

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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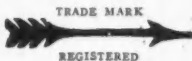
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Thursday, June 24, 1915

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## REORGANIZING AMERICAN WRITING CO.'S FINANCES

**President Hastings Makes Plain the Company's Position to the Stockholders—Two Committees Formed, One a "Reorganization Committee" and the Other a "Bondholders' Protective Committee"—Both Composed of Able Financiers and Hopes Are Strong That a Satisfactory Solution of the Present Difficulties Will Be Attained—Meeting Already Held at Springfield but Details for the Present Withheld.**

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—As was announced briefly by a special telegram in last week's issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL—the board of directors of the American Writing Paper Company, at their meeting held in the central offices of the company in this city last week Wednesday noon, voted on a plan of reorganization of the company, and later issued the following self-explanatory statement:

To the Stockholders:

The Directors of the American Writing Paper Company, after carefully reviewing the situation which confronts the Company, both as to its affairs and as to the general situation of the manufacturers of writing paper, have decided that, in view of the necessity which will, necessarily, arise for a reorganization of the company in 1919, at which time the present issue of \$17,000,000 of bonds becomes due, it is wiser, and to the interest of all security holders in the Company, that a plan of reorganization be now effected. By doing this, opportunity will be given to conserve the interests of all of its security holders, protect its resources, and insure the conduct of the business more economically and safely.

At the present time, there is held, in the Sinking Fund, by the Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, about \$2,700,000 of the bonds; and, as you are all aware, by a provision in the trust mortgage deed, we are required to continue paying the interest on these bonds the same as if they had not been purchased and held virtually as the property of the Company. In addition to this payment, we are, also, required to make a cash payment of \$100,000 per year, into said Sinking Fund; and by this provision, the \$2,700,000 bonds already purchased for the Sinking Fund, operates as to such interest as a liability, instead of an asset.

Owing to the greatly depressed condition of business, and notwithstanding our most earnest efforts, we have found it impossible to earn sufficient money to pay the interest on the bonds, and said additional cash payment of \$100,000 per year to the Sinking Fund.

After most careful consideration of all the facts, we feel it to be in the interest of the security holders of the Company that we anticipate the re-organization of the Company in 1919, when the bonds mature, and seek a re-organization of the Company on a basis that, we sincerely believe, shall prove satisfactory to all parties interested. To this end the Directors of the Company pledge their earnest efforts, confident that there will be brought about, by their co-operation, a result that will meet with the approval of all parties having a financial interest in the affairs of the Company.

Arthur C. Hastings,  
President.

The immediate cause for the reorganization is the lack of sufficient funds to pay the interest in July on \$13,000,000 in bonds. What course would be followed in reorganizing was not announced at this meeting. The usual procedure in cases of this kind is to have appointed a bondholder protective committee who will formulate the plans according to the programme outlined, and see that they are properly put into effect. This was done without any hesitation, and the personnel of the committee was given out from the offices of the company Friday afternoon. This committee will recommend a course of action to be taken later. The reorganization committee consists of Joseph A. Skinner, president of the South Hadley Falls National Bank of this city; Joseph Shattuck, president of the Third National Bank of Springfield and

a director in the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company; William H. Remick, of the New York brokerage firm of Remick, Hodges & Co.; Samuel F. Streit, a New York broker; J. W. Ogden, of New York, a director and member of the executive committee of the American Writing Paper Company; E. P. Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and George W. Vaillant, of Boston, a director in the American Writing Paper Company.

Treasurer Edward H. Hall, of the American Writing Paper Company, asserted that this reorganization committee is representative of the bondholders of the company and has nothing to do directly with the management of the American Writing Paper Company.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company holds \$100,000 of the bonds, and the Third National Bank of this city holds a few, although not enough to talk about, according to the statement of Frederick Harris. The South Hadley Falls National Bank, the Holyoke National Bank and the Palmer National Bank are also understood to hold bonds, although to what extent has not been learned. Many residents of this city and vicinity also hold bonds, but the larger part are held in Boston and New York.

The question of how a reorganization can be effected with fairness to all concerned is one that is at present agitating holders of the securities, the bondholders being particularly exercised. The latter feel that if they consent to a scaling down in the amount of their bonds and take income bonds or first preferred stock to represent the scaling down process the preferred stockholders should do more than merely stand a reduction in their stock. If this does not happen, then the burden of the reorganization will fall on the bonds while the preferred, upon which 92 per cent. of back dividends have accrued, will get a substantial benefit without making any real sacrifice. This leads the bondholders to feel that the preferred shareholders could be expected to pay a small assessment and the money thus raised utilized for plant improvements, modernization work, new working capital or similar purposes.

The method of reorganization will probably be through the formation of separate protective committees, representing the bonds, the preferred stock and possibly the common stock, although about the only asset of the common stock is its voting power. Joint conferences between these different protective committees might very easily result in a satisfactory plan of reorganization.

The necessity for the reorganization, however, cannot be over-emphasized. The extreme depression in the company's securities is indicative of the real situation. The \$13,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds sold at 52 yesterday and at 51½ last Thursday, while the market is quoted by brokers at 46 to 52. The preferred is nominally around 8, and the common at about 75 cents a share. The present market price of these \$35,000,000 par of securities in the hands of the public on the basis of these figures is but \$7,860,000. Against this the company had on December 31 last, net working capital of \$4,400,000 and fixed assets, as measured by their assessed valuation of \$8,000,000, a total of \$12,500,000, or within \$500,000 of the par of the bonds in the hands of the public.

To the holders of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1919, the following announcement is of interest:

In view of the stated purpose to reorganize the American Writing Paper Company, at the request of the holders of a large amount of bonds of that company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee (with power to add to its number) for the bondholders.

It is believed that it is of great importance that the bondholders should be in a position to take prompt and united action to protect their interests, and if necessary, enforce their rights.

Accordingly, holders of said bonds are requested to deposit them under an agreement of deposit filed with the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Depository under said agreement.

The depository will issue certificates of deposit.

The committee will watch the situation and will take such steps as from time to time may seem desirable in the interest of all the bondholders.

Under the terms of the agreement, depositors will not be committed to any expense without further notice and opportunity to withdraw if they so desire.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be made as soon as possible, so that adequate protection of the bondholders' interests can be arranged for.

Bondholders who are unable to deposit their bonds at this time should send their names, addresses, the amount of their holdings and a statement of their desire to be represented by the committee, to the secretary.

Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Meade, Counsel, 84 State St., Boston.

Elbert A. Harvey, Sec'y, 44 State St., Boston.

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Depository.

Philip Stockton, Pres. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

F. L. Higginson, Jr., Lee Higginson Co., Boston

A. W. Damon, Pres. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Springfield.

There are actually two reorganization committees and, according to a statement made this morning by President Arthur C. Hastings to the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL representative, one of the committees is known as the "Bondholders' Protective Committee," and the other is to suggest a form and plans for the reorganization. Both committees are working towards the same end. Naturally, in view of their holdings, New York interests are largely represented on the reorganization committee, and, taken as a whole, its complexion augurs well for the bringing about of a financial rehabilitation.

An informal meeting of the security holders appointed to present a plan to reorganize the company was held in the Hotel Kimball at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, in which the affairs of the company were discussed, Joseph Shattuck, president of the Third National Bank of Springfield, announced his withdrawal from the reorganization committee at this meeting. President Hastings, of the company, when asked this morning if a successor will be appointed intimated that it was not of grave necessity. Mr. Shattuck gives his reasons for retiring from the committee in the following statement:

I have withdrawn as a member of the reorganization committee of the American Writing Paper Company. One of my business associates is a member of the bondholders' protective committee, and I feel that it is for the best interests of the Third National Bank and the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company that its directors and officers should not find themselves on opposite sides should any controversy arise.

My withdrawal is in no way to be considered as a reflection upon the personnel of the reorganization committee or as a criticism of the manner in which it was formed.

It is unlikely that any definite action will be taken by the reorganization committee prior to July 1, when the semi-annual payment of \$437,500 on the \$17,000,000 bond issue becomes due.

When the plan of reorganization is finally announced it will be passed upon by the bondholders' protective committee, and its acceptance by the bondholders will rest largely upon the attitude of the bondholders' committee.

The general impression is that because it is so late in the season now, neither committee will accomplish anything or attempt to mature a plan to present to stockholders until the fall. When asked this morning by the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL'S representative when the organization committee will next meet, and when the public can hope for news of the plans, President Hastings said that some sort of an announcement will probably be forthcoming within a few days. When questioned as to the possible form of reorganization to be outlined by the committee, Mr. Hastings replied: "I have no idea; the committee has given out nothing."

Judging from these statements, it is very likely that some definite statement will be made sooner than was generally ex-

pected. It has been reported that bondholders are hoping against hope that a dividend might be paid in July and the organization plan put over, but that there was practically no possibility of any dividend. When Mr. Hastings was asked if this report was to be taken as correct, he said: "No, that is not necessarily correct."

The work for reorganizing the American Writing Paper Company, which now lies before the committee appointed, not only requires financial knowledge but courage and decision, and there are reasons for believing that its work will be immediately and efficiently done.

### RAILROADS REPLY IN L. L. BROWN CASE

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A brief has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., by George H. Fernald, Jr., and R. Van Ununersen, attorneys for the Boston & Albany railroad and other lines, defendants in a complaint instituted by the L. L. Brown Paper Co., of Adams, Mass., manufacturers of ledger paper. The case involves a rate of 31 cents per 100 pounds, charged on such paper shipped from Adams to Philadelphia. The establishment of a lower joint through rate via New York was asked in the case. It was shown by complainants at the hearings that there is a 31 cent rate clear to Richmond, Va.

In their brief the railroad attorneys declare the paper in question was not misrouted; that the Boston & Albany railroad has four routes from Adams to Philadelphia; that it was not necessary to ship via New York, and that the cost of shipment via New York is greater to the railroad which has to pay for lighterage and other expenses. No complaint has been made by complainant's competitors at Dalton and Springfield, Mass., it is pointed out in the brief. The fear is expressed by the railroad people that if a through joint rate were established from Adams to Philadelphia via New York, discrimination against other paper mills along the Boston & Albany line could only be avoided by giving them all the benefit of such a rate. The railroad objects to doing this, as it says if any shipper wants to take advantage of the through New York rate via fast freight he should pay for it the full regular price.

