to the European war, the sixth convention of the Southern Commercial Congress has been postponed from November until April, 1915. Senator Fletcher, president of the Congress, has just made this announcement.

Work at the paper laboratories of both the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Standards is going along as usual. All of the routine work formerly done by the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture has been turned over to the Bureau of Standards laboratory, and the former laboratory is at work on special experiments.

Several Firms in Bankruptcy Court

Financial troubles of several firms in the paper box business were disclosed last week before Bankruptcy Referee George R. Beach, of Jersey City, N. J.

The Webb Folding Box Company, of Bogota, of which Mayor William A. Smith is president, filed a schedule showing assets of \$101,808 and liabilities of \$74,347.

The Diamond Paper Box Company, of 19 Cook street, Jersey City, was adjudicated bankrupt on petition of the Manhattan Straw Board Company, of New York, creditor to the extent of \$686.

Send in your order now for the new, 1915 edition of LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY, which will soon be out.

The WANDEL SCREEN has "BLAZED THE WAY" to Better Screening

Other rotary screens are beginning to appear on the market. We greet them all cheerfully, admitting the truth of their claim.

"The Rotary System of screening is the best and only proper way to treat pulp fibres for paper making purposes."

With our years of experience in Europe and in this country we claim that the "Wandel" is the best screen of the rotary type.

You will eventually use Rotary Screens.

Consider that ours is the original.

Others are but modifications or variations.

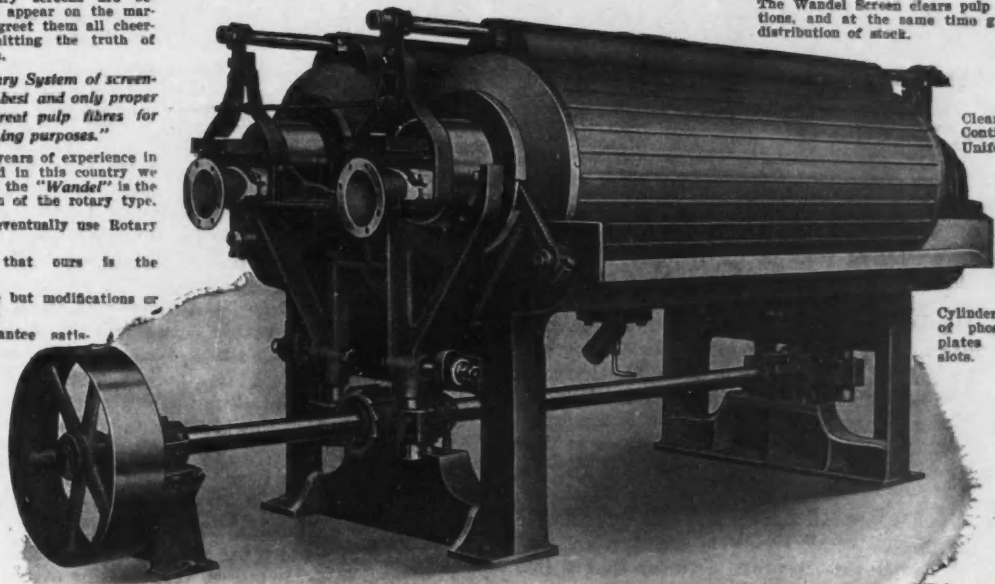
We guarantee satisfaction.

The Wandel Screen clears pulp of imperfections, and at the same time gives uniform distribution of stock.

Clean Paper.
Continuous Run.
Uniform Weight.

Cylinders are made of phosphor bronze plates with milled slots.

Drive consists of only two moving parts. There are no gears to wear.



THE WANDEL DOUBLE ROTARY SCREEN

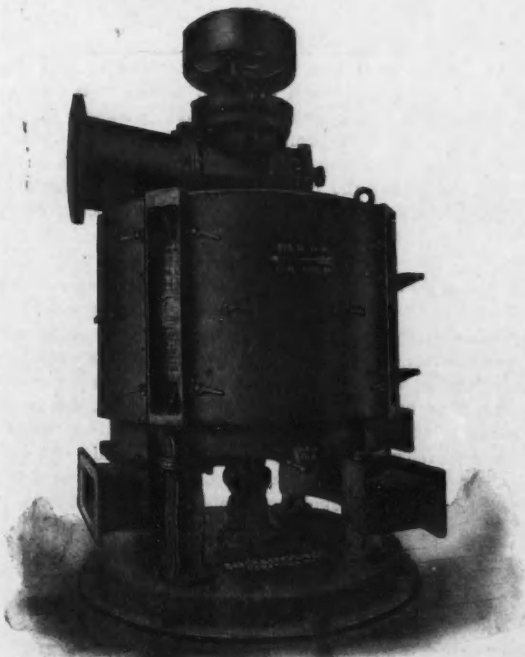
WANDEL SCREEN MFG. COMPANY

East Walpole, Mass.

SHEVLIN SERVICE SIGNIFIES SATISFACTION

The Centrifugal Screen

SHEVLIN SERVICE SIGNIFIES SATISFACTION



SIXTY in constant use in one Mill. We will gladly guaranty this efficient screen.

Our guaranty means that we stand absolutely behind our Products in every Particular.

THE GEORGE F. SHEVLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

**Pulp and Paper Machinery Builders
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK**

FROM HOLYOKE

Mountain Mill Paper Co. Takes Over "Forest Mill"—Miss Marguerite P. Koegel Married—Mr. and Mrs. Goehring Celebrate Fortieth Anniversary—Efforts to Add to Union Membership—The "Shop League" Have a Jolly Time—Conway Out for School Committeeman—Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—The oldest paper mill in Lee, Mass., with one exception, is Benton & Garfield's old mill, later used for a number of years by the National Wire Cloth Company, who built a large addition to the north side. Springfield men who have since owned the property have just sold it to the Mountain Mill Paper Company, and it has now become an important addition to their plant. Manager Louis T. Stevenson said that the "Forest Mill," as the Benton & Garfield establishment has latterly been called, would be used by the Mountain Mill concern as a stock house for the present, though plans in contemplation call for its becoming in time a substantial addition to their manufacturing capacity.

Baseball Events

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—The attendance at each of the "Eagle A" League baseball games Saturday showed that as the season draws to a close the interest is greatly increasing. The George R. Dickinsons defeated the Albions in a nine-inning contest full of ginger on Saturday, 10 to 7, Baker and Collins being pitted against Sullivan and O'Connell. Pitcher Carroll "struck out" 16 men and allowed but two base hits in the game which won for the Norman division the victory over that of the Holyoke division, 3 to 2 in 10 innings. McNally was easily the star for the hotly contested game in which the Parsons division defeated the Riversides, 8 to 5. The leaders are eagerly planning what they will do with the championship prizes when they are won, while realizing everybody cannot have it.

Garey—Koegel

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Miss Marguerite P. Koegel, daughter of the late Charles Koegel, prominent as a manufacturer of paper and wire mill machinery, was married Saturday to Tracy W. Garey, of Minneapolis, at the Holyoke home of the bride's mother. Charles Koegel, the bride's brother, was best man. Many guests from out of town were present and the gifts were many and beautiful.

Fortieth Anniversary

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Mr. and Mrs. John Goehring, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their marriage Sunday with an informal reception at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Sussenguth. Mr. Goehring is one of the most prominent members of the Holyoke Turn Verein and the German Lutheran Church, and has been for a long time one of the most popular employees of the American Writing Paper Company, having come to Holyoke 33 years ago.

Working to Increase Union Membership

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—A strong effort is to be made in the near future by George J. Schneider, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, to bring into its membership a considerable number of the paper mill employees not now members of the Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers. The local union claims the credit of putting into effect the three-tour system now in successful operation in several mills, and the

officers of the union feel it is only fair that all male members of the craft should affiliate immediately with the local union. Vice-President Schneider has not yet announced when he expects to begin a definite campaign; but it is known he intends it shall be shortly, this being his second visit for the purpose.

A Jolly Clambake

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Callahan's Grove, in Feeding Hills, was the scene of a jolly clambake Saturday, in which the baseball players of the "Shop League" were treated by the managers to a plentitude of corn, lobsters, sweet potatoes and all those other things which go with clams. A special feature was the winning of the "managers' foot-race" by Manager Hannifin, of the United States Envelope Company, over the "head men" of the Package Machinery, United States Armory, Gilbert & Barker Company, Fisk Rubber Company and New England Telephone Company. Later Mr. Hannifin contested with Mr. Kennefick, also of the United States Envelope Company in a 100-yard dash, winning that match also with a lead of only a few inches. But when this twice-told victor tried to throw a baseball he could only make a score of 321 feet, which was two feet less than Ike Steere of the Telephone Company could do it.

Paper Man Goes Into Politics

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Patrick J. Conway, many years employed in the Beebe-Holbrook paper mill, and all his life a resident of Ward 4, has announced his candidacy for school committeeman from his section, thus carrying out the suggestion made by President Hastings some months ago in his initial address in Holyoke, that it was a good thing for paper men to get into politics.

A Fyfe Silver Wedding

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—The 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fyfe, of Maple street was observed by a large company of their friends and neighbors Thursday night. Mr. Fyfe, who has been in this country 28 years, is assistant master mechanic at the Chemical Paper Company's mill, and the couple's three children, James, Isabelle and Marion, are all employees of the same company.

Scott-Phelps

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Miss Carrie L. Phelps, of West Springfield, and Frank O. Scott, former selectman and now superintendent of the Southworth Paper Company at Mit-tineague, were married September 1 by Rev. Oliver B. Loud; and the Southworth company presented the couple with a substantial check to show the high regard in which the groom is held. Many guests from out of town attended the ceremony.

Fire at Olympus Mill

The Olympus mill of the John A. Manning Company on River street, Troy, N. Y., caught fire Monday afternoon, September 8, shortly before 2 o'clock and practically the entire fire department, which was summoned by two alarms from box 8, labored until after 9 o'clock in the evening before the blaze was conquered. The fire raged in huge piles of paper stock and rope, which furnished excellent material, and for several hours the fifteen streams which the department was playing on the blaze finally had good effect. The fire shot high into the air and the strong wind that was blowing fanned the flames and made the firemen's work all the more arduous and dangerous.

The 1915 edition of LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY, thoroughly revised, will be out very soon. To get prompt benefit, send in your order at once.

BURGESS SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY

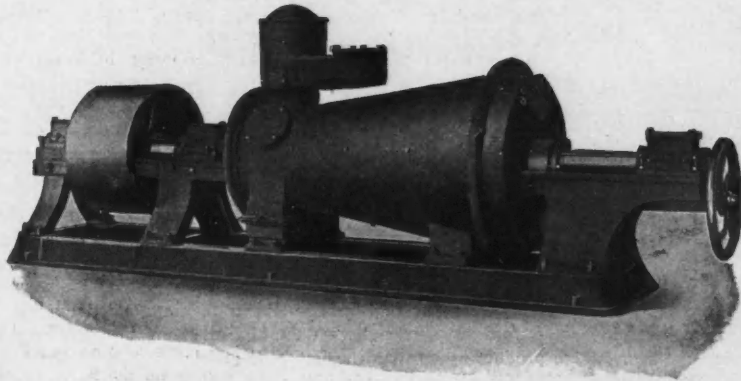
GENERAL
OFFICE
PORTLAND,
MAINE
U.S.A.



NEW YORK
OFFICE
233 B'WAY.
MILLS AT
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DAILY CAPACITY 400 TONS AIR DRY FIBRE
HIGHEST GRADE BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

THE DILLON JORDAN



Our latest Improved Machine, three sizes; belt or direct connected motor driven. All Bearings self-oiling, adjustable and water-cooled. Outside stand fitted with gauge to keep the plug central with the shell.

For full particulars apply to

DILLON MACHINE CO. Inc.
Builders of Paper Mill Machinery
Lawrence, Mass.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited
Montreal

UNBLEACHED SULPHITE FIBRE

Business as usual during alterations
to the map of Europe

IN MIAMI VALLEY

Ohio Boxboard Company Files Answer in Suit Alleging Infringement of Anti-Trust Law—Two Young Boys Killed by Automobile—W. C. Archer Succeeded by H. A. Hamm

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., September 14, 1914.—The Ohio Boxboard Company has just filed its answer in the suit of the Chicago Folding Box Company against the Colin-Gardner Paper Company, of Middletown, and other defendants in this district for damages for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Ohio company admits that it was a member of a combination known as the Paper Board Association from 1905 to 1908, when that concern was dissolved. It also admits pleading guilty in 1909 to an indictment in the United States Court of New York to violation of the anti-trust law. However, it denies that there was any combine in restraint of trade and claims that the increase of prices for the raw material of box paper from 1905 to 1908 was due to increased demand and higher labor costs.

The contention is made by the company that the Chicago plaintiff knew of the conditions of the trade and that it made profits out of them; also that its suit is barred by the statute of limitations.

An answer was also filed by Thomas W. Ross, another defendant, who claimed that he acted merely as an officer of the defendant.

A Sad, Fatal Accident

DAYTON, O., September 14, 1914.—An automobile accident, distressing in character and probably unavoidable, occurred in Hamilton the past week in which Raymond Pace, aged 14, son of William Pace, an employe of the Beckett Paper Company, and Henry French, aged 12, son of Emerson French, an employe of the Champion Coated Paper Company, were killed by a machine driven by David Sohngen, the sixteen-year-old son of George P. Sohngen.

The lads were coasting down the North D street hill in Hamilton when the auto containing Sohngen and two companions bore down upon them. The practice of coasting had been condemned, but the children had not been prevented from enjoying the sport, and the accident followed.

Young Pace sustained a broken neck and died almost instantly, while the French lad suffered a fractured skull and died in the elevator at Mercy Hospital, to which institution he had been hurried.

Young Sohngen is prostrated as a result of the accident. Much sympathy has been extended the parents of the youthful victims by employes of the paper mills in which the fathers are employed. The funeral of Raymond Pace took place Saturday at the home on North E street, Rev. F. S. Zaugg officiating, while the services over the body of Henry French followed some time later. A number of employes of the paper mills attended the funerals.

H. A. Hamm to Succeed W. C. Archer

DAYTON, O., September 14, 1914.—The State Industrial Commission which has charge of distributing death and injury awards under the Ohio compensation law, has just appointed H. A. Hamm, of Chillicothe, secretary of the board to succeed W. C. Archer, who has resigned to accept the general management of the New York Board at a greatly increased salary. The salary paid for the work of secretary in Ohio was generally admitted to be insufficient. Archer received \$4,000 in Ohio and his successor will be paid \$2,500 per year.

BRAZILIAN PAPER AND PULP IMPORTS—1913

Swedish pulp occupies the foremost position in Brazil, the imports having been:

	1912.	1913.
Sweden	2,922	4,677
Germany	1,251	830

A marked increase is not anticipated for 1914 on account of the depressed condition of the Brazilian market for wrapping paper. By reason of the situation the paper mills in the State of São Paulo, although they installed new machinery in 1913, have not increased their production as yet to any important extent.

In printing paper, the Brazilian imports from various countries were as follows:

	1912.	1913.
Germany	9,782	10,401
Norway	5,669	6,459
Sweden	6,007	4,940
Holland	2,165	3,831
Belgium	1,165	1,458
Austria	599	1,353

Sweden's proportion was really larger than shown above, as a large part of the imports credited to Germany and Holland was in reality of Swedish origin. Norwegian news gained ground in Rio de Janeiro, but slightly fell off in São Paulo. During 1913 Norwegian paper manufacturers personally visited the newspapers of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre and Rio Grande.

Over one-half of the writing paper imported by Brazil came from Germany, as follows:

	1912.	1913.
Germany	766	956
Italy	300	275
Austria-Hungary	282	297
Great Britain	98	130

The English proportion chiefly consisted of fine grades.

In wrapping paper Germany only supplied 4,184 tons in 1913, against 5,530 tons the previous year. Sweden on the contrary somewhat strengthened its position with 2,015 against 1,830 tons. Swedish kraft paper is appreciated as the best and strongest. The largest paper mill in São Paulo makes a good quality of kraft from imported pulp, but the high duty on the latter renders the product as dear as the imported article.

The figures for boards were:

	1912.	1913.
Germany	2,131	2,456
Holland	1,921	2,108
Sweden	200	413

Above details are furnished by the Swedish Commercial Attaché in Brazil. He adds that Swedish news mills would be in a position to better meet the competition of other nations and Brazil if they were able to guarantee delivery every three weeks. Some mills supplying the Brazilian market had got into trouble by exceeding the time of delivery by one to three weeks. b.

Fatal Accident in an Austrian Paper Mill

As a result of a scuffle between two workmen at the Leykam-Josefsthal paper mill, they came into contact with a rag-tearing machine. One of the men was killed, while the other received severe internal and external injuries. He was taken to the Gratz Hospital. b.

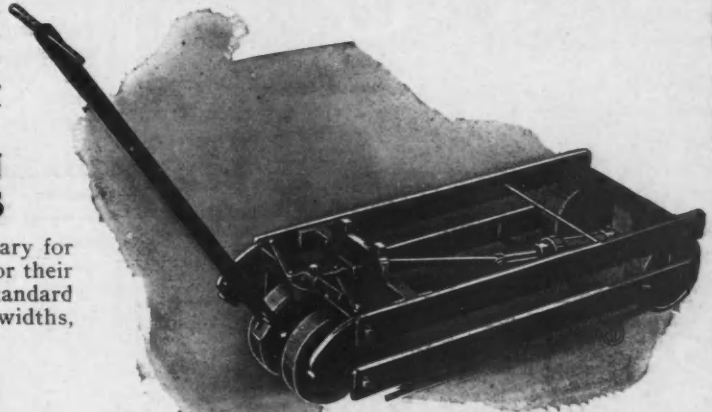
If you have not, as yet, sent in your order for the 1915 edition of LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY, do so without delay. The book will be out shortly.

Paper Manufacturers' Attention!

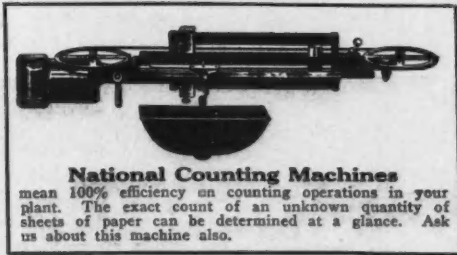
When the big demand for certain equipment, by a particular trade, makes it necessary for the manufacturer to construct a standard type suitably adapted to that trade, isn't the superiority of such equipment manifest? The demand for

NATIONAL-CHAPMAN ELEVATING TRUCKS

by paper manufacturers has made it necessary for us to construct our Model No. 1A to care for their particular requirements. Nine other standard models equipped with different lengths, widths, raises and sizes of wheels.



By use of "National-Chapmans" at least 50% of your present trucking costs may be added to your profits. No re-handling or repiling of stocks necessary. Time is saved. Money is saved. Material is saved and storage space is saved.



National Counting Machines
mean 100% efficiency in counting operations in your plant. The exact count of an unknown quantity of sheets of paper can be determined at a glance. Ask us about this machine also.

Catalog "P. T. J." shows illustrations of "National-Chapmans" as used in some of the largest paper factories. Your copy is waiting.

NATIONAL SCALE CO.

20 Trade St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

HAMMERMILL BOND

**The Utility Business Paper That Combines Quality and Economy
The Best Known, Most Widely Used, Strongly Adver-
tised, Easily Sold Bond Paper on the Market**

**HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA**

EASTERN OFFICE: 291 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

New York Jottings

In an article appearing in a recent issue J. Gold was identified as assistant treasurer of the Continental Paper Bag Company. His capacity is assistant secretary and city sales manager.

Daniel Lewerth, of Andrews & Lewerth, jobbers at 72 Duane street, was a visitor last week to the Springfield, Mass., branch of that firm. He was back in New York this week.

