

MEMBER OF THE A. B. C.

# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

## FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

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## SAYS A. N. P. A. IS DRIVING INDUSTRY OUT OF U. S.

Henry A. Wise, Attorney for the News Print Manufacturers in Closing Argument in News Print Investigation Asserts That American Newspaper Publishers Association Is the Worst Combination in Restraint of Trade in the Country—Tells What He Considers Some Other Plain Truths About This Very Busy Organization—Interesting Witnesses on Stand.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1918.—Characterizing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association as the worst combination in restraint of trade in the United States and insisting that it is "lobbying and log rolling" continually in Congress, Henry A. Wise, attorney for the news print manufacturers, in hearings before the Federal Trade Commission opened the argument this morning. It is expected that the counsel will have presented the case in full by Wednesday and the matter will then be in the hands of the Trade Commission for its decision.

### Mr. Wise Opens for Manufacturers

In opening his argument Mr. Wise thanked the Commission for the universal courtesy which had been extended to himself and Mr. Thompson, his assistant, during the course of the proceedings, and also thanked the counsel for the publishers for the fairness which he said he thought they had showed during the course of the hearings.

Mr. Wise said that he thought the point had been arrived at where the very serious work of the Commission begins.

There is no warrant in law for this news print investigation, he said, and he did not see what it was based on, insofar as actual law was concerned. "There is no statute on the books," he said, "allowing it." The Trade Commission, is, Mr. Wise pointed out, acting merely as a board of arbitration to fix "maximum, fair and reasonable prices" for news print paper. The parties concerned in this particular case produce about 50 per cent of the total news print paper produced on the North American continent. These parties, are, therefore, he said, the most important. At this point Mr. Wise reviewed the whole news print controversy up to the present time, including the New York angle of the case, in which the Department of Justice took a hand. He also took up the fact that the manufacturers had been forced into this investigation by the legislation which the publishers propped to push through Congress, and he said that the manufacturers, rather than have their industry ruined, had decided to try and have the controversy settled in this way. The manufacturers "were threatened with legislation" and that was what really brought them into this proceeding.

### A. N. P. A. Combination in Restraint of Trade

Mr. Wise spoke quite vehemently in connection with the part which the Attorney General of the United States had taken in the case, representing, as Mr. Wise pointed out, not the people of the United States, but the publishers of the United States. He pointed out further that the criminal case had been brought against the manufacturers because they were alleged to have fixed the price and the contract, and in the end he forced the manufacturers to agree to enter the Trade Commission proceeding for this very purpose. He characterized the New York agreement "as the most remarkable agreement ever planned by the Department of Justice." In other words, he said the manufacturers were coerced into settling the case by agreeing to do that for which they had been indicted, namely, fixing prices and contracts. The manufacturers did not come to the Commission, Mr. Wise said, of their own free will, but (he asked to be pardoned) they selected the lesser of two evils. It was either a question of destruction or regulation. Mr. Wise pointed out that the manufacturers were in the position of being deprived of the use of their property. In addition, they are asked to make the jobbers, selling news print, line up on the resale price.

"The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is the worst combination of any organization that I know of," said Mr. Wise in his attack on the publishers for their whole attitude toward the news print manufacturers. He blamed the association for driving the news print industry out of the United States, inasmuch as that driving out process was occasioned by legislation, and this legislation was fostered by the association, he said. It was the direct result of the propaganda of the A. N. P. A., Mr. Wise said, that more than \$200,000,000 worth of property in the United States had depreciated by letting Canada compete in the news print market of the United States. Since the legislation allowing free duty on paper into the United States from Canada there has been no new investment in the news print industry, he stated, and Canada is now getting the full benefit of that legislation, while American manufacturers were even cut off from getting their raw material from Canada except by paying an import duty.

The publishers have driven the news print industry to a point where it has been necessary for the manufacturers to go to the Federal Trade Commission for protection. The whole matter, Mr. Wise said, has been a "senseless crusade." He said that he felt sure that the decision of the Commission would enlighten the publishers, and he hoped that the whole conflict would be wiped out and a better understanding arrived at between the producers of news print and the consumers, so that the publishers would be willing to allow the manufacturers to live, and not try to destroy them, who, after all, are their source of supply of paper which they need.

In connection with the decision, Mr. Wise gave it as his opinion that the Commission, itself, would have to define "just and reasonable" relative to the rates to be fixed.

Mr. Wise pointed out in his argument that the manufacturers are not having the price regulated by legislation, neither by an instrument of legislation.

### Want Reasonable Return on Investment

One of the principal points to be considered, Mr. Wise said, in connection with the final analysis of the case is what the investment is and what is a reasonable return on that investment. He told the Commissioners to bear in mind, in their decision, that they are not fixing a selling price, but that they are fixing a maximum price for the industry and, moreover, that they are fixing a maximum price for a competitive field, and not for a monopoly. There is no guaranteed minimum. The manufacturers will never probably reach the maximum, he said, because of the competitive conditions, and he pointed out that this naturally came about because the testimony showed, for instance, that one mill could manufacture at \$46 per ton, while it would cost another mill \$53 to manufacture a ton. This makes for competition, and naturally the mill will get the business which has the lowest cost of production and which, therefore, can sell at the lowest rate.

Mr. Wise said that he expects the Commission to act in light of the testimony given, and said that they should take into consideration what rate to allow and what it should be allowed upon. He said he believed that the manufacturers are entitled to a just price for their property at the time of its use. "Costs," he said, "have nothing to do with value."

Right at this point Mr. Wise went into considerable detail and quoted cases decided by the Supreme Court to show that a man is entitled to any increased value of his property re-

regardless of its original cost. The Supreme Court has said in many decisions, Mr. Wise stated, that a man must stand by changes, if the value of his property is enhanced it is all right, and if it has depreciated he still must stand by it.

#### Stockholders Entitled to Return

Stockholders in the various paper mills are entitled to and want some return on their money, it was suggested and if it comes to repairing the mills or paying the dividends, it is probable that the latter will be done, in which case there would be no improvements in the old mills and no new mills would be built, which, quite naturally, would militate against the publisher. It would be a wiser thing, Mr. Wise pointed out, to give the manufacturer a little too much and assure the publisher of getting his paper, than to give the manufacturers not quite enough and have their mills go to ruin. Mr. Wise cited a Supreme Court case of the Consolidated Gas Company in which the Court held that the property should be valued at the time the inquiry is being held and not its original cost. The Company is entitled, the decision continued, to any increase in value.

#### Present Value Must Be Considered

Not original costs but present value ran through all of the decisions cited by Mr. Wise in his argument on this point. Mr. Wise stated that his argument stands on the decisions of the courts of the land and not on the word of some economist who has been brought in by the publishers to tell what he thinks. The value of the plant is not only physical but the fact of its being a going concern must be taken into consideration, Mr. Wise pointed out. The publishers say, he stated, that a franchise can not be capitalized. He then took up the case of the Gas Company in the State of New York where it was allowed return on \$13,000,000 for a franchise for which it had never paid a cent and this was allowed by the courts in an appraisal.

The manufacturers have been frank and open and above board in this whole proceeding, he said, and they have laid everything before the Commission that they had. Even the Canadian mills, he pointed out, over which the Commission has absolutely no jurisdiction, have opened their doors during this investigation to the experts of the Commission and others.

The matter of the cost of production per horsepower was dealt with at some length by Mr. Wise. He said that \$25,000 per horsepower for the physical valuation seemed to be about right according to the figures, this not including water power rights or wood lands. The overhead construction charges have been proven to be about 12 per cent. Taking up the physical valuation and the cost per horsepower Mr. Wise gave the following figures: Newfoundland Development Company, \$28,995.00; J. R. Booth, \$27,671.00; Donneconna, \$24,521.00; Kimberly-Clark, \$34,000; Lake Superior, \$26,059.00; Laurentide, \$23,973.00; Price Brothers, \$25,000; Minnesota & Ontario, \$24,623.00.

#### Should Allow Return for Good Will

In addition to this physical valuation Mr. Wise pointed out that some return should be allowed for good will. The value to be added for a concern having a going value is computed, Mr. Wise said, to amount to between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the physical valuation.

Mr. Wise presented each member of the Commission with a copy of "The Value of Rate Making" by Henry Floy, which he characterized as the most interesting work of its kind.

Making a plea for an average Mr. Wise pointed out to the Commission that he was not asking for the maximum rate. He simply asked the Commission that after weighing well the testimony that they strike an average. He said that it would be satisfactory if the Commission considered the working year at 300 days.

The water rights, pointed out the attorney, should be considered as something that belongs to the manufacturers. The

water rights are worth, he said, about \$25.00 and it takes about 100 horsepower per ton of paper, costing about \$2,500 per ton capacity. This, he pointed out, is not a maximum.

The value to be allowed should be about \$30,000 per horsepower including the physical valuation and the water rights without counting in the wood lands. Mr. Wise figured it at about \$45,000 per horsepower taking in the whole thing. He gave the figures, as contained in the official figures submitted to the Commission on this score as follows: Newfoundland Development Company, \$47,500; Donneconna, \$50,647; Great Northern, \$45,537; International Paper Company, \$42,800; Spanish River, \$62,000, and Laurentide Company, at \$46,450.

It is expected that all of the argument will be completed here by Wednesday for both sides.

#### Last Week's Sessions

A number of witnesses who had already testified in the news print hearings were recalled on the last day that testimony was taken last week in the case, just before adjournment, until the arguments which began today.

#### Figures of the International Paper Co.

Percival S. Whipple, an accountant, was called to the stand and testified that he had examined the accounts of the International Paper Company. He stated that in making up the figures which were in the report he submitted to the Commission he used cost for charging wood cut from the company's own lands. A stumpage charge of \$2.40 was also added per 1,000 feet. He said that the books showed that about one-third of the wood used by the International in 1917 was cut on its own land.

Mr. Whipple testified that depreciation charges at the International plants had been figured on a basis of \$1 per ton for groundwood, \$2 a ton for sulphite and \$2 a ton for news print, making approximately \$3.20 per ton of news print paper. Mr. Whipple was asked if each of the International mills is fully integrated. He said: "Why, no. Each mill does not manufacture the required amount of groundwood and sulphite." Taking up the transfer of raw material from one mill to another, Mr. Whipple said:

"The quantity of sulphite transferred in the first three months of 1918 was 6,803 tons. The amount of groundwood transferred in the first three months of 1918 was 27,093 tons.

"In the sulphite transfers 6,803 tons would make an average of \$3.21 a ton for freight between mills. Distributed over the entire production of sulphite it makes a difference of 58 cents a ton in the cost of production of sulphite.

"The 27,000 tons transferred cost on an average of \$2.30 a ton on groundwood to transfer it, and it affected the total cost of groundwood by 79 cents a ton. When I say this item in here is for freight and handling on inter-mill groundwood, it also includes the handling charges at the mill on that groundwood. The sulphite affected the ton of paper 11.6 cents and the groundwood affected the ton of paper 53 cents."

Asked how the wood cost has been carried by the International Paper Company in past years, the witness said:

"The International Paper Company has billed wood from its woodland operations; that is, its subsidiary companies, to the parent company, at a fixed price in some cases. The price varies during the year, and it may, in some cases, vary between the different mills, but the idea is that the subsidiary company will bill the parent company, for instance, \$12 a cord for some wood, and from that \$12 a cord which the parent company credits—should credit the subsidiary company, they deduct the freight on the shipment inward, thereby evening up the cost of wood at the various mills." Mr. Whipple, who examined the accounts of the International Paper Company for Perle Morse & Co., testified at some length as to the figures contained in the report.

#### Mr. Little on the Stand

He was followed on the stand by Arthur D. Little, who had  
(Continued on page 40.)



## NEWS MILLS MUST FILE DATA TO GET ON PREFERENCE LIST

**Certain Questions Must Be Answered to Enable the Priorities Board to Determine Whether Any Plant in the Industry Is of Such Importance As to Allow It to Be Favored with Regard to Fuel—The Board, However, Has Listed Certain Industries and Will List Others Which Are Entitled to Preferential Treatment—Factors That Will Determine What Plants Are Entitled to Such Listing.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1918.—In connection with the decision of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board that news print paper mills will be put on the preference list if they file the proper data, the division sends out the following reply to inquiries, accompanied by the application:

### Stand Taken By Priority Board

"Herewith find application blank (P. L. Form 1). Upon its return properly filled in, your application will receive due and careful consideration, and such decision made as the facts presented will seem to warrant.

"Your attention is called to the following paragraph, appearing in the resolution of the Priorities Board at a meeting held April 6, 1918:

"The Priorities Commissioner shall, under the direction of and with the approval of the Priorities Board, certify additional classes of industries, and also certify individual plants whose operation as a war measure is of EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE, which industries and plants when so certified shall be automatically included in this Preference List, which shall be amended or revised from time to time by action of the Priorities Board to meet changing conditions."

"It is proper to say that the Priorities Board is not undertaking to classify any industry or plant as non-essential or to limit the supplies of fuel, or materials, which any particular plant or industry may receive.

"The Board has, however, listed certain industries and will further list industries and plants which are entitled to preferential treatment, measured by the extent of their direct or indirect contribution towards winning the war.

"In determining what industries or plans are entitled to be certified, in accordance with the resolution above quoted, two principal factors will control: (1) the relative urgency of the uses or purposes for which the product of the plant is utilized; and (2) the per cent of the produce of the plant utilized in war work, direct or indirect, or work of exceptional or national importance."

### Definition of Terms

The application blank contains the following definition of terms:

1. The term "the Allies" shall be taken to mean the nations associated with the United States in the war in which it is now engaged.

2. The term "Government" includes the United States Government and the Allies.

3. The term "direct Government orders" signifies any order or contract placed by the War Department or the Navy Department of the United States, or the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or by the Allies.

4. The term "indirect Government orders" signifies materials, supplies, or equipment necessary in the manufacture of or as component parts of direct Government orders.

5. "Work of exceptional or national importance" shall be taken to mean work which, while not primarily designed for the prose-

duction of the war, yet is of great public interest and essential to the national welfare, such as equipment and supplies for railroads and other public utilities; equipment and tools for mining of fuel and ores required in war work; agricultural implements; food containers; repairs to existing industrial machinery; and other work of similar character.

### Questions to Be Answered

On the application blank the following questions are requested to be answered:

1. Insert here name and address of applicant.
2. Location of particular plant for which preference is requested.
3. Nature of product or products. If more than one, approximate per cent of each to total production.
4. List here the numbers, ratings and subject matters of Priority Certificates (if any), and Government numbers of orders upon which applicant is working.
5. If applicant has no direct Government orders, but does have indirect Government orders, full details must be given here.
6. State here full details of work (if any) of exceptional or national importance not covered by paragraphs 4 and 5.
7. Has applicant the plant and equipment necessary, and now available, to execute all war orders upon which he is now engaged?
8. What per cent of applicant's plant output is now devoted to Government orders?
9. What per cent of applicant's plant output is now devoted to indirect Government orders?
10. What per cent of work is "of exceptional or national importance" as above defined?
11. All other work (percentage).
12. Close approximate monthly requirements of fuel for all purposes. (a) Coal (tons); (b) coke (tons); (c) fuel oil (gallons); (d) gas (cu. ft.).
13. Close approximate monthly requirements of fuel for the filling of orders referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10. (a) Coal (tons); (b) coke (tons); (c) fuel oil (gallons); (d) gas (cu. ft.).
14. Further information conceived to be of importance in the consideration of this application.

### War Industries Board as Separate Agency

The War Industries Board, of which Bernard N. Baruch is chairman, which gives promise of being one of the most important branches of Government for the duration of the war, has been established by the President, in an executive order, as a separate agency. In his order, President Wilson says:

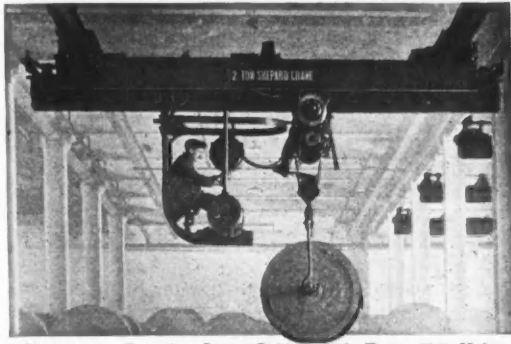
"I hereby establish the War Industries Board as a separate administrative agency to act for me and under my direction. This is the Board which was originally formed by, and subsidiary to, the Council of National Defense under the provision of 'An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' approved August 29, 1916.

"The functions, duties and powers of the War Industries Board, as outlined in my letter of March 4, 1918, to Bernard M. Baruch, Esquire, its Chairman, shall be and hereby are continued in full force and effect."

### Proposed New Railway

Not much encouragement is given by the Canadian government to a proposal supported by the Montreal *Chambre de Commerce* for extending the railway now terminating at Porcelain Mine, Que., for ten miles, in order to serve the cantons of Boileau, Suffolk and Addington. It is stated that this extension would enable 3,000,000 feet of lumber and large quantities of pulpwood to be brought out each year.





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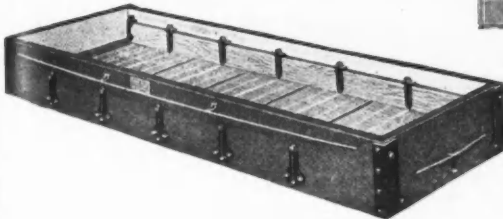
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## CHICAGO REPORTS MARKET IN ANOMALOUS CONDITION

Throughout the Entire West There Is Said to Be Too Much Speculation on the Subject of Elimination and Standardization—Such Wide Spread Talk, However, Seems Entirely Premature, Especially in View of the Fact That the National Paper Trade Association Was Asked Some Time Ago to Confer With the Federal Trade Commission on This Subject—Interesting Statement Submitted.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, June 3, 1918.—The present paper market is in an anomalous condition, not so much an abnormal one at a time when winning the war is the only thing worth while, as it is in a very precarious one in the matter of probable tonnage production. Wherever one travels in the Middle West, the talk at the present time is based upon standardization. Large consumers of paper in the past have been accustomed to let their printers and advertising agents set the size of their catalogues, pamphlets, advertising folders and other matter in accordance with individual needs. In Chicago alone there are nearly two hundred printing presses of very modern make that for reasons of economy of operation and increased output at small cost have been installed to take certain weights and sizes and to turn this paper into profits for the consumer. To standardize and eliminate these customary weights and sizes both in paper and covers would seem at first thought like throwing into the junk-pile thousands of dollars' worth of the most modern printing, cutting and folding machinery. And one manufacturing concern which has done much to improve the printing industry has gone so far in its work of opposing elimination and standardization as virtually to upset printers everywhere by its misguided campaign of unrest. The Administration at Washington is fully aware of the far-reaching importance of this question of standardization, and the Federal Trade Commission has every angle of the discussion under its careful consideration.

### Too Much Speculation at Present

Throughout the entire West, at least, it would seem that there is too much speculation at present on the subject of elimination and standardization. In view of the fact that the National Paper Trade Association was asked some time ago to confer with the Federal Trade Commission, all such widespread talk seems entirely premature. The directors of the National Paper Trade Association in response to this request did confer with the Commission and presented in writing a brief in support of its arguments as to the best method of procedure if curtailment in the production of paper became necessary, and when such curtailment should prove imperative, in order to aid the Government in its conservation of fuel, labor, and railroad transportation.

### Statement of Paper Trade Association

The PAPER TRADE JOURNAL prints herewith that statement in full: "The directors of the National Paper Trade Association, after thorough consideration, are of the opinion that if and when a curtailment of fuel, railroad traffic, labor, etc., in the paper industry is necessary and imperative, that a uniform curtailment of the production or of machine running hours of all paper mills, will be the most effective way to accomplish results sought and with least disturbance to the industry.

"Automatically under such a plan paper mills and paper merchants in the interest of efficiency and economy would standardize, eliminate and simplify grades, sizes, weights, colors and finishes of paper.

"It is not believed that a questionnaire as to elimination of grades or curtailment of product on specific grades of paper will

be found feasible or helpful at this time or that curtailment or elimination of specific grades of paper is the logical solution.

"In the consideration of the subject of the curtailment of the paper industry, both as to fine and coarse papers, we desire to call attention to a number of the phases of the subject and to point out some of the reasons for the conclusions set out above.

"Standardization, elimination or simplification of the paper industry, would not in the opinion of this Board effect the desired saving in coal, labor or transportation for the reason that any measures of the character mentioned would simply transfer the tonnage from the present items to those provided for by the restrictions fixed and also because the mechanical equipment of paper mills and of printers can be operated more economically by producing the varying sizes and weights now being produced, and any limitation of these sizes and weights, or the reduction of basic weights would entail an increased waste both in production and use of paper.

"A uniform curtailment of all mills would, in our opinion, automatically bring about a standardization to the grades, sizes, weights, colors and finishes which could be most efficiently produced and for which there was the greatest demand. A decreased supply of paper will in itself compel the elimination of waste and the adoption of all possible measures that will make for economy.

"Since the entrance of our country into the world war the paper industry has adopted standards as to basic sizes and weights and has also eliminated many non-essential items of merchandise.

"This standardization idea would have to be further amplified if there was any reduction from the present available supply of paper; in other words, any further paring down of paper merchandise beyond that already affected as above mentioned, would have to be governed by whatever action the Government takes.

"From the standpoint of the paper merchant, the product of all paper mills is essential to the conduct of the business of this country. The kinds and grades of paper which are important to one merchant and his customer are relatively unimportant to another merchant and his customer, and we are, therefore, strongly of the opinion that any curtailment of the paper industry should be made in such a way as to curtail the mills uniformly and equitably for otherwise the curtailment would work an unequal hardship on manufacturers, merchants and users of the grades curtailed or eliminated.

"It might not be amiss to inform the Commission that the business of the book publishers and lithographers represents but a comparatively small amount of the tonnage of so-called book papers handled by the paper merchants.

"We desire to here express our appreciation of the fine spirit displayed by your Commission in presenting this subject to our association in the way you have. We are sincerely anxious to be helpful and to contribute whatever we can to the solution of the industrial problems arising from the war. To this end a committee has been appointed which will hold itself in readiness to respond to any call for a conference on this subject."

### Pulpwood Consumption in United States

The total pulpwood consumption in the United States during 1917 is estimated by the Forest Service, on the basis of reports made by the pulp mills, at 5,536,802 cords, an increase of approximately 6 per cent. over the 1916 figures. Not all the mills have yet made their returns, but the figures of the preliminary estimate are not expected to be materially changed when the final compilations are completed. In 1917 domestic spruce formed 45.8 per cent. of the total, as against 45.9 per cent. in 1916; imported spruce formed 11.5 per cent. in 1917 and 13.4 per cent. in 1916.