### PROTEST AGAINST APPEAL OF REBATE DECISION

Customs attorneys representing various importing establishments have filed with the United States Supreme Court a brief in opposition to the petition of the solicitor general for a writ of certiorari for a review of the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals in the 5 per cent. discount cases. It will be recalled that the Customs Court decided the case in favor of the importers, holding that the discount allowance is not limited to goods imported in vessels of American registry (as held by the Board of United States General Appraisers), but that the rebate in duties must be accorded to merchandise brought in vessels of foreign countries with which the United States has existing treaties, or conventions, which forbid preferential treatment in the matter of import duties.

The brief of the solicitor general was filed with the Supreme Court a few days ago, and it is expected that before the end of June at the final session of the court, before its adjournment for the summer, a decision will be handed down, granting or denying the writ of *certiorari*. It is believed that the court is likely to consent to a review of the findings of the Customs Court.

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## THE LABOR SITUATION IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

Interest for the Moment Centers in Probable Action by the Strikers in Case of Eviction from Houses Owned by St. Regis Paper Company—Possibility of Compromise Through Mediation of State Arbitration Board—Champion Company at Carthage in Strike Zone—Situation Looks Threatening at West End Mill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 21, 1915.—Grave apprehension lurks about the present situation at the Deferiets plant of the St. Regis Paper Company. Today is the thirtieth and last day given the striking employees of the company to remove from the houses of the concern, and much speculation was rife as to how the ejection would be taken by the families. Many foreign householders are affected, and these have been the men most difficult to keep within bounds during the past five weeks of strike there. When the sheriff makes his demands, and if necessary begins to throw the household belongings into the street, things are expected to happen.

Everything was quiet at the mill village to a late hour today. It was found that there still remains five days grace for the men to retain their homes, and the hour of trouble has been deferred. Several versions in this issue have been advanced. Some of the strike leaders claim that as the notices of vacancy were not served on the householders until the middle of last month they are not legal and that they should date from the first of a month. Others claim that the orders are not effective as they were not issued by a court.

That serious trouble is expected is indicated by a statement made by Sheriff Hosmer. He said that if he were called upon to evict them he would be prepared to call out the State militia in case serious opposition should be met.

It is the opinion in some quarters that the additional days of grace may bring forth some steps toward adjustment of the strike situation that will relieve matters and perhaps make the proposed ejection unnecessary. But the union heads claim that if there is a ruling against them they will put up bonds which will insure their cases going before the county court. As this court will not convene again until September, it would give the strikers the right to remain in the houses until that time.

There is a possibility that a solution of the involved labor questions at the mills of the St. Regis Paper Company and the Remington Paper & Power Company for the past five weeks may be solved if the officers of the companies will compromise. Following an investigation, P. J. Downey, of the bureau of mediation and arbitration of the State Labor Department at Albany, took steps last week looking toward an immediate settlement of the strike.

Mr. Downey came to this city last Wednesday and made his investigation, and last Thursday sent out letters to the paper companies and to President J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and to J. H. Malin, president of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The heads of these two organizations express themselves as favorable to the plan, and if the companies look upon it with favor it is expected the strike will be promptly settled and the men back at their posts.

Mr. Downey's letter to the union heads was as follows:

“WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 17, 1915.

“After a careful investigation to the causes that led up to the present strike between the St. Regis Paper Company and the members of your organizations, and after a period of five weeks there seems no apparent solution for a termination of the controversy, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration suggests and recommends to both parties as a basis for settlement, the following:

“First, that the strike be declared off immediately—the men to

return to their respective positions held by them previous to going on strike, excepting those that may have been arrested or convicted for destruction of the company's property.

“Second, that within sixty days after work being resumed the company shall designate some one with authority to meet the committee of their men for an adjustment of the causes that led to this controversy. In event they are unable to agree, the matters in dispute shall be referred to an arbitration board of three members, one to be selected by the company, one by the men, and the two to select a third. A decision of a majority of this board shall be final and binding on both parties.”

“Awaiting an early reply, I am, sincerely yours,

“P. J. DOWNEY,

“State Board of Arbitration.”

President Carey arrived in the city Thursday night, and President Malin was here Saturday. The only suggested change in the proposition offered by them was that the selection of the third member, in case the two representatives could not agree, be left to the State Labor Commission, the Governor or the President.

The Champion Paper Company mill at Carthage has been taken into the strike zone, and last Wednesday a part of the working force belonging to the union walked out. The strike at first was by the machine tenders and their assistants, and spread to some of the workmen in the pulp department, firemen, and some in the finishing department. All told about thirty men were involved.

The plant is a one machine mill, manufacturing newsprint paper. The strikers are from the parts of the mill that have been unionized. Although there are many other employees in the plant it is claimed by the officers of the union that the strike in the departments involved will make it extremely difficult for the company to operate the plant.

The strikers ask for a ratification of an agreement similar to the one recently signed by the DeGrasse Paper Company at Pyrites. These demands include the establishment of a closed mill rather than the operation of an “open” plant. An increase in certain wages is also asked, but the strikers agree to leave this question to arbitration, at the hands of either the national or State Labor Departments, or such other authorities as may be mutually agreed upon, in the event that the company declines to grant the increase.

All departments of the Champion mill are running on full time, with the exception of the paper machines. No trouble as yet has been caused by the strikers, and they are following the instructions of their leaders to remain orderly.

There was a rumor last week that the strike would spread generally to paper mills in the Carthage section. This conclusion seemed to have ground in the contention of the union men that orders of the St. Regis Company were being filled by other mills. The owners of the mills employing union men claim that they are not and do not intend to fill any orders for the St. Regis Company.

Last Tuesday afternoon it looked as though a strike was imminent at the plant of the West End Paper Company at Carthage. A committee of the employees of the mill and George Schneider, a national vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, visited the office of Manager E. B. Sterling to present the union's requests. Mr. Sterling refused to talk with the committee in the presence of Mr. Schneider, and when that gentleman retired he heard the committee. The requests presented were very similar to those granted by the DeGrasse Paper Company. It is understood that Mr. Sterling informed the men that he had no right to commit his company to any policy without the consent of the directors. He agreed to call the directors together and give any members of his own mill a hearing, but would not hear men from any other mill or organization. He said that the matter was one to be settled within the mill itself.

It is understood that Mr. Sterling told the men if they declared a strike, none of those that went out need ever apply at the West End Paper Company for work again, for none would be taken back. Also that he told them that if the mill was closed down by strike it might stay down until next winter.

(Continued on page 50.)



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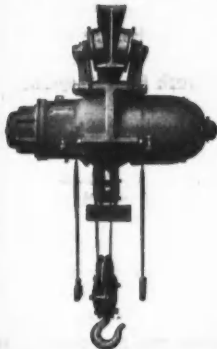
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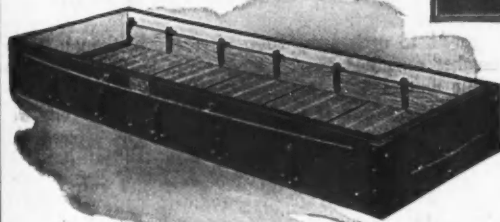
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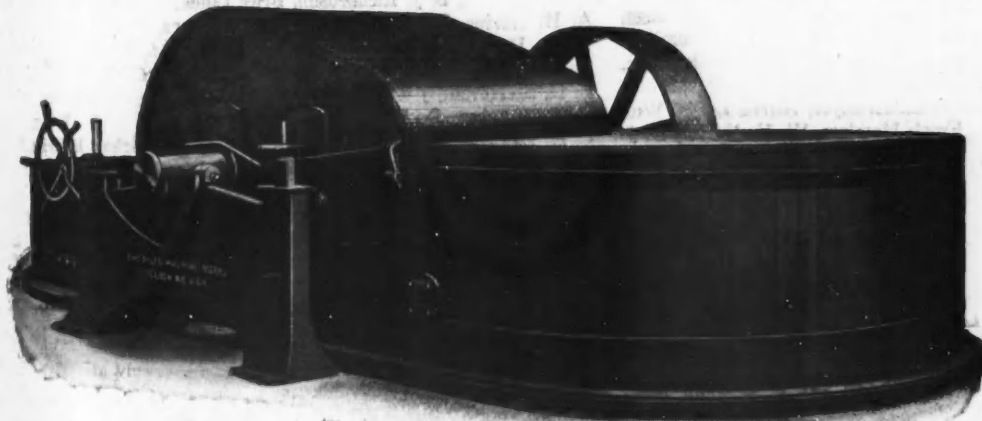
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## BOSTON PAPER TRADE ASSOCIATION OUTING

Two Delightful and Successful Days at Stockbridge, Mass.—Heaton Hall in Its Entirety Turned Over to the Members and Guests of the Association—Golf the Chief Feature of Outdoor Amusement—Music and Feasting Were the Indoor Entertainments—Some Members Remained Over Sunday—List of Those Present, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 21, 1915.—The two days' outing of the Boston Paper Trade Association, held at Stockbridge, Mass., last Friday and Saturday, proved a success in every sense of the word. The several committees who have worked so hard on plans and preparations well deserve all the kind words of appreciation that were freely expressed by members and their guests. The idea of holding the outing in the western part of the State and making a departure from the usual shore dinner seems to have met with universal approval, as was indicated by the attendance of over 130 members and guests, which breaks the record of any affair of this kind ever held by the association. The management of Heaton Hall, the splendid summer hotel which served as headquarters, also co-operated in every possible way to make the affair a pleasant one. The hotel was opened some days in advance of its regular date, and was turned over entirely to the association, with all details carried out on part of the management, which would add to the comfort of their guests.

The advance guard arrived on Thursday, some coming from Boston by automobile and incidentally encountering rather showery weather and others coming from New York and Boston by train; some from nearby points in trolleys and autos. The various committees in charge of details in connection with the outing all held important meetings Thursday afternoon and evening, so that when the main body of members arrived on Friday they found everything well taken care of.

Heaton Hall is splendidly situated on the crest of one of the many hills in Stockbridge, and affords from its rooms and piazzas an excellent view of typical Berkshire Hills scenery, just reaching its summer beauty at this time of the year.