N. C. Jones, of Danforth L. Jones & Co., dealers in cardboard at 24 Beekman street, has returned for fall business after spending the summer at his country home in Shelter Island Heights, Long Island.

Richard C. Loesch, president of Richard C. Loesch & Co., paper and card dealers at 76 Beekman street, has returned to Pasadena, Cal. He went by way of New Orleans. It is believed that Mr. Loesch will be away until December.

H. B. Liveright, president of the Grand Lake Company, of 18 East Forty-first street, returned to his offices last week after a month's absence during which he visited the various offices of the company throughout the Middle West.

Edward E. Wright, president of the Miller & Wright Paper Company, jobbers at 65-67 Duane street, is on a three weeks' vacation. Mr. Wright is touring by automobile to Detroit, Mich.

Frank L. Moore, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, president of the Newton Falls Paper Company and also president of the Cylinder Paper Company, of Watertown, N. Y., was among the callers on the local trade this week. While in town Mr. Moore looked after some of the association's work at its offices at 18 East Forty-first street.

Among the callers on the local trade this week were: M. T. Hartley, general manager of the Paul A. Sorg Paper Company, of Middletown, Ohio; H. F. Maynard, of the Russell Falls Paper Company, of Russell, Mass.; F. W. Main, of the Worthy Paper Company, of Mitteneague, Mass.; S. B. Sutphin, of the Beveridge Paper Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Those who may be thinking of joining the uptown movement will no doubt be interested in the advertisement appearing on page 41 of this week's issue of the JOURNAL. It will be noted that the advertisement in question relates to the Knox Building, at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue, and that the advertiser desires to sub-lease the entire fourth floor in that building, which is very centrally located.

David Wolbrette, president, and Samuel Wolbrette, his son, of the Southern Paper Company, Ltd., paper jobbers at New Orleans, La., arrived in New York last week after a month's trip through the Middle West and East where they visited some of the important paper manufacturing cities. In New York they sought bag connections for 1915 and left on Monday, and on their return they will stop at some of the bag manufacturing centers.

T. G. Briggs, local solicitor for the Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, of Holyoke, Mass., with offices at 41 Park Row, has returned from a month's vacation spent in New England. Mr. Briggs is now busy taking care of a group of painters and decorators who have entered his office to make some improvements. Mr. Briggs has directed that the interior be finished in "India Tint," one of the shades of the celebrated Sunburst covers made by the Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company.

THE HUBBS' OUTING

The fourth annual outing of the employes of Charles F. Hubbs & Co., general paper dealers of Lafayette and 4th streets, New York, was held at Zehden's Casino, College Point, Long Island, last Saturday, September 12. As in previous years, the outing was a great success. There was one thing missing this year that tended, however, to make the occasion one of unalloyed enjoyment. Mr. Hubbs, who has always participated in these affairs as "one of the boys," it would seem has acquired quite a pull during the past few months with the weather man; an ideal day resulted. Some will recall the terrible thunder storms of the first year, and the heavy rains of the second year, and we all remember the combination of the two which occurred in 1913 when the outing was held in the middle of June. With the experience of the past as a guide, and a quiet tip from the weather man, the committee decided to hold the 1914 outing in September. It was a good tip, and old Sol beamed bright all the day.

As is usual on this auspicious occasion, everybody went to work in the morning. Desks were quickly cleaned up, and promptly at noon the "grand exit" was made from Lafayette



"CHARLIE CORNING WAS TOO BUSY TO ATTEND."

and 4th streets. Marching in a body, "C. F." included, to Wall street, they boarded the good ship *F. B. Dalsell*. This movement was the sixth number in the order of the day. Then came the East River glide, and the captain of the boat steered the merry party up the river. During this glide there was a short intermission with refreshments. The trip was far too short, "curses on the tide," and the arrival at College Point closed the first part of the program.

There was a "special number" by the Hubbs' quartet entitled "When the Sheets Are Short the Bed Seems Long," then a "one-step" off the boat and two steps to the ball field—and this is another story.

Something else missing, which at first cast a slight cloud over the horizon, was the absence of Charles and Al Corning, but when the ball field was reached Mr. Hubbs untied a neatly packed box and displayed a handsome silver loving cup, presented by these two inestimable gentlemen to the employes to be competed for by the married men and the single men in the annual baseball game. Enthusiasm rang wild as the bachelors took the field in the hope of repeating previous victories. The married men, however, were just as determined, and the game was one that will be remembered for some time to come. It was bravely fought on both sides, the line up being practically the same as

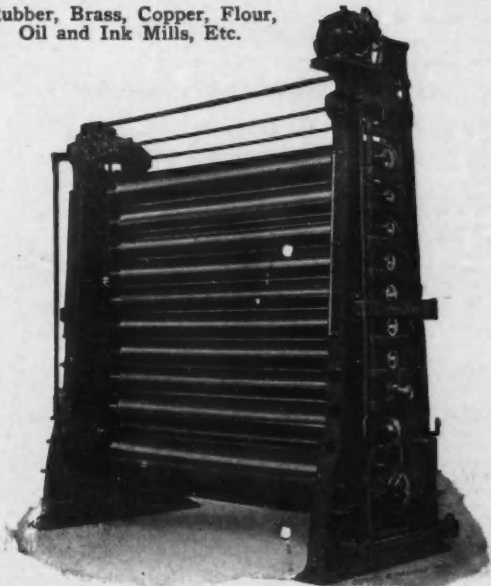
LOBDELL CAR WHEEL CO.

Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MACHINES

Rubber, Brass, Copper, Flour,
Oil and Ink Mills, Etc.



CALENDERS

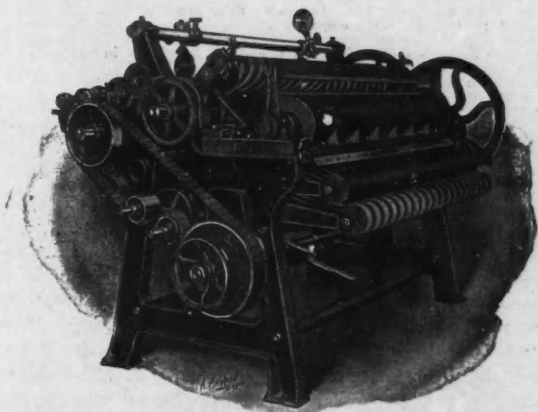
FURNISHED COMPLETE, FITTED WITH PATENT

ELECTRIC MOTOR LIFT

Grinding Machines for Rolls of All Sizes

Paper Cutters

Single, Duplex and Diagonal



CUTTER KNIVES

Patent Top Slitters

HAMBLET MACHINE CO.

Lawrence, Mass.

**THE PULP OR PAPER
MANUFACTURERS**

using

**ANACONDA
BELTS**

have a provable advantage over those
who do not. Your request brings the
proof in your Mill without expense to you.



MAIN BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers and Engineers

Philadelphia
New York

Chicago
Pittsburgh

Birmingham
Seattle

MAIN BELTING CO. OF CANADA, LTD.,
Montreal Toronto

**The Quebec & St. Maurice
Industrial Company**

Pure Sulphate

**KRAFT
PULP**

Extra Strong Long Fibre

DAILY CAPACITY 125 TONS DRY

MILLS AT LA TUQUE, P. Q.

Sales Office, Portland, Maine

in previous years, but the final results show married men, 14; single men, 7, and the cup will now be displayed in a prominent place in the office with a proper credit engraved inscription.

The real triumph of the day, however, was an 11 to 1 score in the "post series game." As previously stated the arrival at the grounds was earlier than had been anticipated, therefore, the first game ended so early that some one suggested a game by guests and non-players. Sides were chosen, the trade papers' representatives with some assistants taking the outfield.

The first half of the first inning passed quickly. Only one of the players crossed the plate. It was too dark to play the second inning, but the journalists (otherwise known as the yellow perils) passed over the rubber 11 times before the third man was called out. Whether or not the committee will see that the victory of the paper trade journal men is duly inscribed on the cup there is a doubt. But 'twas a famous victory.

Then the players retired to the wash-room, and some to the local physicians to mend the skinned ankles, shinns, bruised fingers, etc.

At 6:30 dinner was served, and as per the following menu it was a triumph for the cook and a joy to the appetite:

- Noodle Soup (er) vised by C. F. Hubbs
 - Fish
 - Smelt
 - Roast Beef
 - Roasted "The Hubbs Way"
 - Potatoes
 - "Ala Dustbane"
- Green Corn
 - From "Corning Balte"
- String Beans
 - "Strung by Uncle Bill"
- Green Peas
 - "Colored by Aser Phil Rep."
 - Chicken
 - "Killed by the Winton from the Berkshires"
 - Salad
 - "'Lettuce' Have a Good Time"
 - Fruit
 - "From The White House," Glenbrook, Conn.
- Coffee
 - "From the Ball 'Grounds'"
- Asst. Nuts
 - "From 'Wells' Fargo"
- Water
 - "From Spring 2200"

In previous years speeches came with the cigars, but this feature was omitted this time, after three rousing cheers had been given to Messrs. Hubbs and Corning, and the committee in charge.

As will be readily seen from the illustration, Charley Corning was much too busy to attend. This is the first time that the representatives from Maryland have not made their appearance, but general conditions necessitate a close and steady application to business these days, and these two gentlemen were forced to forgo as they say one of the most enjoyable days of the year.

The party broke up shortly after 8 o'clock, some returning to their homes via the boat, others via the car.

The affair was such a big success that every one present is already looking forward to next year's outing.

The committee prepared an especially clever program, from which the following extracts have been culled:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

PART I.

1. Grand Exit12.00 sharp.....By the Subway
 2. One Step.....To Blecker St.
 3. Another Step.....To South St. from Wall St.
 4. Two Step(s).....To Dock, Pier 11, Foot Wall St.
 5. Hesitation.....For a Minute
 6. Maxixe.....Watch Your Step Getting On to It
- The Steamer F. B. Dalsell
7. East River Glide.....By the Boat
 8. Intermission....."While We Eat"

PART II.

1. Special Number.....By the Hubbs Quartette
- Entitled: "When the Sheets Are Short the Bed Seems Longer."

2. One Step.....Off the Boat
3. Two Step(s).....To the Field
4. Hesitation.

(Get Ready for the Great National Game.)

5. The Annual Game.

HEARD FROM THE BLEACHERS.

- "Looks easy for the Married men again this year."
- "I'll sit under the tree near the keg."
- "The Married men haven't a chance."
- "Watch the score roll up as the birch beer rolls in."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Charlie Corning" will be seen in the same position again this year—"one-foot on the rail."

Our genial president's batting average is still 1,000. Connie Mack wants him, but we won't release him.

J. C. M. (not J. Christopher Matthewson, but Just Cliff Mallalien) is still waiting for a crack at the pill.

Shall we untie Bonham's goat from the Post?

Directions will be given before the game by Baldwin on "How to Catch a Fly in Center Field."

Who's the guy that put

- THE MUS on Doremus?
- THE HARP in Harper?
- THE EGGS in Beggs?
- THE CORN in Corning?
- THE HAM in Bonham?
- THE LIE in Mallalien?
- THE HELL in Barthell?

Don't ask our worthy secretary foolish questions today. He needs this day's recreation.

Fugle will run an exhibition mile after the game.

Our esteemed vice-president completes his fiftieth year in business in New York City before long. Stick around for that dinner in his honor.

John Avery, Jr., is the finest boy ever born. If you don't believe it, ask his dad.

We are still waiting to hear from Morrill, Fugle, Thompson and Whiteford.

Our worthy secretary thinks there is no spot on earth like Sound Beach, Conn.

Harry Doremus salutes the Old Dominion Line every morning on his way from Jersey. There are reasons.

We will miss our old pal George Beggs today. When this goes to press he will be nearly married. Our best regards, George. She is a fine girl.

War may be what Sherman said it was. Was he ever in the paper business?

Billy Howe is responsible for the grape juice today, not Billy Bryan. Did you know he squeezes grapes, too?

Don't forget to call on Allie after dinner. He is the "candy kid" orator and story teller of this crowd.

We have a few new men with us this year. Some are our new salesmen. The Hubbs crowd welcome you. "Many apply but few are chosen." By the way, no real good one has left in years.

We have obtained a reputation which we can't afford to lose. Loyalty means we all make money as well as friends.

The man who fears he will do more than his salary calls for will not have much salary to call for. Does not apply at Lafayette and Fourth streets' southeast corner.

The reason why the Hubbs men who mind their own business succeed is because they have so little competition.

Our old friend Charlie from Baldwin's is serving the lunch today. Remember he has a large family. Dig down after you have had enough to eat.

Be kind to Jamison. He came all the way from Pittsburgh. He can't help it; he has to live there.

You probably know our Swedish friend H. B. S. is in Sweden. His speeches last year will remain long in our memory.

The girls in the office will hold their first annual inning (not outing) today. The treat is on us because they can't play ball; we have sent them to the theatre.

Warning to Sam Foster: Don't you dare ask for English mustard. Her-man Scholz is a German.

Sorry, boys, I didn't have space to mention you all, so left myself out to keep you company.

E. H. Naylor Secretary of Cover Association

At a joint meeting of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association and the Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association at the Prospect House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Emmet Hay Naylor was elected secretary and treasurer of the Cover Manufacturers.

The associations are entirely independent of each other and have different officers. Mr. Naylor was elected secretary and treasurer of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association last spring, and in July took offices at 18 East Forty-first street. The head offices of the Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association will also be at 18 East Forty-first street. Willis H. Howes, of Knowlton Brothers, of Watertown, N. Y., is president of the Cover Manufacturers' organization.

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For Surface Sizing

This starch is used for sizing all grades of paper and board requiring surface sizing and its use materially reduces the cost of top sizing. This process is in use by leading manufacturers of high grade paper and board.

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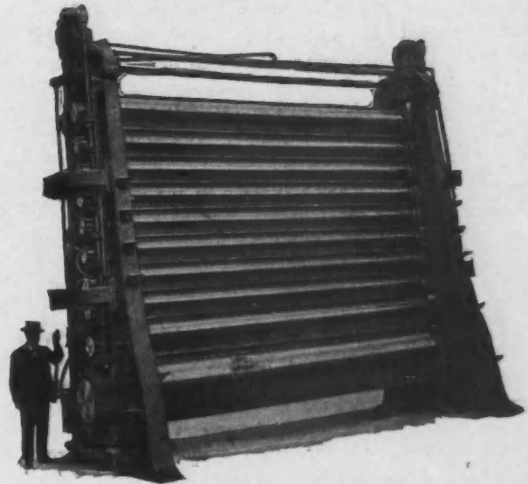
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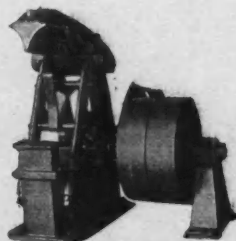
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are machines with exclusive patented devices—strong, durable and efficient. Economical to operate and without an equal. Made on honor to give best of satisfaction.

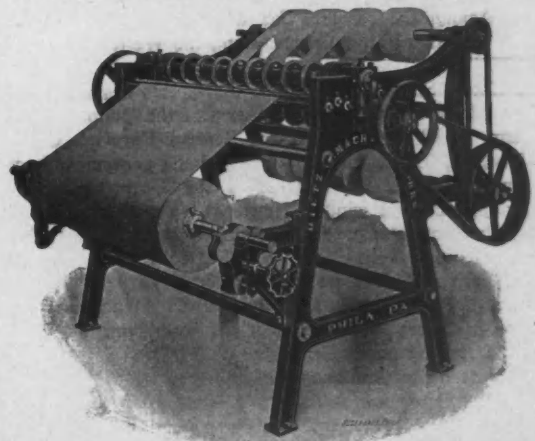
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Notes of the Trade

The steamship *West Point* arrived last week at Newport News with a cargo of china clay, 1,515 tons of which was consigned to Morey & Company, of Boston, Mass.

White & Leonard Company, general paper dealers, have consolidated their St. Paul and Minneapolis offices at 748-752 Pelham street, Minnesota Transfer, Minn.

Fibre barrels are now being introduced into paper mills by the Diamond State Fibre Company, of Bridgeport, Pa. Users say they are particularly adaptable for chemicals and the like, as they are light and do not dent or splinter. The company will be glad to send a circular describing the barrels to all interested parties.

Announcement was made last week of the marriage of Henry A. Warren and Miss Mary Maher, both of New London, Conn., in Providence, April 18. The marriage was a surprise to their friends. Mr. Warren is a conductor for the New Haven road and Miss Maher was employed at the Bingham Paper Box Company.

Since the importation of aniline colors has been curtailed, no doubt the paper manufacturer will have to turn to dry earth colors, such as umbers, ochres, red oxides, etc., same as his forefathers did. J. W. Coulston & Company, of 80 Maiden Lane, New York, who are probably the largest of all the dry color importers, have some exceptionally fine grades for this purpose.

Following a fire last Thursday night in the paper box factory of Albert Eichorn & Son, at Philadelphia, Pa., the police arrested sixteen-year-old Frank Curry, who turned in the alarm. A woman watching the fire told the policeman that she saw Curry coming out of the building wiping his hands. John Gleason, night watchman at the factory, said he saw Curry turning in the alarm. He was held, pending a further investigation.

F. E. Fischer has severed his connections as manager for George A. Moore Company and will now operate independently at 24 California street, San Francisco, Cal. It is Mr. Fischer's intention to represent responsible mills direct on the Pacific Coast, soliciting the jobbing, manufacturing, and larger buying trade. Among the concerns for whom he will be the selling agent is the Grand Lake Company and the Western Paper Mills Company.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has sustained the decision of the lower court in the case of the Outlook Envelope Company, of Chicago, against the Serman Envelope Company, of Worcester, Mass., and has dismissed the petition with costs. The decision settles the question of the Worcester company's right to manufacture window envelopes. The case is the sixth won by the Worcester concern brought against it by the Chicago concern.

Miss Marion E. Herbert was quietly married to Alfred E. Chandler, of Pawtucket, R. I., at the Herbert camp on the Merrimack River, before the relatives of the contracting parties at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, September 6. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler left later for a short wedding trip and they will be at home to friends after October 1 at their new home, 89 Westford street, Lowell, Mass. Mr. Chandler was for a time draftsman at the National Wrapping Paper Machine Company, of Nashua, N. H.

Involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted in the United States District Court against the Asbury Park Publishing Company, Asbury Park, N. J., which formerly published the *Asbury Park Times*. The complaining creditors and the amounts of their claims are the International Paper Company New York, \$371; the Great Northern Paper Company, New York, \$190; George H. Chandler, Asbury Park, \$58. The petition stated that officials of the company had admitted that it was without funds to meet these obligations.

News of the Mills

Matthew Crean, who died at his home in Holyoke, Mass., last week, had long been connected with the Massasoit Paper Mill. He had been a resident of Holyoke for the past thirty years.

Barclay White & Company are constructing a reinforced concrete reservoir for the Martin & William H. Nixon Paper Company at Nixon and Fountain streets, Manayunk, Pa., for \$2,000.

E. Burns, employed in the mills of Paul A. Sorg Paper Company at Middletown, was painfully injured the past week when his arm was caught in one of the rolls and crushed. Dr. Dell was called and attended his injuries. He stated that the injured man would be unable to work for some time.

Not long ago one of the big paper machines at Cascade mill at Gorham, Mass., was changed over from news to kraft paper, but news orders have increased to such an extent that it has been changed back to news, and all four of the big machines are running to their fullest capacity on newspaper.

The Uncas Paper Mill of the American Strawboard Company at Thamesville, Conn., has its new storehouse completed and in use. Improvements are being made in all departments of the mill to facilitate the production and also to take care of the increased business, which will keep their four machines busy for some time to come.

The property of the Ballston Paper Company, located north of Ballston Spa, N. Y., was sold on a mortgage foreclosure last week by Referee Burton D. Esmond. It was purchased by William A. Mehan for \$6,000. The mortgage was held by the American Axe and Tool Company which occupied it as an axe shop before it was sold to the paper company.