Wood pulp production in 1917 is estimated at 3,464,511 tons, as compared with 3,271,310 tons in 1916. The 1917 production included 1,498,704 tons of mechanical pulp, 1,468,396 tons of sulphite pulp, 421,671 tons of soda pulp, and 75,740 tons of sulphate pulp.

**EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Manufacturers of

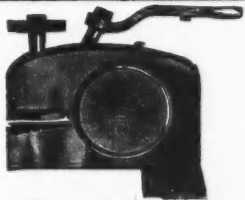
**WRITINGS—BONDS—LEDGERS**

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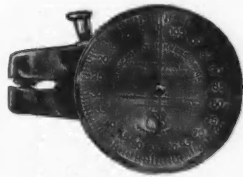
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For setting color. Can save you 50% of the cost of alum.

Samples furnished upon application. Try it and be convinced. Patent applied for.

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**FOURDRINIER WIRES**

**DANDY ROLLS  
CYLINDER  
MOLDS**

**CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS**  
Springfield, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS

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



## GREEN BAY PAPER CO. PLANT SUFFERS DAMAGE OF \$30,000

**Tornado Wrecks Finishing Department of the Mill But Damage Is Fully Covered By Insurance—Heavy Rains in the Wisconsin and Fox River Valley Cause Considerable Damage and Inconvenience to Paper Making Plants—Kaukauna Paper Co., Incorporated for \$20,000, Starts Making Paper Specialties at Kaukauna—Incendiary Fire Causes Loss of \$1,000 to Kimberly-Clark Warehouse.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., June 4, 1918.—The Green Bay Paper & Fiber Company suffered a loss of about \$30,000 last week when the finishing plant of the mill was wrecked by a tornado. According to John Welsh, general manager, the loss is fully covered by tornado insurance.

A brick building, 160 feet long and 60 feet wide, housing the finishing plant was totally wrecked. The four walls of the big building were crumbled in and the roof was lifted high in the air and deposited, in a heap of wreckage, 35 yards east of the mill. Bricks were pulverized and some were carried several hundred yards from the plant.

Thick heavy timbers were handled like chips by the great wind. One timber, measuring 12 inches square, was thrust through the roof and side of a box car stationed alongside the building. A machine weighing nearly a ton was lifted bodily from its position in the building and carried about 20 yards. In its sweep through the mill property, the wind carried off a section of the roof over the paper manufacturing plant.

There were no casualties as the windstorm broke at about 11 o'clock at night and the finishing plant is operated only in the day time.

According to statements of mill officials, the loss in the finishing plant and paper stock is about \$30,000. The department will be out of commission for about a month but provision will be made in temporary quarters to handle paper as it comes from the machines. The company does not anticipate a serious interruption in shipment of its products.

### Fire Damages Kimberly-Clark Warehouse

Fire of incendiary origin totally destroyed a warehouse owned by the Kimberly-Clark Company near the Telulu mill in this city last week. The loss was about \$1,000, fully covered by insurance.

Greasy waste taken from journal boxes of a nearby freight train was used as kindling and the building was ignited in several places.

When the fire department arrived the entire structure was afire and considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the flames from spreading to nearby buildings.

The warehouse was used to store lumber. Firemen were obliged to work several hours to extinguish the blaze in the lumber piles.

Three men were arrested following the fire but police and fire officials were unable to prove their guilt and they were released.

### Heavy Rains Cause Damage

Papermakers in the Wisconsin and Fox River Valleys are recovering from the effects of the heaviest rains experienced in twenty years. Mills in the Wisconsin River Valley were especially affected by the high water and several were forced to close down for several days. Mills at Rothschild were compelled to suspend operations because of back water which made it impossible to generate power. The highwater

mark was reached on Saturday when observers reported nearly four feet of water above the flood mark.

A large section of the new dam across the Wisconsin river at Stevens Point, built by the Jackson Milling company, was washed away and the lives of several workmen were endangered. Cities below the dam were flooded after the break but the property loss was not great.

While rainfall in the Fox river valley was the heaviest in twenty years, careful manipulation of sluice gates avoided floods and papermills were permitted to operate, but with considerable difficulty. Lake Winnebago and the Fox River reached the highest stage in twenty years.

Floods were caused at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire when the Chippewa river broke from its banks. A power plant of the Wisconsin Minnesota Power Company was totally wrecked. The Menominee river also overflowed its banks and inundated fields. Losses to crops in Wisconsin as a result of the rains will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars.

### Kaukauna Paper Co. Starts Plant

The manufacture of toilet paper, towels, napkins and other paper specialties was started on Saturday by the newly organized Kaukauna Paper Company at Kaukauna, Wis. This company was incorporated last week with a capital stock of \$20,000 and at a meeting of stockholders elected the following officers: Harry L. Scholl, Kaukauna, president; Dr. C. D. Boyd, Kaukauna, vice president; B. G. Heilman, Kaukauna, secretary and treasurer.

The new company has leased the old Badger Paper Company mill from the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company and has purchased the machinery in the White-Washburn Paper Company's plant at Kaukauna. The White-Washburn Company recently discontinued its Kaukauna branch, having purchased a new mill in New Hampshire, which henceforth will be the company's headquarters. Machinery from the White-Washburn mill was moved to the Kaukauna Paper Company's plant last week and operations were begun Saturday morning.

Mr. Scholl and Mr. Heilman were connected with the White-Washburn Company for about thirteen years and are thoroughly grounded in paper manufacture essentials. The new company has installed five paper machines and the necessary accessory machinery.

### Mr. Cook's Estate Nearly Half Million

An estate valued at nearly a half million dollars is disposed of in the will of the late Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, Wis., president of the Alexandria Paper Company, Alexandria, Ind., which has been admitted to probate. The principal beneficiaries are Mrs. Maude Lancaster, Boston, a daughter; Harry Cook, Alexandria, Ind., a son. Bequests are made to numerous charities, those of Neenah and Menasha being especially favored. Perpetual care of the S. A. Cook armory at Neenah is provided for. Several close friends and household servants are provided for.

### Engagement of Ernst Mahler and Miss Lyon

Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Ernst Mahler, chief chemist for the Kimberly-Clark Company, and Miss Carol Lyon of Minneapolis. The announcement caused considerable surprise in Neenah society circles.

Mr. Mahler and Miss Lyon have been entertained by a large number of Neenah people since the announcement of their engagement was made.

Mr. Mahler is the inventor of cellu-cotton, a new product which is being manufactured by the Kimberly-Clark Company as a substitute for cloth bandages and gauze dressings. The company only recently was asked to manufacture a large number of cellu-cotton pads for use in gas masks being made for the United States government.

# HERCULES KRAFT PULP

## HIGH QUALITY!

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM DOCK

Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending June 3rd. Normal rate of exchange: 1 Krono = 26.80 cents.			
May 28th—34.40 cents—increased value	28.36%		
" 29th—34.40 "	"	"	28.36%
" 31st—34.40 "	"	"	28.36%
June 1st—34.40 "	"	"	28.36%
" 3rd—34.25 "	"	"	27.80%

### A. J. PAGEL & CO.

Incorporated

61 Broadway : New York

Michigan Agent—CALE B. FORSYTHE, Kalamazoo

## I-P NOT LIKELY TO REBUILD WATERTOWN SULPHITE PLANT

**As Yet No Decision Has Been Reached as to Replacing the Plant in Some Other Place—Sometime Ago, However, There Was Talk of Building at Glen Park and This Same Plan Is Said to Be Under Consideration—E. N. Smith, County Fuel Administrator Issues Statement to the Effect That There Probably Will Be Little Doubt About News Print Plants Being Placed on Fuel Priority List.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3, 1918.—The International Paper Company will not rebuild its sulphite plant on Sewell's Island in this city, which was burned down a few weeks ago. This decision has been reached by the company officials, according to a statement made today by Superintendent Stinchfield of this division.

As yet no decision has been reached as to the replacing of the plant in some other place. It is known that at the time of the fire a few years ago there was some talk of building at Glen Park where the sulphite mill would be near the other mills of the section. That same plan is said to be receiving consideration, but nothing definite has been determined. It is also understood that possibly the plant may be erected elsewhere.

At the present time the mills in this section are being supplied with sulphite bought on the open market. The mill destroyed produced about 600 tons a month, and this was just sufficient to meet the demand at the local mills. If the plant is not rebuilt in this vicinity it means that the company must continue to import sulphite.

The fire loss has been adjusted, but the amount the insurance companies allowed is not announced. It is said that the plant was considered practically a complete loss. It was found that the big digesters and other machinery were badly affected and damaged beyond repair. Engineers claim that to rebuild a plant that would produce 30 tons of sulphite a day would cost at least \$200,000.

The decision of the company as to rebuilding elsewhere is expected soon.

### News Mills Will Be Favored with Fuel

Advices received today from Washington by Edward N. Smith, county fuel administrator, prompted a statement from him to the effect that there is little doubt but that the many news print paper plants in this section will be placed on the priority list with respect to the use of bituminous coal. It is pointed out that the plants that publish news papers and periodicals are on this list, and that these can not operate unless the paper mills are able to produce the paper used.

"As to paper mills and other industries, if not clearly on this preference list, each concern which feels entitled to a place on the list should make application to the preference board for application blanks on which to present the case. The letter for blanks should be addressed to H. G. Philips, and such blanks should be returned to The War Industrial Board for action.

"The anxiety felt by the industries of Northern New York by reason of this preference list is in the progress of being relieved. Most industries of this section are clearly entitled to be placed on this preference list. It has been determined that to a great extent the paper mills are entitled to go on this list as published.

"The shortage in production of bituminous coal is not the only feature from which Northern New York suffers. The needs

of the country are 7,000,000 tons and there will be a 14 per cent shortage this year. More coal is required.

"Unless production at the mines can be increased there will be a shortage for the industries which must be taken up by refusal to serve industries not on the preferred list until those on the list have been satisfied. Every mill should take steps to see to it that the utmost economy is used and the plants adjusted to the highest degree of efficiency. Efficiency alone could overcome the apparent shortage.

"As to anthracite, the requests for the state estimate the requirements at 17,400,000 tons. The allotment is 15,850,000 tons. This is a shortage of 1,600,000 tons, and it must be made up by economy. Weather conditions in the fall may have some effect, and extensive cutting of wood by the farmers will help some. All should be prepared to postpone the use of anthracite this fall as late as possible, and if possible use wood.

"There will be experienced more difficulty this winter in supplying this city than to supply the county. Our allotment is based on the 65,000 tons of 1916-1917, while last year we used 77,000 tons and this year it is estimated that 90,000 tons will be required."

The Northern New York Development League industries committee met with producers of coal and distributors and the fuel administrators of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties at the Black River Valley Club here last week and went over the situation. It was decided to make every effort to procure the placing of paper mills and other industries of this section on the preferred list.

### Bagley & Sewall on Government Work

The Bagley & Sewall Company, manufacturer of paper-making machinery, has just made the first car-load shipment of ship winches, which are being manufactured by the local concern for the United States Government. While it was known some time ago that this company had offered its plant for any work the Government might require, it had not been made public that a contract was received.

For the past month Bagley & Sewall shops have been working on this order. It is expected that the entire order will be completed in three or four weeks. There will be two more car loads to ship.

The Ligerwood Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn has the government order, but was unable to complete it on time, so turned over the manufacture of 50 winches to the local concern. It is not a large order that taxes the plant to any large extent or interferes with the regular business of the concern.

A ship winch is a little double engine with eight by eight-inch cylinders. They are used over every hatch on a ship for hoisting purposes, and are very essential to the government service. In the rush to enlarge shipping capacity the Government is requiring large numbers of these machines and they must be delivered promptly. The local concern is able to make deliveries well within the allotted time.

### A. H. Seinsheimer Honored by Rotarians

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 3, 1918.—A. H. Seinsheimer, of the Seinsheimer Paper Company, has been nominated for the board of directors of the Rotary Club. This is what the red nominating committee says about Mr. Seinsheimer: "A more earnest, conscientious, hard-working Rotarian and believer in and fighter for Rotary principles would be difficult to find. The 'Colonel' began his fighting career when he entered the Civil War at the age of 18, in the defense of the right. He has always been found on the right side—and will be this time after the votes are counted. Let's help him round out his career by giving us the benefit of that sort of 'service' for which he stands."





# For World Trade in Paper

## Three Things Are Absolutely Essential:

- 1st. A world-wide selling organization capable of selling **your paper in the best market at the time you want it sold.**
- 2nd. A knowledge that comes only through many years of experience under varying conditions.
- 3rd. Financial responsibility.

**The Parsons Trading Company is the only world selling organization handling Paper and printers' supplies exclusively, that can offer the American manufacturer these three essentials.**

The Webb Bill, which has just been signed by the President, permits and encourages American manufacturers to combine for export—the object being to secure continuous capacity production for the individual manufacturer in the highly competitive times to come, and to enable the United States as a nation to compete with similar combinations abroad and thus to hold its world trade.

The Parsons Trading Co., with its twelve branch offices and selling representatives covering the principal markets of the world—an organization built up through thirty years' experience in introducing American-made papers—is beyond question the best-equipped medium through which any such combination of paper manufacturers might operate, just as it has been for many years the best equipped for the individual manufacturer.

*LET US TELL YOU THE FACTS.*

## PARSONS TRADING COMPANY

*Paper Merchants and Exporters*  
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SYDNEY  
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WELLINGTON  
 ADELAIDE  
 CAPE TOWN  
 BOMBAY

## SHORTAGE OF PULP WOOD IN CANADA VERY SERIOUS

**From Every Direction Where the Drives Are Made Along Mountain Streams Complaints Come That There Is Not Enough Water to Get the Logs Out—Dry Spring Has Caused Forest Fires to Be Reported Much Earlier Than Usual—Several Serious Fires Have Been Reported in the Quebec District—Fixed Price Is Not Expected to Be Announced Until After Decision From Washington.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., June 3, 1918.—The threatened shortage of pulpwood, due to low water holding up the drives of logs, as reported last week, now appears to be much more serious than was first anticipated. From every direction where the drives are made along mountain streams the complaint comes that there is not enough water to get the logs out, and that large numbers will inevitably have to be left stranded. All the large rivers, too, are lower than is usual at this time of the year—especially the Ottawa River, which seems to be showing marked shrinkage as compared with earlier days. At the present time the water in this river is lower for this time of the year than it has been within living memory. What between the stranding of logs and the lack of water for power development, the outlook for the mills on the Ottawa River this summer is an anxious one. On the St. Maurice River, where some of the most important mills in Canada are situated, conditions are more promising. It is expected that these mills will get the benefit this year of the Government's water conservation scheme, by which a lake 340 square miles in extent has been created at the head of the St. Maurice River.

### Forest Fires

Another result of the dry spring is that forest fires are being reported much earlier than usual. Fires have been reported in several districts in Quebec, the most important being in the region of Lake Temiskaming. Large volumes of smoke were seen rising in the woods near Ville Marie at one time, but the fire was got under control at an early stage. A considerable amount of damage has been done in a fire which swept over one of the logging camps of Price Bros. & Co. in the Lake St. John region. Serious forest fires are reported to be raging on the North Shore in Restigouche county, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Thousands of dollars' worth of lumber have been destroyed. Fires in Northumberland county, also in New Brunswick, threatened at one time to become extensive, but have now been got under control.

### C. Howard Smith Honored

C. Howard Smith has been elected by acclamation as chairman of the Montreal Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He is president of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., and last year served as president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association. He is one of the most prominent citizens in Montreal, and is an active member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Montreal Jockey Club.

### Awaiting the Outcome

Conditions in the news print industry are still in a very unsettled state, owing to the uncertainty regarding the question of price. It is now no secret that the price to be obtained by the mills will be settled in Washington, not only for the news print that is exported from Canada, but also for that which is supplied to Canadian papers. Of course, this blunt statement of the case may not be pleasing to some, but it is a fact never-

theless, and even the Canadian Paper Controller has announced that nothing will come of his investigation "until after Washington gets through." Under these circumstances people here are beginning to ask what is the use of holding two investigations into the industry if one of them is to decide for both countries? It is believed that with the increasing costs of material and the larger demands of labor, prices for news print are bound to be higher than at present, or production will become unprofitable.

### Canadian Cars Are Back Home

The Canadian Railway Board has been able to get almost all the Canadian cars that were in the United States back home again. These numbered over 20,000, and some of them had been running on American roads for a year or more, despite every effort to get them back. The cars were scattered over a vast area, and it was only through the sympathetic co-operation of the authorities at Washington that they were at length gradually rounded up. The Canadian Board is in constant touch with the United States railway administration, and the international harmony in tackling railroad problems has resulted in much wasted effort, duplication, and unnecessary delays being done away with.

### To Harness the Bay of Fundy

At the annual convention of the Maritime Manufacturers, representative of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Professor Archibald, of Acadia College read a paper on the proposal for harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy, which are famous for their abnormal height. The scheme will be put into operation at Cape Split, and the estimated cost is \$2,495,000. He told of tests that had already been made with the Clarkson motor at Cape Split, and said these tests had demonstrated that the efficiency of the motor was 44 per cent, which was more than the inventor expected. This motor was constructed by Prof. Clarkson, who is working with Professor Archibald in carrying out the scheme. They have already spent \$25,000 in experiments, and state that they are convinced the whole problem has been solved, and that the production of water power from the tides is a commercial possibility. They state that they would be able to supply electricity for manufacturing purposes at one cent per kilowatt hour, that the cost to the private consumer would be only one-third the present cost of electricity, even if a private company got hold of the power. The power could be transmitted in the same manner as is in vogue at Niagara Falls, but over a much larger area. Professor Archibald said he was confident that St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and all cities and towns within a radius of 300 miles, could be served with this power. Every engineer who had gone to the site, and had gone over the data had pronounced the plan a feasible and entirely possible one. He expressed the hope that the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would take the matter up and appoint a Hydro-Electric Commission, which would go over the data prepared and draw their own conclusions.

### That Newfoundland Pulp

Apropos of the recent announcement that the United States Shipping Board had imposed a fine of \$400,000 on the Publishers' Paper Company for diverting ships to carry pulp from Newfoundland to New York, the *Financial Times* of Montreal prints the following: "Our Washington correspondent reports as follows:

"This contract shows that the Publishers Paper Company (comprised largely of New York publishers) was to receive 52,000 tons of news print paper from the Newfoundland Development Company (Northcliffe's company) in the year 1917, being at the rate of 1,000 tons per week.

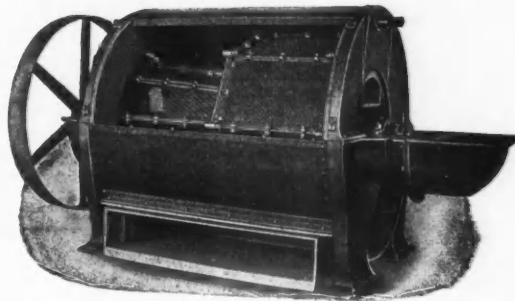
"The publishers were to pay the cost of production, plus \$3

(Continued on page 26.)

# "IMPROVED" KNOTTER

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

We shall be glad to furnish data and samples of the work this machine will do in actual use.



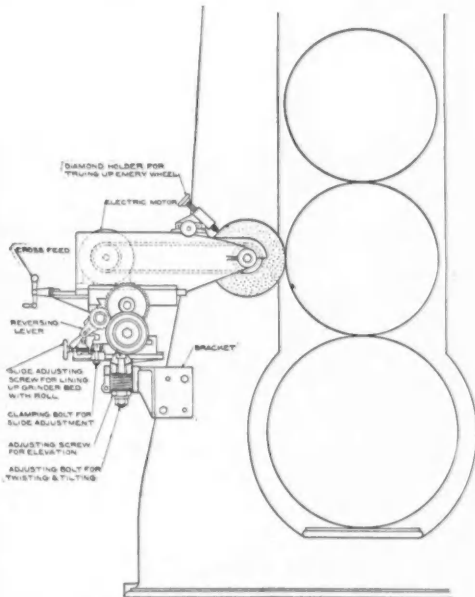
The cost of power and upkeep is extremely small and the results are very satisfactory.

Knotter Design No. 2

WE ASK A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

## IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.



# U. & Z.

*Patented Portable  
Calender Roll*

# GRINDER

*Write for U. & Z. Circular*

## B. S. ROY & SON CO.

*Established 1868*

**Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.**



## HOLYOKE UNSKILLED LABOR LEAVES MILLS FOR FARMS

Farmers From Surrounding Sections Come Into Paper City and Offer Wages Which Attract Many Laborers to Leave Their Positions in the Paper Mills—Question of Higher Wages for Employees of Paper Mills in Holyoke and Surrounding Towns Is Again to Be Taken Up—Paper Manufacturers to Meet to Discuss Coal Conservation—Financial Statements of the Holyoke Mills.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 3, 1918.—Unskilled laborers employed at the Holyoke paper mills are leaving the paper mills in large numbers for the farms. Last week farmers from the various sections of the valley came to Holyoke and offered the unskilled laborers at the mills almost any price to work the farm lands. The results were most satisfactory to the farmers—but not to the paper manufacturers. Given higher wages and free board, it is only natural for these men to go elsewhere, but in the meantime conditions are made worse for the manufacturers.

The question of higher wages for all employees of the paper mills in this city, South Hadley Falls, Woronoco, Mittineague and West Springfield, will again be taken up by the manufacturers this week. Recently the Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers, after several conferences with R. Franklin McElwain representing the paper manufacturers, and others, decided to hold the demands for substantial advances in wages in abeyance until conditions in the paper trade were more favorable. Last week the workers again started the agitation by declaring that, because of the constant increase in the cost of living, it was now found advisable to seek higher wages.

A special meeting was called, and the employees met in the rooms of the Eagle Lodge of Papermakers for a further discussion of their demands. Negotiations with the paper manufacturers for a settlement of the demands will be carried on during the week.

A strike at the plant of Whiting & Cook, Inc., manufacturing stationers, today affected more than 100 employees of the company, which is located on Race street. The employees declared a strike because their demands for a 15 per cent increase in wages, submitted to officials of the company last week, did not bring a favorable reply. The employees announced that unless the demands had been met that work would not be started on Monday morning, and so it was that upwards of 100 of the employees refused to go to work at opening time this morning. The strike, it is expected, will be short lived.

### To Discuss Coal Conservation

For the purpose of discussing coal conservation a special meeting of paper manufacturers and others will be held at the Hotel Nonotuck next week. The meeting will be in the form of a luncheon. Many invitations have been sent out and it is expected that all of the manufacturers will be present, as plans of fuel administration will be fully explained at this meeting.