The entertainment committee in selecting golf as one of the principal features of the outing made a happy selection because most of the members seemed to be well acquainted with the game and took part enthusiastically in the medal handicap which was held after lunch on Friday. Among the entries being the following: John A. Andrew, T. A. Ashley, F. H. Thomas, E. P. Bagg, C. A. Bowles, F. T. Burkhardt, Augus Cameron, F. B. Cummings, C. H. Cooley, E. L. Cummings, J. C. DeCoster, Henry S. Dennison, K. B. Fullerton, Jr., Y. M. Edwards, Geo. E. Hall, F. O. Hanson, A. P. Hawley, W. D. Judd, F. Lindermeier, Alfred Leeds, Wm. B. Livermore, F. W. Main, Frank Merriam, W. H. Nevins, D. J. O'Connell, W. C. Powers, C. M. Phelps, B. J. Richardson, F. H. Sturtevant, L. F. Stevenson, M. D. Southworth, W. Smith, Roger Taft, E. B. Tift, F. E. Tufts, P. Vernon, J. W. Vivian, P. B. Von Olker, E. C. Walker, Franklin Weston, H. R. Wheeler, R. A. Wight, H. D. Williams, E. C. Wilson, E. P. Winter, E. A. Weihenmayer, A. T. Treadway, J. L. Wyckoff.

The golf committee was composed of Geo. Wheelwright, chairman; W. D. Judd, Alfred Leeds and Fred A. Leahy. The results of the afternoon play were: 1st place, E. P. Winter, gross score 89, handicap 14, net 75; 2nd place was a tie between F. H. Sturtevant, gross 91, handicap 14, net 77, and E. P. Bagg, gross 103, handicap 26, net 77. The best gross score was a tie between Roger Taft and T. A. Ashley, both had a score of 85. Prizes

consisting of handsome silver cups were awarded to the winners on returning to the hotel.

A band concert was rendered by the Pittsfield Brass Band until the hour for dinner arrived. Even then the band did not cease its activities, but became an orchestra and rendered popular selections and choruses.

The menu prepared for the dinner was a work of art and showed the possibilities of paper, unaided by any special typographical effort, in making a rich and artistic piece of work.

The spirit of good fellowship which always manifests itself through the Boston Paper Trade Association at its meetings was in evidence as usual during the dinner and with "Billy" McQuillen directing the orchestra the chorus of well-known and popular songs were sung with a vim that made the rafters shake, and as a crowd of willing workers—hats off to the band. They played before dinner, they played during dinner and after dinner until it was time to leave for Pittsfield. They escorted the diners into the dining room and headed the procession to march, then out again and they were so busy that it was hard work for the speakers to get a word in edgeways.

After a few words of welcome by ex-Senator W. M. Crane, a short business meeting of the association was held and the following members elected: Charles W. Bell, of the Norwich Paper Company, Norwich, Conn.; H. W. Livermore, of Dill & Collins Company, Boston, and J. B. Van Horn, of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, Springfield.

On the motion of W. F. McQuillen it was voted that the association appropriate \$100 as a contribution to the Curtis Guild Memorial Fund. Mr. McQuillen spoke feelingly of the service which the late Curtis Guild had rendered the association. His remarks were cordially seconded by J. Richard Carter.

Seated at the head table were: President Charles S. Procter, J. Richard Carter, Congressman Allen P. Treadway, ex-Senator W. M. Crane, A. B. Daniels, T. J. Flemming, president of the New England Paper Jobbers' Association, and Jessie H. Shepard.

On Saturday morning another tournament was held on the golf links, the "Kickers' Handicap" which was won by H. A. Nevius and W. C. Powers.

Members began to drift away soon after lunch, though a considerable number remained over Saturday and Sunday. Only the most favorable comments were heard as to the carrying out of the entire programme and it is safe to say that everyone who attended will carry it away as one of the bright spots in his memory, and will return to his work enthused by the good fellowship which was so much in evidence, and refreshed by the relaxation which an outing of this kind brings.

Among those present were: Charles S. Procter, W. F. McQuillen, John E. A. Hussey, Geo. E. Hall, Charles L. Baird, Roger B. Taft, B. J. Richardson, Fritz Lindermeier, F. E. Tufts, A. H. Nevius, Fred A. Leahy, W. C. Powers, Paul E. Vernon, Henry D. Williams, Wm. H. Nevins, C. A. Brooks, E. T. Tift, D. A. Proudfoot, W. D. Judd, A. H. Woodward, C. H. Cooley, F. H. Sturtevant, J. C. DeCoster, Lawson Ramage, A. B. Daniels, C. A. Crocker, R. F. McElwain, W. E. Perry, K. S. Warner, C. H. Baldwin, L. S. Rogers, A. H. Hill, J. R. O'Brien, Edwin H. Richardson, Wellington Smith, Franklin Weston, R. B. Rising, R. O. Harper, Chas. W. McKernon, Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., W. M. Crane, Harold S. Thompson, Chas. R. Bell, James Richard Carter, F. B. Cummings, E. C. Walker, A. C. Hastings, Harry S. Coke, Albert M. Eaton, M. H. Warren, Arthur M. Burr, Fred T. Dolbeare, Henry S. Dennison, P. B. VonOlker, W. P. Simmonds, W. B. Stevenson, A. E. Ham, A. L. Delesdernier, C. H. Wood, L. H. Moses, F. A. Jockett, F. W. Farrell, W. A. Whitney, R. C. Pierce, Wm. G. O'Connell, Frank Finney, W. H. Sargeant, A. P. Ramage, C. T. Dole, L. T. Stevenson, P. W. Ayers, V. H. Reynolds, Chas. K. Wadham, E. H. Bush, Chas. C. Walden, Lionel Walden, C. C. Walden, Arthur E. Pratt, John C. Kennedy, F. J. Flemmings, Clayton, P. Chamberlain, W. J. McClellan, Hubert L.

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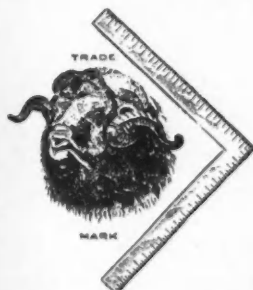
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## SEVERE FOREST FIRES IN EASTERN CANADA

W. C. J. Hall, Chief of Forest Protection Branch, Replies to Criticism of Quebec Government's Methods—Distinction Between Public and Private Responsibility—Government Rangers Should Exercise Supervision Over All Forest Areas Without Regard to Ownership.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., June 14, 1915.—Severe forest fires have taken place in various parts of Eastern Canada during the past week, but, thanks to the energies of the fire rangers and also to heavy rainfalls, most of these are now extinguished, and all danger of a big conflagration is over for the time being. The fires have been editorially discussed in some of the papers, and some have not hesitated to indulge in scathing criticism of the government's methods, or lack of methods. This has brought from W. C. J. Hall, the chief of the Forest Protection Branch in Quebec Province, a most interesting statement as to what the government is actually doing in the matter of fire protection, and also as to the distinction between public and private responsibility in the matter. Mr. Hall shows that, except for providing strict laws, the government recognizes only a limited responsibility for preventing or checking fires on private property. This is generally held to be a weak point in the Dominion's forest protection work, the opinion being that government rangers ought to exercise supervision over all forest areas. Here comes in the vexed question as to why government should pay men to protect private property? The answer generally given is that the preservation of the forests is of such vast public importance that no distinction should be made in the regulations and supervision of either public or private forests, except that the owners of the latter should pay a special rate for the maintenance of a fire rangers' service. Mr. Hall, writing on June 9, says:

"The Quebec government has in round figures some 70,000 square miles under license to cut timber, plus a much vaster territory in rear thereof to look after as regards protection from fire. The government expects an owner of land to take necessary precautions, besides which the law provides that he shall do so, and prohibits the setting of fire in certain periods, supplemented by the prohibition at all times when a drought prevails.

"It is obvious that the government must devote its attention to the protection of crown lands licensed or unlicensed, and I beg to state in my capacity of chief of the Forest Protection branch of this province, that the government has done and is doing its full duty towards this object, and stands prepared at this or any other time to compare results with any other province of the Dominion or any state to the south of the 45 parallel. We have at least 25,000 square miles under the co-operative system of protection, and we have most urgently recommended the limit-holders in the remainder to adopt the same system.

"We have been suffering from drought for over a week now, with the ground 'dry as tinder,' which is wholly a correct statement, and have had some very serious situations to contend with, but thanks to the unstinted efforts of the lumbermen and their staff of fire rangers; and the government inspectors and the co-operative system, there is no serious conflagration to report on crown lands. Upper Ottawa is safe; Lower Ottawa has all fires but one under control; on the St. Maurice no large fires, and small ones extinguished or fully controlled. Fire took place on the du Loup limits, not under the co-operative

system; no reports from this locality yet. Bad fire on the Batican, reported extinguished last night. Fire in settled township at discharge of Lake St. John, origin, a settler burning brush. Fire on River Murray, reports just in that it is extinguished. No fires reported in the Gulf region, or on the north of the peninsula of Gaspé. Settlers' fires menacing crown lands in the Baie des Chaleurs, but being fought successfully. Several fires in Eastern Townships, a situation where limit-holders and settlers adjoin one another in many cases; we have had several fires, all arising from culpability of settlers, but all, except one, extinguished or under control.

"Thus it is abundantly evident that the government is looking after that national asset, the crown forest, and notwithstanding the trying conditions the damage is very slight, and the situation is controlled unless the drought is further prolonged.