Fears are entertained for the recovery of Edward Frantz, a workman who was injured at the Niagara Paper Bag Company plant in Duckwitz street last Saturday, shortly after noon. Frantz was at work near a pile of large paper rolls when one of the rolls fell and struck him on the side, crushing him to the floor. One of his ribs was broken, and he was otherwise internally injured.

Loss of more than \$5,000 was suffered in a fire that broke out Saturday evening of last week in a storehouse of W. F. Tait & Company paper plant at Railroad and Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., and gave the firemen a stubborn fight for more than an hour. The building was of corrugated iron, had no window, and it was necessary to pull it to pieces with hooks to get at the blaze.

John W. Powers, superintendent of the Millers Falls Paper Company, of Millers Falls, Mass., was arraigned in the Greenfield district court last week charged with making an assault with a dangerous weapon upon John Leo Dowd. A plea of not guilty was entered by Powers' counsel and the case was continued for one week, cash bail in the sum of \$1,000 being furnished by Powers.

On the complaint of Thomas Purdue, night watchman at the Crystal Paper Mill in Excello, Ohio, eight men were arrested last week on the charge of assault and fined by Magistrate Barnett. The complaint set forth that the defendants stoned the mill building and made menacing threats against him. The filing of charges followed an attempt on the part of the men to gain entrance into the mill on the night of September 1.

Will Lacy, an employe of the Orono Pulp & Paper Company in Basin Mills, Me., was injured while at work in the wet room of the mill last week. Something was wrong about the felt in one of the machines, and while he was cutting it for removal he was caught and drawn against a part of the machine. He was unconscious when removed, and after recovering his senses, was entirely unable to remember anything about how the accident occurred. No bones were broken, and an early recovery is expected.

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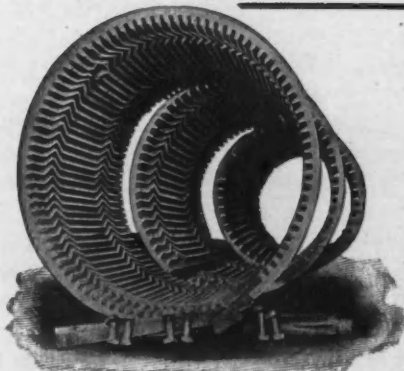
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Marion, Indiana.

Editorial

Vol. LIX. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914 No. 12
 FORTY-THIRD YEAR

JOHN M. FRENCH.....Editor
 R. W. JOLLY.....Asst. Editor

Make Ready for the Harvest

It is interesting during war times to watch the strategic movements of business, to note the advance and retreat of prices, the strongly entrenched positions of some lines and the weakness of others. Business and war are but games of chess, requiring considerable skill and the closest of attention; but given these, business will prosper nine times out of ten.

People speak to us today about dull times, and there is undeniably some reason for the complaint; but the tribulations of trade are exaggerated to no small extent. We cannot always ride on the crest of a wave; there must be recessions, else there would be no wave at all. But neither do we float forever in the hollows. We must rise and fall, advance and retreat alternately; but so long as we progress in the main we are certain to achieve our ultimate ends. Business is admittedly quiet at the moment, but like an army strongly entrenched, it is in a sound position and it will not be long before the natural strength of the situation will tell and the United States will be blessed with a period of perhaps unprecedented activity. This is not mere supposition or guess work. The deduction is based on logical conclusions.

For more than a year there has been a lack of what might be termed real enterprise and snap to business. The reason of this may be largely attributed to tariff changes, which naturally upset things for a time, though certain other economic factors also figured in the general result. Men have been unusually cautious; they showed a decided disinclination to enter into extended engagements; speculation was rigorously shunned, and buying has been confined almost entirely to purchases for immediate requirements. The result has been that last July when the war began, stocks were low, and so, in a general sense, were current liabilities. As there was admittedly no lack of money, what sounder position could there be? Everything was ripe for a good buying movement, and we then seemed surely destined for a period of substantial activity. But the war came which nobody here had dreamed of, and once more calculations were upset. The Stock Exchange was closed, caution became a watchword, and managers sat back to wait developments.

But all this caution and waiting is but adding to the natural strength of the situation as evidenced by the higher prevailing prices. Usually when business is quiet, the markets are depressed and prices fall in proportion. Note the difference today. While the general trade movement is slow, prices have advanced all along the line. If the situation was a weak one, it would not be possible to advance prices. The question: "What has happened to check the movement of goods?" is an easy one to answer. Trade with Germany, Austria and Belgium has been suddenly cut off

and that with Great Britain, France, Russia and many of the neutral countries has been seriously interfered with. Ocean transportation has been curtailed, and Europe has called in her gold. Our cotton, our food products and sundry other staples intended for Europe have been held up, and our imports, including innumerable raw materials, have also been seriously curtailed, making it difficult to produce certain finished products in adequate quantities. (Remember all the time that prices are holding firm and tending upward.) A situation such as this, one might think, would be disastrous. But let us consider what is sure to happen:

In the first place, this war, the most destructive that the world has ever known, is not going to last long. In the very nature of things it cannot be prolonged. It may be good diplomacy for Lord Kitchener and British statesmen to talk of a long, drawn-out conflict of one, two and three years, but where, in the name of providence, are the resources to carry it on going to come from? A little over a month from the opening of hostilities and the losses in killed and wounded men have been probably 500,000, and the property loss in Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Servia must aggregate fully \$500,000,000. The operating expenses must have cost the belligerents close to one billion dollars, making an aggregate cost of \$1,500,000,000, to say nothing of the direct curtailment of commerce which must have netted the fighting countries a loss almost if not quite as much again.

The Chancellor of Great Britain's Exchequer has said that the war will be fought with a *silver* bullet. He might have made it a *golden* bullet, and then be a long way short of the truth. How long does any sensible man believe this frightful destruction can last? If Lord Kitchener's prophecy of a three-year conflict were only realized in half, at the present rate, in the course of eighteen months there would be 9,000,000 men dead or disabled, and \$18,000,000,000 worth of property wasted, outside altogether of loss of trade some of which will have gone forever.

Of course, these figures are assuming that the destruction were to be continued a year and a half at the present rate. The pace presumably may slacken, but it does not require a philosopher or a mathematician to arrive at the conclusion that it will only be a question of months or perhaps weeks before the end of the rope will be reached and that the war will then cease automatically. Already we hear rumors that the bankers are growing uneasy at such appalling waste and are tightening the purse strings. Who then is bold enough to predict a war of long duration? Meantime, the export trade of Europe must largely be diverted to the United States, and much of the goods we formerly looked to Europe for we shall make for ourselves.

We have no war expenses to meet, no property loss to endure, and our temporary loss of trade will be much more than compensated for in new business, much of which should remain with us permanently.

When peace is restored must come a period of general reconstruction. Instead of trouble in the way, export shipments will be made easy and there will be a flood of orders in this market so great that the only difficulty will be to fill them fast enough. Many of the factories on the other side will be in no condition to meet even the domestic market requirements. American industrial securities will advance promptly in value. As has al-

ready happened in at least one instance, mills that have been in financial difficulties will not have to go far to seek assistance; it will be thrust upon them. With our warehouses already depleted the wheels of industry will be set ahumming as never before. Our cotton and food stuffs and our raw material products will be in such demand that our resources will be strained to meet it. There will be labor for every man and woman capable and willing to do a day's work. With foreign competition in outside markets greatly reduced, we shall secure better prices, and our margins of profit will be bigger in proportion.

This activity cannot be expected during the war, but peace must come comparatively soon, and then we shall reap ample reward for the few months of "watchful waiting." There is, however, this to remember, and it is important. What we do we must do *now*, if we would derive the fullest share of the trade so soon to come. *Now* is the time to lay our plans, to make ready, to equip our plants, to *make ourselves known*, and to *seek our connections*. Those who delay until the last hour will find themselves badly handicapped at the start. These comparatively quiet times should be utilized to make ready. Do so *now*, and do so *thoroughly*.

The Markets

Business as a whole has been quiet, but reports that it is stagnant are very much exaggerated. There has been a steady, if a quiet demand that has kept the mills busy on almost all grades of paper. Newsprint, of course, has been active, and the activity has been accentuated by the call for export.

Before the war broke out, stocks of raw material had run down, and circumstances since then have made replenishment either a difficult or expensive undertaking. Last spring the market had opened dull, the mills had shown a decided inclination to hold off, and even though the available supplies of rags and paper stock were by no means excessive, there was sufficient selling pressure to lead to a system of price cutting which was more or less demoralizing. It was a buyer's market. Now the position is reversed; it is a seller's market. The difficulty of procuring foreign rags has made the importers and the domestic packers more independent, and they have been trying to make the best of this advantage. In some instances they have succeeded, but, unfortunately for them, demand for finished products has not been sufficient to force many of the large consumers into the market, and there have been some accumulations which, while firmly held, have not tended towards higher price levels.

The arrivals of Scandinavian pulp are about 60 per cent. of the normal quantity for the time of year. But the mills have only a scant supply of chemical pulp, and the loss of the German product and 40 per cent. of the Scandinavian is being keenly felt. Prices keep creeping up as enquiries reach the market. Norway and Sweden are handicapped for coal and sulphur, and with the added difficulties of transportation, it is surprising that the shipments have been as liberal as they are. The shortage of pulp has led to quite a general adoption of substitutes, and pulp papers have found a ready sale.

The heavy demand for newsprint has taxed the capacity of the mills to meet contract obligations, and some of them which have sold side runs short have had difficulty in filling their orders.

From now on comparatively little of this class of goods will be offered. An insight into present conditions is given by the Canadian mills, who have been notifying their customers that as their surplus has been exhausted they (the publishers) must not overdraw on their contracts.

For about two weeks there was quite a heavy demand for wrapping paper, but jobbers having covered, the market is quiet again in sympathy with general business conditions. The same condition applies to paper bags and boxes. Wrappings have gone up from \$3 to \$10 per ton, bags have advanced 10 per cent., and Kraft papers from 3.25c. to 3.75c. Tissues, which sold for 40 cents, are now held at 47½ cents.

Book papers continue in steady demand, but as raw material is scarce and high, the mills are not anxious to enter upon extended contracts. They prefer to dole out supplies and revise quotations from day to day. Some of the cheaper grades have already been worked up one-quarter of a cent. Printers have been working off their old stock, of which they have had superabundance, and the fact that they are buyers now, even of broken packages, is evidence of the strong undertone to the market. The jobbers are proceeding cautiously, though some of them would be glad to take on substantial supplies at the usual prices. The mills, however, are unwilling to sell any distance ahead.

The position of writing paper is strong, and prices have advanced during the last few days 5 per cent. on 6-cent paper and under, and 10 per cent. on paper valued at between 15 and 6 cents per pound. While the consumption of rope papers is small, the demand on this line appears large by reason of repeated enquiries. There is a genuine shortage of raw supply.

In the chemical market there has been another advance in alum, while soda ash, caustic soda and rosins have gone up. Bleach, however, is lower.


Good Dividend of Crollurtz Co.

The report of the Crollurtz Paper Company, Halle, shows an increase of one quarter in the gross profits, which result has allowed the payment of a 12 per cent. dividend, as compared with 10 per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1913. b.

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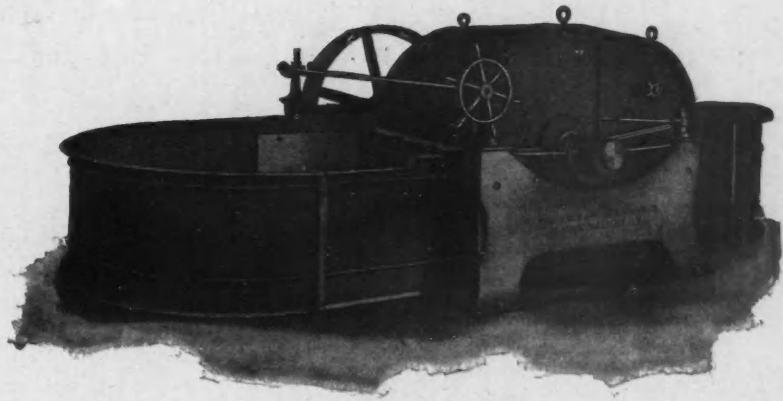
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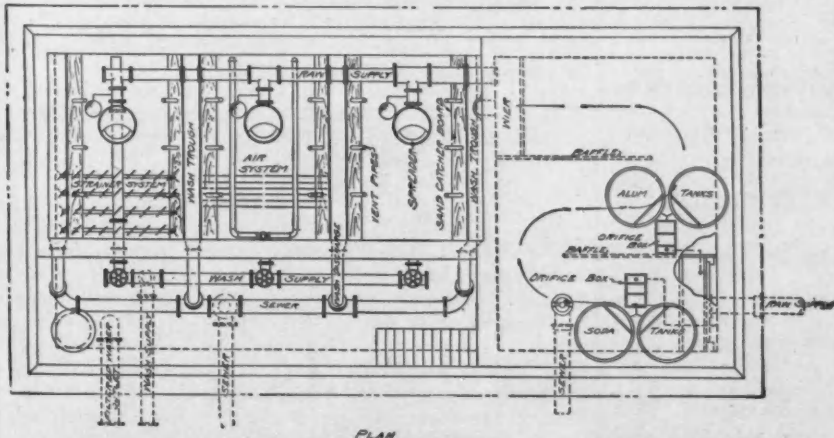
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Trade Personals

KNODE.—Sam Knode, of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, Va., was a visitor to the Chicago trade last week, calling on a large number of the paper men of that city.

LITTLE.—Roger B. Little, who for about eight years was manager of the country department of Bradner, Smith & Company, paper dealers, of Chicago, Ill., has become associated with the Benedict Paper Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Little left Bradner, Smith & Company about the first of the month.

MOTZ.—Fred J. Motz, manager of the Wabash mill of the United Paperboard Company, at Wabash, Ind., was a trade visitor to New York this week. He made his headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin.

PROUDFOOT.—D. A. Proudfoot, of the New York office of the Chemical Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., was among the few mill men to call on the Boston jobbing trade the past week.

TEMPLE.—A. Temple, representative for the Merrimac Paper Company, of Lawrence, Mass., and brother of Fred Temple, president and manager of the concern, paid one of his rare visits to the Boston trade the past week.

THOMSON.—Alexander Thomson, sales manager of the Champion Coated Paper Company, Hamilton, O., put in a day last week at the Chicago office of the company, talking over business with Fred S. Dresskell, manager of the Chicago branch. Mr. Thomson also called on several Chicago paper men during his short visit to the city.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

Among the decisions handed down by the Board of General Appraisers last week were the last of the wood pulp cases, in which protests had been made under the "favored nation" clause of the treaties with the countries shipping the pulp. There were in all about 8,000 cases of which about 2,500 were passed on last May. The balance of the protests are disposed of in the decisions given below. The refunds due the importers approximate \$3,000,000.

Protest 68875/4416 of Oberle & Henry against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New Orleans. General Appraiser Hay.

This was a protest against the assessment of duty on certain wood pulp imported from Sweden, which was claimed to be free of duty by virtue of the "Favored Nation Clause," which forms a part of our treaty with Sweden. The record showed that the merchandise was valued at less than four cents per pound. The protest was sustained and the collector directed to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

Protests 648990/5836, 669919/6000 of M. B. Carlin against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Baltimore. General Appraiser Hay.

The merchandise consisted of wood pulp assessed for duty under paragraph 406 of the tariff act of 1909 and claimed to be free of duty under section 2 of the so-called Canadian Reciprocity Act of July 26, 1911. An examination of the record in each case did not show that the merchandise in question was such as is contemplated by Section 2. The protests were overruled.

Protest 660820/34339/12 of Wakem & McLaughlin against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York. General Appraiser Hay.

The merchandise consisted of wood pulp assessed for duty under paragraph 415 of the tariff act of 1909 and claimed to be free of duty by virtue of section 2 of the act approved July 26, 1911 (T. D. 31772) and the reciprocal agreement now existing with the country whence the merchandise was exported. The protest was sustained and the collector directed to reliquidate the entry admitting the merchandise free of duty.

DECISION ON OLD JUTE BAGGING.

Another important decision was the ruling on old jute bagging which is now classified as paper stock and entitled to free entry.

Protests 720313/4618, 720314/4619 of the New Orleans & North Eastern R. R. Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New Orleans. General Appraiser Hay.

The merchandise was reported by the appraiser as 126 bales of old jute bagging, assessed by the collector at the port of New Orleans as waste at 10 per cent. under paragraph 479. The importers claim free entry as rags under paragraph 660, or as paper stock under paragraph 644 of the tariff act of 1909.

At the hearing of the case in New York the examiner of merchandise at that port testified that the merchandise represented by the official sample in the case was crude paper stock, and would have been passed by him free under paragraph 644. In the decision the appraiser said: "The board did not abnegate its functions to determine under the law and the facts, the correct classification of the merchandise before it, and, ordinarily on testimony like that referred to above the board would hesitate to base a finding, but inasmuch as the sample of the merchandise corroborates the statement of the examiner, and the examiner is following previous decisions of the board, the protests were sustained and the collector directed to reliquidate the entries classifying the merchandise as free under paragraph 644."

A Progressive Paper Company

One of the progressive concerns at Cincinnati, Ohio, is the Momberg Paper Company, a partnership firm composed of George Momberg and Robert A. Albrecht. This company does an extensive business in printers' and lithographers' papers at 813-815 Broadway. Mr. Momberg is an old timer in the paper business of the Middle West. He was connected with the Diem & Wing Paper Company for sixteen years, working himself up to the position of buyer and sales manager in the printers' stock department.

Mr. Albrecht was connected with his father in the firm of C. H. Albrecht & Company for a number of years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Albrecht, Sr., the business was sold and Robert A. Albrecht joined Mr. Momberg in forming the Momberg Paper Company.

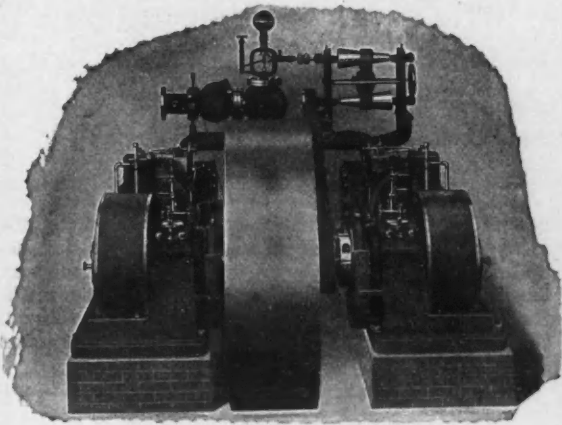
Booklet on Steam Drying Machine

The Fibre-Board and Pulp Products Drying Machine Corporation is distributing a booklet consisting of 16 pages and cover, describing and illustrating its steam drying machines for pulp and board mills, as well as miscellaneous products. In addition to the valuable information which it contains for anyone interested in the drying of products of a miscellaneous character, the booklet also states that the company is prepared to make tests of any products within the scope of its drying apparatus and render reports on same without charge. Anyone desiring the booklet can secure it by addressing the company at 1254 Broadway, New York City.

Good Business in Paper Balers

The Economy Baler Company, which is represented in this city by the Peerless Trading Company, reports that they are doing a very good business at the present time. The Peerless Trading Company has up until a few months ago maintained an office in the *Times* Building, but the business grew in such proportions that it was forced to take a store at 742 Broadway, where it carries a good line of the various waste paper baling presses made by the Economy company. The local agents also have a warehouse in the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, where a complete stock for the Eastern territory is kept.