### Stationers' Association Meets

At a meeting of the Connecticut Valley Stationers Association, held at the Hotel Kimball, in Springfield, last week, at which were present members from this city, Springfield and other places, officers for the ensuing year were elected. Edward H. Tucker, president of the H. W. Carter Paper company of Springfield, was elected president; James A. McDonald, of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., was elected vice-president; Donald F. McDonald, of New Haven, Conn., treasurer, and Edward A. Mitchell, of Springfield, secretary.

The next meeting of the association will take place at Springfield the latter part of the present month.

The financial statements of the following local paper mills have been filed recently:

#### White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co.

Edward N. White, Treasurer.

Real estate .....	\$249,631
Machinery .....	208,049
Cash and debts receivable .....	346,770
Electro and designs .....	48,308

Total .....	\$1,281,066
Capital .....	\$298,700
Accounts payable and dividends .....	103,252
Fund debt .....	79,000
Floating debt .....	134,194
Surplus .....	321,755
Reserves .....	133,050
Reserve for appraisal .....	211,115

Total .....

#### Japanese Tissue Mills

William H. Bond, Treasurer.

Real estate .....	\$318,470
Machinery .....	424,082
Cash and debts receivable .....	346,784
Liberty Bonds .....	120,000
Manufactures and merchandise .....	421,218
Prepaid taxes .....	3,257

Total .....	\$1,633,811
Capital .....	\$794,000
Accounts payable .....	131,496
Floating debt .....	148,743
Surplus .....	370,872
Paid in on capital .....	188,700

Total .....

#### Collins Mfg. Co.

Samuel R. Whiting, Treasurer.

Real estate and buildings .....	\$472,853
Machinery and equipment .....	263,061
Cash and debts receivable .....	411,056
Manufactures and merchandise .....	275,874

Total .....	\$1,422,844
Capital .....	\$300,000
Accounts payable .....	31,746
Float debt .....	50,000
Profit and loss .....	1,041,098

Total .....

### Talk of Gulf Shipping Company

In view of the pulpwood possibilities along the lower St. Lawrence, members of the trade will be interested in the news that at a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade a few days ago, the idea of forming a shipping company which would have vessels plying between the Gulf ports and Montreal was launched. Leon Fiset, of Eastern Harbor, Cape Breton, attended the meeting and gave details of the scheme. The company would purchase four large steel vessels, recently built on the Great Lakes, and have them ply between Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Quebec and Montreal. The same company would operate coal storages in Prince Edward Island and in Cape Breton. The company would require a capital of \$600,000 to operate at first.

## Of Interest to Paper Mills

We have just added ten highly trained salesmen to  
specialize in

# Book Papers

Arrangements are now being made to add another large warehouse to accommodate our stock of Book, Bond, Ledger, Writing, Super and Coated Papers.

We are now acting as Export Agents for many high grade lines of Book Papers and are open to take up United States representation for such lines.

Our highly efficient sales staff, our effective advertising campaign—in short our complete organization and resources—are at your disposal.

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O'Meara Distribution Covers the Globe

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**Maurice O'Meara Company**  
448-450 Pearl Street  
NEW YORK

## BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

**Purchasing Officers of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for Numerous Lots of Paper at Interesting Prices—Awards Are Announced By the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office on Various Lots of Paper to Be Used During the Year—Bids and Awards Are Announced on Paper to Be Used in Other Government Departments Throughout the Year.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1918.—The following bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

68,950 pounds of various sizes of rope manila paper, Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$1.144 per pound; Philip Lindemyer, at \$.13¼; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.113 and \$.1105, and Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.1135 and \$.1148.

47,250 pounds (270 reams) of 22½ x 28½—175 index bristol board as follows: 8,750 pounds (50 reams) of white; Maurice O'Meara Company, (a) at \$.145 per pound, (b) at \$.171; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.173; B. F. Pond Paper Company, at \$.145; Stone & Andrew, at \$.20; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.16; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.195; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.218; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.13; Carter, Rice & Co., at (a) \$.15, (b) at \$.17; Cornelius Kahlen, at \$.17; Thomas Barrett & Sons, at \$.1372; Wilkinson Brothers Company, at \$.155, and Birmingham & Prosser Company, at \$.1685.

17,500 pounds of blue; 8,750 pounds of buff; 3,500 pounds of green, and 8,750 pounds of pink bristol board in the order named as follows: Maurice O'Meara Company, \$.15 and \$.181 for all colors; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.183 for all colors; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$.175 for all colors save green, at \$.185; Stone & Andrew, at \$.21 for blue and buff, and \$.22 for green and pink; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.17 for all colors; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.205 for all colors; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.229 for all colors; Carter-Rice & Co., at \$.155 for all colors, also \$.18 for all colors; Cornelius Kahlen, at \$.18 for all colors; Thomas Barrett & Sons, at \$.1432 for all colors; Wilkinson Brothers Company, at \$.16 for all colors, and Birmingham & Prosser Company, at \$.1785 for all colors.

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

53,000 pounds (2,000 reams) of 17 x 28 in., No. 13, white glazed bond paper; Import Paper Company, at \$.22½ per pound; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.28; Whiting Plover Company, at \$.19; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.248; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.33; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.24; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.4498; Birmingham & Prosser, at \$.30½, and Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.254.

500,000 pounds of white machine finish printing paper, No. 1, in 38 in. rolls, basis of 25 x 38 in., 35 or 40 lbs.; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.07½; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.95; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.755; Birmingham & Prosser, at (a) \$.0813, (b) at \$.0795, and Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.083.

17,500 pounds (200 reams) of 21 x 32½ in., No. 48 yellow commercial ledger paper; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.20½ per pound; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$.21¼; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.194; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.19; Paper House of New York, at \$.20½; Stone & Andrew, at \$.18½; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.212; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.2298, and Worthy Paper Company, at \$.20½.

Bids will be opened at the Printing Office on June 7 for 293,600 pounds (4,050 reams) of white M. F. printing paper; 5,600 pounds

(50 reams) of 41 x 52—112, and 288,000 pounds (4,000 reams) of 32 x 42—72.

The following bids are to be opened on June 10 by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office:

1,250 pounds (50 reams) of 24 x 38—25, blue news print paper.

2,500 pounds (50 reams) of 19 x 24—50, white stereotype molding paper.

14,000 pounds (70 reams) of 22½ x 28½—200, colored cardboard; 6,000 pounds (30 reams) buff; 2,000 pounds (10 reams) lemon, and 6,000 pounds (30 reams) red.

### Awards by Government Printing Office

The following paper awards have been announced:

Maurice O'Meara Company will furnish 100,000 pounds of wood manila paper in 9-inch rolls, basis of 24 x 38—50, at \$.054; and the Domestic Mills Paper Company will furnish 28,000 pounds (500 reams) of 25 x 38—56, same, at \$.053. Bids for these two items were opened on May 3.

43,750 pounds (500 reams) of 21 x 32-inch, No. 48 buff commercial ledger paper, will be furnished by the Smith-Dixon Company at \$.1793 per pound, bids for which were opened on May 6.

The Republic Bag & Paper Company will furnish 50,000 pounds of wood manila paper in 21-inch rolls, basis of 21 x 32—30, at \$.054; and the same firm will also furnish 22,400 pounds (200 reams) of 26 x 26—112 of jute manila paper at \$.11. Bids for both of these items were opened on May 10.

112,000 pounds (800 reams) of 24 x 38—140, high finish jute manila paper will be furnished by Thomas Barrett & Sons, at \$.10½, and the Republic Bag & Paper Company will furnish 8,000 pounds (100 reams) of 30 x 46—80, kraft wrapping paper at \$.076 per pound. Bids for both of these items were opened on May 13.

The Old Dominion Paper Company will furnish 2,300 pounds (10 reams) of 22½ x 28½—230, white index bristol board at \$.1749 per pound, bids for which were opened on May 17.

### To Permit Japanese Paper Importation

An exception to the list of restricted imports has been made by the War Trade Board, whereby the licenses will be issued for the importation of certain paper manufactured in Japan. The statement of the Board, announcing the removal of this paper from the restricted list was as follows:

The War Trade Board as an exception to the list of restricted imports No. 2, item 141, has authorized the issuance of licenses for the importation of paper manufactured in Japan, known as mino, hakone and yoshimo upon the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Paper known as mino and hakone, but only when such paper is intended to be manufactured into paper parachutes; and paper parachutes in manufactured form. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including December 31, 1918.

(b) Paper known as yoshino (bibulous paper). Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including August 31, 1918.

It is a further condition of the issuance of licenses for the importation of the commodities described in paragraphs (a) and (b) that the applicants for such licenses shall certify that the paper proposed to be imported is intended for military or naval use; and such certification shall specify also the number of the United States Government contract whose execution requires the importation of the paper proposed to be imported.

(c) Paper known as yoshimo (stencil paper); upon condition that the applicants for such import licenses shall certify that the paper proposed to be imported is intended to be manufactured into stencil paper.

Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including August 31, 1918.



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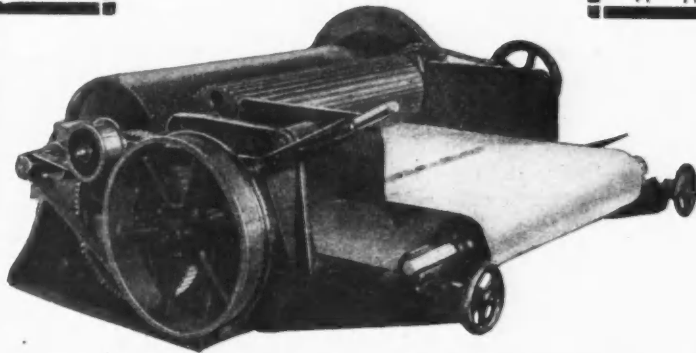
For the preliminary reduction of dry, partly dry and partly frozen pulp laps, sheets and board, the

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

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**Ryther & Pringle Company**  
Carthage, N. Y., U. S. A.



## REPAIRS PROGRESSING WELL ON PEERLESS MILL, DAYTON

**Heaviest Loss Was Sustained on the Electrical Machinery in the Basement, and Although It is Difficult to obtain the Service of Expert Electricians, the Damage Is Being Repaired as Speedily as Possible—War Chest Projects in Miami Valley Paper Mill Towns Are Great Success—Miami and Erie Canal Will Greatly Benefit Industry—Housing Problem Causes Concern.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., June 3.—The work of repairing the damage done to the plant of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company, which conducts the Peerless mills in this city, is progressing satisfactorily. The flames were confined to the upper portion of the plant, which is located on Idylwild Avenue, and thus it has been possible to make considerable progress without interfering with the operation of the machine room.

One of the heaviest losses was sustained when the electrical machinery in the basement was damaged. Though it is difficult to obtain the services of expert electricians this damage is being repaired as speedily as possible. Insurance adjusters have gone over the plant and it is understood that adjustments will be made promptly. The loss will reach the figures heretofore stated, if, indeed, it does not exceed the estimate.

### War Chest Big Success in Paper Mill Town

In detailing the success of the war chest project in Hamilton and Dayton last week, the fact that Middletown was conducting a somewhat similar subscription campaign was overlooked. This enterprising mill center was thoroughly alive for two weeks under the strong impetus of the movement in behalf of the Red Cross and other activities, and it was a foregone conclusion that success would crown the efforts of the workers. Paper mill manufacturers, managers and office and factory employes joined in swelling the total.

Dayton exceeded its fondest expectations, according to reports submitted today. While it was originally expected that one million would be sufficient, it was considered best to add a quarter of a million and cover certain expenditures which had not been foreseen when the matter was first considered. All of the committees worked with the greatest vigor to accomplish this result and succeeded.

The Hamilton campaign was almost a spectacular success.

### Miami & Erie Canal

Congressman B. F. Welty, who introduced the measure providing for the enlargement of the Miami & Erie canal for the accommodation of barges, was a visitor in this city the latter part of last week. He met a number of persons who are interested in the project, and who believe it will be a wonderful asset to the entire state in extending its commerce. There are no axes to grind in connection with the legislation and no special interests to be benefited, as far as discernible.

The proposed enlargement of the time-honored canal is merely a war-time measure, but possesses such merits as place it above a purely emergency move. For many years the plan has been discussed by some of the most astute business men of the community, and the great advantages which will accrue to the Miami Valley are apparent.

Judge Hatfield of Middletown had the proper vision when he said: "In the years to come on the bosom of this waterway, which wends its way through the state of Ohio, strange craft will be seen bearing burdens between the Great Lakes and the Panama Canal, even to the Pacific coast. This canal will be rebuilt on an

extensive scale and the conditions that are bringing it about are developing rapidly. The transformation, once realized, will enable the people of the Miami Valley to place one hand on the marts of the great Northwest and stretching the other along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, touch the coasts of Central and South America.

"A great waterway, nine feet deep and fifty feet wide, bearing boats of 900 tons burden, penetrating the very heart of the continent, the center of the world's richest fields of commerce, and carrying from farm, factory and mine a nation's wealth, certainly is fraught with possibilities that can be appreciated only in their realization. The Miami Valley has a future not only in its natural wealth, but in its location for reaching the highest plane of efficiency in its traffic facilities, and right now it must be admitted that transportation is the key to the world's progress."

### To Improve Water Works at Hamilton

A matter of interest to the paper manufacturers and machinery men in Hamilton is the proposed issue of \$60,000 bonds for the improvement of the city water works system, the same having been authorized at a meeting of City Council the latter part of last week. It is estimated that \$53,000 of the issue will be used for the construction of a suction line connecting the six new wells with the centrifugal pump. The balance will be used for contingent expenses. It is planned to begin the construction of the wells this month and to push the work to completion. The extension and improvement of the water mains will be taken care of out of the funds also.

The city of Hamilton has needed a greater water supply for some time and only recently installed a large pump at the plant of the Champion Coated Paper Company for emergency use, the company having for a time furnished the entire water supply when the shortage was acute.

### Dayton Concerned About Housing Problem

Once again this city has taken up the housing problem as Dayton must prepare for the coming of more than 40,000 people. Never before was the scarcity of houses as serious as at present. Rentals have been boosted materially in the most desirable sections of the city, in some instances being so high as to be detrimental to the best interests of the city. In fact, the large amount of war work in local factories has rendered the local situation somewhat unusual, with the result that certain prices are beyond the reach of the average man. Ice and coal wagon drivers are offered \$24 per week and are hard to get at that price. Common labor is at a premium and the various manufacturing plants are experiencing difficulty in securing sufficient help. As a general thing, the paper mill forces have remained intact, though many establishments have found it necessary to change help considerably.

With the departure of the federal agent who was here in connection with housing problems, it may be stated that local men will take up certain investigations and that a definite move may be expected soon. The matter of erecting suitable houses for workmen and women cannot be delayed too long, it is stated, or the city will find that it has neglected one of the most important features of its future progress.

### Flood Conservancy Work Well Under Way

Flood conservancy work is well under way at the various sites of the detention reservoirs, large forces of men being employed. Just now the various tax details are being given attention by experts in the different localities, every piece of real estate in the flooded zone being affected, as well as those in other sections which will be benefited by the improvements. Dayton, Hamilton and Middletown have arranged to pay the tax for the respective municipalities. This is entirely independent of that paid by the property owners, business men and manufacturers in the respective towns and cities throughout the Miami Valley. The amount Hamilton will pay is approximately \$143,000. In 1920 it will be just half of this sum.

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**M**AKE every ton of coal yield the maximum production." That's the peremptory command of America to manufacturers.

The importance of economical transmission of power cannot be exaggerated.

Economy of transmission is fundamental. It means efficient service. It is the basis of "Standardization" in belting.

Mills that have kept Belt Service records know that the use of Graton & Knight Standardized Series Leather Belts means economy in production. (And today they are even more economical, because while they have increased in price, their percentage of increase is *much less* than that of substitutes.)

Talk over the selection of belts with your practical production men, superintendents, and foremen. Ask them these questions: What belts give the longest service? transmit most power? are easiest to repair? have the proper elasticity with firmness? best stand mauling of shifters and flanges? when damaged can be cut down for use on narrower pulleys? when worn out bring the best price for scrap?

If you have kept suitable records, you know how to answer these questions. If not, you are only guessing. Start a belt record immediately. Write us for the necessary cards. An accurate record of belting service is as profitable as a record of a workman's service. Tell us the number of drives in your plant and we will mail record cards gratis.

**The Graton & Knight Mfg. Company**  
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*Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Parkings, and Specialties*

Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities

**GRATON  
AND  
KNIGHT**



## Obituary

Charles Whealen

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., June 3, 1918.—Charles Whealen, aged 74 years, who until a few years ago was at the head of the American Straw Board Company of this city, died Friday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock after a comparatively brief illness. He came to this city from Cumberland county, Pa., in 1858 and entered the employ of Clark & Hawes, paper makers, remaining with the organization when it changed to the American. He retired from active work only a short time since, though he relinquished the management of the straw board plant, which is located in North Dayton, several years ago.

The local plant was subjected to the many commercial changes which resulted in the merging of the different paper companies, and it also suffered from a disastrous fire, the mills never having been rebuilt.

Mr. Whealen was identified with a number of business enterprises besides the paper industry. He was the president of the Dayton Ice Manufacturing Company for a number of years, and at the time of his death was director of that company, as well as the Crystal Ice Company of Columbus. The Teutonia National bank claimed his services as director from its foundation to the present time. He likewise was a director of the Dayton Breweries Company. Mr. Whealen was a public-spirited man and possessed a social nature. He was a charter member of the Dayton Lodge of Elks and was active in the Antlers' Club.

Surviving Mr. Whealen are his wife and three daughters, Mrs. George W. Ozias, Miss Glenna Whealen and Mrs. W. C. Tullis, of Monroe, Mich.

### SHORTAGE OF PULP WOOD IN CANADA

(Continued from page 18.)

a ton for administration expenses, plus \$15 a ton profit, and to assume the freight charges from Newfoundland. Thus Northcliffe, who was advertised as a philanthropist coming to the relief of the overburdened American publishers, was guaranteed \$780,000 for his philanthropy, while the U. S. publishers sold paper to themselves at a higher price than they are demanding that the Government shall impose upon American and Canadian paper manufacturers, and without any of the onerous conditions as to weight, quality, etc., which they also demand, being imposed in connection with their own product.

"The Shipping Board is not inclined to argue over the settlement of its claim, declaring that the bill has been presented and an adjustment is now due.

"It is reported that Lord Northcliffe has practically completed and ready for use two sailing ships, which by July 1 will be used to continue moving the paper from Newfoundland to the United States, it being understood that these vessels are not to be commandeered for other purposes."

#### Box Makers' Convention

On Monday and Tuesday, June 10 and 11, the third annual convention of the Canadian Paper Box Makers' Association will be held in Montreal, and arrangements are being made for a record attendance. A full and interesting programme has been arranged, including quite a number of papers on technical topics.

#### New River Service to Montreal

Those who are interested in pulpwood districts in the regions contiguous to the Lower St. Lawrence will be glad to hear that an important new steamship service from Montreal to the North and South Shores as far as the Gulf of the St. Lawrence is proposed. The moving spirits are Capt. Bernier,

the well-known Arctic explorer, and J. de S. Bosse, of Quebec. A company is now being formed to acquire the necessary ships, and the Government is being asked to grant a subsidy to the line, which will ply between Montreal, Quebec, Cape Breton, the Magdalen Islands, and intermediate ports on the north and south shores. The company will have a capital of \$1,000,000.

#### Paper Men Meet Labor Representatives

The three day conference in New York last week of representatives of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and of the committee of five appointed by the news print paper manufacturers resulted in a dead lock and the matter was referred to a section of the War Labor Board.

Testimony in the case, involving the demands of the employees of the print paper mills for higher wages, was heard at the Hotel Belmont, Monday of this week, by a section of the National War Labor Board, composed of C. A. Crocker, of Holyoke, Mass., representing the employers, and T. M. Guerin of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners representing the workers. The subcommittee will report its recommendations upon the testimony back to the National War Labor Board.

A committee of five paper manufacturers, of which F. L. Carlile of Watertown, N. Y., is Chairman and spokesman, presented the manufacturers' side and another committee of five delegates of various labor unions, with J. T. Cary, President of the Paper Makers' Union, presented the claims of the wage earners. The testimony was taken in executive session. One of the questions discussed was a readjustment of the wage scale so as to include an increase over the present wages paid by the International Paper Company.

Since the war began, in 1914, the International Paper Company solved its wage problems by voluntary increases aggregating in the neighborhood of 50 per cent but which were not incorporated into a new scale.

In order that there might be no danger of a return to the old schedule after the war was over the workers demanded that a new schedule be adopted, based upon a further addition to the present wage levels.

Another point upon which extensive testimony was taken was as to whether the new schedule should be adopted for one year or for the period of the war. The manufacturers wanted to fix the wage contract for the period of the war but the workers insisted that the schedule should not be made effective for more than a year. Mr. Crocker stated that the paper makers' demand for an eight-hour day was resisted by the employers on the ground that they could not grant an eight-hour day when the shortage of paper necessitated the fullest possible production of the mills.

In addition to wage increases and an eight-hour day, other conditions were demanded as well but the two above were the most important.

An early decision by the National War Labor Board is expected as the temporary agreement with the men terminates July 1, and if no decision has been reached by that time the men will undoubtedly strike.

#### I-P Sulphite Mill at Niagara Falls to Resume

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 3, 1918.—Next Wednesday the sulphite plant of the International Paper Company's mill here will resume operation after being shut down several months ago by Federal power orders. The plant will be run by steam until such time as the Government permits the generation of more electric power, which will be distributed to the International mill, the Defiance Paper Company plant and other concerns making what the Government considers war non-essentials. The sulphite plant will be started with about 100 men.



Buy a **\$4.17** **W.S.S.**  
WAR SAVINGS STAMP  
 The Government Buys it Back from You  
 January 1st, 1923 for **\$5.00**

**G**O to any bank or post office, department store, drug store, cigar store or any store showing the W. S. S. sign.

Pay 25c. and you'll get a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a Thrift Card.

Paste your Thrift Stamp on your Thrift Card.

When you feel like saving another 25c., buy another Thrift Stamp and paste it on the same card.

When you have pasted sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on your Thrift Card, take this card, together with a few cents, to any bank or post office, or store that sells W. S. S. and exchange it for a \$5.00 War Savings Stamp and Certificate. If you do it in June, you pay 17c. in addition to the sixteen Thrift Stamps. If in July, 18c. The price goes up 1c. a month.