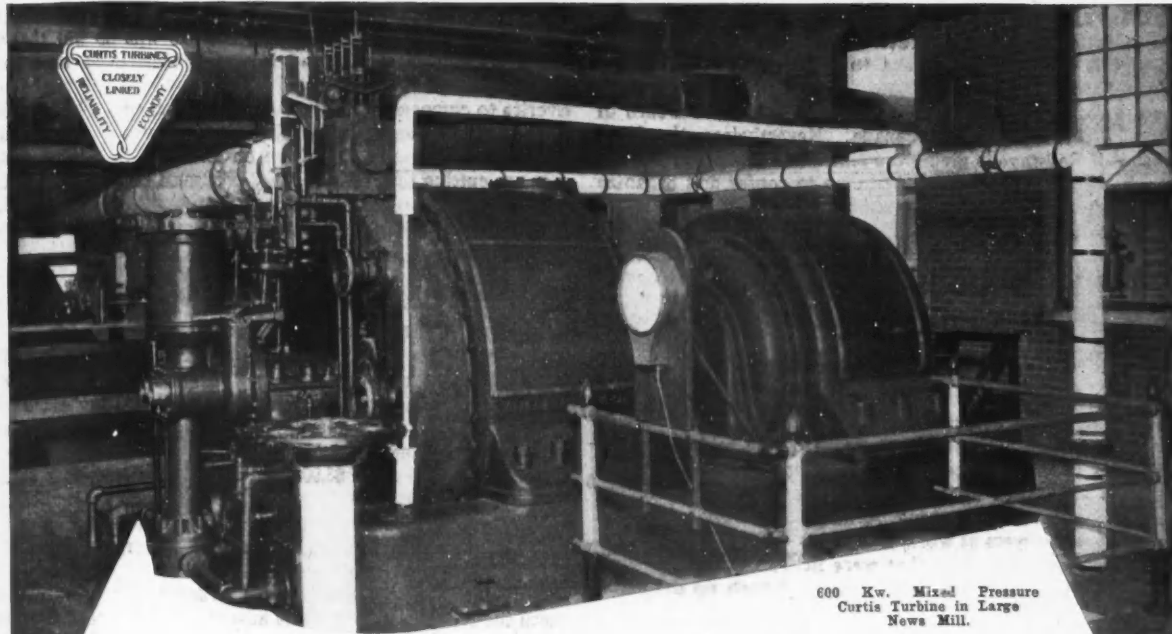
"Let it not be supposed for one moment that the patrol is confined to the crown lands; on the contrary, we well know that the 'danger spot' is the border line between licensed crown lands and the settlers, and the inspectors and rangers are continually going round warning the settlers against setting fires, posting up placards, appealing to the clergy in every parish to exercise influence, and generally safeguarding as far as possible the public interest. Furthermore, in order to obviate danger from settlers' fires, a system of burning permits has been inaugurated, which gives promise of very satisfactory results and by which, by observing certain provisions, a settler is permitted to burn his slash in prohibited season, under superintendence of an inspector or a duly qualified fire ranger.

"It is claimed that the government does not punish delinquents for infraction of the law; in rejoinder allow me to state that last year about one hundred actions were taken, and judgments obtained in nearly every instance. As to the question of what fine is allotted, that is a matter that rests with the judges on the bench, and beyond the control of the government.

"Complaint is made that in the district north and northeast of Montreal, settlers fire their brush and the fire extends beyond their properties and damages their neighbors. Such localities as Sixteen Island Lake and environs are made mention of. Now these places are miles and miles from the nearest outlying lot belonging to the crown and quite remote from the timber limits. Would it be reasonable to expect the government (these lands having passed out of its hands many years ago) to take the men from crown lands and station them in such localities to protect private interests? It would be impracticable to do so; but let me say that in many cases similar to the above, when damage has been done, the government has on obtaining the needed proof instituted actions and punishment has been meted out to the offenders. Let it be well understood that any individual suffering damage from fire by reason of his neighbor infringing the law, has a good case against that neighbor and it is not obligatory for the government to act, but, as above stated, it often does act and this in the public interest.

"All the railways in the province, save the I. C. R. and N. T. R., are under my control as regards patrolment. I act as provincial fire inspector for both the federal and local governments, under the orders of the Chief Fire Inspector for the Dominion. Thus there are some twenty odd railways to be attended to and special patrols are installed on any hazardous sections and maintained throughout the season. Since the inauguration of this railway patrol three years ago, I beg to state officially that a most marked change has taken place. Today no one can say that the railways are a menace such as they undoubtedly were in the past, vide the territory between Quebec and Lake St. John as an example. The warm and hearty co-operation which has been forthcoming from every





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Houston and Oklahoma City. For Canadian business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

railway company—with one or two exceptions—has been a revelation not only to myself but to many others.

"The National Transcontinental is the most dangerous problem in this line which we have to contend with. The contractors have completed their work; the G. T. P. has not taken over the road and it is not under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. Nevertheless, the Hon. Minister of Railways is giving the matter attention and precautions are being taken, but it takes time to confer and organize a thorough patrol on several hundreds of miles of railway. Some large bodies of pulpwood along this line have just been burned and some other fires are reported, but I am meeting with co-operation from the superintendent and hope to avert any disaster to the forests."

### RAVAGES OF FOREST FIRES

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 14, 1915.—The worst set of forest fires that have ever swept this part of the Adirondacks was extinguished by the timely heavy rains of the middle of last week, after the flames seemed to have passed human control. It seemed as though almost every section of the mountains had its own particular raging furnace, and while almost a thousand fighters were at work, it was impossible to accomplish anything against the flames that were licked by a heavy wind from tree to tree, even jumping rivers as though no dead line existed.

It is estimated that twenty thousand acres of timber land was burned over. But heavy rains of the past few days have entirely extinguished the fires. The big centers were in Franklin, Hamilton and St. Lawrence counties. The fires are said to have been chiefly caused by careless fishermen, but in one instance a locomotive spark did the business and in another case two men were taken into custody for deliberately setting fires.

In the timber lands of the International Paper Company and on the estate of the late A. A. Low fires raged for over a week, covering an area of over a thousand acres. This fire started at Scott Pond and rapidly spread over timber slashes and previously burned areas and in many places getting into splendid first growth timber. One of the most severe fires was within three miles of Silver Lake, on the shores of which are many cottages belonging to the Low estate. Another fire was located near Long Lake West. It was in 1908 that heavy damages were sustained in this section when thousands of acres of timber lands of Low, Christy, Moynahan, International Paper Company and others were devastated, and heavy damages were demanded in actions against the New York Central. The Low estate alone demanded \$400,000.

Large fires raged in the section of Benson Mines and Mountain View where Chief Ranger William O'Brien of Old Forge had charge of the battle. It is estimated that about three thousand acres were burned over.

Last Tuesday the mountains about Star Lake were aflame causing the setting sun to tinge the water of the entire lake a bright red. To the south about three hundred acres of mostly slashings and brush, but in some instances good timber land was destroyed.

E. W. Elsworth, of the Summerville-Elsworth Pulpwood Company, of this city, has returned from the great Canadian pulp wood district fifty miles below Quebec, in the Montmagny country, where he purchases much of the wood sold to the pulp and paper mills of Northern New York. "There were many forest fires in that country," said Mr. Elsworth, "and while I was there I saw six thousand cords of peeled four-foot wood burned that would have cost \$12 a cord here, but there must have been \$30,000 worth at least. It was covered by insurance. The International Paper Company also lost some wood. Most

trees there are soft woods and when fire would strike a balsam or spruce tree it would ignite the whole length in a twinkling.

"The river was full of logs and the fire was so hot that the exposed surfaces caught and it was necessary to send forty miles for engines to fight the fire. This will mean that deliveries to companies concerned will be delayed. There is little wood being cut this season because of low prices, and because banks in Canada have shut down on loans for lumbering. Some men are cutting only two to three thousand cords of pulp wood where they formerly cut as high as fifteen thousand. The result is that if there is much demand for Canadian pulp wood the prices will go soaring.

### MILLS DEMAND THEIR WATER POWER

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 21, 1915.—The Lockport and Newfane Mills Owners' Association will probably bring mandamus proceedings in an action to force the state to show cause why the water should not be turned to the eighteen-mile creek from the Erie canal, under the agreement made several years ago by which the mill men pay \$5,000 to the state of New York for the use of such water. The Traders' Paper Company, the Lockport Paper Company and the Niagara Paper Company's plant, are all located on the creek. They derive their power from the water turned into the creek from the canal.

Superintendent Wotherspoon has ordered that the locks between the creek and the canal be kept closed. The result has been that the waters of the creek have been considerably lowered, and as a result the mill owners have had great difficulty in operating their mills. Officials from all the mills interested were present at a meeting held last week in the Tuscarora Club. No action was taken, but the advisability of bringing mandamus action was discussed. The mill owners are thoroughly alarmed.

Lockport is said to be the only city on the canal that pays for surplus canal waters. At Medina it is claimed that sufficient water is taken to furnish power for several small villages in that vicinity. Superintendent Wotherspoon ordered the gates closed, it is said, to bring the matter into the courts and establish the right of the mill men to use the water. The different mills contribute to the yearly fund of \$5,000 in proportion to the quantities of water used.

### A BUILDING OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY

NORWICH, Conn., June 21, 1915.—A case which will have a good deal of interest for many manufacturers who rent or lease buildings from other companies who may occupy the same buildings and furnish the power for their tenants, has just been decided here in the Superior Court. This is the case of Roma vs. the Thames River Specialties Company, of Montville, Conn. Roma, who is a young Italian, worked for the Climax Paper Tube Company, said company being a tenant in the same building with the Specialties company, and also making use of the same elevator. In August, 1913, Roma lost his right leg in an elevator accident there, and afterward sued the Climax company for \$15,000 damages. A jury gave a verdict for the defendant company. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which found no error.

The present suit was then brought against the Specialties company and after a trial lasting nearly a week, the jury was out for three hours and came in with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$5,000.

The fact that the case against the company he was employed by should be won by the company, and the suit against the owner of the building resulted in his favor, will be of serious concern to owners of buildings who rent space and of much interest in a legal way.

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## CANADIAN NEWS

**Reids of Newfoundland Charged with Interfering with the Progress of the Island—Ontario Government Offers Pulpwood Rights for Sale—The Scarcity of Dyestuffs Felt—Technical Section of Canadian Association Organized—Laurentide Closes Satisfactory Year—Measures to Prevent Forest Fires—Improved Water Conditions—Interned Aliens Cut Wood**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22, 1915.—That the Reids of Newfoundland, the well-known railway and land people of that colony, had prevented the establishment of pulp and paper industries in which American capital was to be largely interested and had in other ways opposed the opening up of the country was the charge made in the Newfoundland legislature. The *Ottawa Citizen* and other papers last week indulged in editorial comment thereon. The contest between the Reids and the representatives of the common people is being watched with much interest by pulp and paper men in Canada on account of the fact that this industry is directly involved.

It was alleged during a debate in the Newfoundland legislature by one member, Mr. Croker, that the Reids had killed the proposal to establish a large paper industry at Deer Lake. He stated that the Deer Lake Company had actually raised \$7,000,000 to erect mills at Deer Lake similar to those already established at Grand Falls, and that when they came to negotiate with some of the local owners of the Deer Lake properties and water rights the proposition was held up for \$1,250,000 and the company, finding such a serpent in its path, decided not to pay blood money to anyone and the whole proposal was abandoned, the American capitalists refusing to pay the enormous grab by local interests representing the Reids. Thus, it was pointed out, 1,000 men lost regular employment and 1,200 fishermen lost employment in winter logging. Mr. Croker also maintained that other proposed pulp and paper industries had been held up in the same way by the Reids. He stated: "The Reids own 4,000,000 acres of land and have never cleared an acre of it for agricultural purposes or even given a day's labor to the people outside of operating and building railways which were well paid for by the country."