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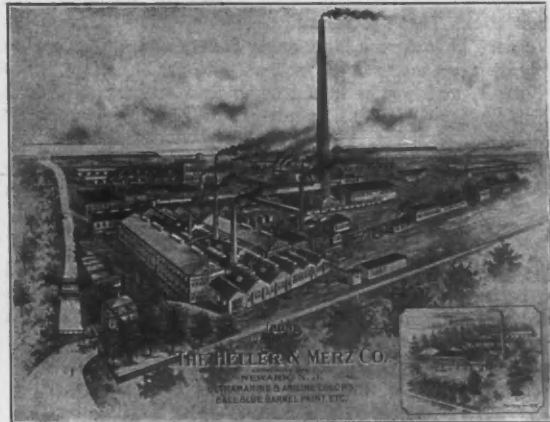
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Wants a Paper Mill in Mexico

Mexico, August 27, 1914.

Editor, PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

We need in Mexico a large paper factory and we have a large supply of prime material. My object is to get in contact, through your paper, with people interested in this business. If you can furnish me any indications, privately, it will be duly appreciated.

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McEnery Paper Co. War Map

The war map gotten out by the McEnery Paper Company, Chicago, copies of which were made on one of their special papers and mailed to their customers, is a handy reference which will be frequently used and much appreciated, indicating, as it does at a glance, the fighting strength, area, location, population, etc., of the countries at war and those on their boundaries.

Do You Want Colors?

The difficulties of obtaining coal tar or aniline colors are solved by the use of imported umbers, ochres and red oxides. This fact should set mill superintendents thinking, for at least one trouble that came with the war can be obviated. For further particulars write to J. W. Coulston & Co., 80 Maiden Lane (Dept. D), New York City.

Packing of Corrugated Board

A German corrugated board maker had taken an order for 5,000 corrugated boards 10x28 inches, which he packed in 6 large bales, for which he charged \$1.15 for packing. The packing consisted of 3 layers of heavy packing paper. On the buyer refusing to pay this charge, the question was submitted to the *Papier-Zeitung*, which expressed the view that the question of charge for packing is usually expressly stipulated, and also whether it is returnable

when in good condition. This, however, generally refers to linen packing. Under the present circumstances the manufacturer was advised to withdraw the disputed charge, and thus keep in line with his competitors. b.

Obituary

Joseph I. Bevins

The sudden death of Joseph I. Bevins, of Elm street, Holyoke, and many years an employe of the Crocker-McElwain Company, will be heard with a shock by a very wide circle of friends, many of whom had within a few days received cards from him stating that he was greatly enjoying his vacation trip to Fort Edwards, N. Y., and expected to attend some of the State fairs this week and next.

The Late Professor Martens

Much regret has been expressed at the recent death of Professor Adolf Martens, director of the Royal Material Testing Bureau of Gross-Lichterfelde, Germany, and the holder of other distinctions. He was born at Hagenow on March 6, 1850. After a technical course he was selected by Chancellor Bismarck in 1883, on the recommendation of Dr. Carl Hofmann, for the directorship of the laboratory then established for the testing of paper and ink. He took up his new duties with zeal, introducing new and improved processes of testing, and rendering the Gross-Lichterfelde laboratory a model for other similar institutions. He was fortunate in securing the co-operation of Professors Herzberg and Dalern, animated by the same spirit.

The new Material Testing Bureau was his creation, and represented a fresh branch of science. He was indefatigable in his labors, and thereby caused his friends some alarm, lest his strength should prove unequal to the task.

He enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow officials and of all the scientists with whom he was brought into contact. He further developed marked literary ability by the authorship of monographs on the testing of materials, and on the new building of the Material Testing Bureau.

Representatives of the German Paper Manufacturers' Association and of the technical press attended the funeral. b.

WOOD PULP AND PRINT PAPER IMPORTS IN JULY

Imports of Wood Pulp, Printing Paper, and Wrapping Paper, by countries, during July, 1914, as reported by Department of Commerce, follow:

WOOD PULP.							
Countries.	Mechanically ground.		Chemical, unbleached.		Chemical, bleached.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
Austria-Hungary	78	2,261	185	10,850			
Finland	753	27,323	21	975			
Germany	5,198	175,959	2,336	123,286			
Netherlands	74	737	20	966			
Norway	4,608	181,199	5,440	291,821			
Roumania	51	1,569	93	4,472			
Russia in Europe	125	4,362					
Sweden	12,215	438,959	2,452	114,660			
England	300	10,528					
Canada	18,598	304,746	3,993	161,485	4,023	169,780	
Total	18,672	305,483	27,321	1,003,645	14,570	716,810	

PRINTING PAPER FOR BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.				IMPORTS OF WRAPPING PAPER.			
Countries.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Countries.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
Belgium	42,849	1,372		Belgium	1,169	47	
France	1,219	82		Germany	181,338	6,475	
Germany	153,491	4,412		Netherlands	33,895	604	
Netherlands	257,447	10,354		Norway	393,814	10,214	
Norway	1,089,338	22,032		Spain	185,661	4,312	
Sweden	112,000	1,978		Sweden	1,744,350	44,869	
England	61,941	3,959		Switzerland	1,762	115	
Scotland	33,022	2,709		England	23,782	2,857	
Canada	50,366,832	970,853		Scotland	28,107	902	
Total	52,160,255	1,019,481		Ireland	952	45	
				Canada	752,248	23,184	
				Hongkong	174	7	
				Total	3,349,527	93,722	

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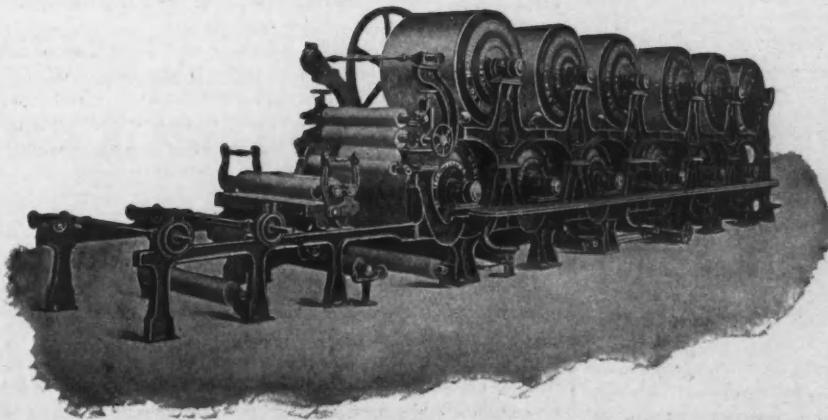
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EFFECTS OF VARYING CERTAIN COOKING CONDITIONS IN PRODUCING SODA PULP FROM ASPEN¹

By HENRY E. SURFACE,

Engineer in Forest Products, Forest Products Laboratory.

AT the present time practically all of the soft, easy-bleaching pulps used for the manufacture of high-class book, magazine, general printing, and the cheaper writing papers are made by the soda process. In England such pulps are produced from esparto (alfa, or Spanish grass); in America, from the poplars and similar woods. Although the soda process of wood-pulp manufacture is not employed commercially to so great an extent in America as the sulphite and mechanical processes, it is remarkably well adapted for producing pulp fibres from any kind of wood or other fibrous vegetable material, no matter how resistant to chemical attack it may be. For this reason it is much used in the experimental work of the Forest Service.

To insure that a wood has been subjected to the most favorable cooking conditions it is necessary to cook it under many different conditions produced by varying such factors as the amount and concentration of the cooking chemical and the duration and temperature of cooking. While the general effect of using greater or less severity of cooking is well recognized in mill practice, there has been almost no available information on the quantitative effects of the individual factors concerned nor on the limitations within which such effects are exerted. Such meager information as may be found in the literature is widely scattered and is not strictly applicable to manufacturing conditions. Notwithstanding modern improvements and the general tendency toward more efficient operations in commercial plants, the most economical production apparently is not being attained by all of the soda-pulp mills. This is indicated by the fact that some of them are using from 10 to 20 per cent. more pulp wood, from 50 to 100 per cent. more chemicals, and from 10 to 40 per cent. more steam, and require much larger plants and more labor for the same tonnage output per day than others making similar products. It was to secure and make available detailed information which would both facilitate other experimental work in the laboratory and promote the efficiency of commercial plants employing the soda process that the series of tests discussed in this bulletin was undertaken. They were carried out at the Forest Products Laboratory maintained by the Forest Service at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

The report of the experimental work is prefaced by a short description of the soda process and a review of previous investigations. Some general comments on aspen as a raw material for soda pulp and on the pulp itself will be treated in a later issue. This species of poplar was selected as the test material because it is the most important soda pulpwood. The information secured, however, is of much value also in connection with the cooking of other woods.

The Soda Process and Its Application

What is here referred to as the soda process may be considered as a modification of the old Wait and Burgess process, first practiced in 1853,² and probably the oldest commercial method for producing chemical pulp from wood. It originally consisted in digesting suitably prepared wood in a large boiler with a strong solution of caustic soda under a pressure of about 90 pounds per square inch for 10 or 12 hours. The wood was then washed to remove the alkali and treated with chlorine gas or an oxygenous compound of chlorine. The partially digested wood was then washed to free it from the hydrochloric acid formed and again treated with a small quantity of caustic soda solution. The pulp so produced was then washed, bleached, and beaten in a beating

engine, after which it was ready for the paper machine. The modification of this process as employed at the present time in the United States dispenses with the intermediate digestion treatment with chlorine compounds. Different cooking conditions also are used, the details of which, together with a brief description of the manner of preparing the wood, are given below.

While a few mills cook their wood unbarked or only partly barked, the general practice is to remove even the live inner bark.³ The barked or peeled wood is then cut diagonally with the grain into slices or chips about one-half to three-fourths inch thick by means of a machine called a "chipper." These pieces are then further broken up by means of a disintegrator, or "shredder," and the resulting chips are conveyed to storage bins, usually above the digesters. An intermediate screening operation to remove dust and dirt and to secure uniform chips is sometimes given them.

On account of the strong solvent power of the cooking liquors used in the soda process it is not necessary to remove completely the knots or decayed portions of the wood. At some mills, however, the chips before being stored are sorted into different grades from which different qualities of pulp are produced. In the case of peeled wood, delivered as such to the mill, the outer shavings, if the wood is re-cleaned, are kept by themselves and converted into a lower-grade product. In some of the older mills the knots were removed from the peeled logs with a boring machine; and later the chips were picked over by hand. Such procedures, however, have now been practically abandoned in America.

The digesters used in soda-pulp making are either rotary or stationary, and may be either cylindrical or spherical in shape. The present tendency in new installations is towards stationary, vertical, cylindrical digesters heated by live steam which enters at the bottom of the digester in such a manner as to carry the cooking liquor through a pipe to the top of the vessel and spray it over the chips. This insures good circulation. The chips and cooking liquors are charged through a manhole at the top of the digester, the bottom of which is provided with a "blow-off" pipe and valve for discharging the pulp after the cooking is complete. Such digesters are from 15 to 50 feet high by from 4 to 9 feet in diameter. The larger sizes have been lately introduced; in the past the most common size held about one cord of wood and was 16 feet high by 5 feet in diameter. At the time of the 1905 census the average American digester produced about 1 ton of pulp per cook, and the total combined capacity of the 208 soda digesters in operation then was 222 tons of pulp per cook.

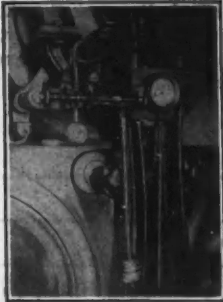
As soon as the charging of chips and caustic soda cooking liquors is complete, steam is turned into the digester until a certain cooking pressure or temperature is reached. This temperature varies at different mills, but one corresponding to 110 pounds steam pressure per square inch is probably the most common at present. The pressure is continued from three to eight hours or more.⁴

WASHING OF PULPS AND RECOVERY OF COOKING CHEMICALS

After the digestion process is completed the pulp in the digester is generally forced out under pressure or "blown" through a pipe connected with the bottom of the digester into a "blowpit" or "balloon"; whence it is transferred to large washing pans. Here it is drained as free as possible from the strong spent cooking liquors, called "black liquors," and washed thoroughly, first with hot, weak, black liquors from the last washings of previous cooks,

¹Contribution from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For reference notes see page 48.

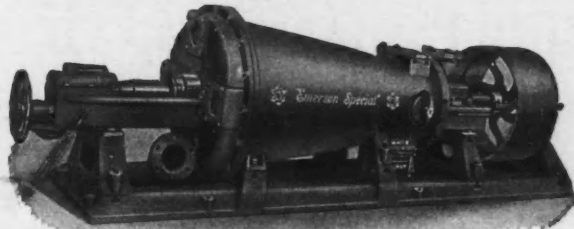


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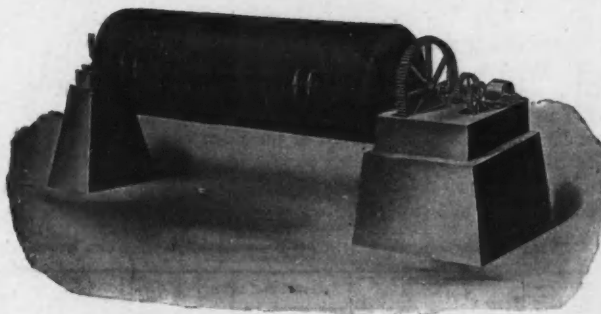
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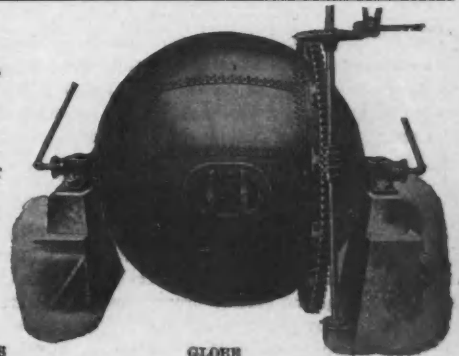


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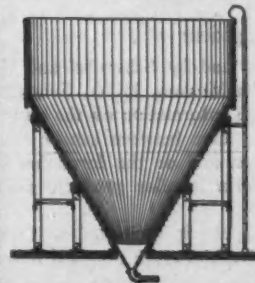
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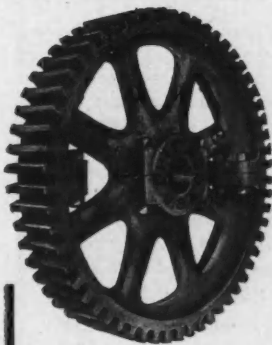
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only the lignified portion of the wood to add just sufficient alkali for this purpose.

This is almost entirely neutralized by the acid products formed from the lignocellulose, and thus very little free alkali is left in the liquor to attack the rest of the fibre, which should be almost pure cellulose. At first the alkali is very active and a rapid combination takes place, but the rate of reaction becomes continually slower as the free alkali grows less and the resistance increases. There are also such varying conditions as to causticity, pressure, circulation, and time of cooking, which are of considerable importance in the process, for some makers are obtaining from 1-200 pounds of fibre per cord more than others in treating the same kind of wood.

In regard to the time required for cooking there is a wide difference in practice. However, the most improved plants are now able to effect the complete resolution of the wood in a very short time. In fact, any of the deciduous woods can now be reduced in about four hours. With the improvements in the methods of cooking that have been developed, which enable us to get about twice the work out of a digester that was formerly obtained, a number of special advantages have been found to be the result of these quick cooks. The shorter the time the alkali is in contact

caustic soda in aqueous solution forms soluble compounds with these encrusting bodies and dissolves any silica which forms a part of the plant's structure, so that by subsequent draining, washing, and bleaching the liberated cellulose is obtained in a comparatively pure state. Cellulose from whatever source it is obtained is, however, soluble in aqueous solutions of caustic soda. Moreover, the solvent action of the caustic is accelerated by heat and by the length of time (within limits) in which the two bodies are heated together. It is therefore apparent that if the maximum yield of cellulose is desired when using this method due regard must be paid to the laws regulating the yield. These laws may be expressed thus: The yield of cellulose obtained from any plant by the caustic-soda method depends upon:

- (1) The proportion of caustic soda (NaOH) used per unit weight of plant;
- (2) The temperature employed; and
- (3) The length of time the digesting operation is continued.

If any one of these conditions be altered and the other two kept constant, the yield varies inversely as the altered condition. Thus, in the case of esparto, the author performed a series of experiments in which the proportion of caustic to unit weight of esparto was varied, whilst the temperature and duration of time of digesting were both kept constant with the following results (Table 2).

The following is taken direct from Cross, Bevan, and Sindall's¹⁸ résumé of Beveridge's experimental results, which include the data quoted in Table 2 and others:

He made three sets of trials, as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Constant conditions. | Variable. |
| 1. Time and strength of caustic. | |
| 2. Pressure and time. | |
| 3. Pressure and strength of caustic. | |

Pressure varied.
Strength of caustic varied.
Time varied.

The results were:

1. Increase of pressure resulted in a diminution of yield, the quantity of pulp obtained being reduced considerably.
2. Excess of caustic soda caused rapid diminution in the yield of cellulose.
3. Gradual exhaustion of the caustic soda by prolonged digestion prevented such serious diminution of yield.

The discussions and experimental results which have been quoted show in a general way the effects of varying some of the fundamental cooking conditions in the soda process. None of the experiments cited are directly comparable to commercial practice in this country, because the testing conditions were not sufficiently representative of manufacturing conditions, and, in the case of Beveridge's experiments, because esparto—a grass, or pectocellulose—was used as the test material. Moreover, the effects of the cooking conditions employed were not studied in as great detail as seemed desirable. The experiments show very clearly, however, that improper cooking conditions are wasteful or inefficient, and indicate the need for complete experimental data on which improvements in commercial practice may be based.

Method of Conducting Experiments

SCOPE AND PLAN OF TESTS

Aside from the character of a wood or other material prepared for cooking, the principal cooking conditions affecting yields and properties of pulps, consumption of cooking chemicals, and the general efficiency and costs of the cooking operations are indicated under the following general headings:

- (1) Preliminary treatments which may in some cases be given the prepared chips. This includes such treatments as preliminary pressure, vacuum, or steaming.
- (2) Character of the cooking apparatus, including size, shape, and construction of the digester; manner of heating, whether by saturated or superheated steam turned directly into the digester, or by the use of steam jackets or flue gases; also the degree and kind of mechanical agitation employed, if any.
- (3) Proportions of the charges. This covers the amounts of wood and chemicals; also the amounts of water present in the wood and the original cooking solutions, together with the water condensing in the charges from steam used in cooking.
- (4) Character of the cooking liquors when charged. Such items as causticity, initial temperature, impurities, and concentration are important.

TABLE 3.—Plan of cooking experiments.

Test group.	Number of tests.	Cooking conditions under investigation.			
		Initial concentration of caustic soda in digester liquors. ¹	Amount of caustic soda per 100 pounds of wood. ¹	Maximum cooking temperature (equivalent steam pressure).	Duration of cooking at maximum pressure or temperature.
I.	6	Constant—80 grams per liter.	Variable—from 18 to 40 pounds in steps of 5 pounds each.	Constant—100 pounds per square inch.	Constant—6 hours.
II.	6	Same as Group I....	Constant—20 pounds (value selected from Group I tests as most satisfactory for later tests).	Same as Group I....	Variable—from 1 to 31 hours in steps of 2 hours each.
III.	6	do	Same as Group II....	Variable—from 70 to 120 pounds per square inch in steps of 10 pounds each.	Constant—7 hours (value selected from Group II tests as most satisfactory for later tests). Same as Group III.
IV.	4	Variable—from 110 to 80 grams per liter in steps of 20 grams each.	do	Constant—100 pounds per square inch (value selected from Group III tests as most satisfactory for later tests).	