On January 1st, 1923, the U. S. Government buys this War Savings Certificate from you. It pays you \$5.00 for every stamp pasted on it.

Your profit is 4% interest compounded quarterly. This is more than 4¼% simple interest.

It is a good profit and it is guaranteed to you by the U. S. Government—the safest guarantee in the world.

You can buy your second War Savings Stamp just as you bought your first one.

**You'll Help Win the War**

Don't think your quarters will not help in this war. If each man, woman and child living under the Stars and Stripes will save and buy just one 25c. Thrift Stamp each day, this will give the Government nine billion dollars a year with which to help our fighting boys.

The W. S. S. is the finest way in the world to save money. W. S. S. cannot go down in value. The U. S. Government guarantees that they will go up—go up from \$4.12 to \$5.00. We do not often have the chance to buy investments guaranteed by the U. S. Government to go up in value. Pure self-interest alone should make every man, woman and child rush to buy W. S. S.

**National War Savings Committee, Washington**



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*This space contributed for the Winning of the War*

**GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY**

## New York Trade Jottings

Howard Vernon, of Vernon Bros. & Co., spent the week-end, including Decoration Day, in the Catskills.

Franklin H. Smith, statistician of the U. S. Forestry Service is in town for the purpose of compiling statistics in regard to pulp woods, pulp, etc.

Alfred Bleyer & Co. are prepared to send to the trade their new discount sheet. It is arranged in a very handy manner and will, no doubt, be useful to all salesmen in the paper bag line.

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Manufacturers Service Bureau, left Wednesday evening for Toronto, where he will attend the meeting of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, June 6 and 7.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week was held the Annual Spring Tournament of the New York Pipe Trade Gold Association at the Hackensack Golf Club in New Jersey. The weather was ideal and a large number of contestants turned out, including many from out of town.

A visitor in the trade at the present time is N. Futami, 118, Nakayamate-Dore Nichome, Kobe, Japan, who has been here for a month and expects to remain for a month or two more. He is combining business and pleasure on this trip, and in Japan is in the paper business for himself.

Among the prominent visitors in the trade during the past week were A. F. Smith, of the Paul A. Sorg Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio; W. W. Sunderland, of the Miami Paper Company, West Carrollton, Ohio; Robert Williams, of Williams & Gray, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Metzger, of the Memphis Paper Company, Memphis, Tenn.

The firm of Brock & McGarity, Inc., 200 Fifth avenue, is about to dissolve and its business in paper and paper mill supplies will be discontinued. Herbert P. Brock and his assistants have resigned to connect with the E. J. Keller Company, Inc., in the Fifth Avenue Building. J. E. O'Brien, formerly with Brock & McGarity, Inc., is also with the E. J. Keller Company, Inc.

The report of business failures in May, as given by R. G. Dun & Co., showed a lower actual number for that month than during the same month of the past ten years. The figure compiled by R. G. Dun & Co. was 880, involving liabilities of \$13,134,672. It was pointed out that compared with the 1,296 reverses of May, 1917, the gain was apparent, while an increase of 11.6 per cent was recorded in the amount of liabilities involved.

Announcement has been made by W. & S. Job & Co., Inc., 29

Broadway, that they have secured the services of A. D. Bassett in the capacity of Export Paper Sales Manager. For the past two years they have been doing a large business in South America in American printing and writing papers and they expect to increase their activities in this field. Mr. Bassett, who has recently returned from the west, is well known in New York, having been for many years connected with the old firm of Bassett & Suthpin, and will bring to his new position a splendid knowledge of all branches of the paper business.

### Program for Meeting of Canadian Technical Section

The following tentative program has been arranged for the meeting of the Technical Section of the Canadian Paper and Pulp Association, to be held at Toronto, June 6 and 7:

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 6

- 9 A. M. Meeting of committees and meeting of Council. Visit to the coating plant of Messrs. Ritchie & Ramsay for those members not engaged in committee or council meetings.
- 1 P. M. Luncheon at the King Edward Hotel.
- 2 P. M. Visit to the following paper-consuming plants: The T. Eaton Company's printing establishment, The British American Wax Paper Company, and Ralph, Stone & Clark.
- 8 P. M. General business session. Hearing of reports of committees followed by papers and discussions. "Safety Methods," by A. P. Costigane.

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 7

- 9.30 A. M. A visit to the Toronto Technical School with a lecture by Principal McKay. Paper on "Technical Education, Its Importance and Defects," by C. V. Corless: A very important step in the work being carried out by the committee on education to place our industry on a very strong footing in regard to the latent possibilities of technical education.
- 1 P. M. Luncheon at the King Edward Hotel.
- 2 P. M. Visit to the plant of the Dominion Envelope Company, The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company. The evening will be free for members to make their own plans.

The summer meeting in 1917 was occupied in visiting the paper and pulp mills, but this year the council thought it would be interesting to members to visit plants that consume paper.

### Final Report on Red Cross Drive

The returns for the recent Red Cross Drive are about complete and the exact figures are listed below. In regard to the results shown, John G. Luke, chairman of the Industrial Campaign Committee of Paper Industries, had the following to say:

"On the whole, it seems to me the Paper Trade is to be congratulated on the spirit it has shown. That we have gotten such a satisfactory result is due to the earnest, and efficient—not to say enthusiastic—support that has been given by the chairmen of the several divisions, and not least, by the cordial good will shown by the Trade Papers." The figures follow:

Division and Chairman	No. Co.'s	100% Co.'s	Total No. of Emp.	Total Emp. Sub.	Per Cent. Total Emp. Sub.	Total Amount Money, Industrial	Total Amount Money, Corp.	Total Amt. Money, Industrial and Corp.
Book and Coated; A. G. Paine, Jr.	22	19	419	383	91.2	\$6,017.60	\$51,725.00	\$57,742.60
Paper Bag; C. R. McMillen	8	7	503	498	99	8,541.84	33,910.00	42,451.84
News; Chester W. Lyman	5	3	315	293	93	5,008.80	33,500.00	38,508.80
Paper Dealers; W. C. Ridgway	75	53	2,035	1,888	92.8	13,298.70	14,479.00	27,777.70
Eav. and Papeterie; W. A. Gray	34	24	1,949	1,848	94.8	10,602.25	3,640.00	14,242.25
Paper Makers' Sup.; Paper Stock Deal.; F. C. Overton	50	48	567	564	99½	4,874.15	3,375.00	8,249.15
Export; Louie Chable	8	4	382	324	84.9	3,626.00	2,000.00	5,626.00
Paper Box Board; Thos. J. Moore	9	5	172	140	81.4	2,953.00	2,175.00	5,128.00
Blank Book and Tablet; P. J. Smith	21	14	718	592	82½	3,556.15	120.00	3,676.15
Paper Brokers, Mill Agents; J. F. Post	14	14	63	63	100	251.75	2,750.00	2,901.75
Wrapping; W. E. Ebhets	8	8	48	48	100	747.80	200.00	947.80
Blotting and Tissue; N. F. Harrison	12	12	50	50	100	641.00	.....	641.00
Writing; Fred A. Leahy	5	5	21	21	100	306.20	.....	306.20
<b>Grand total for all divisions</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>\$60,424.84</b>	<b>\$147,874.00</b>	<b>\$208,298.84</b>

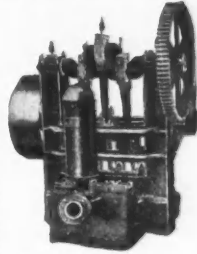
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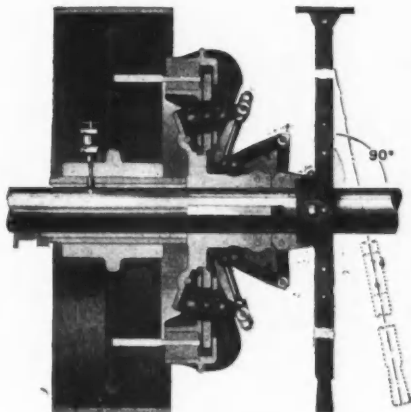
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Hill Friction Clutch Pulley  
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"In all respects we have found whatsoever we have bought from the Hill Clutch Company to be of the highest grade of material and workmanship, and that their methods of handling their business from an engineering standpoint puts them in a class above most of their competitors."

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NEW YORK OFFICE—50 CHURCH ST.

## NEW YORK IS LEADING STATE IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

According to Final Statistics Just Issued of the Manufactures Census of 1914 State Has Led in Paper and Wood Pulp Production in the Last Four Censuses—Value of Output in 1914 Formed 17 Per Cent of the Total of the United States—Mills of the State in 1914 Produced Over One-Third of All the News Print Manufactured in the United States—Number and Capacity of the Machines.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1918.—The Bureau of the Census has just issued in final form its statistics of the Manufactures Census of 1914 for the State of New York. In this connection the bureau has the following to say about the paper industry in that state:

### Paper and Wood Pulp

The 150 establishments reported under this classification in 1914 comprise 76 mills which manufactured paper exclusively, 18, pulp exclusively, and 56, both paper and pulp. The mills engaged exclusively in the production of paper largely predominated in 1914 as in 1909, but 72.1 per cent of the total output for the combined industry was produced by the establishments engaged in the manufacture of both paper and pulp. The growth of the industry was most marked during the period from 1899 to 1909, the increase in value of products for the decade being 82.9 per cent. For the five-year period 1909-1914, the increase in value of products was 15.3 per cent, as compared with 29.4 per cent for the period 1904-1909.

### New York in the Lead

New York led all states in this industry at the last four censuses, the value of the output of the state forming 17 per cent of the total for the United States in 1914, 18.3 per cent in 1909, 20 per cent in 1904, and 21 per cent in 1899.

Continuing, the report says:

New York has been the leading state in the production of paper and wood pulp at the last three censuses. In 1914 the value of the manufactured output formed 17 per cent of the total for the industry in the United States. Of the 150 paper and pulp mills in the state in 1914, 18 were engaged exclusively in the manufacture of wood pulp, 76 made paper only, and 56 produced both pulp and paper. The wood pulp manufactured in mills producing pulp exclusively was used largely as material by the paper mills of the state, and to the extent that it was so used its value represents a duplication both in the total cost of materials and in the total value of products shown for the industry as a whole.

The following table gives the quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the industry during 1914, 1909, and 1904:

	1914	1909	1904
Materials, total cost.....	\$35,930,459	\$31,767,283	\$22,805,751
Pulp wood:			
Cords .....	894,098	921,882	864,214
Cost .....	\$9,664,422	\$9,667,765	\$6,530,006
Wood pulp, purchased:			
Tons .....	390,064	331,143	264,862
Cost .....	\$10,621,460	\$10,075,729	\$7,012,081
Ground—			
Tons .....	240,177	150,844	111,082
Cost .....	\$4,746,756	\$3,202,648	\$1,942,151
Sulphite fiber—			
Tons .....	123,013	162,847	145,974
Cost .....	\$5,062,236	\$6,157,218	\$4,801,063

Other chemical fiber—			
Tons .....	26,874	17,452	7,806
Cost .....	\$812,468	\$715,863	\$268,867
Rags, including cotton and flax waste and sweepings:			
Tons .....	29,416	27,809	21,056
Cost .....	\$617,446	\$493,271	\$335,503
Old or waste paper:			
Tons .....	188,379	155,436	101,472
Cost .....	\$2,102,411	\$2,000,335	\$1,167,592
Manila stock, including jute bagging, rope, waste, threads, etc.:			
Tons .....	11,793	11,952	23,119
Cost .....	\$487,422	\$429,368	\$554,335
Fuel and rent of power:			
Cost .....	\$4,042,077	\$3,028,118	\$2,293,285
All other materials:			
Cost .....	\$8,395,221	\$6,072,697	\$4,912,949

<sup>1</sup>Includes 4,150 tons of mechanical screenings which cost \$33,476.

### Cost of Pulp Wood

The cost of pulp wood purchased for use in the establishments reporting was practically the same in 1914 as in 1909. Of the 894,098 cords of pulp wood used in 1914, 39.8 per cent was imported spruce; 39.2 per cent, domestic spruce; 4.8 per cent, imported poplar, and 4.6 per cent, domestic poplar.

The quantity and cost of wood pulp purchased for use in the establishments reporting increased substantially during the decade. Ground wood pulp represented 61.6 per cent of the total amount of wood pulp purchased for use in 1914, but its cost was less than that of sulphite fiber. The quantity of sulphite fiber purchased for use in 1914 was practically one-fourth (24.5 per cent) less than that reported for 1909, while the total cost was about one-sixth (17.8 per cent) less in 1914 than in 1909. Rags and waste paper were used in increased quantity at each census period. Manila stock decreased 1.3 per cent in quantity, but increased 13.5 per cent in cost from 1909 to 1914.

### Quantity and Value of Products

The quantity and value of the different products manufactured during the last three census years are shown in the following table:

	1914	1909	1904
Products, total value.....	\$56,335,681	\$48,859,610	\$37,750,605
News paper, in rolls or sheets:			
Tons .....	489,136	374,808	347,546
Value .....	\$19,869,081	\$14,662,245	\$13,465,093
Hanging papers:			
Tons .....	69,022	62,179	42,722
Value .....	\$3,187,737	\$2,865,839	\$1,978,650
Book, cover, plate and coated paper:			
Tons .....	82,142	68,717	33,567
Value .....	\$5,705,680	\$4,567,173	\$2,381,336
Wrapping paper:			
Tons .....	158,249	150,098	157,186
Value .....	\$8,265,907	\$7,724,244	\$7,180,993
Manila (rope, jute, etc.):			
Tons .....	16,327	17,347	20,888
Value .....	\$1,250,725	\$1,045,375	\$980,273
Heavy (mill wrappers, etc.):			
Tons .....	19,654	18,951	12,741
Value .....	\$662,840	\$695,468	\$466,846
Bogus or wood manila:			
Tons .....	87,277	79,952	75,262

(Continued on page 32.)



Bleached and Unbleached  
**WOOD PULP**  
 of every description

**M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY**

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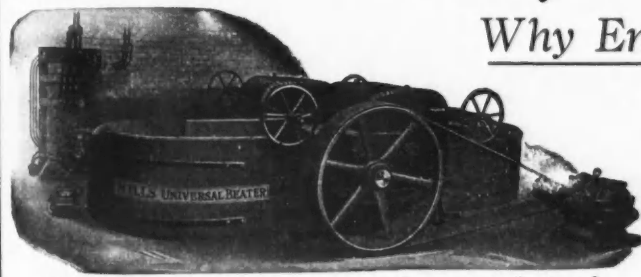
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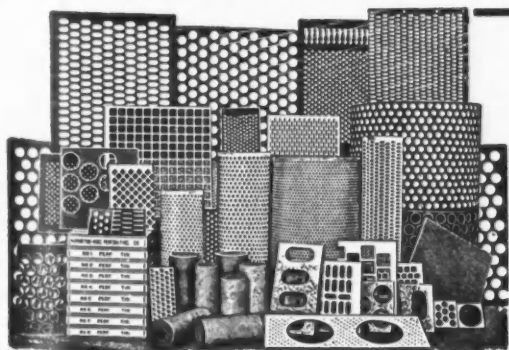


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This beater reduces stock to fibre of equal or better quality in half to one quarter of the time and with a saving of power which is remarkable. Do not take our word. Investigate. Manufactured by

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**Paper and Pulp Mill Screens**  
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114 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

## NEW YORK IS LEADING STATE IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

(Continued from page 30.)

Value .....	\$4,313,583	\$4,206,208	\$3,359,980
All other:			
Tons .....	34,991	33,848	48,295
Value .....	\$2,038,759	\$1,777,193	\$2,373,894
Boards:			
Tons .....	181,830	141,467	90,094
Value .....	\$6,441,815	\$5,105,735	\$3,347,317
Wood pulp:			
Tons .....	32,376	23,757	11,011
Value .....	\$1,279,332	\$948,796	\$508,000
News:			
Tons .....	4,213	5,477	7,230
Value .....	\$125,023	\$144,844	\$255,843
All other:			
Tons .....	145,241	112,233	71,853
Value .....	\$5,037,460	\$4,012,095	\$2,583,474
Tissue paper:			
Tons .....	46,032	30,049	18,101
Value .....	\$3,909,858	\$2,786,101	\$1,764,911
All other paper:			
Tons .....	58,296	62,930	30,824
Value .....	\$3,141,112	\$2,169,723	\$1,582,100
Wood pulp made for sale or for consumption in mills other than were produced:			
Tons .....	182,964	279,875	235,442
Value .....	\$4,938,321	\$8,820,696	\$5,621,342
Ground:			
Tons .....	100,631	100,383	128,695
Value .....	\$1,804,941	\$5,859,391	\$1,921,371
Sulphite fiber:			
Tons .....	53,874	146,256	89,368
Value .....	\$2,134,879	\$5,586,136	\$3,076,740
Soda fiber:			
Tons .....	23,499	33,236	17,379
Value .....	\$950,179	\$1,375,169	\$623,231
Screenings, mechanical and chemical:			
Tons .....	4,960	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Value .....	\$48,322	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
All other products, value.....	\$876,170	\$157,854	\$428,863
Wood pulp produced (including that used in mills where manufactured), total tons..	703,125	679,534	606,014
Ground, tons.....	423,605	405,376	379,029
Soda fiber, tons.....	49,594	39,441	26,966
Sulphite fiber, tons.....	219,446	234,717	200,019
Screenings, mechanical & chemical, tons.....	10,480	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>Not reported separately.

## News Print Output Greatest

At each of the last three censuses New York has led all other states in the output of newspaper, the mills of the state producing over one-third of all the news paper manufactured in the United States in 1914. From 1909 to 1914 the increase in the value of this product was \$5,206,836, or 35.5 per cent.

Wrapping paper, the second product of importance at each census, was largely of the Bogus or wood manila variety. The output of boards more than doubled in quantity during the decade and increased 92.4 per cent in value. New York reported 71.5 per cent of the total quantity of hanging paper and 39.9 per cent of the tissue paper manufactured in the United States in

1914, as compared with 67.5 per cent and 38.7 per cent, respectively, in 1909.

Of the total quantity of wood pulp manufactured in the state in 1914, including that used in the mills where it was made, 60.2 per cent was ground wood pulp; 31.2 per cent, sulphite fiber; 7.1 per cent, soda fiber, and 1.5 per cent, screenings. These figures represent a slight increase in the proportion of ground wood pulp and soda fiber in 1914 over 1909. Seventy-four per cent of the pulp manufactured in 1914 was used in the mills where it was made, as compared with 58.8 per cent in 1909.

The status of the industry is best indicated by a comparison of the total quantity of wood pulp manufactured with that consumed in the establishments reporting as well as that manufactured for sale. In 1914 the mills of the state produced 703,125 tons of wood pulp, of which 182,964 tons were manufactured for sale. Adding the 390,064 tons purchased to the difference, 520,161 tons, the resultant, 910,225 tons, represents the total quantity of wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper in the state during 1914. The total quantity used in 1909 was 730,802 tons. There were 207,100 tons of wood pulp used in 1914, which were purchased outside the state, as compared with 51,268 tons in 1909 and 29,420 tons in 1904. Although there has been an increase during the decade in the production of wood pulp, the gain has not kept pace with the growing demand for this important material required in the manufacture of paper.

## Number and Capacities of Machines

Table 52 shows the number and capacity of the Fourdrinier and cylinder machines used in the paper mills and of the grinders and digesters used in the pulp mills in 1914, 1909 and 1904.

The number of paper machines decreased from 331 in 1909 to 278 in 1914, while their annual capacity increased 230,499 tons, or 21 per cent, during the five-year period. The reduction in Fourdrinier machines was only 6 as compared with 47 in the cylinder machines. The daily capacity of both classes of paper machines, however, increased substantially. The pulp equipment of the state decreased about one-tenth in capacity, as compared with 1909, but increased over 1904. The number of grinders increased by 36 from 1909 to 1914, but the yearly capacity decreased by 61,121 tons. Soda fiber digesters made a small gain, both in number and yearly capacity, as compared with the two previous censuses, while sulphite-fiber digesters decreased both in number and yearly capacity, as compared with 1909.

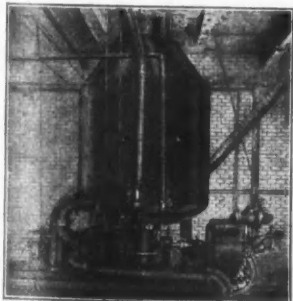
Equipment	1914	1909	1904
Paper machines:			
Total number.....	278	331	290
Capacity, yearly, tons.....	1,326,593	1,096,094	880,920
Fourdrinier:			
Number .....	147	153	155
Capacity per 24 hours, tons.	3,163	2,475	2,230
Cylinder: .....			
Number .....	131	178	135
Capacity per 24 hours, tons.	1,266	1,124	815
Pulp Machines:			
Grinders, number.....	536	500	535
Digesters, number.....	104	114	105
Sulphite fiber.....	81	93	84
Soda fiber.....	23	21	21
Capacity, yearly, tons of pulp	936,402	1,038,741	832,509
Ground .....	624,315	685,436	566,703
Sulphite .....	260,234	308,622	233,284
Soda .....	51,853	44,683	32,522

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# Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, June 6, 1918 No. 23

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

## Some Plain Truths

Hon. Henry A. Wise, attorney for the news print manufacturers, in making his final argument in the news print investigation before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, on Monday of this week, spoke his mind freely and told what every one who knows anything about the situation will consider some plain truths regarding the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Mr. Wise asserted that this organization was the worst combination in restraint of trade in the United States and insisted that it was continually "lobbying and log rolling" in congress. The paper trade heartily endorse all of this because it has been impressed on them by long years of sad experience.

It is to be doubted whether any manufacturers in the country have during many years past had so difficult a set of consumers to serve, and Mr. Wise brought out this fact in a manner which will be a cause of satisfaction to the manufacturers of news print, no matter what the decision regarding prices by the Federal Trade Commission in this particular instance may be.

Beyond all this question of decency, however, there is much in Mr. Wise's argument that ought to appeal to the Federal Trade Commission. It is undoubtedly true that the attitude of the Federal Government toward the news print industry, brought about by the propaganda of the publishers, has caused the manufacture of news print in the United States to decline greatly and is directly responsible for the fact that with but a single exception no new plant for the manufacture of this class paper has been built in this country for some years past. A continuance of the treatment to which the news print manufacturers have been subject will be certain to drive the industry increasingly out of this country.

If all the points outlined by Mr. Wise in his argument are carefully considered by the Federal Trade Commission, it may safely be assumed that a really reasonable and fair price will be named for news print, and in the long run this will result to the advantage of the newspaper publishers, not less than the news print manufacturers.