### Call for Tenders to Cut Pulpwood

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22, 1915.—The Ontario Government has called for tenders for the right to cut pulpwood on an area situated north of the Transcontinental Railway, west of Lac Seul and south of English River in the district of Kenora. Tenderers are asked to state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to the Crown dues of 40 cents per cord for spruce and 20 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to. The manufacturing must be done in the province.

### Dyes Have Grown Scarce

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22, 1915.—Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers, despite their best efforts to find suitable substitutes, are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining dyes which were formerly imported from Germany. Supplies are very scarce, deliveries indefinite and the colors more or less adulterated.

As a result some paper companies are advancing their quotations on all colored paper, one firm having already boosted prices 25 cents per hundred pounds. Others, it is expected, will soon fol-

low suit. The E. B. Eddy Company, of Ottawa, was fortunate in having a fairly large supply of dyes and other constituents in stock, and has its chemical staff at work devising substitutes, but it also is experiencing considerable difficulty. As a result efforts are being made to further the use of white paper instead of the colored article wherever possible.

### Technical Section Organized

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1915.—The formal organization of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association took place at a meeting in Montreal on Saturday, when a constitution was adopted, and those who had been holding positions pro tem formally elected to office. Various technical subjects were discussed, but the main interest of the gathering was the opportunity afforded of inspecting the new Forest Products Laboratories established at McGill University by the Dominion Government. The members were greatly struck by the thoroughness of the plant for testing Canadian woods, and helping every kind of industry connected with the utilization of trees. A model pulp and paper making plant for turning out paper on a commercial scale is one of the features.

### Laurentide Figures Satisfactory

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1915.—The Laurentide Company closes its fiscal year this month. While the volume of business done does not amount to what was anticipated when the temporary boom in newsprint started just after the beginning of the war, the total figures are said to be satisfactory, and the indications are that they will show a slight increase over last year.

### Enemy Aliens Cut Wood

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1915.—The enemy aliens interned in the camp at Spirit Lake have cut about 2,500 cords of pulpwood up to the present, and those at Kapukassing Camp 2,000 cords. These alien camps are in the North country opened up by the National Transcontinental Railway.

### Water Conditions Improve

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1915.—The condition of the rivers throughout Eastern Canada is now considerably better than at this time last year, owing to the heavy rains of the past two weeks. There is now every prospect of plenty of water power throughout the season.

### Fire Preventive Measures

TORONTO, Ont., June 21, 1915.—In a review of forest fire prevention in the Dominion published in a local paper on Saturday, Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, declares that preventive measures lately installed have kept the loss in timber down to a comparatively low level this year, the lowest, in fact, yet recorded. The Canadian governments, Dominion and Provincial, spend over \$1,000,000 on this work and the private holders \$500,000 more. In Ontario the policy of employing students or others of little experience as rangers has been given up absolutely, and residents compose the rangers almost entirely. This year a new co-operative association, the "Lower Ottawa," completed its plans, and has had very gratifying results. The men were sent into the bush one week earlier; systems of telephone lines were built, and lookout towers and other means of observation established. Railway locomotives are forced to cover their smoke stacks with netting, guard ash pans and take other precautions. In addition roads are being built in all directions to check the flames and also allow the rangers readier access to points of danger.



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WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

### Overstock of Pulpwood

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1915.—Reports reaching Montreal are to the effect that immense quantities of pulpwood are stacked up all along the sidings of the Ontario Government railway running from North Bay to Cochrane, with practically no market for it. This has been cut by settlers. The freight rates of the line are reported to have been cut to a minimum, in the hope of getting the pulpwood moved out, but only a relatively small proportion has been shipped. The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Commission some time ago put a number of movable rossing machines on the road, in the hope that the rossing of the wood would cause a larger demand for it. The experiment came to nothing, however, and the machines were sold. The overstocking of the market for pulpwood is looked upon as a direct result of the abnormal conditions caused by the war. Premier Hearst recently declared that but for the financial stringency a second pulp mill would now be under construction near Cochrane. Meanwhile there is plenty of cheap pulp wood for those who are looking for it.

### Compensation Works Out Well

The committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on workmen's compensation made an interesting report at the recent meeting held in Toronto, in which it was stated, with regard to the working of the recently passed workmen's compensation act of Ontario, that "some excellent features are now evident in practice as they were anticipated in theory. Claims are adjusted expeditiously without waste of time in court procedure or waste of money in litigation fees." It went on to say that the disposition of the employers had been to give the act a chance and to extend to the board their sympathy and co-operation. This, it thought, with the exercise of good faith and the spirit of give-and-take, would no doubt bring about the adjustment of a great many difficulties incidental to setting in operation a new scheme.

In this connection the manufacturers encouraged the organization of accident-prevention associations, and it was stated that in spite of the difficulty met in the formation of these bodies because of the inapt classification of industries in the provincial compensation act, 25 associations of this kind had already been formed.

### Chas. E. Perry Company in Bankruptcy

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 21, 1915.—The Charles E. Perry Company, paper dealers at 183 Congress street, Boston, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on June 15. Liabilities are estimated at \$41,151.55, with assets amounting to \$5,557.57. The latter consists chiefly of debts due them, \$4,550 and stock valued at \$1,000. Among the secured creditors are A. Storrs & Bement Company, of Boston, and the Fort Orange Paper Company, Castleton, N. Y. There are over 70 unsecured creditors with claims amounting to \$35,301.65. Edwin C. Jenney, 35 Congress street, Boston, is acting as attorney for the company. The business is being continued at the above address for the present under a receivership, and it is expected a reorganization of the firm will take place in the near future.

### Joseph D. Snell Marries Mrs. Stranahan

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 21, 1915.—Joseph D. Snell, treasurer of the Von Olker-Snell Paper Company, 112-114 Pearl street, Boston, was married on June 17 to Mrs. Grace E. Stranahan, of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Snell, who is a granddaughter of Sir John Hales-Raymond, of Yorkshire, England, is well-known in society circles in Chicago and on the continent, where she has traveled extensively during the past few years. They will occupy at an early date the Forbes estate in Winchester, Mass.

## ALONG THE BLACK RIVER

Work of Rebuilding the Gould "Mill B" Begun—Cheese Boxes Made from Pulp Board—Goulds Appeal Again from Judgment Favoring Louis E. Babcock.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 21, 1915.—Work of rebuilding the plant of the Gould Paper Company, known as "Mill B," located at Costerville, which was burned to the ground with a total loss about a week ago, has been started, and it is expected that only a short time will elapse before the mill will be running at full capacity again. New sawing machines, barkers, presses and screens will have to be provided to replace those ruined in the fire. These are being ordered and will be delivered in time for installation with the completion of the new building. The steel and concrete flume, with a capacity of 1,400 horsepower, was found to be undamaged and will be used in the new plant.

### Pulpboard Cheese Boxes

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 21, 1915.—Samples of a cheese box made of pulpboard have just been received in this city. This being an extensive American cheese manufacturing center a great deal of interest has been manifested in the new article of the paper mill. The boxes sent here are manufactured by the Climax Manufacturing Company, at Castorland, N. Y., and are of several sizes. This concern has been in business for some time and has devoted its efforts to the manufacture of pasteboard boxes of various kinds.

This new fibre box is considered much neater than the wooden variety, and is claimed to be sanitary, waterproof and grease-proof. It is as heavy, if not heavier, than the wooden box, and the material is about a quarter of an inch thick, being made of four or five ply of heavy board. The hoops are made of about the same ply of lighter material. The heads are coated and cemented together with a solution that dries hard and is not an absorbant, and the boxes can be sealed so that they are air tight, eliminating shrinkage.

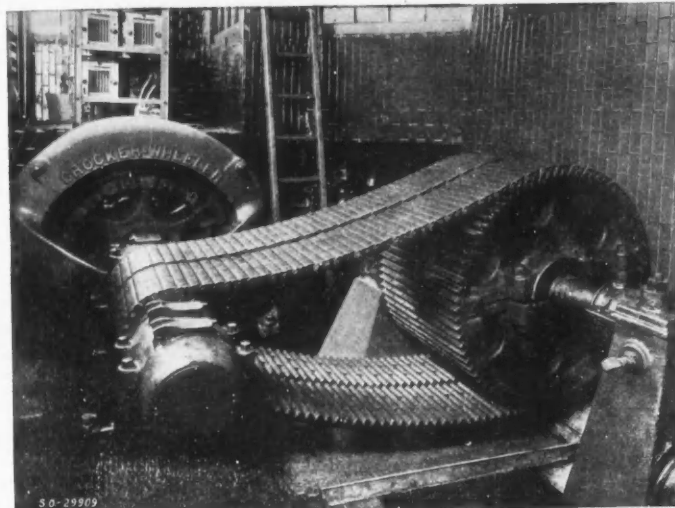
### Gould vs. Babcock Again Appealed

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 21, 1915.—Notice of appeal has been filed by the Gould Paper Company, Hon. G. H. P. Gould and Harry P. Gould, from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals, rendered recently in favor of the administrators of the estate of the late Louis E. Babcock. The case was first tried before Judge Milton Carter, who held that the 127 shares of the Gould Paper Company stock, valued at approximately \$25,000, belonged to the estate of the deceased. The company appealed the case and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The case will now go to the highest court in the State.

### Battle Island Takes \$100,000 Insurance

Insurance of \$100,000 to cover the property of the bankrupt Battle Island Paper Company, of Fulton, N. Y., has been taken out by David F. Costello, trustee in bankruptcy for the defunct concern. Judge Ray has authorized the trustees to spend \$500 to pay the premiums. A few weeks ago the matter was before the court. The property was previously covered by \$200,000 insurance, but Mr. Costello believed that the lesser amount would be sufficient. When the premiums were due a dispute between the general creditors and the bondholders prevented the renewal. Judge Ray advised the trustee to renew the insurance for \$100,000. The court will later decide who must stand responsible for the premiums.

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## For Line Shaft Drives

the same features which make MORSE Silent Chain Drives direct to machines so desirable also apply.