¹In commercial practice it is customary to vary the amount of chemical used and its initial concentration both at the same time when attempting to change the severity of the cooking due to these factors. This results in the volume of the cooking liquors being kept approximately the same, which is a desirable feature. In these tests, however, it was the intention to find out the effects of each factor separately.

with the cellulose, the higher is the yield obtained and the sounder and stronger is the fibre. If all of the cellulose is freed from the lignin at practically the same time, the free alkali will have very little time to react on the weaker celluloses and the fibres will not be broken nor the points and serrations dissolved. Moreover, the fibres from the short cook are not hard to bleach, because the character of the cellulose is uniform. Under conditions of complete saturation with the right proportion of alkali, the lignocelluloses can be almost instantly dissolved by subjecting the material to the temperature and pressure that is ordinarily used for cooking the fibre. The writer has performed this experiment on a laboratory scale, and the fibre obtained so closely resembled the actual structure of the woody cell that hardly any cellulose could have been dissolved.

Clapperton,¹⁹ in 1907, in writing about the soda process, says:

It is the necessity for employing such high temperatures and pressures (90 pounds per square inch) that constitutes the serious drawback to the alkali process, as under the conditions of boiling the strong caustic soda acts on the cellulose, impairing the strength and reducing the yield.²⁰ The reason why such conditions are necessary is that the soluble acid bodies resolved by the caustic become so oxidized and condensed that they counteract and weaken the reducing action of the soda, and in order to equalize their resistance higher temperatures and pressures have to be employed.

Beveridge¹⁸ recently published the results of some of his experiments on the effects of varying the cooking conditions in the production of esparto pulp. He says:

The treatment of esparto by the soda method is typical of the preparation of paper pulp from nearly all fibre-yielding plants, such as bamboo, straw, wood, etc. The isolation of cellulose is brought about by digesting the prepared plant in an alkaline solution, having for its base caustic soda, at variable temperatures and under variable lengths of time. The chemical reaction which takes place during this digesting process is not known; that is to say, has not been isolated because of the complicated character of the encrusting substances surrounding the fibre in the plant. The

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- (5) Duration of the cooking treatment. The treatment is in three periods—(a) a period of increasing temperature; (b) a period at maximum temperature; and (c) in some cases, a period of decreasing temperature.
- (6) Pressures and temperatures. This considers the pressures and temperatures of the digester contents at different stages of cooking; also the temperature of the digester room (as affecting radiation and condensation).
- (7) Manner of admitting steam, "relieving," and "blowing" the digester.

Since the effects of the variable cooking conditions may be modified by the treatments given the pulps after leaving the digester—such as leaching or washing, screening and bleaching—these treatments must also be taken into account, for it is not possible to determine all the important effects of the cooking treatments until the finished pulps have been prepared.

The many factors are more or less interdependent, and any change in one results in unavoidable changes in others. Four of the more fundamental of these factors have been investigated in the Forest Service experiments. They are:

- (1) Amount of caustic soda charged per pound of wood.
- (2) Duration of cooking at maximum temperature.
- (3) Maximum temperature (pressure) of cooking.
- (4) Initial concentration of the cooking chemicals.

The effect of these four factors upon the yield and properties of the pulp and the consumption of cooking chemicals were determined. The tests fall naturally into four groups; in each group all the conditions were held as nearly constant as possible except the factor under investigation, which was varied in successive tests or "cooks" according to a definite plan. The plan of the tests is shown in Table 3. In addition to the factors mentioned in this table all other factors under control were so far as possible held constant. Those for which values were specified are the following:

- Amount of chips for each charge, 40 pounds bone-dry weight.
- Dryness of chips, air dry.
- Causticity of cooking liquors, 95-98 per cent.
- Temperature of charging cooking liquor, 22° C. (72° F.).
- Temperature of digester room, 22° C. (72° F.).
- Duration of cooking before maximum pressure is reached, 1 hour.
- Duration of cooling and relieving digester before blowing, 5-10 minutes.
- Blowing pressure, 30 pounds per square inch.

REFERENCE NOTES

¹ This paper presents detailed information of value in experimental work in the laboratory and in promoting the efficiency of commercial paper-making plants employing the soda process.

² Charles Watt and Hugh Burgess secured a United States patent on this process in 1854. It was developed further and modified by Juillon in France (1855), by Houghton in England (1857), and by Albert Ungerer, to whom a British patent was issued (1872). Further modifications gradually resulted from its commercial application.

³ The barking loss amounts to about one-fifth of the weight of unbarbed logs. The losses in the case of logs from 31 trees used in these experiments varied from 16 to 20 per cent., which checks quite well with Ziegelmeyer's figure of 19.5 per cent. on European aspen. (See Stevens, Paper Mill Chemist, p. 150, 1908.) Aside from the convenience and ease of barking in the woods, the saving of freight is considerable when the wood is transported to the mills by railroad, and since the barked wood dries out rapidly an additional advantage is secured by the loss of weight in seasoning. A cord of green aspen (about 50 per cent. water) weighs about 1,900 pounds more than the same wood, air dry (about 15 per cent. water).

⁴ The detailed cooking conditions employed at various mills will be treated in another issue.

⁵ A few mills still cling to the older practice of net recovering the alkali from the black liquors. Such mills buy the alkali for cooking in the form of caustic soda (NaOH). The cooking solution is produced by dissolving in water a sufficient quantity of the caustic to give a solution of the desired strength. The black liquors are run to waste, and, although the consumption of cooking chemicals is very high, the mills seem to operate at a profit.

⁶ Cellulose, 1903. Also Researches on Cellulose, 1895-1900; 1900-1905; 1905-1910.

⁷ Die Chemie der Cellulose, 1910-1912.

⁸ For specific literature references see bibliography in appendix.

⁹ Dingl. Polyt. J., pp. 276-285, vol. 273, 1889; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind., p. 913, vol. 8, 1889.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 411-428, vol. 276, 1890; Jr. Soc. Chem. Ind., p. 883, vol. 9, 1890.

¹¹ Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind., pp. 561-563, vol. 26, 1907; Chemical Abstracts, p. 319, 1908.

¹² Practical Papermaking, p. 33, 2d ed., 1907.

¹³ In modern commercial practice even higher temperatures and pressures are employed, and the results of the Forest Service tests do not corroborate Clapperton's statements as to the undesirable effects from using them.

¹⁴ Papermaker's Pocketbook, p. 72, 2d ed., 1911. See also Sindall, Manufacture of Paper, p. 77, 1908.

¹⁵ Wood Pulp and Its Uses, p. 132, 1911.

(To be continued next week.)

GERMAN PAPER STATISTICS

At the opening of the twentieth century Professor Ernst Kirchner, of Chemnitz, estimated the annual German production of paper material to be then (in tons): Rag pulp, 100,000; yellow straw pulp, 80,000; straw pulp, 40,000; ground wood, 350,000; wood pulp, 300,000; clay and starch, 100,000; rosin and glue, 40,000; alum, 50,000; old paper, 80,000. Total, 1,140,000 tons. Out of this quantity of raw material he estimates there was in 1900 a finished product of 1,000,000 tons, which had risen by 1912 to nearly 2,000,000 tons. This is considered as representing an almost equal weight of raw material, the output of which had thus almost doubled in 13 years.

As it is only by a comparison of statistics that their true value is revealed, interest attaches to the article of Dr. Kirchner in the festival number of the *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation*, issued on the occasion of this year's Leipzig exhibition, and which the figures of 1900 and 1912 are compared.

The figures for 1912 showed:

	Tons.	Value Equaling.
Paper	1,611,241	\$115,095,980
Board	369,513	15,042,006
	1,980,754	\$130,137,986

From a comparison of the figures for imports and exports in 1912 the following results are seen:

	Imports, Tons.	Exports, Tons.
Raw materials—		
Rags and waste.....	58,208.4	86,625.8
Pulp wood	1,112,706.8	44,036.3
Semi-manufactures—		
Wood and straw pulp.....	48,699.8	175,761.8
Ground wood	8,309.7	6,933.2
Rag pulp	72.3	1,412.0
Paper and board.....	30,567.1	221,559.0

It will thus be seen that the exports of rags are more than ten times the imports, the German paper industry being prejudiced to that extent. About 30 per cent. of the national requirements in pulp wood is imported, which justifies the appeals now being made for the more extensive utilization of the country's forests in the manufacture of paper.

The export is said to represent 11 per cent. of the production, the most important items being:

	Tons.
Coarse boards	22,244.4
Roofing boards, etc.....	10,881.4
Wrapping, tissue and imitation parchment... 77,766.5	
Printing paper	55,227.4
Carbon paper	12,727.7
Writing paper, etc.....	16,178.9
Wall paper, felt paper, etc.....	10,260.6

In all cases, with the exception of vulcan fibre, exports are in excess of imports.

Between 1900 and 1912 the number of pulp, paper and board plants in Germany had risen from 1,232 to 1,251, equal to an increase of about 1.54 per cent. A large number of small plants had ceased operations, while the new ones were mostly of a large character. The average output of each plant had grown from 817 tons in 1900 to 1,583 tons in 1912. An increase was shown in the number of workers in the twelve years named from 69,240 to 94,391. The amount of wages annually insured rose in the same time from the equivalent of \$11,535,527 to \$23,170,135, being an increase of about 100 per cent.

With the technical progress the amount of personal exertion has decreased by the increased use of machinery. b.

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EXPERIMENTAL PAPER MILL

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Chemists and Engineers

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Boston, Mass.

PULP BOARD DRYING MACHINE INSTALLED

A single unit apparatus, said to be the largest ever constructed for drying binders, trunk, templet, backing and other pulp boards, has recently been installed in the Middle West in a plant of one of the most extensive manufacturers of that class of product in the United States. The capacity of the machine has developed

ment. These machines are designed to meet the capacity of mills which have heretofore had surplus producing power when balanced against drying capacity. As the machine works automatically, the feeding and clearing is done without taxing the endurance of the operators.

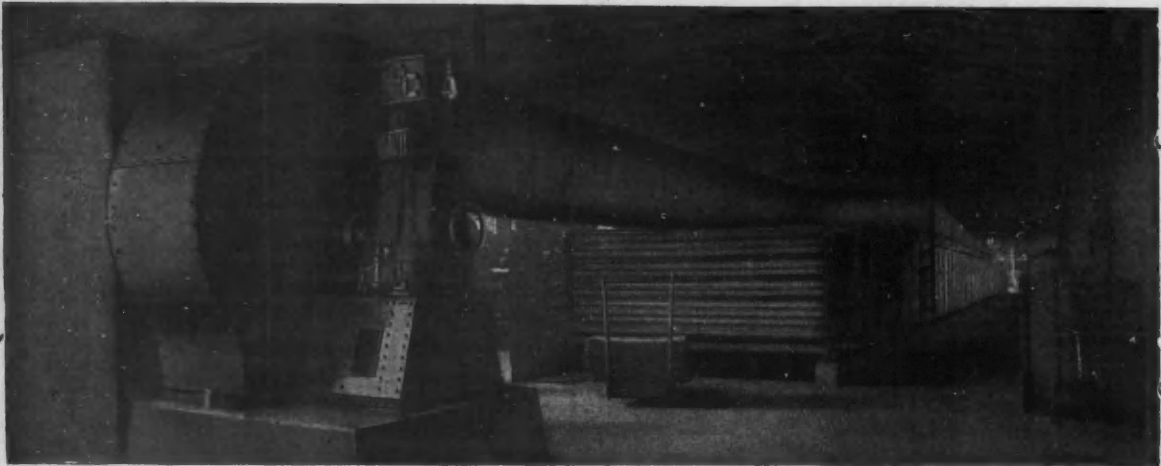


FIG. 1.—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPLETE MACHINE.

to more than thirty-six tons of finished board per twenty-four hours by the service of two men on two shifts of twelve hours each. The best labor and tonnage results as far claimed for any other drying method are estimated as being about one-half this quantity.

A decided benefit claimed for this machine is that the space required for its operation is less than that occupied by other systems of even ten tons capacity.

The apparatus is known as a "five deck machine," 13 feet in width and 130 feet long, of a type built exclusively by Fibre-Board and Pulp Products Drying Machine Corporation, whose offices are at 1254 Broadway, New York.

While the product treated by this particular machine does not require the accurate adjustment of a newsprint or book or writing paper machine, the factory facilities of the company are such that it is able to fix a high standard of mechanical accuracy to permit of the treatment, in the same machine, of boards ranging in thickness from 40 points upward, and in dimensions, from the smallest commercial sizes up to 8 x 12 feet.

Fig. 1 is a reproduction from a photograph of an installation and conveys a clear idea of its compactness and business-like arrange-

ment. The machines are simple in design and operation, with due regard to "safety first" in method of working. They are sturdily built, of metal and asbestos, of the best quality and workmanship, and of ample proportions, and have been especially designed to overcome the serious disadvantages encountered by board makers in their drying operations. One by one these have been overcome

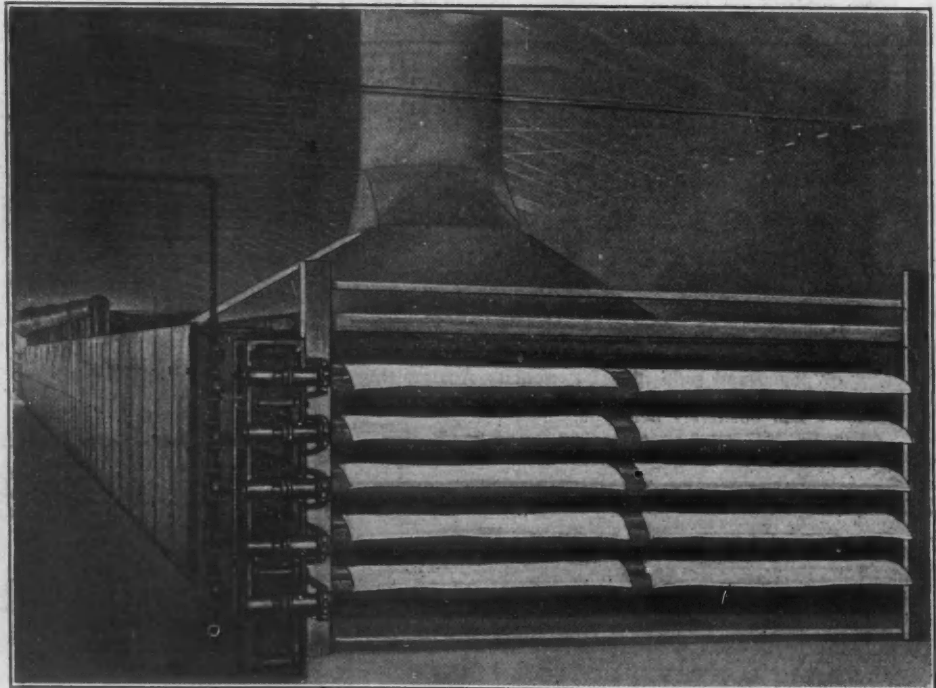


FIG. 2.—THE FEED-IN OR "WET" END.



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" " Rosin Size
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EASTON - - PA., U. S. A.

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OUR VERA PAPER SIZE

is the purest, strongest and highest free rosin size made. We can furnish you with an ideal rosin size and patented apparatus to use same.

OUR VERA MILL SIZE

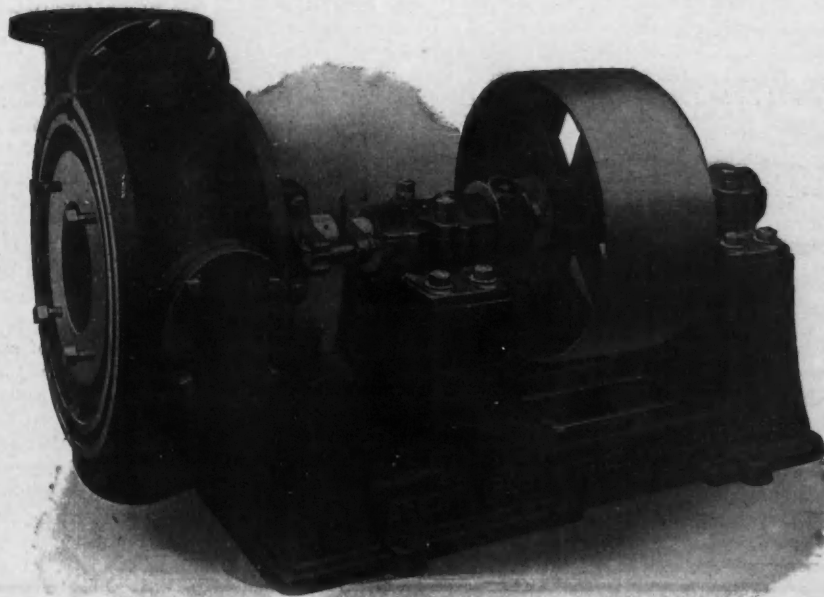
is the best soluble paper makers' rosin size made. Ready to use in cold or warm water in the ordinary way without apparatus. Gives better satisfaction and is more economical than mill made size.

Our sizings are cleaned by our new patented process, and we guarantee this Size to be absolutely clean, without the least speck of impurity in the same, preventing thereby black specks in the paper.

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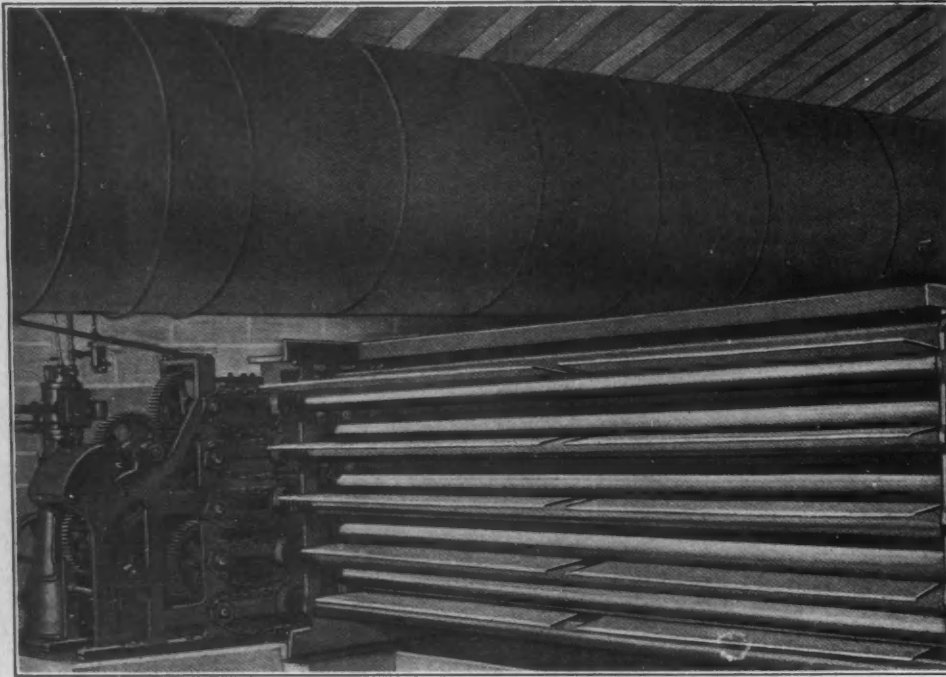


FIG 3.—THE "DRY" END.

and the invention is now declared to be one that permits expeditious and economical yet perfect drying at all times, without detriment to the quality. The manufacturers claim that it is the *only* one that finishes the product flat and with smooth surface (so smooth, in fact, that for a number of purposes the product is readily sold without calendering).

Fig. 2, from another photograph, shows the feed-in end of this particular machine, the wet boards being placed on feed rolls which carry them into the dryer proper.



SHEET FINISHED BY THIS DRYING PROCESS

FIG. 4

SHEET PRODUCED UNDER PREVIOUS DRYING PROCESSES

It requires twenty boards, 36 inches wide, to fill these feed rolls, and this capacity is maintained so long as the supply of wet boards is furnished. There is no chafing or fracturing, no doubling or folding, no sliding onto the trays of a dry kiln, no hanging on hooks in a tunnel, no leaking from pans, no warping or wrinkling, no getting too dry nor not dry enough. It is described as the only type of drying apparatus of its kind which legitimately can be designated as a *machine*, with all consequent advantages, instead of as a *kiln* or as a *funnel*.