## Paper a War Essential

Throughout the country it is readily apparent to even the most casual observer that there has been much unrest and apprehension as to just what the Government at Washington may do in the matter of adjusting the paper industry with regard to the conservation of fuel, railroad traffic and man-power in speeding up the winning of the war. The recent news of the appointment of Commissioner Colver of the Federal Trade Commission to the War Industries Board has been taken to mean that the Administration intends to give the paper makers as well as the paper merchants of this country every consideration in this most important

matter. The questionnaires recently submitted in order to obtain statistics from the answers received led to the belief that certain grades were to be eliminated, or at best that the production of specific grades was to be curtailed.

The scarcity of labor in most paper making centers, due to the departure for war of the younger men who had enlisted, or to the quotas drawn to equip our National Army, as well as to the tempting lure of the higher wages offered by many near-by war industries plants, has become a very serious problem that paper manufacturers everywhere have had to face for the past six months or more. The constant increase in the cost of all raw materials that enter into the manufacture of paper, and the restricted railroad traffic regulations from time to time, have only served to aggravate the paper mill man's burden.

The present fear of not having enough good coal to keep the mill going next winter at present shows no signs of being alleviated. And in considering the subject of coal the fact should be borne in mind that *the paper industry is the fifth largest consumer of coal for use in making power today in the country.*

These are some of the main reasons, therefore, why paper prices have steadily increased at the mill until today most mills have withdrawn all price quotations for the very simple reason that they do not know what it will cost to make and sell a car of paper for delivery at some future date. And when it is considered that the consumption of paper for government requirements alone, according to approximate estimates available, may go as high as 150,000,000 lbs. during 1918, it is no wonder that the trade is somewhat apprehensive. The economic law of increased demand and a probable curtailed supply has already naturally begun to make itself felt in practically every grade of paper made and marketed anywhere today. The recent demand for increased wages on the part of those paper mill workers who have stuck to their jobs—an inevitable situation, due not so much to their desire to get as much as the other fellow, as to the increased cost of every commodity and necessity—has only served to instill more doubt in the mill owner's mind as to what it will exactly cost to continue to make paper.

In all the problems of the various industries in this country that have entered into the present war-time readjustment, there have been certain well-defined sources for securing the raw material, certain well-defined transportation problems to settle, and certain well-defined uses for the finished product. But in this paper problem it is quite another story. The problem offered the steel industry, for instance, had no intricate ramifications; steel was steel; only certain raw materials entered into its manufacture, its transportation was limited, and the uses to which the finished product could be put were obvious and well-defined. At first thought one naturally started out with the assumption that paper was paper, but there the simplicity of the problem ended abruptly. The intricacies in its manufacture, the grades, sizes, weights, colors, and finishes afforded one line of thought, but the myriads of uses to which the manufactured product was put was quite another matter.

Stop and think a moment what a large part paper plays in daily life in business, in the home, in the very existence of everyone. Paper is only paper, to be sure, but the constant uses to which it is



put are practically as countless as the sands of the sea. It is not a question of essential, less essential, or non-essential; it is a question of how to help win the war and win it speedily by the efficient and economical production of a commodity that has much to do—very much to do in helping to win the war, even though in so doing it does not go into the end of a gun.

### Speed Up the Thrift Stamp Campaign

There is only one reasonable explanation for the failure of the paper trade to do its bit in the thrift stamp campaign.

It is certainly not a lack of the financial wherewithal. The splendid contributions made to the Red Cross Fund is evidence of that. And it cannot be that the matter has not been brought to their notice sufficiently. There is no one who leaves his home these days who is not forcibly made aware of the fact that we are in the midst of a concerted effort to catch our odd quarters.

It is possible that members of the trade are buying their thrift stamps from the zealous patriots who are hawking them through the streets and in this way are supplying themselves.

But this is certainly no help to the hard-working members of the trade committee who are endeavoring to make a success of their task of placing these stamps in the trade.

However, the one reasonable explanation of the slow sale of thrift stamps may be found in the fact that the members of the trade are nearly all really "big men." Their eyes are fastened on far distant peaks, they see visions of future days of wonderful prosperity, they think in terms of big money and see not the multitude of small details with which they are surrounded. In short, they buy Liberty Bonds, make hundred dollar subscriptions to the Red Cross and regard the lowly thrift stamp, when they think of it at all, as too trifling to bother with.

It is just this attitude which makes the drive lag. All over the country there are hundreds of individuals who feel the same way. They bought their bonds, and will buy again; in the meantime, why be a piker and bother with a few dollars' worth of stamps?

Down at Washington they have figured out approximately how many dollars' worth of thrift stamps each person should buy. The poor people already have their share; it is the big man who is not taking his that thrusts the burden on someone else less able to bear it, and who, if no one else does take it, will be directly responsible for the failure of one of the projects close to Uncle Sam's heart.

In closing, may we ask the members of the trade to stop thinking in big amounts for a short time and, for the good of the country, think in terms of quarters, not dollars.

### Increase in Output of Pyrites

The pyrites industry showed an unsettled condition in 1917, due largely to uncertainty as to whether importation of foreign pyrites would be continued. In spite of this uncertainty, however, the domestic production was about 10 per cent. greater than in 1916. Statistics collected by the Geological Survey show a total production of 462,662 long tons, valued at \$2,485,435. The two States making the largest output were Virginia and California, which together produced nearly 300,000 long tons. The increase in the production in 1917 is due to an increase in the output of established mines rather than to contributions from many new mines. Though the war stimulated production somewhat less than had been expected, work was in progress on many new properties, which will doubtless still further increase the output.

The quantity of pyritic ore imported in 1917 was notably less

than that imported in 1916 and was practically the same as that imported during the years preceding the war. The total imports of pyrites in 1917 were 967,340 long tons, valued at \$5,980,457. Of this quantity 214,115 long tons came from deposits in Canada and Newfoundland and 753,225 long tons from deposits in Spain and Portugal. The principal cause of the decline in the imports was the difficulty of obtaining ships to bring ore from Spain. An increase in the imports of pyrites from Canada is expected in 1918, but, on the other hand, a still greater decrease in the imports of ore from Spain is probable.

### Trade Acceptance Council Meeting June 17

A special all day trade acceptance session of the American Trade Acceptance Council will be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, on June 17, the day immediately preceding the opening of the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, which is also to be held in the La Salle Hotel. This, it is asserted, will be the most important trade acceptance meeting ever held in this country. Paul Warburg, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will address the meeting. The attendance will be representative of business and financial interests of the country. There have been invited trade acceptance committeemen representing the forty-eight State banking associations, all of the several hundred trade acceptance committeemen appointed in the various industries, also the officers and directors of all the more prominent trade and commercial organizations and a large number of leading bankers, manufacturers, merchants and students of economics.

### Paper Laboratory Makes 536 Tests

The report of the paper laboratory of the Bureau of Standards shows that 536 tests were made last month, of which 337 were for the Public Printer, 196 for executive departments, and 3 for private parties. The testing of wall board for the use of the War Department has been continued and several improved samples have been submitted by wall board manufacturers during the past month.

Among the visitors to the laboratory last month were several representatives of concerns interested in the manufacture of wall board or making it more water resistant; a representative of a concern interested in the domestic production of filter paper for general work; representatives from various Government departments with whom the laboratory is cooperating on war problems.

The paper laboratory is carrying out some important experiments for the War and Navy departments, of which, of course, no mention can be made publicly.

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That's the day we sign up.

That's the day we tell Uncle Sam just how hard we want to win this war. That's the day our government has officially set for us to purchase War Savings Stamps.

On June 28th every man, woman and child in the United States will be called upon to pledge his or her full quota of War Savings Stamp purchases for 1918.

You will be expected to pledge the **full** amount that you can afford—no more—but by the same token, no less.

In every state, county, city, town and village the War Savings Committees are preparing for this big patriotic rally of June 28th. Unless you have already bought War Savings Stamps to the \$1,000 limit, get' busy with paper and pencil and figure out the **utmost** you can do.

Remember this. You take no chances when you go the limit on War Savings Stamps. They are the best and safest investment in the world. They pay you 4% interest compounded quar-

terly. They **can't** go below par. You can get back every dollar you put into War Savings Stamps **any time you need it**. You can turn them in at the Post Office **any time** for their full value plus interest.

Uncle Sam is asking hundreds of thousands of men to **give** their lives to their country. He is asking you only to **lend** your money.

What are **you** lending?

**National War Savings Committee, Washington.**



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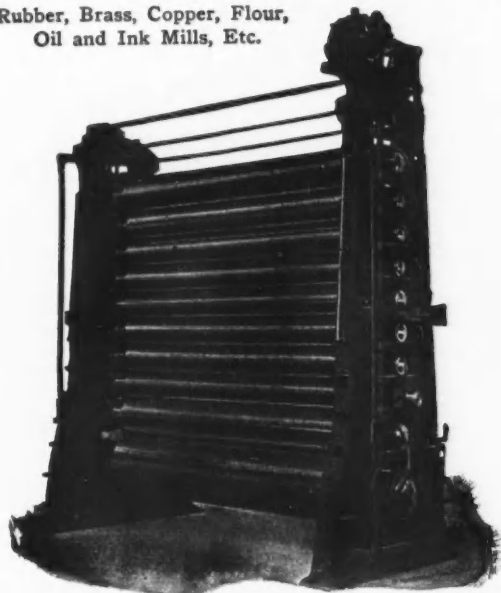
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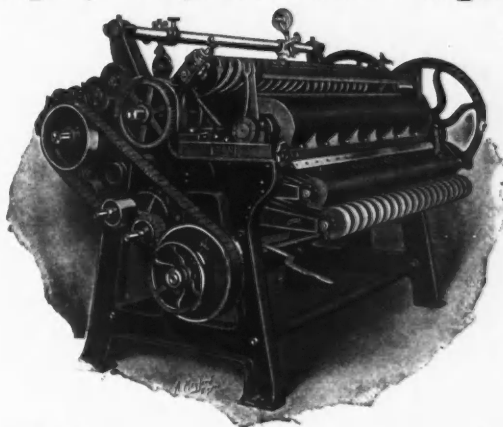
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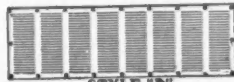
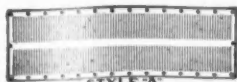
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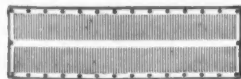
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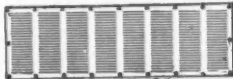
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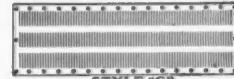


STYLE "B"

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Old Plates Recut to Accurate Gauge.



STYLE "C"

## A. N. P. A. DRIVING INDUSTRY OUT OF U. S.

(Continued from page 9.)

testified before. Mr. Little was asked if he had made a study of the loss of wood in preparation, loss in barking, loss in making groundwood, etc. He said that he had, and in making a general answer he said:

"In the manufacturing of wood paper, the losses begin as soon as the wood is delivered, and the loss in barking is perhaps the most serious. An average figure for the actual bark on pulp wood would be about 9 per cent, and using the modern drum markers the loss in marking should be only about 10 per cent. It is a very common practice, however, in a mill to employ the older disc barker, which is an exceedingly wasteful machine. The wastes in barking by the disc barker usually runs from 20 to 30 per cent, or even more, with an average around 25 per cent, and the mills may consider a loss of 20 or 23 per cent with a disc barker as good practice, whereas it is an extremely wasteful proposition to bring wood into the mill, pay \$10 or \$12 a cord for it, and then waste a quarter of it at the barker.

"I might also point out that where such barker losses occur, there are never any attempts made to utilize the barker waste, whereas it is a perfectly good material for the manufacture of certain grades of products. One mill, for instance, makes an excellent board out of the bark, with only a small proportion of wood taken off with it. In another case I remember that we had shipped to our experimental mill the barker waste from a large hundred-ton mill, and we made out of that barker waste a better paper than one of their standard grades." Asked if that bark is just as susceptible to disintegration as the ordinary wood in the tree, Mr. Little said:

"It can be disintegrated perfectly well, but the proportion of fiber in it is smaller and it is, by the sulphur process—I should say by the sulphite process—it is not attacked nearly as readily as the wood, so you get these brown sheaves in the pulp and in the paper. I might say that in barking wood by the disc barkers it is common practice, if there is a re-entrant angle where the bark goes into the wood a little, to cut off the whole face of the bow down to the point where the bark has gone. That is one of the things that make for very wasteful operation. It seems, therefore, clear to me that it is easily within the power of the mills, by utilizing the more modern systems of barking, to cut their barking losses at least in half; save, in other words, at least from 10 to 12 per cent of that wood right at that point.

### Other Factors Bearing on Efficiency

"Then another factor in the manufacturing of groundwood which bears directly on efficiency of operation is the size of the stone. Another is the condition and quality of the wood and its species. There are in the United States, or were in 1916, for example, about 1,500 grinders of different size and the average horsepower supplied to them was about 350, but 36 per cent of them were driven with less than 3,000 horsepower, and 8 per cent with less than 200 horsepower, whereas the more modern grinders employed 600 to 750 horsepower, and the latest magazine grinders employ from 1,000 to 1,200 horsepower.

"The size of the stones vary from a diameter of 54 inches with a face of 27 inches, to a diameter of 50 inches with a face of 48 inches. Some of these stones are quarried natural stone and others are made of artificial abrasives." Taking up the question of the manufacture of sulphite, Mr. Little said:

"In the manufacture of sulphite pulp the same conditions as to logs in barking apply as in the case of groundwood. A similarly important factor as affecting yield is regularity in the size of the chips and my experience has been that the mills rarely take effective means to secure a proper regulation of the chips. I re-

substantially increase production with no detriment to quality call one instance, not by any means an exceptional one, in which my tests of the chips going to the digester showed all small chips three-quarters of an inch in length and less, 78 per cent; large chips over three-quarters of an inch, 6 per cent; lump and poorly formed chips, 6 per cent; sulphurs, 10 per cent. The sulphurs commonly do not cook, owing to the fact that the liquors penetrate the wood from the ends of the chip and can not travel up the length in the time permitted by the cook.

"The showing at this particular mill was a good deal worse than appears from those figures, for the reason that the 78 per cent of chips, classed together as small, presented, nevertheless, the greatest possible variation in size below this limit. Many of them are not more than three-eighths inches long in the direction of the grain, and I have known even substantial amounts of material comparable to sawdust to get into the cook.

"Now, the bearing of this efficiency of operation is two-fold. In the first place, it is like baking very small potatoes and very big potatoes all together. The small ones will get overbaked, if the large ones are properly baked, or the large ones will be undercooked if the small ones are right. The result necessarily is an irregularity in the quality of the pulp. However, as the chips are smaller, a large proportion of the fibers have been cut, so the average length of the fiber in the product will be cut down.

"It is also important for efficiency of operation to treat at one time in the digester wood of the same sort, particularly as to dryness, since it requires a stronger liquid to treat green or wet wood than it does to treat relatively dry wood containing much less water to dilute the cooking liquor. The dryness of the steam introduced into the digester is an important factor which is very frequently overlooked in the sulphite mill. The importance has been so recognized in practice, however, that they have very often gone to the extent of using superheated steam in order to keep down and control the amount of condensed liquor.

### Loss in Preparing Sulphite Liquors

"There are very large losses incident to the preparation of the sulphite liquor in the mills, and the amount of sulphur used per ton of product will vary in practice from 250 pounds per ton—pounds of sulphur per ton of pulp—to 400 or more. It must be said that something more than 300 pounds per ton can be regarded as efficient practice, although I note that 300 pounds is given as the minimum report of this Commission in 1917. The difference which the mill records show in the consumption of sulphur are due to a good many causes, practically all of which are preventable. The most serious loss, perhaps, comes from leaks in the liquor apparatus and is an easy matter to locate and stop. The temperature of the gas going to the absorbing system has a great influence on the easy absorption and on the quality of the liquor. If the water used in the coolers is dirty, so that a deposit forms over the pipes in the cooler, this naturally cuts down the cooling capacity of the cooler. It may be that the cooler is deficient in actual cooling surface, which can readily be ascertained and remedied. It is a very common thing to find substantial amounts of sulphur going out in the exhaust by the absorbing apparatus showing that it has not been absorbed and held in the tower or the absorption tank. Such losses are, of course, without excuse. The amount of sulphur used is also influenced greatly by the efficiency of the recovery system, and the method by which the gas blown from the digester is passed back into the system. The greatest variation prevails in the sulphite mills as to the control of the cook, the currents of pressure and temperature and the

(Continued on page 42.)





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Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp  
 Mill Machinery**

## A. N. P. A. DRIVING INDUSTRY OUT OF U. S.

(Continued from page 40.)

lengths of time taken for the cooker, and it is often possible to by shortening up the time of cooking and changing the other factors in a compensating way. The spacing of the digester—that is, the period of time allowed between the discharge of the different digesters, is a very important factor in efficiency operation, and it is not uncommon for mills to discharge two or three digesters within less than an hour of each other. This often results in flooding the wet room with pulp while making so heavy a drain on the liquor supply and the steam supply that the filling and cooking can not proceed normally. By a study of these simple factors I was able to increase the output of one mill from 97 tons to 147 tons a day without making any change whatsoever in the mill equipment."

### Bearing of Increased Freight Rates

H. R. Weaver, of the International Paper Company, was also recalled to the stand last week in connection with certain figures of his company. While on the stand Mr. Weaver testified that the International had completed arrangements since he was on the stand last for paying bonuses to wood contractors. These amounted, he said, to \$89,415.

Taking up the question of the 25 per cent increase in freight rates, Mr. Weaver said that he had computed what it would mean to the International, and said:

"In the year 1917 the International Paper Company paid \$4,353,513 for freight. Now, 25 per cent of that amount is \$1,088,378, to which there will be, of course, the regular 3 per cent Government tax, in addition. That, of course, is part of the amount." That will mean, Mr. Weaver said, an addition of \$2 per ton of paper with the 3 per cent war tax on freight. Referring to the increased cost, if labor is given what it asks for a raise, the witness said:

"As near as I can calculate it, it will mean \$4.68 a ton of paper increase, covering merely the mill labor, not including any labor in the woods or any office labor, which probably will have to be taken care of at the same time, although we don't know."

### Contract of the Publishers' Paper Co.

There was a very long and hot argument again taken up on the closing day last week as to the contract of the Publishers' Paper Company which Mr. Wise has been trying to have put in evidence almost ever since the hearings began. In this connection Mr. Wise said:

"That is a contract between the Publishers' Paper Company, of which Mr. McIntyre is the president, and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. Now, the first witness in this case was Mr. McIntyre and he went on the stand and he told us how paper should be manufactured and how it should be sold. Then the next witness to go on the stand is Mr. Scott, and he tells us how you should run a mill. Now, we bring a contract here between Mr. Scott and Mr. McIntyre that shows how they do run a mill, and not how they tell us how to run a mill, and then they say they don't want that in evidence. Now, we have a right to show how these people act when they are doing their daily work, not how they talk when they come on the witness stand; and it bears on the credibility of them as witnesses. It bears on the whole field of operations in the production and sale of news print paper. I know all about the contract. Let them tell the truth of it. Let them tell you how they play the market on pulp to guarantee themselves against the loss on the underwriting on the purchase of paper. Let them get up here and tell you the truth about it."

At the conclusion of the argument the contract was offered in evidence and is now a part of the record.

### Other Witnesses on the Stand

Percival S. Whipple, an accountant, was also recalled to the stand. He testified as to the appraisals of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills.

Perle Morse, a member of the firm of accountants by that name, was another witness on the last day of testimony last week. He spoke of general principles of accounting. Taking up the matter of administrative expenses, Dr. Merchant asked Mr. Morse if he thought these expenses could be reduced. He said:

"I should say that in the case of the International Paper Company they might perfect some saving, if there is no legal objection, in making further consolidations in some of their companies. Personally, I do not see the use of such a large network of corporations. There might be some legal reason for this that I do not know, but in the interest of efficiency I would say if they make further consolidations, so as to work closer together and have their records in one, instead of several, as they are kept, that it would effect some saving—probably be more efficient, as far as the office management of the companies is concerned."

George O. May, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., was also recalled to the stand to testify in connection with some cost figures. The hearings were then adjourned until today, the time set for beginning the argument.

### F. J. Sensenbrenner Director of New Firm

F. J. Sensenbrenner of the Kimberly-Clark Company has been elected as one of the directors of the Wisconsin Zoological Paper Company. This company incorporated in Wisconsin last week with a capital stock of \$200,000 and will soon acquire 25,000 acres of cut over timber land in northern Wisconsin. This property is to be a huge game preserve and will be used as a public park.

### Install Oswego Automatic Cutting Machines

The National Folding Box Company, New Haven, Conn., and the Brownville Paper Company, Brownville, N. Y., have installed Oswego Automatic Cutting Machines with the Oswego Giant Knife Bar Motion. These machines are built for heavy duty in cutting smoothly and accurately the hardest materials that can be cut with a bevel knife.

### Mexican Duty on News Print Paper

According to a telegram of May 23 from the American Embassy at Mexico City, the press states that an import duty of 10 centavos per kilo (\$2.26 per 100 pounds) will be imposed by the Mexican Government on news print paper in rolls, to take effect immediately. Heretofore, white news print paper has been admitted free of duty.

### Mr. Hanson Transferred to California

YORK, Pa., June 3, 1918.—W. L. Hanson, who has been superintendent for the Certainteed Products Corporation at its York plant for the past nine years, has been transferred to the company's new plant at Richmond, Cal., as superintendent.

### Mattagami Installing Third Digester

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., June 3, 1918.—The work of installing the third digester at the mill of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company, at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., is now under way. It is understood the company will shortly install four American drum barkers.



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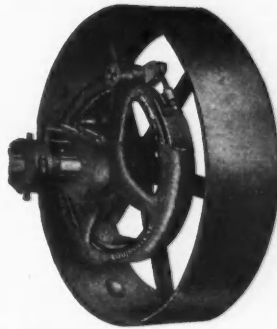
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## IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER MAKING MACHINE

Charles E. Pope, of Holyoke, Mass., has been granted a patent on an improvement in machines for paper making which he describes as follows:

This invention has for its object the provision of pneumatic means which may be applied to the ordinary Fourdrinier paper-making machine, to automatically carry across the end-portion of the web from the papermaking wire to the first felt. Ordinarily this operation has been manually performed. The manual carrying-over of the end-portion of the web requires a highly trained operative, but the automatic carrying-over means involving my present invention can be set in operation by other than a highly dexterous workman.