Whether to line shaft, counter shaft or to machine it is simply a question of efficient power transmission. However, where many machines draw power from a line shaft the drive to that line shaft is of prime importance in that any loss of power here is felt on all the feeding machines.

It is on line shaft drives and other big drives of great importance that the preference for MORSE Silent Chains is most marked. It is a question of getting the best regardless of first cost. The rolling friction principle of the Rocker-Joint is the reason.

The illustration shows a 300 H. P. drive from Crocker-Wheeler motor to heater line shaft.

## Application

In a total of over 1,200,000 horsepower of MORSE Silent Chains now in service, you will find almost every conceivable kind of application. In almost every industry listed in the alphabet, from Agriculture and Automobile in the A's to Textile and Woodworking at the other end, MORSE Silent Chains are transmitting power, quietly, efficiently, economically and otherwise satisfactorily to all kinds of regular and special machines and to shafting.

The transmission of power to machine or shaft is an identical problem in all industries except as conditions may slightly modify the importance of various features.

No matter what your business or your requirements, you can feel perfectly safe in placing your problem in our hands. We can probably show where we solved the same questions for others years ago and know exactly what to give you now.

### Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

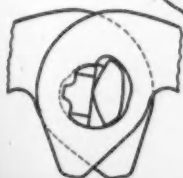
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## FROM HOLYOKE

**State Board Investigates Charge That Valley Company Did Not Live Up to Labor Agreement—Little Work Required for Power System This Year—Employee in Sorting Rags Finds \$50—Judd Paper Company Has Enjoyable Outing—Son of Arthur C. Hastings Graduates from Cornell**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—The investigation of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, held last week, Wednesday, into the affairs of the Valley Paper Company, following recent charges that the terms of the agreement had not been lived up to by the company, were formally thrashed out at the hearing. At the time of the strike, last Winter, the terms of settlement were that the company take back eight of the employees in a period of two weeks and to take back the others when opportunity offered, giving the strikers the preference and employing from the list to be furnished to the mill officials by the employees, and that the company should take back a majority of the strikers within a reasonable time.

The hearing was attended by Commissioners Frank M. Bump and Charles G. Wood, of the State Board; N. P. Avery, counsel for the Valley Paper Company; George F. Fowler and T. Henry Spencer, treasurer and assistant treasurer, respectively, of the company; Edward S. Alden, president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor; William B. Clemens, president of the Eagle Lodge of Paper-makers, and others.

In closing the hearing Commissioner Bump said that the board does not wish to come to the city every little while to hear complaints relating to this controversy, and that there is a danger that the industrial disorder may spread through the community as a result of this controversy, which situation the board views with alarm. There is considerable fear here that another strike will take place at the Valley Paper Company, and which would probably take in all the departments of the mill. If this should prove true, it is hinted at that it may spread to other paper mills, where a sympathetic strike might be declared.

### Power Company's Quarterly Meeting

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Holyoke Water Power Company was held in the new Hotel Nonotuck last week, Thursday. Charles E. Gross, of Hartford, Conn., president of the company, and eight directors were present. Notices requesting information in regards to desired repairs on the water power system have been made to the various paper manufacturers and other power lessees, and the replies received indicate that but little work will have to be done this year. The exact dates for the annual shutdown for repairs, while not definitely announced, will probably be from the first Sunday in August, extending over the usual period of four days. During this week every paper mill in this city operating by power will suspend operations.

### A Lucky Find

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—One of the most curious finds in paper mills in recent days was that of Palma Raccona, an employee of the rag department at the Windsor Paper Company, division of the American Writing Paper Company, at Windsor Locks, Conn. Raccona, while sorting bagging and rags the other day, shook out a \$50 bill. It was rolled into a little ball, which he kicked out of the way, but later decided to look at. It was the real thing.

### Judd Paper Company Outing

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—The employees of the Judd Paper Company, a large local jobbing house, held their annual outing and general get-together party at Mt. Sugar Loaf, at South Deerfield, last week, Friday. There were thirty-five in the party, the trip being made by special car. The principal number on the programme was the annual ball game between the office and sales force. The office force emerged the winners after a hard tussle. J. K. Judd, president of the company, always took active part in these baseball games up to two years ago, when he twisted his leg, and since then never "came back." After the ball game a collation was served under the trees at the reservation park.

### Walcott B. Hastings an M. A.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—Among the Holyoke graduates at the Cornell University is Walcott B. Hastings, son of President Arthur C. Hastings, of the American Writing Paper Company. Mr. Hastings graduates with the degree of Master of Arts and intends to enter the Harvard Law School this fall. Mr. Hastings is manager of the *Navy*, editor of the *Cornell Widow*, the college comic magazine, a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, and attained several other high honorary societies.

### Terrific Baseball

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14, 1915.—Three games were played in the Industrial League on Saturday at Lockport. The Upsons cancelled the game with the Harrisons, but the latter team was on the field and claim the game by default. The Fibres defeated the Blockmen by a score of 58 to 4. The Fibres made 11 home runs, about 200 hits and nine lost balls. The Traders trimmed the Textiles to the tune of 21 to 9, and the Coverts beat the Journals 14 to 4.

### Fibre Planes for Aeroplanes

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14, 1915.—The expert mechanics of the Fibre Company of Lockport have been successful in perfecting planes for use in aeroplanes which will be manufactured at the company's new plant in Lockport. The Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo will use most of the product. The experiments have been under way for the past three years. The planes which have been brought to the thickness of 1/16 of an inch, have been brought to the required degree of hardness and durability by treatment in chemicals. They can be made six feet wide and at least 12 feet in length.

### Visiting Old Friends

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14, 1915.—L. D. Calkins, formerly agent for the International Paper Company at the plant here, was in the city this week renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Calkins is now office manager for the W. B. Butler Paper Company, of Chicago. He was located in this city up to about four years ago.

### General State of Trade

The state of trade throughout the United States is thus summarized by *Bradstreet's* in its issue of June 19:

Irregular. Weather and crop reports not entirely favorable. Too much rain for surplus grain regions. Corn backward. Wheat harvest and maturing retarded. Southern crop reports favorable. More activity in metal industries. Apparent swelling tide in iron and steel at higher prices. Domestic buying more in evidence. Help scarce in machinery lines. Grain prices rally after long decline. Uncertain, narrow stock market. New low records in foreign exchange. Clearings larger.



<b>Average run in tons per month</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>Cost of wire per ton</b>	<b>.259</b>
<b>Kind of paper made</b>	<b>Hanging</b>

Compare the above record made by an "Ideal" Fourdrinier, 90 inch, for the last year with any other Fourdrinier of this size. Note the great production and the low cost of wire per ton. It is certified to by the user of the machine.

Paper makers used the old style Fourdrinier part with its shake frame supported on movable side posts, and with its other many structural defects for so many years that it became almost second nature to consider such a faulty and unsatisfactory machine a necessary evil. They were able to make paper with it, and although the time lost in repairs and the sum spent in replacing parts, ate a larger and larger hole in profits every month of every year after a machine was installed, they put up with it because nothing better was offered, much as people put up with the stage coaches, once-a-week mail delivery, and no telephone or telegraph until better things were offered.

The Ideal Fourdrinier was designed to eliminate the glaring defects of the old style machine.

It accomplished its purpose.

Send coupon for bulletin on the "Ideal" Fourdrinier.

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Send Bulletins describing  
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## THE WEEK IN MAINE

**A Serious and Curious Error in Wording of the Compensation Law—International Treaty Affects the Legality of the Grand Falls Dam on St. Croix River—Daughter of John J. Sullivan Marries Paul C. Savage.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BANGOR, Me., June 22, 1915.—Compensation underwriters have discovered what appears to be a serious error in Chapter 295, Laws of 1915, of the State of Maine, the Workmen's Compensation Act, in Section 1, Article IX, sub-division (b), which reads as follows:

(b) If the injured employee has not so worked in such employment during substantially the whole of such immediately preceding year, his "average weekly wages" shall be three hundred times the average weekly wages, earnings or salary which an employee of the same class working substantially the whole of such immediately preceding year in the same or similar employment, in the same or a neighboring place, has earned in such employment during the days when so employed and working the number of hours constituting a full working day in such employment divided by fifty-two.

The *Insurance Standard* makes the following comment:

"Underwriters are of opinion that the word 'weekly' obviously should be 'daily', and that unquestionably this substitution of the word 'weekly' for what apparently should have been 'daily' is a mistake, as the legislature could not have intended the 'floaters' six times the benefits provided by the law for the workman employed for more than one year.

"Of course the companies will, in all probability, have to take the law as it stands; so would the courts, and under these circumstances, the companies will be obliged to charge six times the rate that would otherwise have to be charged, which would of course be practically prohibitive.

"It is possible that the Maine Supreme Court would rule that the particular clause noted above was unconstitutional, as being discriminatory in giving preference to one class of employees over another.

"It has been suggested that a special session of the legislature be called to correct the error."

### Savage-Sullivan

BANGOR, Me., June 22, 1915.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth L. Sullivan, daughter of John J. Sullivan, general manager of the Eastern Manufacturing mill at South Brewer, to Paul C. Savage, of Bangor, was one of the society events of the season. Rev. P. J. Garrity, of St. John's Catholic church, officiated at the ceremony, which was in the rectory of the church. John J. Sullivan, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., brother of the bride, also engaged in the paper business, was the best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Hazel L. Savage, sister of the bridegroom. Little Pauline Sullivan, a sister of the bride, was the flower girl. At a reception, held at the bride's home, 54 Garland street, at six o'clock, the newly-wedded couple were assisted in receiving by John J. Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Savage. The bride is one of Bangor's most popular young women and is a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1910. Mr. Savage is a graduate of Bowdoin College and is one of the leading amateur tennis experts in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Savage will be at home after September 1 at 89 Essex street.

### The Legalizing of a Dam

CALAIS, Me., June 22, 1915.—A hearing of vital importance to the St. Croix Paper Company was held here last week by the

International Joint Boundary Commission, of the United States and Canada. The hearing was on the application of the St. Croix Water Power Company of Maine, which furnishes power for the St. Croix Paper Company and the Sprague Falls Manufacturing Company, of New Brunswick, for the legalizing of the dam built at Grand Falls on the St. Croix river.