The temperature, circulation of air and time used are each held under perfect control. Given a knowledge of what the product under treatment requires, and each can be accurately and definitely fixed and maintained.

Fig. 3, from a third photograph, shows the "dry" end with the finished boards emerging, flat, smooth, bone dry or with any desired degree of moisture retained, ready to trim and ship unless to be calendered, no "curry-combing," much less waste in trim than formerly, and practically without any waste in calendering.

feet, per minute, of a gauge which means thirty-four tons of dry boards per twenty-four hours, and, in this case, the evaporation of fifty-one tons of water in the same period. This evaporation, amounting to about 60 per cent. of the wet weight, created a new record in the economy of fuel.

It is also claimed for these machines that they constitute the best mediums, item by item, for treating boards, panels, other pulp sheets, and pulp products generally; that, as a matter of fact no other machines have ever been constructed for the purpose, and

It is estimated that under old methods *not less than* fifteen per cent. of dry boards are calender-cut and must go back into the beaters as *very expensive raw material*.

In a complete operation, from beaters to car, on a recent carload order, in the regular course of operation and without thought of making a record, 780 bundles of binders' boards were fed into the dryer, 780 bundles were calendered, 778 bundles were loaded into the car, and a half bundle was afterwards reclaimed from the two bundles of culls. This meant a practically *complete* elimination of waste. The machines are constructed to give this service under efficient general mill conditions.

The writer, in watching this machine in regular operation, observed that it was dropping twenty-five boards, or approximately one hundred and fifty square

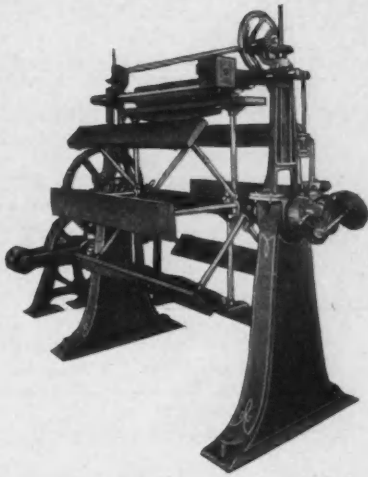
that none of the tunnels or kilns designed for that class of material approaches them in the physical and financial results, not only as applied to large operations, but proportionately so in mills of smaller capacity.

The manufacturers aver that a calculation based on the saving in waste, labor, fuel and other definite items by use of these machines regardless of capacity, when compared with other methods, demonstrates that the machines will *pay for themselves in a year*.

The advantages of these drying machines are proving attractive to operators of both large and small plants, as affording a means of bringing their drying operations into line with the results obtained by the modern equipment with which their other departments are already provided, and enabling them to secure maximum results from the latter.

Iceland's Paper Imports

The imports of Iceland for 1912 included: Wrapping paper and bags, \$8,681; writing paper, \$10,640, and printing paper, \$4,760. Norway furnished one-third of the first item.



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The paper itself Operates the reducer.

No calipering is necessary.

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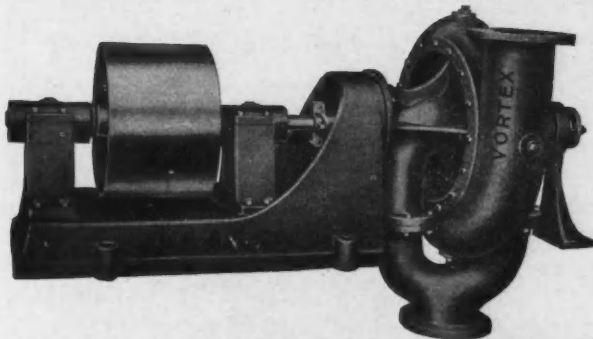
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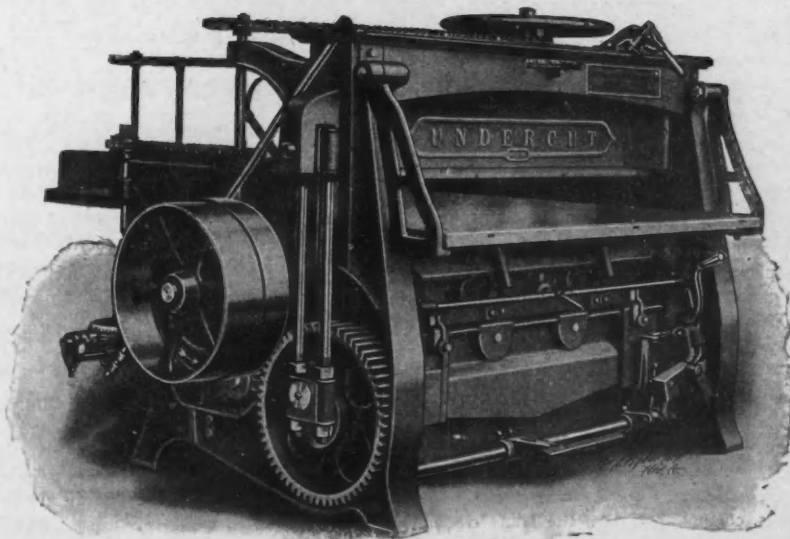
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The speed of the Undercut is such that more cuts can be utilized in the working of our machine than in the high speed cutters, which not only consume power, but wear out rapidly.

Our Power Back Gauge Drive enables the operator to handle material quickly, easily, and more in quantity than can be secured in the use of other machines.

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Weekly Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

NEW YORK IMPORTS

SUMMARY.

PAPER.

Wrapping paper	103 bs.
Wall paper	1,223 bs.
Hangings	22 bs.
Miscellaneous paper	362 bs.

PAPER STOCK.

Rags and cuttings	3,119 bs.
Jute and old manillas	1,927 bs.
Old waste rope	578 coils.
Wood pulp	5,369 tons.

PAPER MAKERS' CHEMICALS.

Bleaching powder	100 cks.
China clay	4,330 tons.

Paper

WALL PAPER.

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnetonka, London, 15 bs. paper hangings.
 W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., St. Louis, London, 7 bs. paper hangings.
 A. C. Bulkeley, by same, 4 bs. wall paper.
 R. F. Downing & Co., Minnetonka, London, 12 bs. wall paper.
 R. F. Downing & Co., Saxonia, London, 3 bs. wall paper.
 Oxford University Press, by same, 4 bs. paper.
 G. W. Sheldon & Co., Kroonland, Liverpool, 9 bs. paper.
 Hy. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 6 bs. paper.
 General Paper Company, Westerdijk, Rotterdam, 17 bs. paper.
 R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 11 bs. paper.
 Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 29 bs. paper.
 Parsons Trading Company, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 31 cs. paper.
 G. Amsinck & Co., by same, 103 bs. wrapping paper.
 Kueffel & Esser, by same, 107 bs. paper.
 B. S. Barnes, by same, 7 bs. paper.
 Baldwin & Co., Saxonia, Liverpool, 8 bs. paper.
 Hy. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 1 bs. paper.
 Koons, Wilson & Co., by same, 4 bs. paper.
 Rose & Frank, Celtic, Liverpool, 17 bs. paper.
 R. F. Downing & Co., Flandre, Havre, 8 bs. paper.
 American Trading Company, Montrose, Yokohama, 32 bs. paper.
 Mitoni & Co., by same, 6 bs. wall paper.
 S. A. Maxwell, Ansonia, Glasgow, 1,188 bs. wall paper.
 Blauvelt & Wiley Company, by same, 25 bs. paper.
 Wells Fargo & Co., by same, 50 bs. paper.
 American Express Company, by same, 23 bs. paper.
 Tice & Lynch, Campania, Liverpool, 15 bs. paper.
 P. H. Petry & Co., by same, 21 bs. paper.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Noorderdyk, Rotterdam, 337 bs. bagging.
 R. F. Downing & Co., Ryndam, Rotterdam, 40 bs. bagging.

American Express Company, Minnehaha, London, 31 bs. new cuttings.
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Westerdijk, Rotterdam, 68 bs. rags.

R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 1,445 bs. rags.
 G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 399 bs. rags.
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 117 bs. bagging.
 R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 414 bs. new cuttings.

American Express Company, by same, 52 bs. bagging.

Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Bergensfjord, Bergen, 109 bs. rope.

Muller, Schall & Co., Galilio, Hull, 107 bs. new cuttings, 127 bs. rags.

Sanderson & Son, by same, 217 bs. bagging.
 American Express Company, by same, 30 bs. new cuttings.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Minnetonka, London, 111 bs. new cuttings.

R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 43 bs. new cuttings.

R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 622 bs. bagging.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Canning, Manchester, 64 bs. new cuttings.

Peny, Ryer & Co., by same, 180 new cuttings.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 154 bs. bagging.

R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 314 bs. bagging.
 Perkins-Goodwin Company, California, Leghorn, 60 bs. rags.

Import. Paper Company, by same, 74 bs. bagging.

Core & Herbert, Exeter City, Bristol, 469 bs. rope.

John W. Hannay & Co., Bovic, Manchester, 60 bs. rags.

Wood Pulp

Tidewater Wood Pulp Company, Frankrig, Chicaudima, 11,907 bs., 2,379 tons.

Tidewater Wood Pulp Company, Antares, Chicaudima, 14,825 bs., 2,965 tons.

Price & Pierce, Bergensfjord, Bergen, 160 bs., 25 tons.

Bleaching Powder

Troy Laundry Company, Cedric, Liverpool, 100 cks.

China Clay

Perkins-Goodwin Company, Cedric, Liverpool, 75 cks., 38 tons.

Perkins-Goodwin Company, Queen Wilhelmina, Fowey, 2,720 cks., 3,321 tons.

Moore & Munger, by same, 213 cks., 312 tons.

J. W. Higman, by same, 758 cks., 634 tons.

Peny, Ryer & Co., by same, 50 cks., 25 tons.

BOSTON IMPORTS

Paper, Books, Etc.

W. H. Guild & Co., Laconia, Liverpool, 5 cs. books.

Little, Brown & Co., by same, 2 cs. books.
 American Express Company, by same, 13 cs. paper.

American Express Company, Dania, Copenhagen, 16 cs. paper.

Pilgrim Press, Anglian, London, 10 cs. books.

Paper Stock

Train Smith Company, Numidian, Glasgow, 64 bs. paper stock.

Bemis Bag Company, by same, 34 bs. bagging, 86 coils rope.

Bird & Son, by same, 251 bs. waste paper.

Phillipsdale Paper Mills, by same, 153 bs. rags.

International Purchasing Company, Anglian, London, 948 coils manila rope.

Crocker, Burbank & Co., by same, 496 bs. waste paper.

Bird & Son, by same, 64 bs. rags.

Robert Hough, by same, 128 bs. waste paper, 93 bs. rags.

American Express Company, by same, 358 bs. paper stock, 344 bs. rags.

Hide Cuttings

Ernest F. Russ Company, Laconia, Liverpool, 371 bgs.

Wood Pulp

J. Andersen & Co., Dania, Copenhagen, 7,280 bs.

Edwin Butterworth & Co., by same, 160 bs.

E. M. Sergeant & Co., by same, 3,000 bs.

Price & Pierce, by same, 1,400 bs.

Neilson & Rantoul, by same, 1,015 bs.

Bleaching Powder

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Laconia, Liverpool, 87 cks.

Roessler & Hasslacher, Dania, Copenhagen, 30 cks.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

John W. Hannay & Co., Manchester Exchange, Manchester, 221 bs. waste paper, 27 bs. rags.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 233 bs. rags, 167 bs. new cuttings.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Mackinaw, London, 135 bs. rags.

John W. Hannay & Co., Pomeranian, Glasgow, 87 bs. rags, 89 bs. waste paper.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Philadelphia, London, 112 bs. waste paper.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS

Scandinavian-American Trading Company, Mexicano, Gothburg, 250 bs., 50 tons wood pulp.

NEWPORT NEWS IMPORTS

Morey & Co., West Point, Fowey, 1,515 tons china clay.

New Norwegian Pulp and Paper Mill

According to the Belgian Vice-Consul at Trondjern (Norway) a group of capitalists has combined (with a capital equalling \$400,000) for the erection of a pulp and paper factory at that spot. Water power representing 1,100 h. p. is available, the annual production being estimated at 6,000 tons of pulp and 4,000 tons of printing paper.

The erection of the plant will be paid for out of the original capital, while the funds necessary for operation will be furnished by the banks interested in the project. b.

Asbestos Drying Felts

A German patent has been granted von Asten & Co., of Eupen, for a drying felt for board and paper machines, composed of an

upper tissue of asbestos with a lower tissue of cotton or similar material. The object is to fully utilize the advantages offered by the asbestos fibre, and at the same time to protect the organic fibres from the influences of heat. The felt does not tear in use and the singeing effects of the hot drying cylinder are kept from the lower texture by the asbestos upper tissue. b.

German Ground Wood and Cellstuff

Among the goods of which the export was prohibited by an early measure of the German legislature were ground wood and wood cellstuff. The supposition was that these materials might be utilized for explosives. It has been suggested that German mills losing their export outlets can replace them in Germany in the home trade. b.

THEODORE HOFELLER & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carefully assorted Paper Stock, Rags and New Clippings
Buyers of
BRASS WIRE CLOTH, BRASS SCREEN PLATE, SCRAP BRASS,
PAPER MILL FELT, BAGGING & BURLAP BAILING,
SECOND-HAND RAGS.

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DILLON & BARNES

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Importers of all Grades of Rags and Paper Stock
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Representing GEBR. SALOMON & CO., Harburg, Hamburg, Germany.
SALOMON FRERES, Lille, France. GEBR. SALOMON, Hanover, Germany.
SALOMON BROS., LTD., Manchester, England; Bombay, India; Milan, Italy.

P. GARVAN, INC. Hartford, Conn.

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HEMP, JUTE and WOOL WASTE
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**THE LARGEST COLLECTORS,
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Specialties:

COTTON RAGS white	COTTON TARES
" " blues and black	BAGGING PIECES AND BITS
" " light colors	WHITE MANILA ROPE
WOOLEN RAGS mixed	ROPE (Opened)
EGYPTIAN COTTON WASTE	

BUY DIRECT FROM US AND SAVE
ALL INTERMEDIATE PROFITS

Connections with Manufacturers and Importers desired

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
**Paper Stock
New Cuttings
AND
Rags**

**Jute
Stock,
Sizing, Sulphite
and Soda Pulps**

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CYRUS E. JONES

IRA L. BEEBE & CO.

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Want and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION—In answering advertisements for positions don't send original letters of recommendation, but copies of them.

MACHINE TENDER AND BACKTENDERS WANTED for box board machine. Must be sober. Address C. B. U., care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—BEATERMAN, MACHINE TENDER AND BACKTENDER for box board mill located in a large city in Canada; must be first class man, steady and temperate. Address Box 17, care Paper Trade Journal.

COMPETENT AND ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT wanted for three-machine box board mill making combination boards. Advise with references and terms to the undersigned. Address Competent, care Paper Trade Journal.

BOSS MACHINE TENDER OR FOREMAN WANTED in one cylinder machine mill running specialties in colors. Only one having thorough knowledge on colors need apply. Address Foreman, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST-CLASS BUNDLER WANTED in one machine tissue mill; none but sober, steady men need apply. Address N. Z., care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST-CLASS MILLWRIGHT WANTED for one machine mill; none but sober, steady men need apply. Address W. Z., care Paper Trade Journal.

BUYER WANTED for established waste paper business of eight years. Address Waste Paper, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE MANUFACTURE AND SELLING OF VEGETABLE PARCHMENT PAPER. GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS PARCHMENT, CARE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGER of paper mill wishes position in similar capacity; experienced on kraft, colored covers, writing, etc. Best references. Address D. D., care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST-CLASS SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION; one who can get results; best of New England references. Address T. T., care Paper Trade Journal.

MILL ARCHITECT

Well educated, with all round experience, is wanted for a large mill, to take charge of engineering office and construction; high salary will be paid to competent man. No one who has not held responsible position need apply. No application will be considered without full particulars with regard to education and experience. Applications will be treated strictly confidential. One having knowledge of sulphite manufacturing will be preferred. Address Box 40, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED

A second-hand Fourdrinier Wire part, not less than 100 ins. wide and about 36 ft. long.

Shartle Bros. Machine Co.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

SITUATIONS WANTED

MACHINE TENDER WISHES POSITION; experienced on all grades, either cylinder or fourdrinier machines; steady, reliable man. Address Steady, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPERIENCED SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION in mill making news, hangings, book, manilas or specialties; good mechanical ability; understand running modern mills. Address O. F. M., care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS MASTER MECHANIC OPEN FOR POSITION, twenty years' experience in large mills, new construction and repairs; good draftsman, efficient, temperate. Address Results, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION; fifteen years' experience on all grades of box board, oyster pail, granite lined chip and white lined news; A No. 1 on colors. Address Box Board, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER wants to make change; good experience large and small machines making all kinds board, tag, wrappers; steady, sober; best references. Address Cylinder, care Paper Trade Journal.

MANAGER DESIRES POSITION. Are you looking for a progressive man possessing good executive ability and qualified to get results; At present engaged; highest references. Address Highest, care Paper Trade Journal.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE in civil engineering, 23, at present employed as draftsman and engineering assistant in pulp and paper mill, will be open for position October 15. Best of references, present employers included. Address Graduate, care Paper Trade Journal.

OFFICE MANAGER—paper mill executive experience, efficient accountant and correspondent, modern system for cost and routine work; manufacturing and sales office experience; best references. Address Executive, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED. Preferably with engineer and surveyor or as assistant draftsman, but would consider other proposition; recently obtained civil engineering diploma from International Correspondence School, Scranton, Penn. At present and for the past eight years employed by International Paper Co. as lead burner and pipe-fitter and previously as laborer; thoroughly familiar with operation of sulphite pulp mill and more or less with paper and pulp mill machinery; references. Address P. U., care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED as assistant manager by an experienced paper manufacturer; used to all grades of papers, expert on colors and all kinds of stock, rags, old papers and wood pulp; good references. Address G, care Paper Trade Journal.

A THOROUGH PAPER MAN DESIRES POSITION as manager or assistant manager, buyer or assistant buyer for a wholesale printer's stock firm; middle States preferred. Can furnish first-class references. Would consider traveling position for a first-class writing paper mill. Address Thorough, care Paper Trade Journal.

MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT—POSITION WANTED by progressive and energetic man, 34 years old, having held executive positions these last six years. Graduate of German University and long practical experience in making kraft, book, writing tissue and light weight specialties. Address P. O. Box 365, Media, Pa.

PAPER AND PULP—England, London, paper agent wishes to represent American manufacturers desirous of doing business in England. Address F. C. H. Miller, Paternoster House, 34 Paternoster Road, London, E. C.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. CONTINUED ON PAGE 57.

Rebuilt Machinery FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES.

1-92 inch Fourdrinier machine complete, equipped with 24 dryers, 36x78; 1-84 inch Fourdrinier or cylinder machine complete, with 24 dryers, 36x76; 1-80 inch Fourdrinier machine complete, equipped with 10 dryers, 36x72.

SHEET CUTTERS.

120 inch Horse; 72 inch Hamblet; 44 inch Finlay.

REAM CUTTERS.

84 inch Seybold; 56 inch Cranston; 48 inch Cranston; 36 inch Acme.

CALENDER STACK.

1-86 inch; 1-84 inch; 1-106 inch; 1-87 inch; 1-70 inch. Reground guaranteed.

DRYERS.

8-48x111; 9-36x84; 2-48x136; 16-48x106; 4-36x48; 10-36x62; 22-36x68.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINES.