This means embodying this invention has the great advantage of being cheap to manufacture, and easy to apply to existing machines.

In accordance with my invention, means adapted to forcibly deliver a jet of air or other gaseous substance, in the form of a sheet, is arranged to direct said air against the wire at one end thereof, which acts to detach the end-portion of the web from the wire and in conjunction with the momentum which is given to said end-portion by the moving wire, conveys it across the intervening space to the felt. This jet is applied to the web at the point where the wire makes its turn around the couch-roll, around which the wire passes, and the couch, thus forms a backing or abutment for the air, which assists in the operation.

When the web has been moved to the felt, the end-portion of the web is substantially parallel to the felt and has a velocity substantially equal in value and direction to that of the felt, and,

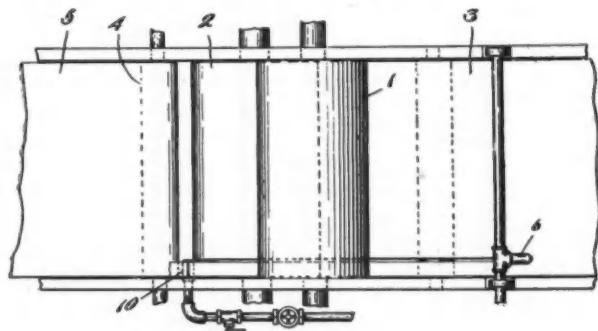


FIG. 2.

therefore, the web is transferred to the felt without the creating of stresses tending to tear the web.

Figure 1 shows in conventional form a portion of a paper-making machine having means for taking off the web from the wire and carrying it to the press-roll felt, according to my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

Referring to the drawings which show, merely for illustration, one embodiment of my invention, 1 and 2 represent the couch-rolls, the couch-roll 2 in the illustration being the end-roll over or around which the papermaking wire 3 passes. 4 represents one of the rolls over or around which the felt 5, ordinarily called the first felt, passes. 6 represents the usual web-slitter, which is employed to slit the web so as to form a narrow-end-portion, which subsequently may be widened to the full width of the web. This end-portion is designed to be detached from what may be termed the end of the wire and carried across the intervening space to the felt. In high speed machines, this is a difficult task to be performed manually, and the higher the speed, the more difficult becomes the task. The tendency is at the present time to greatly increase the speed of these machines, hence the provision

of automatic means to perform this work is of advantage. In view of the fact that many machines of this type are now in use, and that they are very expensive to manufacture, it is a great advantage to devise automatic carrying-over means which may be applied to existing machines.

The automatic carrying-over device, embodying this invention, has these qualities, and consists of a hollow shell or case 10, adapted for connection with an air or other gaseous supply under pressure, and having a delivery-end arranged to deliver a jet of air or other gas in the form of a thin sheet of the desired width. Said device is arranged adjacent the couch or other end-roll 2, over or around which the wire passes, and its delivery orifice is arranged to direct said sheet in an upward direction, substantially tangential to the cylindrical surface of the couch or other end-roll about which the paper making wire turns, although its angle with respect to said couch-roll may be varied more or less. The air

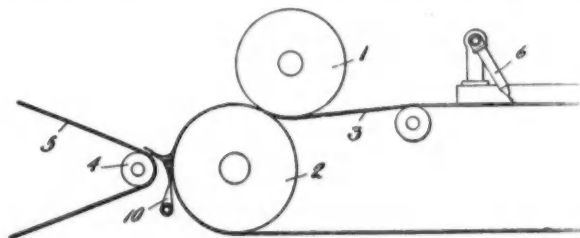


FIG. 1.

or other gas which is forcibly delivered in a direction opposite to the movement of the wire and paper forces its way between the wire and paper and acts to detach the end-portion of the web from the wire, and to support said end-portion in an elevated position and in conjunction with the momentum imparted to it by the moving wire, carry it across the intervening space between the wire and the felt, so that it will engage the moving felt. Thus in my automatic carrying-over device, momentum is a factor. The couch-roll furnishes a backing from which the air impinging therein is so directed or deflected as to assist in the carrying-over operation. It will be noted that my invention consists in an apparatus which can readily be applied to existing machines and takes off the paper from the wire at the point where it is commonly now taken off by hand, namely, where the wire is in contact with the couch roll and is clenching the fibres of the paper which have passed through the wire between it and the couch-roll. I take off the paper from the wire at this point because it can be done with the aid of my invention and involves no change of existing very expensive machines.

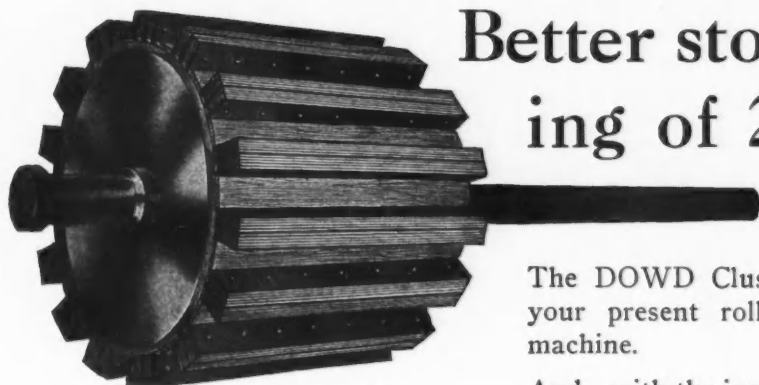
I claim:

1. A Fourdrinier paper making machine having in combination with the paper making wire and the press-roll felt arranged in proximity thereto and adapted to receive the web from the wire, means arranged to forcibly direct a gaseous current substantially tangential to the paper making wire and in a direction opposite to the direction of movement of the wire at the point where the wire makes its turn around and is in contact with the couch-roll and in proximity to the press-roll felt to detach the web from the wire and assist it to pass aided by its momentum to the press-roll felt.

2. A Fourdrinier machine having in combination with the papermaking wire, means arranged to forcibly deliver a sheet of air against the papermaking wire at the point where it makes its turn around the couch or other end-roll, to detach an end-portion

(Continued on page 46.)





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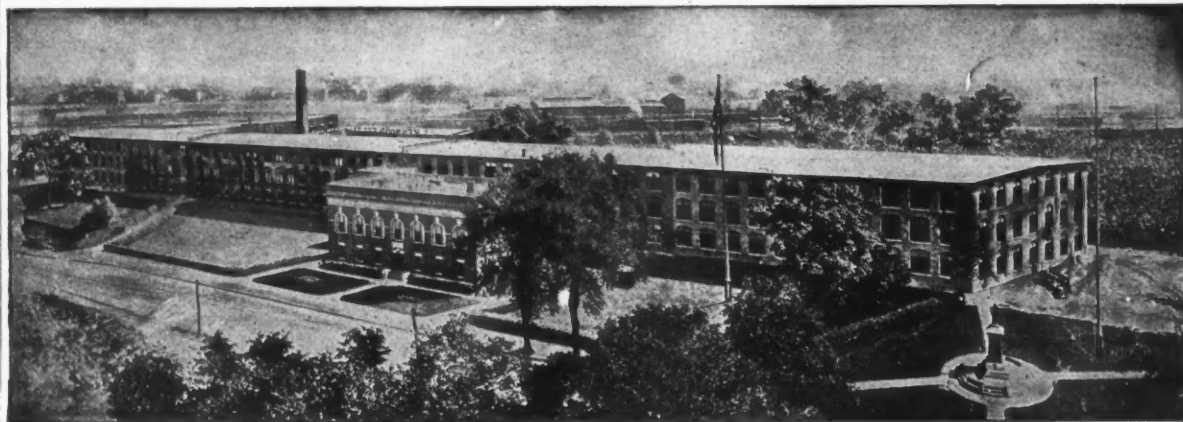
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Locomotive—Another Paper Mill Threatened in Lockport  
—Several Hundred Feet of Wood Pulp Destroyed—  
Fire at Plant of United Paper Board Company.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 3, 1918.—Piles of wood pulp surround the Ontario Paper company's plant at Thorold, Ont., were discovered on fire last Saturday afternoon. Firemen from all the cities in the Niagara district were called on to help extinguish the blaze, which for nearly 24 hours threatened the \$1,500,000 paper mill. All that is left this afternoon of the \$30,000 pile of wood and pulp is smoldering embers.

The fire presented a spectacular scene last Saturday night when the pitch gas from the logs ignited in the air, exploded, throwing jagged streaks of light that could be plainly seen for miles. Thousands of persons visited the scene. It was found necessary to rope off the fire area so that the scores of firemen from surrounding cities could work. All through Saturday and Sunday nights tons of water were pouring on the seething mass and it was not until late Monday afternoon that danger of the fire extending to the big mill was passed.

There were 14,000 cords of wood in the pile that completely surrounded the mill. Fortunately the wind blew the sparks away from instead of towards the plant. Calls were sent to St. Catharines, Ont., when it was learned that the Thorold firemen were unable to cope with the situation. Then calls for assistance were sent to Niagara Falls, Ont., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Buffalo. The response was so quick that it surprised the nearly exhausted Canadian firemen. The fire is believed to have been started by sparks from a passing locomotive. It is believed to have smoldered for hours.

Warren Curtis is general manager of the Ontario Paper company. The mill manufactures paper almost exclusively for the Chicago *Herald*.

Another paper mill was threatened last Saturday when sparks from a fire in the McKim Foundry company's plant in Lockport set fire to several piles of wood pulp outside the United Paper-board Company's mill. Several hundred feet of the wood was destroyed before the fire was gotten under control.

### IMPROVED PAPER MACHINE

(Continued from page 44.)

of the web from the wire while the web and wire is yet bent around the roll, and support it in elevation while said end-portion is being carried across the intervening space to the felt by the momentum which is imparted to it by the wire.

3. In a Fourdrinier machine having in combination with the papermaking wire, means arranged to forcibly deliver a thin sheet of air in an upward direction, and substantially tangential of the cylindrical surface of the end-portion of the wire and opposite in direction to the path of movement of the end portion of the wire to detach the end-portion of the web from the wire while the wire and web are yet bent around the couch or other end-roll, and to support it in elevation while said end-portion is carried across the intervening space to the felt by the momentum imparted to it by the wire.

4. In a Fourdrinier machine in combination with a papermaking

wire, a couch or other end-roll over which it passes, pneumatic means adapted to forcibly deliver a thin sheet of air, said means being arranged to direct said sheet against the wire path of the end-portion of the web thereon in a direction substantially parallel and opposite to the path of movement of the wire and web, to detach said end-portion from the wire, the air so delivered acting to support the end-portion of the web against its tendency to move in a direction opposite to the movement of the sheet of air as it is carried across the intervening space to the felt by the momentum imparted to it by the moving wire.

5. A Fourdrinier paper making machine, having in combination with the paper making wire and the press-roll felt arranged in proximity thereto, means to direct a gaseous current against the end-portion of the web in a direction substantially tangential and opposite in direction to the movement of the end-portion as it makes its bend around the couch roll in proximity to the press-roll felt, to detach the end-portion from the wire and bend it toward the felt, the detached end portion being supported by the gaseous current in its passage to the felt and said current serving to bend the end-portion in a direction substantially parallel to the direction of movement of the felt.

### Read for Boston Paper Trade Outing

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 5, 1918.—Next Wednesday, June 12, the Boston Paper Trade Association will hold its annual outing at the Point Shirley Club, Winthrop, Mass. The ferry will leave the Atlantic avenue station, foot of Broad street, of the Revere Beach & Lynn R. R., at 10 o'clock a. m., for Winthrop, where special electric cars will convey the party to the clubhouse. Present indications promise a large attendance and, as there is much of interest to the trade to be discussed, everyone is assured of an interesting occasion.

### See Menace to Pulp Mills

Declaring that the section of the Rivers and Harbors bill prohibiting the throwing of acids waste into streams will put every pulp paper mill in the country out of business, representatives of paper manufacturers today urged the Senate and House conferees to eliminate the provision.

The House struck the section from the bill at the request of the War Department, which claimed it would interfere with the operation of munition plants, but the Senate restored it.

### American Writing Revises Prices

The American Writing Paper Company, under date of June 3, issued the following notice from its main office in Holyoke:

"Supplementing our notice of May 22, and subject to all the conditions stated therein, our prices on such orders as we can accept for prompt shipment are 20 per cent. above the base prices in effect up to April 30. Prices eliminating 'base plus percentage' will be sent you promptly."

### Esty Paper Co. Reports Business Brisk

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WORCESTER, Mass., June 3, 1918.—The Charles A. Esty Paper Company is distributing attractive sample books of Millcraft Cover. The company reports business brisk and taxing the resources of its force, which has lost through enlistment the services of Ernest Mangs, Alfred Foster, John E. O'Brien.

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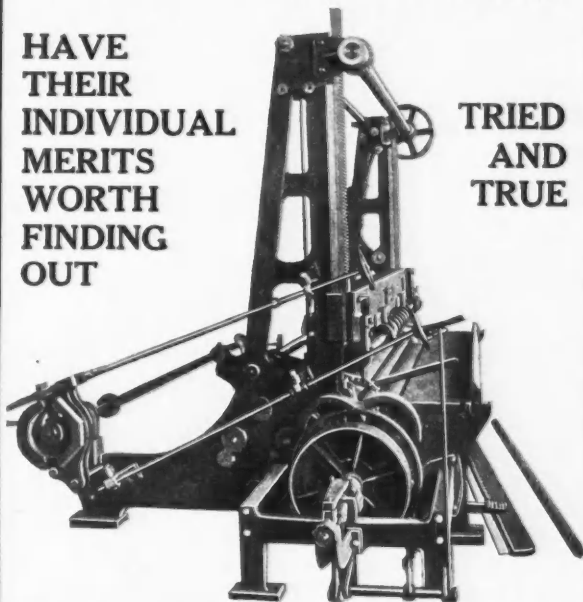


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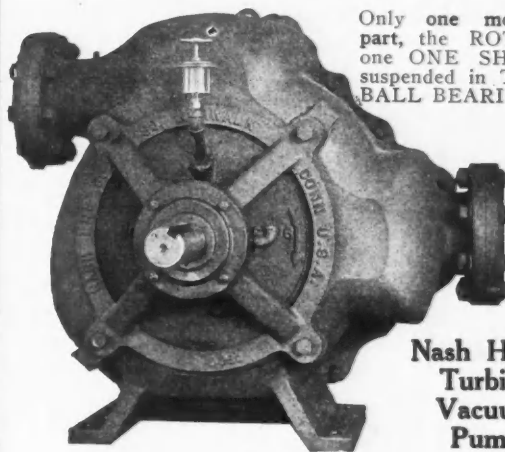
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## RECLAIMING SYSTEM IN A SULPHITE PROCESS

Carl B. Thorne, of Hawkesbury, Ont., has invented certain new and useful improvements in reclaiming systems in sulphite processes which he describes as follows:

The invention consists essentially in the novel means employed for recovering the vapors from the exhaust of the digester and utilizing them in the ordinary process of obtaining the acid liquor.

The objects of the invention are to effect economy in the process of obtaining the acid liquor, to save time in cooking the pulp with liquor of the desired strength, and to provide a more efficient cooking acid.

The drawing is a diagrammatic view showing the suggested arrangement of the plant particularly suitable for a milk of lime system.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the digester having a pipe 2 extending therefrom to the separator 3.

4 is the gas pipe leading from the upper end of the separator 3 and having introduced intermediate of the length thereof the cooler 5.

6 is the liquid pipe leading from the lower end of the separator 3 and having intermediate of the length thereof the cooling coils 7.

10 is the acid tower having an inlet 11 at the upper end thereof connected to the pipe 6.

8 is the recovery tower having a gas inlet adjacent to the lower end connected with the pipe 4, thus it will be seen that the recovery tower 8 receives the gas from the separator 3 while the acid tower 10 receives the weak acid liquor from said separator 3.

The acid tower 10 is filled with oak, stone or other acid resisting material, so that a considerable surface is provided over which the weak liquor flows in falling from the upper inlet 11.

12, 13 and 14 are acid forming tanks, the tank 14 being connected to the tank 13 by the pipe 15 and the tank 13 to the tank 12 by the pipe 16, said tanks being arranged so that the liquor will fall by gravity from the uppermost one to the lowermost one through the intermediate tank or tanks as the case may be. The pipes 15 and 16 are in the nature of overflow pipes from the upper tanks.

It is important in this invention to create a suction for drawing the gases from the acid tower 10 and sulfur plant to the acid tanks 12, 13 and 14. To accomplish this the said acid forming tanks are made air tight at all their connections, and the pipe 35 from the uppermost tank is connected to any suitable air exhausting plant, not illustrated, the pipe 36 being the discharge gas pipe into the tank 14 from the tank 13. The vacuum produced extends to

the pipes 20 and 22 and insures a steady draft for the feed of gases to said acid forming tanks.

The tank 13 is also connected with tank 14 for the transfer of gas between the tanks.

The tank 12 is connected to the inlet 11 of the acid tower 10 by the pipe 17 and the liquor from the said tank 12 is pumped through said pipe 17 into the acid tower 10 by the pump 18, said liquor falling over the broken pieces of material together with the weak liquor from the digester during the flow of the said weak liquor.

The sulfur plant is connected by the branch pipe 37 from the pipe 22 to the lower end of the acid tower 10 and to the lowermost acid forming tank 12, therefore the gas is drawn into the acid tower and ascends through the broken pieces of material, a quantity of said gas being absorbed by the falling liquor, adding considerable strength to the latter.

The lower end of the acid tower 10 is connected to the pump 25 by the pipe 24 and the pump 25 is connected to the upper end of the recovery tower 8 by the pipe 26.

The strengthened liquor in the lower end of the acid tower 10 is pumped into the tower 8 and falls down said tower meeting the gas rising from the lower gas inlet, said gas being from the digester.

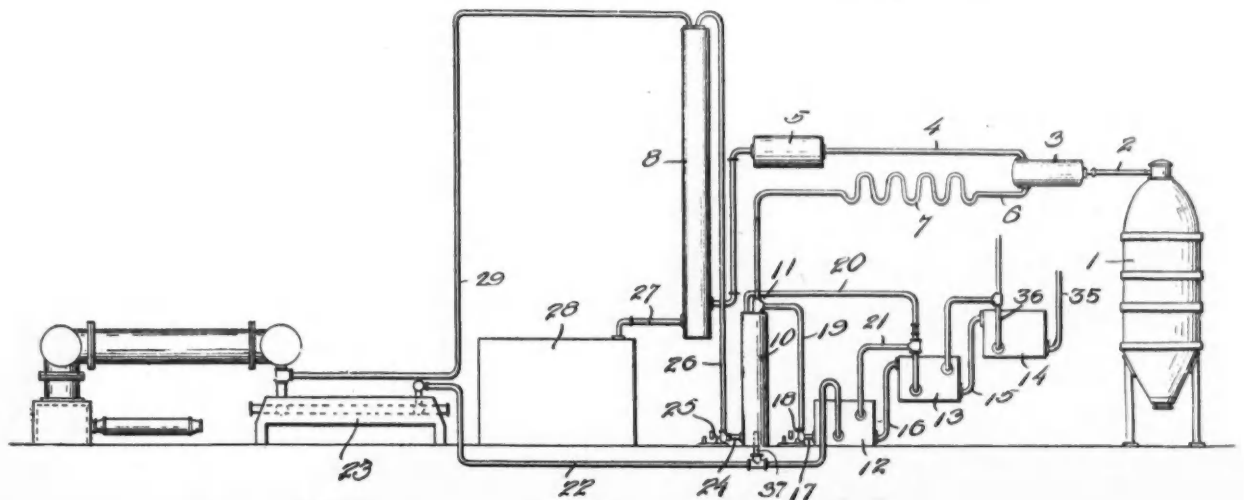
The acid liquor is finally drained from the recovery tower 8 through the pipe 27 into the storage tank 28 and any gas liable to collect at the upper end of the tower 8 exhausts through the pipe 29 leading to the sulfur plant from which it flows with the other gases through the pipe 22 into the said tower 10.

It may be here explained that the pipe 29 is simply a safety exhaust for the unused gases in the tower 8 and it is only at intervals in the operation that the pressure will be sufficient to drive the exhaust gases through to the sulfur plant and this exhaust if necessary can be controlled by check valves in said pipe 29.

The said acid tower may be mounted at the upper end of the recovery tower and so save one pumping, nevertheless the plant herein shown and claimed appears to be the most satisfactory from a practical point of view.

It must be understood that the drawing accompanying this specification is merely diagrammatic and does not point with any finality as to the form of particular arrangement of the plant, it being merely to assist in the understanding of this description, therefore anything in the specification which specifically refers to

(Continued on page 54.)





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Middletown, Ohio

## HELP WANTED

**SULPHATE MAN WANTED**—Splendid opening for energetic wide-awake man in sulphate mill, capable of assuming charge of recovery end. Give experience. Correspondence will be treated confidentially. Address Box 353, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WOOD ROOM FOREMAN**—Wanted assistant to wood room foreman. Good opportunity—only live wire man considered. Address Box 354, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Night boss for board mill. One machine making container board. Must be competent, reliable man. Good position for experienced man. Address Box 355, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Four good back tenders; steady work; good pay; 8 hours; excellent conditions. Apply Dill & Collins Co., Richmond and Tioga Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WOOD PULP SALESMAN**—High class—responsible—with experience and ability for large concern. State full particulars. Address Box 356, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Sulphate men with experience as cooks, recovery men and washroom operatives for new sulphate mill. Apply to the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis.

**WANTED**—One first class all around finisher; piece work; wages average from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per day. Address Box 64, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Two back tenders for cylinder machine. Steady work and good conditions. Address Box 357, care Paper Trade Journal.

**EXPERIENCED PRESS CUTTER MAN** by paper concern in New Hampshire. Good pay; 54 hours per week. Excellent chance for advancement. State experience, age and salary wanted. Address Emp. Dept., Box No. 501, Nashua, N. H.

**WANTED**—Machine tender, back tender, beater men, helpers, one fireman, one steam engineer, millwright and bookkeeper, for boxboard mill located near Waterbury, Conn. Two tour system paid by the hour. We need efficient and reliable papermakers. Address Box 331, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Boss finisher, cutterman and tier for tissue mill. Good wages and steady work. References required. Address Box 333, care Paper Trade Journal.