The dam, which has been fully described in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, and which the corporations seek to legalize, was built under Maine and New Brunswick charters but without the consent of the Canadian and United States governments as provided by the treaty of 1910 between the United States and Canada governing the regulation of boundary waters. The petitioners very frankly admitted that they were ignorant of the requirements of this treaty and proceeded as had been the custom on the St. Croix before the treaty was made, obtaining charters from the Maine and New Brunswick governments before erecting the dam. The cost of the structure and equipment was stated by a witness to have been \$1,148,341.38.

The contention of the Canadian remonstrants is that Canada's interests were not conserved when the dam was erected, as the treaty required that the United States and Canada should have an equal division of the waters of international streams. Owing to the incompleteness of the testimony offered at this hearing, further consideration of the application was postponed until the annual meeting of the commission, which will be held at Ottawa on the second Tuesday of October.

### Oxford Co. Men Entertain Printers

RUMFORD, Me., June 22, 1915.—The salesmen of the New York office of the Oxford Paper Co. entertained about a dozen printers from various papers and periodicals, users of Oxford paper, by a trip from New York to Rangeley Lakes during the week. The party arrived in Rumford at noon, and were at Hotel Rumford for dinner, after which they were taken on a sightseeing tour of the town and then the mills, going to Bemis on the afternoon train. The party occupied a through Pullman for New York.

### Wood Elevator Completed

RUMFORD, Me., June 22, 1915.—The Oxford Paper Co. has completed the big wood elevator at Virginia, and are testing out the elevating machinery preparatory to taking out of the river their pulp wood drive of some 13,000 cords of four foot stuff. This elevator is some 600 feet in length and 45 feet high at the highest point. Electric power will be used.

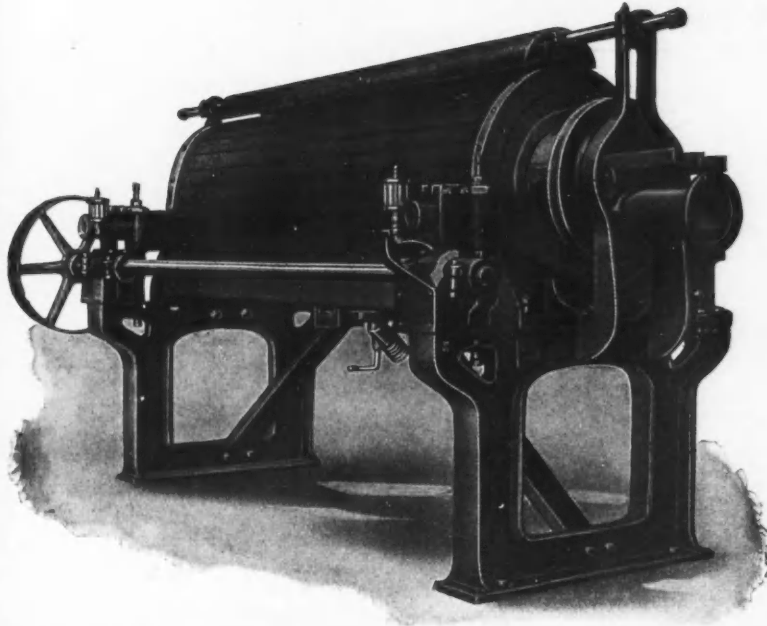
### Exciting Baseball

SOUTH BREWER, Me., June 22, 1915.—The fans who gathered at Eastern park in South Brewer Saturday afternoon to see the old rivals, the Orioles, representing the Orono Pulp and Paper Co. and the Easterns, of the Eastern Manufacturing Co., the representatives of two of the pulp mills of the Penobscot valley, had a chance to see again the strange freaks of a baseball game, in which one nine had it all their own way for seven innings, then suddenly broken and almost lost the game, finally winning out by a single run in the eleventh inning after a game which had lasted two hours and fifty minutes. Dwyer and Johnson were the victorious battery, while Willett and Stanley Cowin were a mysterious combination that the South Brewer boys were not able to fathom for many real hits.

### Upholds 54-Hour Law

AUGUSTA, Me., June 22, 1915.—The Maine State branch of the American Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution that it stands unitedly behind the new 54-hour law for the employment of women and children, and calls upon the voters of Maine to refuse to sign petitions for a referendum on the law.

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that will

Make your paper uniform in cleanliness and weight.

Reduce to a minimum strings, lumps and slime.

Permit longer runs without time out for wash-ups.

Save in power—waste—labor and repairs

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MFG. CO.**

East Walpole, Mass.

1000 miles of paper without a break,

at a speed of 652 feet a minute, was produced in one week on one paper drying machine equipped with four



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## IN MIAMI VALLEY

**Business Is Encouraged by National Cash Register Decision—Fire Destroys Warehouse of Wardlow-Thomas Paper Company—Next Meeting of Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association to Be Held in Dayton.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., June 21, 1915.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the National Cash Register case has been rendered.

The United States District Court in Cincinnati had convicted John H. Patterson and 26 of his associates on the charge of criminal conspiracy in connection with the violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision.

The case was then carried to the Supreme Court by the Government, which promptly refused to permit a review. The decision had the effect of throwing the case back to the point of beginning, and in order to prosecute Mr. Patterson and his associates it will be necessary to try them again in the United States District Court.

It is not believed this will be attempted, as the decision of the Supreme Court is generally considered as the turning point in the treatment of big business and forecasts the future encouragement of the employment of large capital wherever it is not done so as to deliberately stifle competition.

The National Cash Register Company conducts the largest private printing establishment in the world, and probably consumes more paper than any other, principally news, book and writing.

Recently the company has been hard hit by the war, 300 of its European agents having gone to war and about one-half of these have been either killed or wounded. The European business was "shot to pieces" as it were, but by this time has been regained to the extent of 50 per cent. Robert Patterson returned from Europe this week and Frederick Patterson from South America some time ago.

### Wardlow-Thomas Warehouse Burned

DAYTON, O., June 21, 1915.—Warehouse No. 3 of the Wardlow-Thomas Paper Company, Middletown, was last week destroyed by fire, originating probably from spontaneous combustion, the loss amounting to \$63,000, completely covered by insurance.

It was the first fire Middletown had experienced for several months, and demonstrated the need of a more adequate water system on which a bond issue is to be voted. This is the second large paper warehouse fire in Middletown, however, in the past few months.

The blaze was discovered Wednesday afternoon, and the department labored all afternoon and evening to subdue it, while on Saturday the ruins were still smoking. Other mill property was protected and the loss was confined to the warehouse, which was filled with quantities of rope, flax, hemp, bagging, paper stock and a carload of finished writing paper. The building was filled to its capacity. A car was being loaded with wrapping paper on the track in the building at the time of the fire, and both car and contents were consumed. The car was consigned to an Eastern manufacturer.

M. A. Thomas, the president of the company, stated that the contents were worth \$50,000 and the building was valued at \$12,000. "The greatest loss and one which it is difficult to estimate at this time," he said, "is the crippling of the company's business by the loss of flax and hemp. These materials come mostly from Belgium, and since the war broke out it has been very difficult to obtain these products. We have been stocking up on the material for some time, securing all we could from various sources. We were

in shape to congratulate ourselves on having sufficient material on hand to run us for several months, but this is all gone. However, we expect to be in good shape to handle all business.

It is believed that no time will be lost in rebuilding the warehouse and making it as nearly fireproof as possible.

### A Second Wardlow-Thomas Fire

DAYTON, O., June 22, 1915.—Since the first Wardlow-Thomas fire was reported, a second fire has occurred which has caused an additional loss of \$25,000. The company does not suspect incendiarism.

### Dayton to Have Writing Association Convention

DAYTON, O., June 21, 1915.—The Greater Dayton Association has been advised that the next meeting of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association will be held in this city. Emmett Hay Naylor, secretary of the organization, during his visit to this city last September, was largely responsible for the decision to hold the session in Dayton.

### Print Paper in Japan

The Japan *Advertiser* of May 6 contained the following extract, furnished by Consul General George H. Scidmore, of Yokohama:

"The European war has dealt a remarkable blow to the trade in print paper. Those varieties which have been supplied from Germany have risen in price 60 or 70 per cent. over those ruling about the beginning of the year and by 100 per cent. over those ruling prior to the war. Wrapping papers are scarce, the imported supply being nearly exhausted. The Fuji Paper Mill, the Oji Paper Mill, and the Yokkaichi Paper Mill are therefore making a substitute, but owing to the increase in the price of dyes, the enterprise is not lucrative, despite the growing demand for these home-made papers.

"The demand had decreased for print papers to some extent immediately after the outbreak of the war, but since the end of the period of national mourning it has again become strong, and prices have gone up by about 30 per cent. Pulp for newsprint is rather scarce, and the price of paper has risen by about 40 or 50 per cent. Owing to the rise in freight import is not profitable at present, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has recently commenced pulp manufacture in Saghalien, but the enterprise has not yet proved successful. As to Japanese papers, both 'hanshi' and 'minogami,' have increased in price by about 15 per cent., probably because of the rise in foreign printing papers. The demand for these varieties has undergone no change, but there are many orders at present, as it is the season for the largest consumption. Of these varieties, the colored ones have risen in price because of the rise in the price of dyes."

### College of Forestry Summer Camp

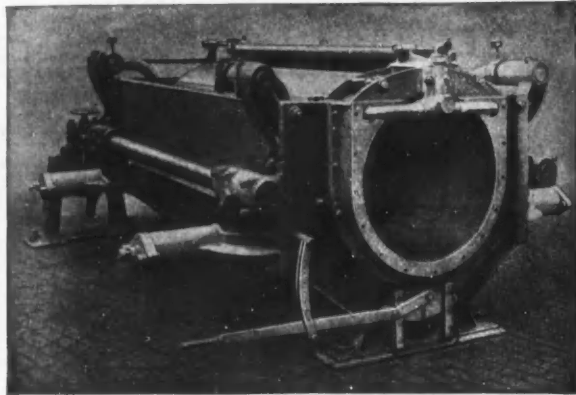
In establishing a summer camp in forestry which was held for the first time during the month of August, 1912, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse began a pioneer movement in field instruction in forestry for the man who wants to go into the woods annually but who has no idea of becoming a forester. This camp was the first of its kind ever offered by one of the Eastern States. The college issues a bulletin annually describing the August Forest Camp which is a camp of instruction along forestry lines and not simply an outing. From the camp of the past two years the college has found that it appeals particularly to business and professional men who are tired of aimless outings from year to year and who want a month of directed recreation under expert foresters and under forest botanists and entomologists who know the plant and animal life of the forest.