22x48; 18x36; 18x48; 16x36; 12x30; 12x12 N. Y. Safety vertical. All guaranteed first class condition. 10x36 Fishkill. Rebuilt.

SCREENS.

2 Packer; 1 Baker & Shevlin; 1 Ruth; 1 Wandell; 2 H. B. Dusters.

PUMPS.

1-8x10 and 1-10x10 Bagley & Sewall triplex stuff pumps. Pumps all sizes.

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175 Richdale Ave., No. Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE

One Pusey & Jones Fourdrinier Paper Machine Complete, also one 73".

Machines now running, with their attachments, ready to ship in a few weeks; also

Several sets of machine Calenders, Press Rolls, Couch Rolls for 90-84-73- and 60" machines.

Waldron Double Coater, Hamblet Cutter, and other machinery including:

5 Jordan Engines.

Three 48 x 54" Beating Engines. Two of them almost new.

At mill near Philadelphia.

Wire, telephone, or write us if interested and we will make appointment for inspection.

MILLS MACHINE CO.
Lawrence, Mass.

TEL. 777 or 2370

SITUATIONS WANTED

PLANT ENGINEER with experience in alterations and on new work wants position. Also experienced in making special machinery and plant designs. Address C. C., care Paper Trade Journal.

BOOKKEEPER, FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNT-BANT, highly endorsed and with long experience in the paper line (mill and jobbing), seeks engagement. Address X. X. X., care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED opportunity to demonstrate ability to earn dividends. If you contemplate building, or if not satisfied with present results, write me. I can help you. Address Box 77, care Paper Trade Journal.

YOUNG MAN, at present in charge of mill office, who has had fine mill experience, desires change to either sales assistant or assistant to superintendent. Address Assistant, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 59.)

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,*
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100-8" Iron Pipe Felt Rolls

90" face and less turned and ground—cast iron heads, shrunk and pinned in—cold rolled steel journals—offered singly or in lots rebuilt to suit at a very low price.

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A Newhall Triple Effect

EVAPORATOR

complete with feed and tail pumps and condenser.

Capacity about 40,000 gallons in 24 hours.

The machine is now in operation and the only reason for selling is that a much larger outfit of the same make has been installed. A bargain if taken at once.

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PAPER BAG MACHINERY

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Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

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

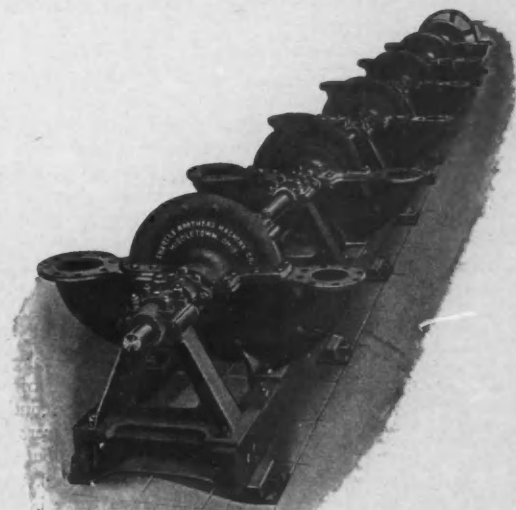
Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

LOCKPORT MACHINE CO.,

Lockport, N. Y.

Wm. Muirhead, Prop.



We illustrated our Multiple Fan Pump which was set on the back side of a machine. THIS STYLE GOES TO THE BASEMENT

Shartle Bros. Machine Co.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

New York Market Review

Office of PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1914.

Paper

The most notable features of a generally quiet week in the paper market were the advance in all grades of writing paper by one of the large manufacturers and the continuance of a rise in the price of white and manilla tissues although there was only a poor demand for both grades. The price of all grades of writings up to 6 cents a pound was advanced five per cent. and on grades up to 15 cents a pound an average increase of 10 per cent. was made. This advance had been looked for by a number of the local jobbing trade since the beginning of the war and the withdrawal of quotations by many manufacturers. Other advances in writings are now looked for by jobbers who are covering as far as possible although they find it difficult to get more than a thirty days' supply of anything. The demand for tissue papers has eased off slightly but the price is still very high for No. 1 white. The scarcity of shirt cuttings has caused a rise of 2 cents a pound in them and consequently the value of white tissue advanced. Prices now rule at 47½ cents a ream for car lots and 50 cents in less than car lots. Another feature of the market that may become general was reported in the cover paper market. A manufacturer had an order for 1,000 reams of a certain paper. Scarcity of dyestuffs and other chemicals made it impossible for the manufacturer to take more than 500 ream orders in any case. The buyer was content to close the deal with 500 reams. The few days immediately following brought to the manufacturer many inquiries for the same stock in 500-ream quantity. Investigation revealed to the satisfaction of the manufacturer that the inquiries were from virtual purchasing agents of the customer desiring 1,000 reams. None of the inquiries reached a sale. The newsprint situation continued to show improvement as publishers have had fair advertising numbers and very large circulation. Extra editions by all evening papers are numerous and these all require heavy drafts on outstanding contracts. Some of the Canadian manufacturers have found it impossible to deliver any paper to its customers exceeding the maximum tonnage as stipulated in the contract. This probably accounts for some of the changes in the style of newspaper makeup, as some dailies changed from running in sixteens to eights. Transient orders are rather sparse but values for such inquiries are firm. Sheets have been in fair demand at 2:35, f. o. b. New York. Manufacturers have been conserving their supplies of pulp and sulphite to meet the needs of filling their contract orders and consequently no side runs have accumulated although there is a good demand for them at 2.20 to 2.25 New York. The demand for wrapping papers at the advances of from \$3 to \$6 a ton according to grade, has been spasmodic. Mills are all running fairly full but are, as a whole, not booked very far ahead. A hand to mouth market among jobbers still prevails. There is a fair demand for all grades of writings and prices have stiffened. The movement of krafts continues good and prices are fairly high. Book paper manufacturers have been somewhat hampered by a shortage of china clay, but relief came this week with a rather large shipment from England. Prices in all grades have been withdrawn and some grades have been advanced. Publishers have drawn heavily on contract but the demand from jobbers has been rather light and spasmodic. Box boards have been in fair demand as box makers are preparing for the fall demand for hat and clothing boxes. Prices are not very satisfactory although a strong upward tendency has been reflected. A ten per cent. advance in the price of paper bags has been made by most manufacturers who have had fair business.

Mechanically Ground Wood Pulp

The price of ground wood pulp remains essentially the same.

The past week has shown a fairly heavy movement to newsprint mills which had been under difficulties with the low water of Canada this year. There are very small accumulations of pulp at grinding cutters as mills have drawn heavily on their contracts and spot deliveries have been numerous. The value of ground wood still remains at \$17.50 to \$18.50 f. o. b. ground wood mill.

Bleached Sulphite Pulp

The past week reflected a rather quiet tone in the bleached sulphite market. Mills have been inclined to hold off in their purchases, hoping to force the importers into making accommodation prices that will be lower than the fancy quotations heard early after the war began. Ruling figures for bleached sulphite during the week were 3.10@3.25, ex dock, New York. Imports of bleached sulphite have been very small as Austrian or German grades are no longer being moved. Domestic bleached sulphite is from at 3.10@3.25 f. o. b. sulphite mill.

Unbleached Sulphite Pulp

As in bleached sulphite pulp, inquiries have been rather sparse. Paper manufacturers have shown little interest in foreign fibres at the prices asked by importers who are holding firmly to their quotations. The advanced prices have not arisen from deliberate bulling by importers but from the increased costs of importing. Varying rates of foreign exchange, war risks, higher ocean freight rates and higher c. i. f. prices at foreign ports have all contributed toward the boom. Easy bleaching is rather scarce on this side and all prime qualities are very short. Most importers do not expect any more arrivals of pulp after October 1 and only such pulp as is left on the dock in foreign ports will be shipped.

Sulphate and Kraft Pulp

The prevailing conditions in this market are essentially the same as those in sulphite. Prices are a little more certain for the spot lots that are available on this side. One importer has received fairly normal shipments from abroad and anticipates a continuance of shipping until closed navigation in October. Much of the kraft pulp that has arrived has been moved through contract channels, after consumers have paid the advance costs of freight insurance and exchange bringing up an approximate increase of 25 per cent. over the c. i. f. European ports cost.

Foreign Rags

Practically no rags have been brought over from Europe. All local importers have notified their customers that there are no accumulations and that no goods are coming over. As soon as any stock does arrive the importers will promptly look after the interests of their customers. There are no prices on foreign rags at present and those appearing in this issue are the last figures obtainable on sales made prior to the outbreak of war.

Bagging

Old bagging is scarce on this side and importers and dealers have been unable to meet the inquiries that have come to them. Prices in all grades of bagging are purely nominal and the quotations found on page 64 are only a criterion of what values have been acceptable to importers. Old rope is in great demand with no supply. Prices as high as 4½ cents a pound have been paid for old manilla rope. Scrap rope has been sold at from 3¼ to 4 cents a pound. There are no accumulations of rope or bagging in the local market.

Domestic Rags

A quieter tone prevailed in the domestic rags market than at any time since the beginning of the war. Dealers have been moving

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Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$15 per annum for each card of three lines or less, payable in advance. Each additional line \$5.

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BIGELOW, WM. C., Architect and Engineer, Specialties Paper, Pulp, Fibre Mills, Hydro-Electric, Steam Power Plants, Biddeford, Maine.

BUSS, EDWARD A., Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer. New Construction, Re-arrangements, Electrical Equipment, Economy of Operation. 85 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Engineer, New Mills. Improvements in Old Mills. Appraisals. 208 North 52d Avenue, 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.

FIELD, W. T., Watertown, N. Y. Constructing, Industrial Engineering, Power Developments, Plans and Specifications, Storage Reservoirs, Cost Estimates.

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

KIMBALL, HERBERT S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E., Mill Architect and Engineer. 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

PRIDE, CHAS. B., Mill Architect and Hydraulic Engineer. Specialties: Paper and Pulp Mills. 518 Realty Building, Spokane, Wash.

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

STEBBINS ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO., Architects and Engineers. Paper, Pulp, Soda, Sulphate and Sulphite Mills. Power Developments. 39-40 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.

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. 577 and 579 Tenth Ave., New York City.

Boards.

AMERICAN BOARD COMPANY, all grades Fibre and Leather Board. Hop River, Conn.

MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK P., high grade specialties. Boards. East Downington, Pa.

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LAUDERBURN, D. E., Forest Engineer, Timber Estimates, Forest Surveys and Maps, Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

VITALE & ROTHERY, Forest Engineers. Timber Estimates, Forest Surveys, Inspection and management of Logging Operations, 908 Harriman National Bank Building, New York.

Guaranteed Non-Curling Gummed Papers.

IDEAL COATED PAPER CO., Mills and Main Office, Brookfield, Mass. N. Y. Office: 150 Nassau St. 452 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

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.

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JERSEY CITY PAPER COMPANY, Fourdrinier Tissues. White, Colored and Copying; Roll Tissues, all widths, to order. Corneliison Ave. and Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

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

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

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

CARVAN, P., Inc., 205-207 State St., Hartford, Conn.; New York office, 261 Broadway.

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

GRUNDY & SONS, 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.

HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO., 206 Scott Street, Buffalo, N. Y., buy Bagging and Burlap Baling from Paper Mills, also Second Hand Bags, Brass Wire Cloth, Brass Screen Plates, Scrap Brass and Paper Mill Felts.

HUGHES, LAWRENCE, 229 to 237 Union Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

LIBMANN, JOSEPH, & CO., 174, 176 and 178 Hudson Street, New York.

The only house in existence which deals **EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW CUTTINGS** of every grade and description.

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

L YON CO., INC., JOHN H., 236 Water Street, near Beckman, New York.

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

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BROWN, M. C. Especially for Paper Mills and Wholesale Paper Dealers. Holyoke, Mass.

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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 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Straw Board.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Continued from page 57.)

SITUATION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDENT, accustomed to all grades of stock, rag, rope, jute and wood papers; light and heavy; good on colors. Address Reliable, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATION WANTED—Manager or superintendent in mill making fine writing and bond papers, twenty years' in some of best mills; fine record; expert on costs and accounts; accurate on furnishes; reputation as close buyer and judgment of qualities; executive ability, high order. Address J. U. H., care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—81 White street—Lofts, elevator, steam heat. Louis Davis Hopkins, 11 West 39th street, New York.

FOR SALE—Timber limits, freehold, about three miles from railroad; estimated cut 25,000 to 25,000 cords pulp wood. Communicate at once, J. E. McKenzie, St. Fabien, P. Q., Canada.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—Active Chicago selling agency, long established, well acquainted with the trade, is in position to place your product in Chicago and surrounding territory. Address Box 39, care Paper Trade Journal.

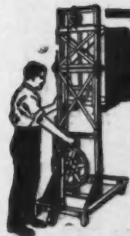
I AM LOOKING for a kraft, bag, box board, mill supplies and paper specialties accounts for Pacific Northwest. Manufacturers desiring to place such accounts address Amocat, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—78-inch to 100-inch paper machine, 25 to 40 dryers. Address F., care Paper Trade Journal.

PAUL BERLOWITZ, 132 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

IMPORTER OF

RAGS. BAGGING, NEW CUTTINGS



Portable Tiering Machine

enables one man to do the work of four or five in lifting heavy cases, bales, rolls and barrels. Utilizes all your storage space. Safe, Simple and Practical. Standard and special machines to operate by hand, electricity or pneumatic power.

Full information upon request.

ECONOMY ENGINEERING COMPANY

419 S. Wabasha Avenue, Chicago
Foreign Agents: Parsons Trading Co., New York

FOR SALE

Ten practically new Sandy Hill packer 12 plate screens removed in changing screening system. Price right. Address Box 7, care Paper Trade Journal.



Special Shaped Carbon, Black Diamond POINTS FOR TURNING Paper, Cotton, Chilled Iron and Hardened Steel Calendar Rolls, Hard Rubber, Fibre, etc.

Manufactured by **THOS. L. DICKINSON, 64 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK**

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Agents for Great Britain, C. W. BURTON, GRIFFITHS & CO., Ludgate Square, London.

a fair volume of stock but there is less excitement among the dealers and packers. Operators have moved goods wherever they saw a good profit. There is some tendency among packers to continually store all grades for speculation. Shirt cuttings have been in very good demand as a substitute for linens and the price has advanced to 7 cents a pound as against 5 cents before the war. Old rags have been in fair demand and prices are firm and considerably higher than six weeks ago.

Old Waste Papers

The fear of a shortage of pulp brought a good demand for anything that could be used as a substitute. Shavings of all grades have been in good demand and prices soared rather high. Dealers find that good shavings are none too plentiful. Flat stock has moved in large volume during the interval and prices have been very firm. The demand for old manillas continued strong but supplies in warerooms about the city have been found to be unusually low. There is a poor demand for the large accumulations of overissue and folded newspapers, but prices are fairly high. Mixed papers have been in fair demand at 45 cents a hundred.

General Market Review

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Boston—Look for Higher Prices

BOSTON, Mass., September 15, 1914.—Local trade conditions, as described by the paper jobbers, are about at "sixes." Business is neither rushing nor are conditions quiet. With the anxiety of the earlier days of the war dispelled, the consumer is evidently anticipating an early end to the foreign hostilities and is buying paper only for his immediate needs, trusting that the prices will recede with the declaration of peace. No such hopeful outlook is anticipated by the jobbers, and all are sanguine that prices will go even higher than the present and remain at this level for a considerable period. The mills which were reluctant to advance prices at the outset of the war are gradually being forced to ask more for their products on account of the increase in cost of raw materials. It is the firm belief of the trade here that the improvement in business will be slow but steady, which will tend to make conditions more healthy than if there was a rush of orders now, to have them fall off a few weeks later. Paper stock dealers state there is little change in conditions, that the mills are showing little interest in the offerings on account of the high prices. Domestic rags are advancing, and with the increasing shortage of foreign rags, will soon reach a high level.

Chicago—Jobbing Business Slow

CHICAGO, Ill., September 14, 1914.—Like the calm that follows the storm, no matter how violent, so now a comparative calm pervades the local paper trade, coming after a month of more exciting trade times than perhaps ever had been imagined by many of the Chicago paper men. The present lull, however, is only temporary, at least, it is so declared confidently by members of the trade. It is perhaps noticeable only because of the great activity of the preceding weeks. It seems as if everyone has used the week just ended for the purpose of getting a fresh breath. There were scarcely any out-of-town visitors to the local trade. The jobbing business was somewhat slow. The board market was only fairly active. There was a reasonable demand for old paper stock and the dealers did a fair business. There is a general confidence, however, that only a week or ten days will elapse before the tide turns again. The Chicago paper men are looking forward to a season of activity that will give hopes to the most pessimistic. The higher schedule of prices was maintained during the last week, without further change in an upward direction.

Philadelphia—Paper Stock Inactive

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 15, 1914.—Seeming indifference on the part of mill men towards placing orders for stock has prevented a further increase in quotations, although all grades are being held firmly at the rates to which they advanced during all of August. Only small supplies are coming in, and the stock men are of the opinion that the weak mill demand is alone responsible for the check in the rise. Commons are about the only grade that is moving with any spirit at all, and even in this line the volume is not large. The better grades, while firm in prices, are moving only sluggishly.

In paper jobbing circles there is dullness, almost depression. The printers are uniformly dull, the publishers are better off, but their orders were all placed months ago, and they are buying but little in the open market. Demand from other consumers is inconsiderable.

Miami Valley—Prices Unchanged

DAYTON, O., September 14, 1914.—A slow but steady improvement is noted in trade circles, and the paper industry has shared in the slight change. However, conditions in the paper market, rendered unusual by the breaking out of hostilities in Europe, had been greatly improved over those of two months ago, when stagnation ruled. The shutting off of imports of raw materials as well as the finished product, resulted in a greater demand for practically all brands of paper with a resultant stiffening of quotations all around. This situation still exists, but in a modified form, inasmuch as the manufacturers are adjusting themselves to conditions. During the past week the demand for the better grades of papers has been fair with prices remaining about the same. Locally, the paper jobbers and manufacturers are not greatly feeling the effect of the war, but the cash register works and several other large industrial plants are operating only part of the time on account of interference with the foreign trade.

Fox River—All Mills Running Full

APPLETON, Wis., September 14, 1914.—Business is jogging along here at a very satisfactory gate, and prices are holding firm. Wrappings and print, of course, are far in the lead in both price gains and demand, but other grades are enjoying a better-than-usual fall trade. Business has resumed the normal, excitement incident to the European conflict seeming to have passed. Manufacturers hereabouts have about made up their minds that the war is not going to upset the paper business and that they will not be specially cramped to get such stock as will be most needed to supply the trade. Every mill in this valley is running full. Some of the allied lines, especially the wire cloth makers, are enjoying the best business in years. Both local plants making wire cloth are now running on the nine-hour schedule for the first time in recent years. One manufacturer said to the writer today that he has business enough to run nights, but he can't get the men.

Montreal—Ground Wood Advanced

MONTREAL, Que., September 14, 1914.—Newsprint in rolls is quoted this week at \$1.95 to \$2.05 at the mill, for large quantities, with 20 cents extra for sheets. Sulphite pulp is selling for \$48 to \$50 delivered in the United States, and for about \$3 less delivered in Canada. Ground wood has advanced to \$18 at the mill. Abnormal activity prevails throughout the whole pulp and paper business. Packing papers are firmer in price, while the book and writing paper mills have withdrawn their quotations, owing to the uncertainty in the price of raw materials and the falling off in European competition.



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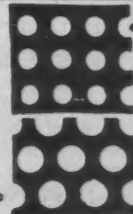
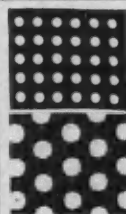
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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1914.