**POSITION OPEN FOR COMPETENT BACK TENDER** for immediate acceptance in board mill in central west. Drinking men need not apply. Address Box 334, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Reliable beater engineer with color experience. Eight hours, wages 66 cents per hour, steady employment. Middle west mill. Address Box 335, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED A MANUFACTURING SUPERINTENDENT**—We want a man as a Superintendent, capable of taking over the entire charge of Paper Making, including beaters, Jordans, Paper Machines, etc., manufacturing high grade Tissue products in one of the most modern plants, delightfully located in the East. We want a man of technical education but thoroughly practical in every respect who has had experience in our line and who can obtain results by a process of reasoning and deductions instead of by rule of thumb methods. We particularly wish a man of executive ability, capable of instructing others and supervising their work and progress. A rapidly growing business necessitates a man conforming to the above requirements, whose moral qualities must be the best. Give details thoroughly in full confidence. State salary expected to start. Address Box 315, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 51.)

## FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JORDANS**—One Jordan Refining Engine.

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

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

Two Shredders.  
Two 7" x 25" Rotary Boilers, complete with drive.

Two Kollergangs with stones.  
One Lombard Governor.

Two Centrifugal, two Wandell Screens, twelve Three Pocket Grinders.

One 96" x 14 9/16" Millspauch Suction Roll.  
Two Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.

Four Barkers.

**FRANK H. DAVIS**

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

## FOR SALE

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

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

**COATER**—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

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

**DRIVES**—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

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

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

**JORDANS**—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

**MACHINES**—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

**ROTARIES**—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

**SCREEN**—One Wandell screen.

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

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

**Mills Machine Company**  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 50.)

**HELP WANTED**

**WANTED**—Steady, reliable, cylinder machine tender, three mould machine, on tags, bristols, and covers. Three tour day. Address Box 337, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Good, sober, steady machine tender on container board. Good wages to right party. Address Box 314, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—A cylinder machine tender in a three machine mill making rope and jute specialties. Steady work. 8 hours. Good pay. Address Box 316, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—First class machine tender in three-tour mill on 120" fourdrinier making fine papers. Address Box 319, care Paper Trade Journal.

**BEATER ENGINEER WANTED** in three tour mill making fine papers. Address Box 320, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED MACHINE TENDER, BACK TENDER, BEATERMAN** in New England book mill, fourdrinier machine, three shifts. Address Box 310, care Paper Trade Journal.

**FOREMAN** to take charge of print shop in a Texas city. Must be thoroughly familiar with printing of roll and sheet paper, bags and boxes; also stereotyping. Name reference, last position, age, etc. Address Box 311, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Three first helpers on beaters, some experience in beating on high-grade ledgers, bonds and index. Three tour mill, \$4.00 per day, eight hours. References required. Address Box 289, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Two back tenders for cylinder or fourdrinier machines; eight hours; good pay; steady work; in a three machine paper mill located in Massachusetts. Address Box 297, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED—TWO BACK TENDERS** for cylinder board machines; two tour basis; pays \$4.92 per day. Address Box 298, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

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

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

**PURCHASING AGENT** now employed, wishes to make a change. Six years experience with large paper and pulp manufacturer. Well posted on all lines and acquainted with trade in Eastern and middle west paper making sections. Can furnish satisfactory references, with proofs of ability to organize and maintain a purchasing department along modern and efficient lines. Address Box 358, care Paper Trade Journal.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**, 16 years' experience in pulp and paper mills, pulp and paper machinery concerns, construction work, general machinery. Responsible position will be considered only. Reply to Box 359, care Paper Trade Journal.

**HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT WANTS A POSITION.** Can make news, kraft, all water-finished papers, all grades of boards, tests, chip, etc., also tissues and crepe. Know how to turn out quantity and quality. Am very good on repairs and managing help. Address Box 360, care Paper Trade Journal.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

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

**CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER OPEN FOR POSITION.** Over 11 years' experience as machine tender in large mills. Accustomed to all grades of boards and specialties. Will go anywhere. Address Box 339, care Paper Trade Journal.

**PRACTICAL CORRUGATED BOX MAN** who thoroughly understands Knowlton corrugator, desires position as operator or foreman, strictly sober. Address Box 340, care Paper Trade Journal.

**AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION** as assistant superintendent, boss finisher or night boss. Experienced on all grades wrapping, boards, asbestos, roofing and all builders' repairs. Understands machinery and good organizer and handler of help. References. Address Box 341, care Paper Trade Journal.

**A No. 1 FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS POSITION** as superintendent or assistant of mill making fine papers. Well up on all grades of stock. Can get results. At present in charge of five machine mill. Address Box 342, care Paper Trade Journal.

**FIRST CLASS CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER**, experienced on high test container and combination box boards. Married man with family and strictly temperate. Address Box 321, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED POSITION AS CHIEF ENGINEER.** Will take full charge of steam and electrical departments. No plant too large, can give best of results and bring equipment up to the highest efficiency, know the paper mill business from A to Z. Strictly temperate. A No. 1 references. Address Box 323, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT** in mill making tissues all grades, also light weight tag or folder. Best of references, now employed. Can bring all skilled help if necessary. Address Box 325, care Paper Trade Journal.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**WANTED AT ONCE**—Used rubber covered press roll in good condition of the following dimensions: Face 92", Diam. 14" to 18", Bearings 7" x 7". Distance between inside edge of bearings 97 1/4". Please give full particulars with price. Address Burmus Paper Co., West Dudley, Mass.

**SELLING ORGANIZATION TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURERS** of paper specialties in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. Envelopes, tags, pads, papeterie, toilet, twines, drinking cups, bread wrappers and adding machine rolls. To large consumers and dealers on commission basis. Address Box 363, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Two power paper cutters in good condition for immediate delivery. Automatic clamp—50" and 72". Would be pleased to have particulars of any machines near these widths. Address Gibbs-Brower Co., 261 Broadway, New York City.

**FOR SALE**—Slitter and rewinders—If you are in the market for a 2nd hand or thoroughly overhauled slitter and rewinder, of any description, do not fail to call upon us, as we always have a selection of such Kidder machines available. Address Gibbs-Brower Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP**—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, doing business under the firm name and style of Morey & Company, and having a usual place of business at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts, was dissolved on Tuesday, May 14, 1918, by mutual consent. Charles E. Morey, Walter G. Morey, Richard T. Morey.

**BUSINESS FOR SALE**—Profitable and good established paper concern doing approximately \$100,000 worth of business a year, available accounts; owner's other interest, partner called to army. Address Box 343, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED  
Sales Representatives**

To call on large consumers, by mill making a complete line of waterproof wrapping paper and case-linings. Several choice territories open. Commission basis.

Address Box 346, care Paper Trade Journal.

**FOR SALE**

F. O. B. at good shipping points in Newfoundland Harbors a large quantity Spruce Pulp Wood fully barked. Address

Horwood Lumber Co., Ltd.  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
P. O. Box 884.

**WANTED  
Back Tenders**

to come to Dayton, Ohio, transportation paid. Wire quick to

THE AETNA PAPER CO.,  
Dayton, Ohio

**PICK QUICK**

This is IT

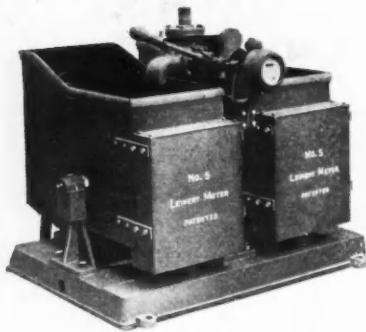


The Best  
**5c**  
ROLL  
in the  
U. S.

Write us for samples and prices.  
Salesman Wanted.

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





"MORE THAN A METER"

## The Improved Leinert Automatic Liquid Gravity Scales

(PATENTED)

A Simple-Positive Mechanical Balance for Recording by Weight. Recommended for WATER—JUICES—BRINE—CAUSTIC SOLUTIONS and LIQUIDS of all descriptions.

Not Affected by Temperature Changes or Variations in Specific Gravity. Special Scales to Meet Your Requirements. WRITE US YOUR SERVICE CONDITIONS.

**JOHN SIMMONS COMPANY**

109 Centre Street

::

New York City

## BLEACHED SULPHITE

FOR

Writing, Book and Tissue Papers

**PARSONS  
Pulp & Lumber Co.**

EDWIN J. DEWEY, Manager Pulp Sales

Offices, 1887-1819 Finance Bldg.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mill at  
PARSONS, WEST VA.

## PAPER BAG MACHINERY

Flat and Square  
Satchel Bottom

Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

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

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

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

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

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., 79 York St., Toronto, Canada  
Agents for Canada

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

## How to Pile Paper

The REVOLVATOR enables you to utilize storage space to best advantage. It stacks clear up to the ceiling and wide aisles are unnecessary.

It reduces to a minimum the labor and time necessary to handle and pile heavy cases or rolls of paper.

Write for Bulletin No. PT42.

**REVOLVATOR CO.**

357 Garfield Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Sales Agent for N. Y. Revolving Portable Elevator Co.



Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment  
and Waxed papers say—

"No Admittance"

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

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

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

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

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

# STRATFORD PAPER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

:: :: JERSEY CITY, N. J. :: ::

Fourdrinier Tissues, White and Colored, G. B. Silver, Manifold, Celluloid and Specialties

**PAPER STOCK  
PACKERS OF ALL GRADES**

**Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co.**  
900 Michigan Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

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



# Directory

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

### Architects and Engineers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Bale Ties.

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

### Boards.

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

### Metal Skylights and Ventilators

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

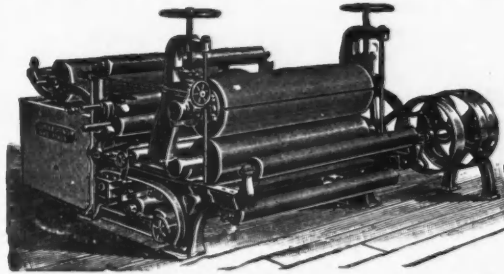
### Patent Attorneys.

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

# H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of **PAPER MILL MACHINERY**  
LEE, MASS.

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



Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

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

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

**BOYLE, LUKE**, 390 West Broadway, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MCGUIRE, MICHAEL**, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York

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

**SIMMONS, JOHN, SONS**, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street (formerly Decatur Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

### Special Machinery.

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

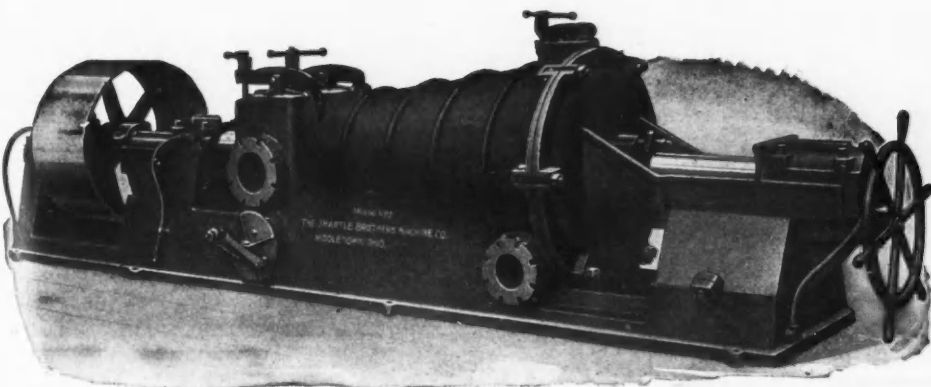
**SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR.**, Designer and Manufacturer of Special Machinery for Manufacturing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordertown, N. J.

### Straw Pulp.

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

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

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



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

## New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918.

Dealers throughout the city are getting as much paper as possible under their roofs before the expected increase in freight rates materializes on or about June 25. If they can secure any appreciable amounts, it will be greatly to their advantage, as they can then either serve their customers at a lower price or pocket the difference because the price of paper will surely be advanced after that date. It is a little known fact that for every ton of paper shipped out from a paper mill there averages about three tons of incoming supplies, such as coal, pulp, brimstone, etc. The demand keeps up well in this section of the country and dealers are not finding it easy to supply it.

### Mechanical Pulp

Although ground wood is at present out of line with other pulps, the future for it is very bright, according to well-known pulp dealers.

There is a very big market for it opening up rapidly, and it is due to strengthen tremendously. On June 25 the advanced freight rates will go into effect and everyone is anticipating his needs for some time to come. Prices here have not changed, but dealers are inclined to feel very bullish and an upward movement shortly would not be surprising.

### Chemical Pulp

Two bits of news which have been circulating in the trade during the past week will be interesting to those who have not yet heard of them. One is authentic and refers to a contract recently made between a western pulp mill and a very large paper manufacturer. The contract calls for 10,000 tons a year of quick cook sulphite at a price of \$70 a ton f. o. b. pulp mill. The second is a rumor to the effect that a large Canadian mill is asking \$90 at the mill for an easy bleach sulphite. This quotation, however, is probably due to the fact that they are sold up and are not looking for more business. The market for pulp here is firmer than ever and many concerns report being oversold. Everyone is hustling to get in all the pulp possible before the advance in freight rates scheduled for June 25 and delivery is becoming of the first importance, with price an entirely secondary consideration.

### Rags

The rag men today are looking backward to the year 1916, recalling the boom in rags and comparing it with the present spectacular rise in the scale of prices. In a number of details, the situation is very similar but one main feature should not be overlooked, and that is, while two years ago prices were advancing as rapidly as is the case today, the rise then was caused in considerable measure by the rag men themselves who speculated largely and some of whom were caught when the inflated market collapsed. Now, however, while there is a certain amount of speculation going on, naturally, the real, rock bottom reason for these sky-rocketing prices is found in the fact that there is beyond any question a genuine famine in rags. To quote just one example, a very prominent authority in the trade made the statement during the week that he did not believe there was a single whole car of thirds and blues in the entire market. With this in mind, it would not be surprising to see No. 1 new white shirt cuttings again touch 15 (they are now  $13\frac{1}{2}@14$ ), and others in proportion.

### Bagging

Every grade of bagging quoted, with possibly two exceptions, shows an advance in price this week over last. While this may be due partly to a feeling in sympathy with the very strong bull market in rags, there is plenty of reason to believe that underlying conditions here are much the same as in the rag market.

An outstanding feature for some time has been the great scarcity of bagging but, lacking a brisk demand, prices have not been changing rapidly. But now that the buyers are at last coming into the market and bidding against each other for needed stocks, prices are beginning to feel the strength of the buying movement and are reacting accordingly.

### Paper Stock

All grades of paper stock are in good demand and there are no accumulations being made of anyone grade. The various varieties of news are perhaps the least active of any on the list, No. 1 white being down to 1.20@1.25. Several items have registered an advance during the past week, including hard and soft No. 1 white shavings and old krafts, which are now up to 3.25@3.40c. Mixed papers of all sorts have a steady call but the three grades mentioned are very active just at present.

### Twine

Quotations have not changed after last week's sharp advances, but there is little doubt but what the near future will see further increases. Dealers report it increasingly hard to get goods, the mills offering first one excuse and then another for not making shipments.

## SULPHITE RECLAIMING SYSTEM

(Continued from page 48.)

and describes a part of the arrangement of the plant must be treated broadly and only limited to the scope of the claims for novelty following.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a digester and a plurality of acid forming tanks, of an acid receptacle connected with a gas generating plant and receiving liquor from said digester and said tanks and delivering gases to said tanks, and a second receptacle receiving liquor from said acid receptacle and gases from said digester.
2. A reclaiming system in a sulfite pulp process, comprising separating means for the vapors exhausting from a digester, an acid tower connected with the aforesaid means, a recovery tower connected with said separating means, and acid forming tanks connected through said acid tower with said recovery tower.
3. A reclaiming system in a sulfite pulp process, comprising separating means for the vapors exhausting from a digester, a recovery tower connected with the gas outlet of said means, an acid tower connected with the liquor outlet of said means, a pipe connection from said acid tower to said recovery tower, acid forming tanks connected with said acid tower, and means for delivering the liquor from said tanks to said acid tower, and from the latter to said recovery tower.
4. A reclaiming system in a sulfite pulp process, comprising separating means for the vapors exhausting from a digester, a recovery tower having a gas inlet at the lower end connected to the aforesaid means, a liquor inlet at the upper end and a liquor outlet at the lower end, acid forming tanks, a sulfur burner, an acid tower having a liquor inlet at the upper end connected to said separating means and to said tanks, a gas outlet at the upper end connected to said tanks, a gas inlet at the lower end connected to said burner and a filling of suitable material in pieces, a pipe and pump connecting said acid tower to said recovery tower, a pipe and pump connecting said tanks to said acid tower, and a gas pipe having a vacuum maintained in its interior and extending from said acid tower to said tanks.

## American Writing Making Cigarette Paper

The American Writing Paper Company, after months of experimental work, announces that cigarette paper will hereafter be one of its products. In fact, orders have already been filled for this grade, the first car shipment being made a few weeks ago.

IMPORTANT

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

Market Quotations

NEW YORK Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on June 5, 1918, as follows:

Table with columns for company names (e.g., American Writing Paper Company), bid prices, and asked prices.

Paper

Table listing paper products like Bond, Ledgers, and Writing with their respective prices.

Table listing various types of writing paper such as Extra Superfine, Superfine, and Tub Sized.

Table listing news and roll products including f. o. b. Mill, Rolls, and Sheets.

Table listing book and tissue products like f. o. b. N. Y., S. & S. C., and M. F.

Table listing tissue products including Coated and Enamel, Lithograph, and various Tissues.

Table listing Kraft paper products such as f. o. b. N. Y., White, and Colored.

Table listing Manila paper products including No. 1 Jute, No. 2 Jute, and No. 1 Wood.

Table listing Fibre Paper products like No. 1 Fibre, No. 2 Fibre, and Card Middles.

Table listing Boards and News products such as per ton, f. o. b. N. Y., and various News types.

Table listing Mechanical Pulp products including f. o. b. Pulp Mill and No. 1 f. o. b. Mill.

Table listing Chemical Pulp products like Sulphite (Foreign), Bleached, and Easy Bleaching.

Table listing Sulphate products including Bleached, No. 1 Unbleached, and Kraft.

Table listing Sulphite (Domestic) products like Bleached, Extra Strong Unbleached, and Easy Bleaching.

Table listing News Sulphite products including No. 1 and News Sulphite.

Table listing Mitscherlich, Kraft (Domestic), and Soda Bleached products.

Table listing Domestic Rags with prices to mill for various types like Shirt Cuttings.

Table listing Whites, No. 1 and No. 2, including Repacked and Miscellaneous.

Table listing Whites, No. 2, including Repacked, Miscellaneous, and Cloth Strippings.

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Table listing Whites, No. 1 and No. 2, including Repacked, Miscellaneous, and Cloth Strippings.

Table listing Whites, No. 1 and No. 2, including Repacked, Miscellaneous, and Cloth Strippings.

Table listing Manila Rope products including Foreign, Domestic, and New Bur. Cut.

Table listing Twines including India, No. 8 basis, Dark, Light, and B. C.

Table listing Twines including Dark, 18 basis, Light, 18 basis, and Jute Wrapping.

Table listing Twines including Extra No. 1, No. 1, and No. 2.

Table listing Twines including Paper Makers' Twine, Balls, Box-Twine, and Amer. Hemp.

Table listing Twines including Sisal Hay, No. 1 Basis, No. 2 Basis, and Sisal Lath Yarn.

Table listing Twines including No. 1, No. 2, and Manila Rope.

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Old Waste Papers

(f. o. b. New York.)

Table listing Shavings products like Hard White, No. 1, and Soft White.

Table listing Flat Stock products like Stitchless, Over Issue Mag., and Solid Flat Book.

Table listing Flat Stock products like Crumpled, No. 1, and Solid Book Ledger.

Table listing Flat Stock products like Ledger Stock, No. 1 White News, and New B. B. Chips.

Table listing Flat Stock products like No. 1 White News, No. 1 White News, and No. 1 White News.

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Table listing Flat Stock products like No. 1 White News, No. 1 White News, and No. 1 White News.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table listing Paper products including Mill Price to Jobbers, No. 1 Rag Bond, and No. 2 Rag Bond.

Table listing Paper products including Sulphite Bond, Cheap Ledger, and Superfine Writing.

Table listing Paper products including No. 1 Fine Writing, No. 2 Fine Writing, and No. 3 Fine Writing.

Table listing Paper products including No. 1 M. F. Book, No. 1 S. & S. C. Book, and Coated Book.

Table listing Paper products including Coated Label, News-Rolls mill, and News-Sheets mill.

Table listing Paper products including No. 1 Manila, No. 1 Fibre, and No. 2 Manila.

Table listing Paper products including Butchers' Manila, No. 1 Kraft, and No. 2 Kraft.

Table listing Paper products including Wood Tag Board, Screenings, and Boards.

Table listing Paper products including Plain Chip, No. 1, and No. 2.

Table listing Paper products including No. 1, No. 2, and Manila.

Table listing Paper products including No. 1, No. 2, and Manila.

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Table listing Paper products including No. 1, No. 2, and Manila.

Table listing Paper products including No. 1, No. 2, and Manila.

Old Papers

Table listing Old Papers products like No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, and No. 2 Soft White.

Table listing Old Papers products like No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, and Ledgers.

Table listing Old Papers products like Solid Books, Blanks, and No. 2 Books.

Table listing Old Papers products like Extra No. 1 Manila, No. 1 Manilas, and Folded News.

Table listing Old Papers products like issue, Old Newspapers, Mixed Papers, and Straw Clippings.

Table listing Old Papers products like Binders' Clippings, No. 1, and No. 2.

Table listing Old Papers products like No. 1, No. 2, and Manila.

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PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table listing Paper products including Bonds, Ledgers, and Writings.

Table listing Paper products including Superfine, Extra Fine, Fine, and Fine, No. 2.

Table listing Paper products including Fine, No. 3, Book, M. F., Book, S. & S. C., Book, Coated, and Coated Lithograph.

Table listing Paper products including Label, News, No. 1 Jute Manila, Manila Sul., No. 1, and Common Bogus.

Table listing Paper products including Straw Board, News board, Chip Board, and Wood Pulp Board.

Table listing Paper products including (Carload Lots.) Tarred Felts, Regular, Slaters', Best Tarred, Best Tarred, 1-ply, and Best Tarred, 3-ply.

Table listing Paper products including (Continued on page 58.)

Bagging

Table listing Bagging products including Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, Scrap Burlap, No. 1 Scrap, Wool Tares, heavy, Wool Tares, light, Manila Rope, No. 1, Mixed Rope, No. 1 New Lt. Burlap, and New Burlap Cuttings.

Table listing Bagging products including No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 2 Soft White, No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, Solid Ledger Stock, Writing Paper, No. 1 Books, heavy, No. 2 Books, light, No. 1 New Manila, No. 1 Old Manila, Old Kraft, Overissue News, Old Newspaper, No. 1 Mixed Paper, Common Paper, Straw Board Chip, and Binders' Bd. Chip.