ALUM (SULPHATE OF ALUMINA).—A general advance has been recorded in all the refined grades of alum. This is the second advance recorded within a month and the third within the last fifteen years. The revision is said to be due primarily to the high cost of potash and the shift of consumers to the ammonia alums. Export possibilities are also being aired, and the underlying feeling in selling circles continues very bullish. Contracts are held at $2\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3c.$ for lump, 3 @ $3\frac{3}{4}c.$ for ground, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}c.$ for powdered, as to quality. Sulphate of alumina has not changed, there being sellers at 1.10 @ $1.60c.$, according to grade and quantity. Bauxite is reported steady at $\$3$ @ 4 per ton. Aside from potash, there has been no advance in the basic materials for the refined grades of alum.

BARYTES.—According to an official report issued by the government, there is plenty of barytes deposits in the United States to meet all domestic requirements. In 1912 this country produced 37,478 short tons of barytes, valued at \$153,313, or \$4.09 a ton, and imported 26,186 short tons of crude barytes, valued at \$52,467, or \$2 a ton. In 1913 the domestic production was 45,298 short tons, valued at \$156,275, or \$3.45 a ton, and the imports of crude barytes were 35,840 short tons, valued at \$61,409, or \$1.71 a ton. From these figures it can be readily seen that the users of barytes located on the eastern seaboard have been able to procure foreign barytes cheaper than they could buy domestic barytes. Prices may be repeated at $\$17$ @ 20 a ton for prime, and $\$14$ @ 16 for off grades.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Local market conditions remain in an unsettled state. Spot offerings are subject to the views of the individual seller, but there is a keener state of competition noted, and the course of prices for the week has been downward. Immediate shipments have sold as low as 2c. a pound and as high as 3c., and considerable business has been placed at intermediate prices. Contracts for domestic material for delivery next year are obtainable at $1\frac{1}{4}c.$, and it is believed that English can be booked at the same figure. German bleach remains in an entirely nominal condition.

BRIMSTONE.—Prices are holding steady at $\$22$ @ 22.50 a long ton, and sales are being effected for prompt and future shipments. The Louisiana mines are furnishing about all the material needed for domestic wants, as the capture of the American market was instituted several years ago. In 1903 the United States imported 191,000 tons for consumption and produced only a few thousand tons in Louisiana, Utah and Nevada. Last year the imports for consumption amounted to only 22,605 long tons, valued at \$448,564, whereas the value of importations in 1903 was more than \$3,700,000. The sales of domestic sulphur last year amounted to 311,590 long tons, valued at \$5,479,849, and a large quantity of unsold sulphur is still in the mines. The limit of the production at the Louisiana mines depends entirely on the consuming demand. Importations come mainly from Japan and Italy and are entered chiefly at Pacific ports.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—Very little of this chemical is for sale at present. Domestic production is greatly curtailed by the absence of muriate of potash, and sellers have scarcely any additional stock to offer. In quarters small spot parcels were obtainable at prices ranging from $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $20c.$ a pound.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Prices have been advanced $2\frac{1}{2}c.$ a hundred pounds by leading sellers on car lots. A large contract could probably be closed at old figures, but the undertone of the market is very firm. According to the views of producers, the upward revision is due to the improved export enquiry which has resulted from the inability of foreign sellers to compete for business in South America, Australia and various other countries that depended mainly on Great Britain for their soda prior to the war.

In one quarter it was stated that a conference of sellers was held late last week and that some concerted attempt was made to effect a general advance. Judging from reports, there is no danger of a scarcity of supplies in this country. Contracts are held at 1.45 @ $1.50c.$ for 70 @ 76 per cent. on the basis of 60 per cent., and 60 per cent. at 1.55 @ $1.60c.$ f. o. b. works. The powdered 76 per cent. grade is unchanged at 2 @ $2\frac{1}{4}c.$ a pound, according to quantity.

CHALK.—The absence of importations has left the market bare of supplies. Insurance and exchange rates are an important feature to future trading, but prices are still a nominal proposition.

CHINA CLAY.—An arrival of 6,000 tons on the *Queen Wilhelmina*, from Fowey, England, is noted, and it is reported that other importations are expected before the end of the month at Boston and Philadelphia. As sellers have run behind on their contracts, the arrival afforded the market no appreciable replenishment. Sellers expect increased early shipments from abroad, and they are convinced that prices will only be advanced by transportation rates. Meanwhile domestic clay is moving freely at prices ranging from $\$8$ @ 10 a ton, according to grade, quantity and seller.

GLYCERINE.—The C. P. grade is held at $26\frac{1}{2}$ @ $27c.$ a pound in drums, and at 28c. in cans. Dynamite is quoted at 25c. a pound. All the soap lye and saponified material turned out by American producers are being converted into the refined descriptions.

ROSINS.—Attempts being made by producers and dealers to save the market from demoralization have shown some success and prices have been advanced for all the different gradings. Efforts to restrict production have materialized, and visible stocks are decreasing. The United States government has been asked to sanction a plan for distribution, and in some quarters it was intimated that the selling agency as instituted by the old American Naval Stores Company was the best medium for producers to dispose of their output after all. Demand continues quiet, but there is decidedly less pressure to liquidate at primary sources. At the close the market was easy, with sellers asking \$3.75 for common strained and \$4.05 for the E, F and G gradings. Visible supplies at Savannah are 107,189 barrels, compared with 173,668 barrels for last year at this time.

SAL SODA.—This market remains steady, but unchanged, with demand active for home and export accounts. Contracts are held at 60c. and up in barrels f. o. b. works. Concentrated is quoted at $1\frac{1}{4}c.$ on spot. Special prices are held for brands, and there is some difference in prices, according to seller.

SODA ASH.—Conditions are similar to those noted in caustic soda. The broader extent of consuming enquiry is given as a reason for an advance in prices, and large sellers say the market is in the strongest position in recent years. Large contracts can be placed at old figures, but on car lots a premium of $2\frac{1}{2}c.$ a hundred pounds is being asked. Car lots of light 58 per cent. at 60c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. in bags; 65c. basis of 48 per cent. in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. The 48 per cent. test is quoted at 70c. per 100 pounds in bags and 75c. per 100 pounds in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. Less than carload lots are quoted at 5c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent., over carload quotations.

STARCH.—Lower prices for corn have not as yet effected quotations for starch, although it is stated that consumers are operating on a very conservative basis. Sellers quote pearl starch, \$2.39; Buffalo pearl starch, \$2.42; powdered starch, \$2.44; corn starch, \$2.47; sizing starch, 140 pounds, \$2.49; T. B. starch, \$2.99; finishing starch, \$2.89. All above quotations are based on carload quantities, freight prepaid to New York.

TALC.—While the absence of importations has placed foreign grades in a nominal condition, there is a steady demand for domestic material and prices are firm at $\$10$ @ 20 a ton, according to quality desired.

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"EAGLE-THISTLE" BRAND BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

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

SODA ASH

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

CAUSTIC SODA

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent.; also 78 per cent. Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before been produced in a commercial way, analyzing .9970 Hydrate of Soda

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Market Quotations

NEW YORK Trade Securities

Since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange quotations on all trade securities have been held at closing reports. Trading was more active during the last few days of the Exchange's activity. Quotations that were made on the closing day will hold until the reopening.

Paper

(Quotations nominal.)	
Bonds	5 @ 24
Ledgers	5 @ 25
Writing—	
Extra Superfine..	13½ @ 17
Superfine	11 @ 13
Tub Sized	8 @ 12
Engine Sized....	4½ @ 8
News, f. o. b. Mill—	
Rolls, contract...	1.95 @ 2.00
Rolls, transient...	2.05 @ 2.10
Sheets, f. o. b. N.Y.	2.35 @ —
Side Runs	2.20 @ —
Book—	
S. & S. C.	4.00 @ 4.50
M. F.	3.75 @ 3.90
Coated and Enamel	5¼ @ 9.00
Lithograph	5.25 @ 8.00
Tissues—F. o. b. N. Y.	
White, No. 1	47½ @ 50
White, No. 2	32½ @ 37½
Manila, No. 1	47½ @ 50
Kraft	50 @ 55
Colored	45 @ 47½
Kraft—F. o. b. N. Y.	
No. 1 Domestic	3.75 @ 4.00
No. 2 Domestic	3.35 @ 3.75
Imported	3.87½ @ 4.25
Label	5¼ @ 9
Screenings	2.00 @ 2.25
Manila—	
No. 1 Jute	5.25 @ —
No. 2 Jute	5.00 @ —
No. 1 Wood	2.75 @ 3.00
No. 2 Wood	2.30 @ 2.50
Butchers'	2.10 @ —
No. 1 Fibre Papers	2.90 @ 3.25
No. 2 Fibre Papers	2.35 @ 2.75
Card Middles	3 @ 4
Common Bogus	1.35 @ 1.45
Boards, per ton, delivered—	
News	28.00 @ 30.00
Straw	26.00 @ 28.00
Chip	25.00 @ 28.00
Straw Col'd Chip	26.00 @ 28.00
Manila Lined Cp	32.50 @ 35.00
Jute Container	40.00 @ —
Wood Pulp	42.50 @ —

Mechanical Pulp

No. 1 f. o. b. Mill.	17.50 @ 18.25
No. 2 f. o. b. Mill.	16.50 @ —

Chemical Pulp

Ex-Dock, New York.
(Quotations nominal.)

Sulphite—	
No. 1 Bleached ..	3.00 @ 3.50
No. 2 Bleached ..	2.90 @ 3.90
Easy Bleaching ..	2.50 @ —
No. 1 Unbleached ..	2.25 @ 2.35
No. 2 Unbleached ..	2.15 @ 2.25
Kraft Pulp	2.20 @ 2.35
Bleached Sulphate ..	3.00 @ 3.25
No. 1 Unbleached ..	2.15 @ 2.45
No. 2 Unbleached ..	2.00 @ —
DOMESTIC (F. O. B. MILL.)	
Sulphite—	
Bleached	3.10 @ 3.25
Unbleached	2.10 @ 2.25
Soda, Bleached	2.25 @ 2.50

Domestic Rags

F. O. B. New York.
(Quotations uncertain.)

Shirt Cuttings—	
New White, No. 1	6¼ @ 7
New White, No. 2	4¾ @ —
Fancy	4¾ @ —

Cottons—

New Blue	3¼ @ 3¼
New Mixed	2 @ 2½
New Black Soft..	2¼ @ 2½
New Light Sec'ds	3 @ 3¼
New Black Mixed..	2 @ 2¼
White, No. 1	4 @ —
Whites, No. 2	2¼ @ 2¾
House S'd Whites.	2 @ 3
Soiled S't Whites.	1½ @ 1¾
Thirds and Blues..	2 @ —
Black Stockings....	1.80 @ 1.90
Roofing Stock—	
No. 1	1.35 @ 1.45
No. 2	1.25 @ 1.35
No. 3	75 @ —
No. 4	75 @ —
No. 5	55 @ —

Foreign Rags

(Quotations nominal.)

New White Cuttings	6 @ 6¼
Unbleached Cottons	6 @ 6½
Light Flannelettes..	4¼ @ 5
New Light Silesias.	5¼ @ 5¾
New Light Oxfords.	4 @ 4½
New Light Prints..	3¼ @ 4¼
New Mixed Cuttings	2 @ 2½
New Dark Cuttings	1½ @ 2
No. 1 White Linens	5½ @ 6
No. 2 White Linens	3½ @ 4
No. 3 White Linens	2½ @ 3
No. 4 White Linens	2¼ @ 2¾
Extra Light Prints.	1¼ @ 1¾
Ord. Light Prints..	1.70 @ 1.90
Medium Light Prints	1.60 @ 1.70
Dutch Blue Cottons	1.85 @ 2.00
Ger. Blue Cottons.	1.75 @ 1.90
German Blue Linens	2.25 @ 2¾
Checks and Blues..	1.60 @ 1.70
Dark Cottons	95 @ 1.05
Shoppery	90 @ —

Bagging

(Quotations nominal.)

Gunny No. 1—	
Domestic	2 @ 2¼
Foreign	2 @ 2¾
Bright Bagging ...	1.65 @ 1.75
Sound Bagging ...	1.40 @ 1.50
Mixed Bagging ...	1.00 @ 1.25
No. 2 Mixed90 @ 1.00
Wool Tares, light..	1.70 @ 1.95
Wool Tares, heavy.	1.75 @ 2.00

Manila Rope—	
Foreign	3 @ 4
Domestic	2.90 @ 3¼
New Bur. Scrap Cut	2¼ @ 2¾
Flax Card Waste..	1.25 @ 1.75
Flax Waste, Washed	2¼ @ 3¼

Twines

(Quotations uncertain.)

India, 8 & 9 basis—	
Dark	9 @ 9½
Light	10 @ 11
B. C., 48-60	16¼ @ 18
A. B. Italian, 48-60	21¼ @ —
Finished Jute—	
Dark, 48-60	10 @ 15¾
Light, 48-60	14¼ @ 16
Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply—	
No. 1	14 @ 15
No. 2	13 @ 14
Paper Makers' Twine	
Box Twine, 2-4 ply.	8 @ 9
Jute Rope	9 @ 10
Amer. Hemp, 4¼ and 6	16 @ —
Sisal Hay	10 @ —
Sisal Lathe Yarns..	9¼ @ —

Old Waste Papers

(Quotations nominal.)

Shavings—	
Hard White, No. 1	2.60 @ 2.80
Hard White, No. 2	2.15 @ 2.50
Soft White, No. 1	2.10 @ 2.25
Colored, No. 1	80 @ 90
Colored, No. 2	55 @ 60
Flat Stock—	
Heavy, Stitchless.	1¼ @ 1.25
Heavy, Magazine.	1.05 @ 1.15
Crumpled, No. 1 ..	95 @ 1.00
Ledger Stock	1.75 @ —
No. 1 White News.	1.20 @ 1.30
New B. B. Chips..	40 @ 45

Manilas—

New Env. Cut...	1.75 @ 2.00
New Cut, No. 1 ..	1.25 @ 1.40
New Cut, No. 2 ..	1.15 @ 1.20
No. 1 Old	1.05 @ 1.10
No. 2 Old	70 @ —
Bogus Wrappers...	60 @ 65
Old Krafts	1.35 @ —
News—	
Strictly Overissue	70 @ —
Strictly Folded ..	55 @ —
No. 1 Mixed	45 @ —
Broken	32¼ @ —
No. 1 Mixed Paper.	42¼ @ 47¼
Common Paper ...	30 @ 35

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper	
Bonds	5¼ @ 42
Ledgers	6¼ @ 22
Writing—	
Superfine	14 @ 20
Extra Fine	11 @ 13
Fine	7¼ @ 9¼
Fine No. 2	7½ @ 8½
Book, S. & S. C. ..	4 @ 4¼
Book, M. F. S.	3¼ @ 4¼
Book, Coated	5¼ @ 9
Label	6¼ @ 9
News	2.50 @ 3.45
Manila—	
No. 1 Manila	2.80 @ 2.95
No. 1 Fibre	2.90 @ 3.05
No. 1 Jute	5 @ 6
Sulphite, No. 1 ..	3¼ @ 4¼
Common Bogus...	2.25 @ 2.50
Straw Board (ton).	27.00 @ 32.00
Old Papers	
No. 1 Hard White	2.10 @ 2.20
No. 1 Soft White	1.75 @ 1.85
No. 2 Soft White	1.40 @ 1.50
No. 1 Mixed	75 @ 85
No. 2 Mixed	45 @ 50
Ledgers & Writings	1.40 @ 1.50
Solid Books	1.05 @ 1.10
Blanks	1.25 @ —
No. 2 Books, light.	50 @ 60
Extra No. 1 Manila.	1.25 @ 1.35
No. 1 Manilas	80 @ 90
Folded News (over-issues)	
Old Newspapers ..	55 @ 60
Mixed Papers	40 @ 50
Straw Clippings...	47¼ @ 52¼
Binders' Clippings.	47¼ @ 55

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

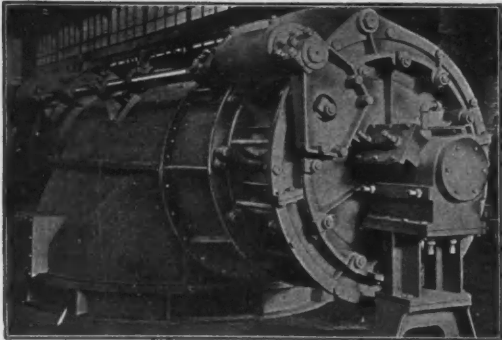
(All quotations nominal.)

Paper	
Bonds (new rags).	20 @ 40
Bonds (imitation)..	6 @ 10
Ledgers (new rags)	14 @ 20
Ledgers (imitation)	6 @ 14
Writing—	
Superfine	12 @ 15
Extra Fine	9 @ 11
Fine	7 @ 9
Fine, No. 2	7 @ 8
Book, No. 3	6 @ 7
Book, S. & S. C. ..	4 @ 6
Book, M. F.	3 @ 5
Book, Coated	5 @ 8¼
Coated Lithograph.	6¼ @ 8¼
Label	6¼ @ 9
News	2.25 @ 3.00
No. 1 Jute Manila.	4¼ @ 5
Manila Sulph., No. 1	3 @ 3¼
Manila No. 2	2.50 @ 2.75
Common Bogus...	1.75 @ 1.90
Straw Board (ton).	26 @ 28
News Board (ton).	30 @ 32
Chip Board	27 @ 29
Wood Pulp Board..	37 @ 40
(Carload Lots.)	
Regular	34.00 @ 36.00
Slaters'	35.00 @ 38.00
Best Tarred, 2-ply	48 @ 51
Best Tarred, 3-ply	70 @ 73
Bagging	
Gunny No. 1—	
Foreign	1.60 @ 1.75
Domestic	1.60 @ 1.75
Scrap Burlap Bagging	1.10 @ 1.20
Philadelphia, No. 1	
Scrap	1.05 @ 1.10
Wool Tares, heavy.	1.35 @ 1.50
Wool Tares, light..	1.48 @ 1.50
Manila Rope, No. 1	2 @ 2¼
New Burlap Cuttings	1.75 @ 2.10
Old Papers	
No. 1 Hard White	2.40 @ 2.50
No. 2 Hard White	2.20 @ 2.30
No. 1 Soft White	1.85 @ 1.90
No. 2 Soft White	1.25 @ 1.30
No. 1 Mixed	80 @ 85
No. 2 Mixed	60 @ 65
Solid Ledger Stock.	1.60 @ 1.65
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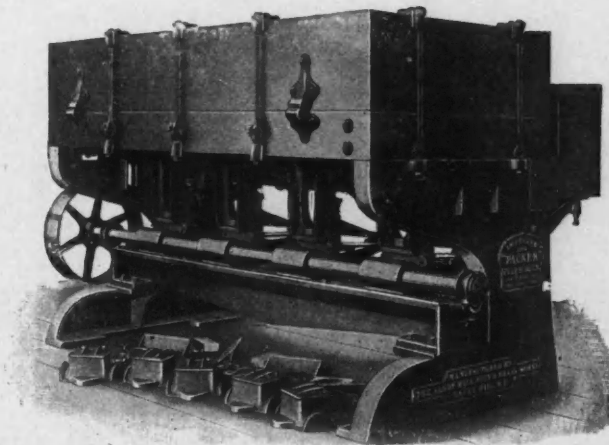
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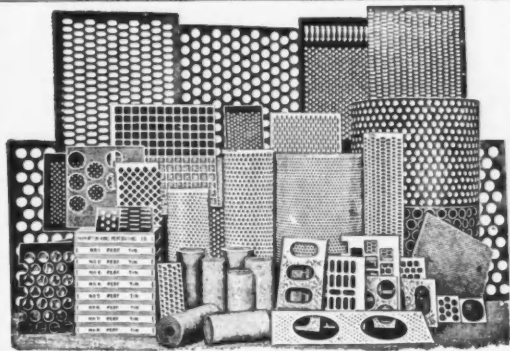
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