Table listing Bagging products including No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 2 Soft White, No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, Solid Ledger Stock, Writing Paper, No. 1 Books, heavy, No. 2 Books, light, No. 1 New Manila, No. 1 Old Manila, Old Kraft, Overissue News, Old Newspaper, No. 1 Mixed Paper, Common Paper, Straw Board Chip, and Binders' Bd. Chip.

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# Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

## NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1918.

### SUMMARY.

Cigarette paper	451 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	65 cs.

### PAPER.

E. Fougere, Bordeaux, 65 cs.

### CIGARETTE PAPER.

American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 148 cs.
R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 150 cs.
P. J. Schweitzer, Bordeaux, 92 cs.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Havre, 61 cs.

### IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK.

E. Butterworth, Bordeaux, 19 lbs. rope.
E. J. Kellar, Havre, 87 lbs. rags.

## NEW YORK EXPORTS

APRIL, 1918.

### PAPER BAGS.

Panama	\$2,059
Cuba	37,549
Bolivia	79
British Guiana	150
New Zealand	4,138
Mexico	471
Danish West Indies	190
Chile	114
Peru	1,250
British South Africa	5,908
British West Indies	2,581
San Domingo	91
Colombia	1,426
Australia	500
Port Africa	343

### BOXES AND CARTONS.

England	\$94
Salvador	120
Haiti	187
Colombia	321
Costa Rica	271
Mexico	704
San Domingo	568
Peru	91
Panama	1,592
Cuba	2,065
Brazil	56
India	2,432

### CARBON PAPER.

France	\$80
Spain	1,122
Cuba	2,523
Brazil	161
Peru	214
Dutch East Indies	405
Philippine Islands	1,420
Italy	10,444
Panama	566
San Domingo	710
Chile	1,361
Venezuela	38
Australia	1,721
Portugal	280
Mexico	50
Argentina	174
Ecuador	33
India	15,369
New Zealand	297

### CASH REGISTER PAPER.

Honduras	\$150
Brazil	572
Ecuador	71
French East Indies	136
Newfoundland	88
Chile	121
Peru	90
Australia	4,500
Cuba	182
Colombia	31
India	215
Philippine Islands	38

### PAPER BOARD

France	\$47
Honduras	100
Salvador	103
Cuba	21,609
French West Indies	98
Bolivia	80
Colombia	1,294
Venezuela	117
New Zealand	2,535

Spain	1,121
Nicaragua	44
Mexico	561
Danish West Indies	30
San Domingo	360
Brazil	2,688
Ecuador	430
India	3,673
Philippine Islands	85
Guatemala	114
Panama	1,599
Jamaica	2,798
Dutch West Indies	76
Argentina	507
Chile	1,705
Peru	264
Australia	30,262
British South Africa	1,456

### PAPER HANGINGS.

Nicaragua	49
Jamaica	34
Haiti	126
Colombia	953
Venezuela	206
Salvador	911
Danish West Indies	71
Argentina	1,785
British Guiana	32
Australia	3,341
Mexico	531
French West Indies	40
Chile	1,185
Peru	1,166
New Zealand	356

### PAPER TOWELS.

Panama	\$137
Cuba	2,417
Brazil	123
Mexico	69
Danish West Indies	33
Venezuela	25
British West Indies	26
San Domingo	68
India	85

### NEWS PRINT PAPER.

France	\$23,491
Panama	2,501
Jamaica	5,554
Danish West Indies	136
San Domingo	1,338
Chile	48,525
India	4,309
Venezuela	1,639
Ecuador	30,694
Trinidad	27,021
French West Indies	558
Argentina	350
Colombia	45,208
Peru	2,143
Australia	564
Honduras	58,268
Barbadoes	300
Cuba	495
Haiti	6,192
Brazil	233
Ecuador	17,260
Uruguay	1,675
British South Africa	4,125
	24,637

### OTHER PRINTING PAPER.

France	\$304
Costa Rica	200
Panama	4,024
British West Indies	677
Bolivia	3,190
Colombia	7,030
Venezuela	145
Australia	60,124
British South Africa	12,028
Iceland	227
Guatemala	470
Salvador	500
Cuba	85,601
Brazil	31,777
Ecuador	493
India	53,936
New Zealand	28,656
England	16,907
Nicaragua	812
Mexico	6,106
San Domingo	615
Chile	20,962
Peru	6,727
Straits Settlements	3,040
Philippine Islands	665

### TISSUE PAPER.

England	\$985
Panama	199
British West Indies	346
San Domingo	201

Chile	1,666
Venezuela	342
New Zealand	1,509
Egypt	282
Guatemala	131
Salvador	448
Cuba	4,134
Bolivia	76
Colombia	374
India	8,031
Philippine Islands	65
Nicaragua	545
Mexico	2,311
Danish West Indies	85
Brazil	1,433
Peru	1,938
Straits Settlements	44
British South Africa	127

### WRAPPING PAPER.

Portugal	\$221
Guatemala	399
Mexico	3,236
Trinidad	2,400
Danish West Indies	51
Haiti	1,192
Brazil	2,683
Ecuador	248
Bermuda	858
Australia	3,690
England	26,039
Nicaragua	64
Barbadoes	395
British West Indies	2,485
Dutch West Indies	111
San Domingo	4,527
Chile	1,657
British Guiana	585
India	10,042
New Zealand	1,371
Panama	151
Panama	4,344
Jamaica	2,226
Cuba	58,196
French West Indies	786
Bolivia	700
Colombia	4,501
Peru	6,395
Dutch East Indies	95
Egypt	442

### WAX PAPER.

Panama	\$958
Cuba	2,821
Venezuela	30
Mexico	78
Brazil	503
New Zealand	2,098
British West Indies	112
Colombia	620
Philippine Islands	213

### WRITING PAPER.

France	\$5,743
Norway	200
Sweden	500
Bermuda	811
Guatemala	527
Panama	10,007
Newfoundland	1,091
Trinidad	3,759
Danish West Indies	766
Haiti	2,068
Bolivia	2,496
Colombia	5,181
Paraguay	125
Venezuela	1,702
British East Indies	98
Australia	15,750
British South Africa	6,292
Iceland	850
Portugal	356
England	4,976
British Honduras	39
Honduras	703
Salvador	763
Barbadoes	1,194
British West Indies	853
Dutch West Indies	368
San Domingo	4,578
Brazil	6,174
Ecuador	810
Peru	6,926
India	60,018
Dutch East Indies	85
New Zealand	14,556
Hong Kong	21
Italy	538
Spain	736
Scotland	75
Costa Rica	223
Nicaragua	1,635
Mexico	9,639
Jamaica	3,759



DAILY CAPACITY 300 TONS

# MAIN PAPER STOCK CO., INC.

SPECIAL GRADERS OF PAPER STOCK  
NEW AND OLD COTTON RAGS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

New and Old Linen and Cotton Rags  
Jute Stock, Flax and Cotton Waste

WILLIAM B. DILLON

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Paper Mill Products and Supplies

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(INCORPORATED)

Wood Pulp, Rags and Paper Stock  
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## “Eagle-Thistle” Brand BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

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

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## LIQUID CHLORINE

Pure, anhydrous, in improved and convenient packages.

### Soda Ash

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

### Caustic Soda

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

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ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF  
CHILLED ROLLS



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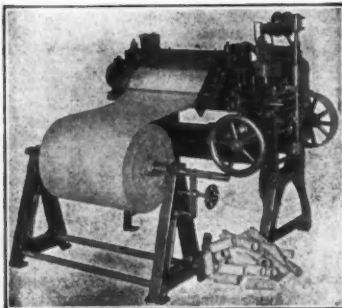
WITH PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFT  
ROLL GRINDING MACHINES

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LATEST IMPROVED PATENTED

### Automatic Tube Machines

For Making Tubes for Toilet  
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Capable of produc-  
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per hour direct from  
roll or sheets cut to  
proper size.

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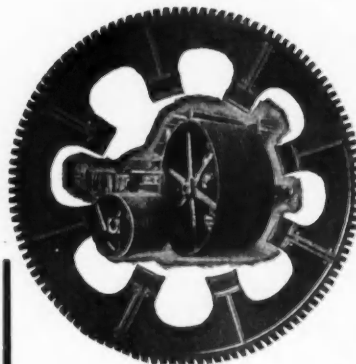
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1,800 per hour.  
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We cast and finish  
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can grooves), Pul-  
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We design and  
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ance, accurately  
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Rope drives designed by us are successful. Write us.

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Increase Production of Your Beaters by  
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# "DRYDEN" KRAFT PULP

Extra Strong, Long, Pure Sulphate Fibre

All our pulp is well MILLED in Beaters equipped  
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Limited  
DRYDEN, ONTARIO

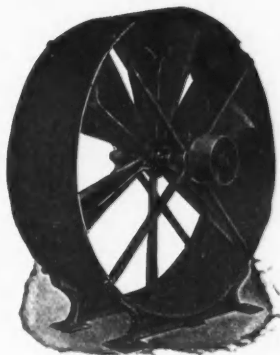
# COLLINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Manufacturers of  
LOFT DRIED PAPERS  
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## FANS FOR THE PAPER MILL



We make a specialty of Ventilating and Exhaust Fans for all kinds of Paper Mill Work. Keep a copy of our No. 85 Catalogue in your files for ready reference.

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# ALUM

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, FOR  
PAPER MAKERS' USE

Both Commercial and  
Pure (Free from Iron)

Calcined Sulphate of Soda (Salt  
Cake) for Kraft Pulp

CASEIN SATIN WHITE  
ENGLISH CHINA CLAY  
Etc., Etc.

**THE KALBFLEISCH CORPORATION**  
MANUFACTURERS

31 Union Square, West, New York, N. Y.

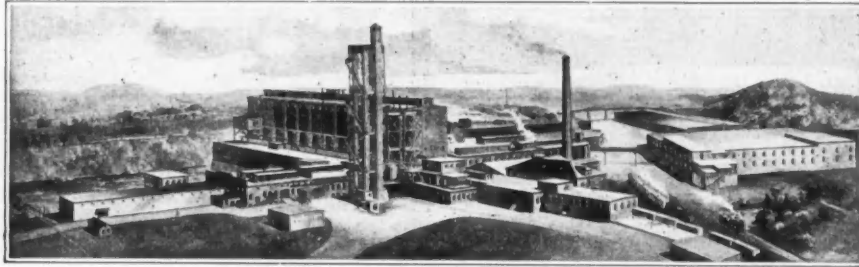
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233 B'WAY.  
MILLS AT  
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**Daily Capacity 600 Air Dry Tons Highest  
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## The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

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

### Hawkesbury Easy Bleaching and Strong Merritton Bleached Sulphite

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



## The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box

The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box as here illustrated, is becoming more and more popular daily as is manifest by the repeat orders we are receiving. We are the sole manufacturers. Write us for particulars.

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**BAKER & SHEVLIN CO.** Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## 5000 Tons Hanger Wanted For the Season 1918-1919

We intend to place our contract within the next 30 to 45 days. Shipments to begin July 1, 1918, and to extend in monthly installments until June 1, 1919. We will be pleased to figure with any reputable concern that may be interested in all or any part of such an order.

**Star-Peerless Wall Paper Mills**  
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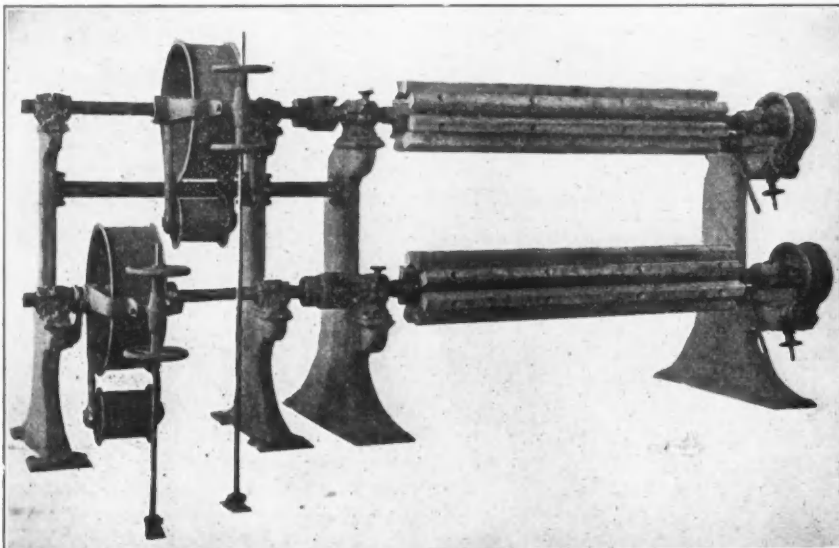
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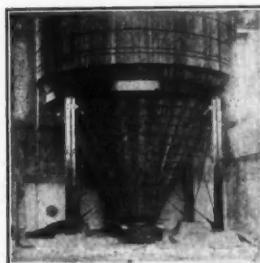
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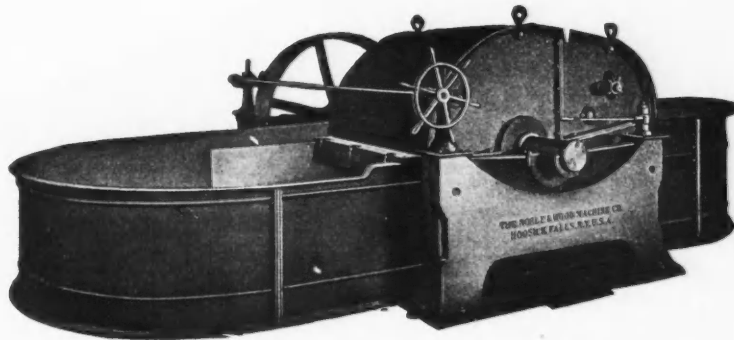
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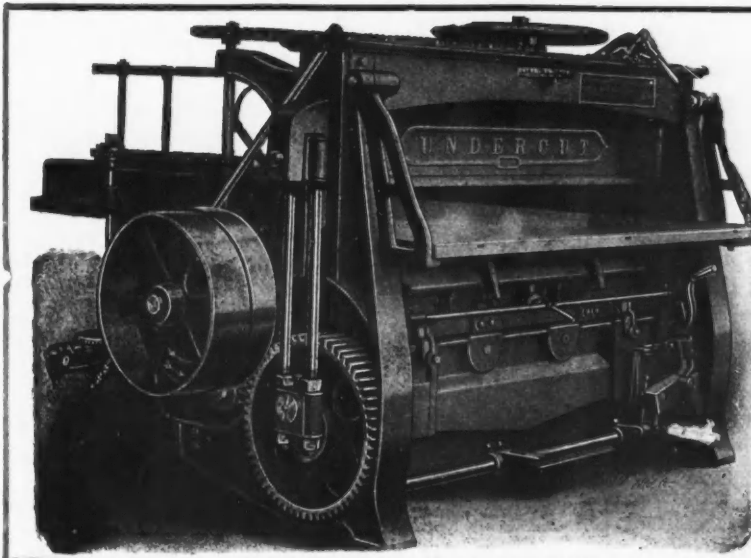
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The Paper Mill Cutter, combining the highest degree of accuracy, speed and simplicity for the most exact trimming.

The clamping power of the Undercut is not equalled by any other cutter, and assures absolute accuracy in trimming. The safety in operating an Undercut is a very important fact to be considered, as well as simplicity of design and construction carried out in the best manner and workmanship possible.

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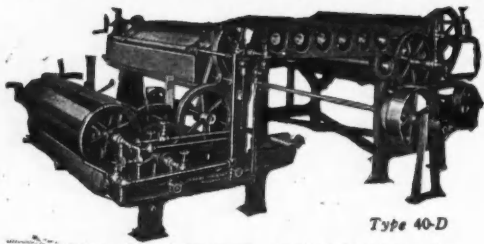
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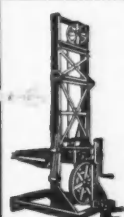
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Special Shaped Carbon, Black Diamond POINTS FOR TURNING Paper, Cotton,  
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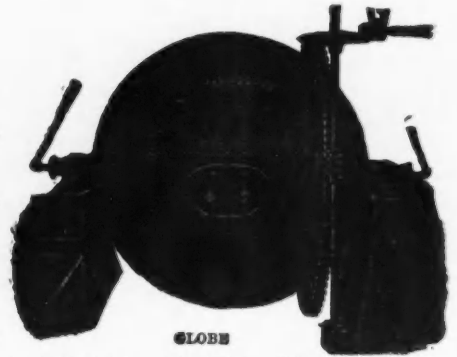
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 Steel pressure and  
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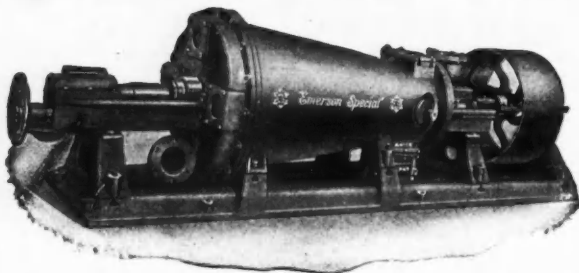


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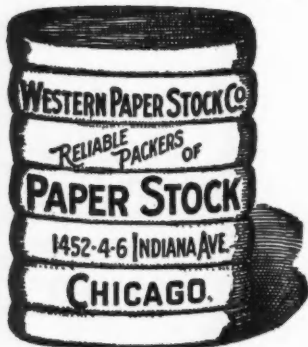
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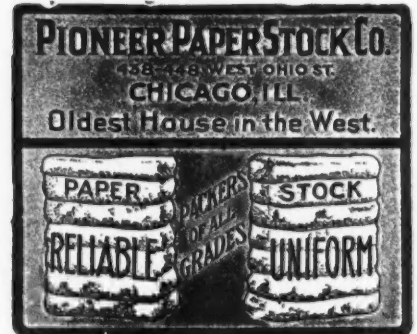
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Write

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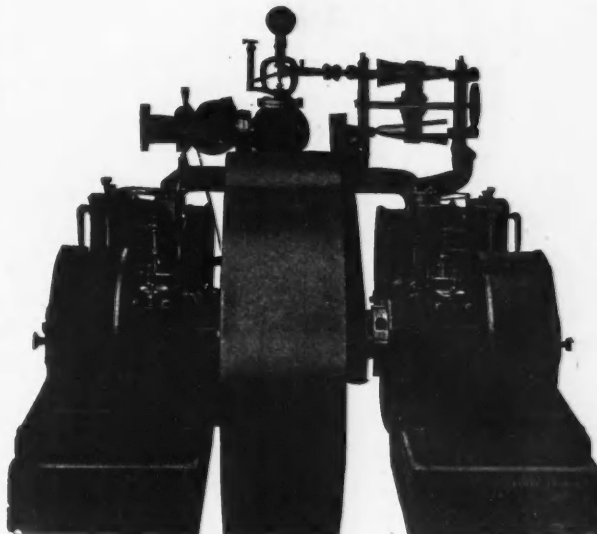
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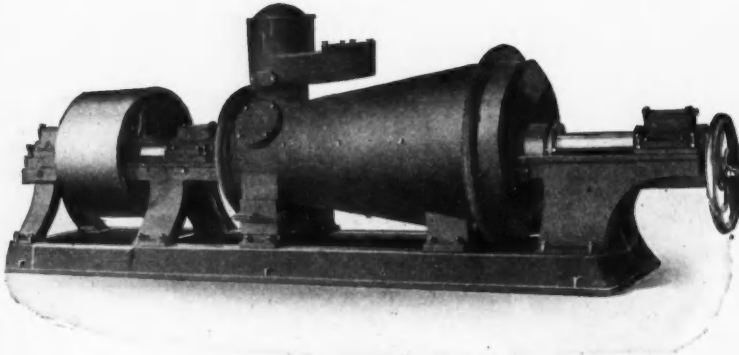
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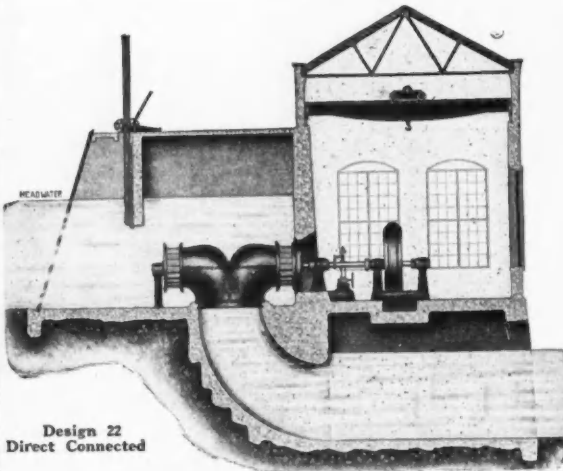
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**HIGH EFFICIENCY UNITS**

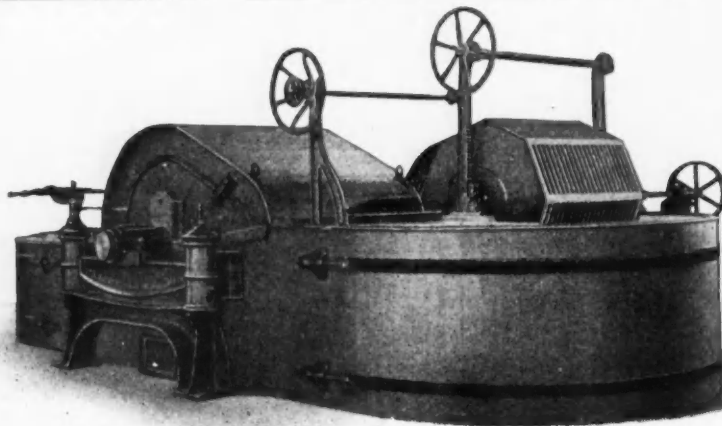
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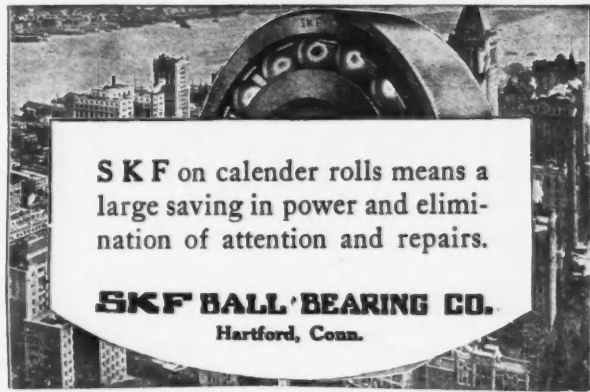
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