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Made in the United States

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Especially built as a screen for paper machine.

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

## Increases Production

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

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

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



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

## FOX RIVER VALLEY NEWS

**The Ackley Water Power Bill, with Certain Amendments, Likely to Become Law—Paper Men Organize a Hotel Company—Annual Meeting of Employers' Liability Company—A New Picnic Box on the Market.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., June 22, 1915.—The Ackley water power bill, with certain amendments not entirely to the liking of water power interests of the State, is destined to become a law in substitution for the present Husting water power law. While the Ackley bill in its present form is not what might be desired in the way of new water power legislation, it is nevertheless better than the present law, and many interested in powers admit that a slight gain for the better has been made. It was only after a long and stormy session of the assembly Wednesday night that concurrence was finally voted. The two amendments adopted were by Assemblyman Nordman and Assemblyman Woodward. The former provides that the grantee of a permit shall not, if the State or a municipality should at any time desire to acquire the developed power, be entitled to any compensation for increase of value of the power when the permit is granted and the time it is taken over by the State or municipality. The other amendment provides that a water power company shall be required to cancel contracts for the sale of electric current to parties outside of the State, if such contracts interfere with the adequate service and reasonable rates to the people of Wisconsin. The minority of the assembly made a hard fight for the reconsideration of the vote on the Nordman amendment of several days previous, but lost. It is expected the senate will concur and the bill will then go to the executive mansion for the governor's signature. Representative water power owners of the State declare the bill is far from what it should be, but because it is much more liberal than the Husting law they are of the opinion that more powers will be developed in Wisconsin during the coming two years than have been for some time.

### A "Paper" Hotel

APPLETON, Wis., June 22, 1915.—The Neenah Hotel Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. A site has been purchased and a new hotel will be constructed, to be completed within a year. Officers of the company were elected a few days ago, as follows: President, F. J. Sensenbrenner, of the Kimberly-Clark Company; secretary, F. A. Leavens, and treasurer, H. K. Babcock, both engaged in the paper industry. The hotel has already been characterized as the "paper hotel." Neenah for years has been in need of a first class hotel, and the project launched by these men and others, who subscribed the \$100,000 necessary for the building and site, is sure to meet the demand.

### Employers' Liability Company

APPLETON, Wis., June 22, 1915.—The fourth annual meeting of the Employers' Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin was held at Wausau one day last week. On the board of directors of this company are quite a number of well-known Wisconsin paper and pulp manufacturers. Among them are M. A. Wertheimer, of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, Kaukauna; Karl Mathie, of the Mosinee Sulphate Company, Mosinee; D. C. Everst, of the Marathon Paper Mills Company, of Rothschild; W. E. Brown, of the Rhinelander Paper Company, of Rhinelander; L. M. Alexander, of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, of Port Edwards. The Hon. Neal Brown, extensive water power owner of the State, was elected president as successor to W. C. Langdon, who contemplates leaving Wisconsin. In the statement

of the secretary of the company it was indicated that during the four years of the concern's history a total of \$550,000 in premiums has been saved for the members.

### A Picnic Box

APPLETON, Wis., June 22, 1915.—The latest in the paper specialty line—at least as far as the writer has seen—is the picnic box. It is to be handled in this locality by the Pomeroy Paper Manufacturing Company, of Menasha, a new jobbing concern that has just opened its doors to the public. H. Pomeroy, head of the new Menasha company, is of the Sioux Falls Paper Company, of Sioux Falls, Ia., and associated with him in the company are several others who have had wide experience in the paper business.

### Installing New Ventilating System

APPLETON, Wis., June 22, 1915.—An improved ventilating system, along the lines of that suggested some months ago by the industrial commission of the State, is being installed in the mill of the American Writing Paper Company of Depere. The system, it is said, will remove every particle of dust from the air as well as to keep the air fresh and sweet.

### D. L. Ward & Co. Making Ready

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1915.—The final details consequent on the taking over by the enlarged D. L. Ward & Co., of the Philadelphia business of the Wilkinson Bros. Company, Incorporated, was completed this week with the invoice inventory of the big Wilkinson stock which will be taken over. Dependent only on the completion by the force of mechanics now engaged on the work of rearranging the old Jessup & Moore warehouse, at Sixth and Ranstead streets, as the future home of the D. L. Ward Company, it will take possession on July 1.

It has been definitely decided to retain the entire Wilkinson Brothers warehouse, on the opposite corner of Sixth and Ranstead streets, so that the site historic in trade annals will continue to be a landmark. It has been continuously used for paper jobbing purposes for the last thirty-five years, and though at first Ward & Co. proposed to utilize only part of it, and to rent the remainder, the sign has now been removed and the entire structure will be used.

Further expansion is contemplated, although not for immediate execution. Studies have been made as to the possibility of adding two additional stories to the Jessup & Moore building. The plan is regarded as entirely feasible and probably will be carried out at a future date.

Meanwhile a novel shipping plan is being worked out for the benefit of the Ward company when it shall have occupied its new home and thereby have organized the largest jobbing business in this city and one of the largest in the entire country. The new home has three fronts, on Sixth street, Ranstead street and South Marshall street. The Ranstead and Marshall streets corner will be used for the shipping department. A heavy platform, as high as the tailboard of a wagon, is being constructed on Marshall street and along Ranstead street capable of accommodating eight teams at one time. Goods will be brought to the platform level by elevator and then by hand; trucks can be loaded on any or all of the eight teams by a bridge run on a level from the platform to the tailboard. Two exits from the building will give the necessary accommodations. On Ranstead street, nearer Sixth street, an additional entrance will be built so that goods can be received simultaneously at two points.

Letting other people know about your business is *publicity*. You can get the best kind of *publicity* by having your name in Lockwood's Directory. It does not cost a cent. If you will send in the information we will list your name and address under the proper classification.



# For Hard, Wet Drives

## Goodyear "Blue Streak"—a Belt of Power and Endurance

For hard, wet grinders, that jerk and tug—some belts won't stand such usage.

Paper mill machinery demands belting that pulls and pays all the time. Belts that slip and fray, that sag and break, cause delays and shut-downs that are costly.

Goodyear "Blue Streak" belting is made for just such abnormal working conditions. Belt problems are studied from your standpoint. A specific Goodyear Belt is made for each particular paper mill machine. Use Goodyear Belting according to Goodyear specifications and you make Goodyear an equitable partner in the successful operation of your mill.

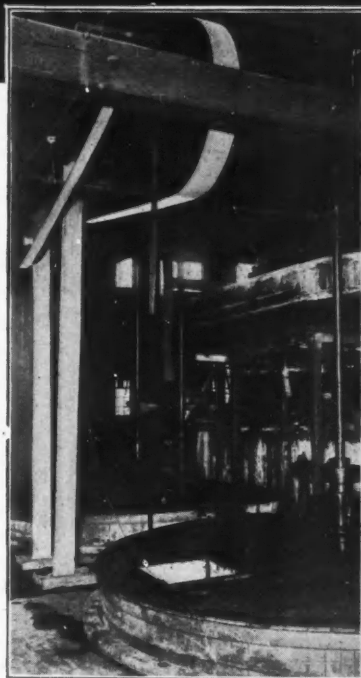
### Note the Construction—a Big Belt Advantage

Goodyear "Blue Streak" Belts are seamless—no splice to weaken or tear out. The special Goodyear weave of the fabric, absence of bulk and the wonderful pliability of Goodyear "Blue Streak" compound give these belts extreme flexibility.

They won't slip, sag or hesitate and give utmost efficiency at almost any angle. The special prepared rubber cover resists water, acids, oils, sulphur and lime.

### Consult These Men

Whatever your paper mill problems Goodyear has solved them before. Ask questions of Goodyear advisers. Involves no obligation. Write today for books on Paper Mill Belting, Hose, Packing and Valves. Address Desk 60.



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Makers of Goodyear Automobile Tires Makers of Solid and Pneumatic Truck Tires of All Types (2054)

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NEW YORK CITY

## New York Dattings

Fred J. Motz, manager of the Wabash Mill, of the United Paperboard Company, at Wabash, Ind., was in town on business during the week.

Fire caused a damage of about \$2,500 in the basement of the loft building at 41 West Fourteenth street, which is occupied by Alfred Beats, dealer in Wall paper, on Saturday, June 19.

The Union Bag and Paper Company's "nine" will play its first game of the season on Saturday, when it meets the team of the Continental Paper Bag Company at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds.

Vernon Bros. & Co., of 66 Duane street, are distributing among the trade very cleverly designed and very "catchy" posters on Verco machine finish and super. These posters are of the kind that attract attention and get business.

Considerable information regarding the high-grade book papers of the Martin & Wm. H. Nixon Paper Co., Inc., of 200 Fifth avenue, from their recent booklet, dated June 1, 1915. The different brands are enumerated and the qualities of each are fully defined.

The spectacular fielding of Charles Mittelman, of I. Gilman & Co., was the feature of the game which the baseball team of this company won over the team of the Continental Paper Bag Company, on Saturday, June 19, at the Brooklyn Parade Grounds. The score was 11-14.

B. S. Stewart, of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, 200 Fifth avenue, will spend the week in his home town, Middlebury, Vt., where he will attend the commencement exercises of Middlebury College, of which he is an alumnus. Mr. Stewart will make several stops for business on his way.

Announcement has been made that the Grand Lake ball team has completed its schedule until August, and will play some of the leading commercial houses. They have two open dates, July 10 and 31, on which days they are anxious to meet the Continental Paper and Bag Company and I. Gilman & Company.

The baseball team of I. Gilman & Co. added another victory to its record on Saturday, June 19, when it defeated the representatives of the Continental Paper Bag Company by the score of 14 to 11, at the Prospect Park parade grounds. Both teams played well. The features of the game were the batting of Morris Deverich and the spectacular fielding of Charles Mittleman, both on the winning team.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Greater New York Paper Company, Inc., dealer in paper and manufacturer of folding paper boxes, at No. 40 Great Jones street, by these creditors: Jacob Kaplan, \$300; Benj. Levine, \$200, and International Folding Paper Box Company, \$1,300. The company has also made an assignment to Elias A. Deutschman. The company was incorporated in 1910. Liabilities are \$5,000 and assets \$3,000.

The baseballers of the Grand Lake Company sprung a surprise on the International Paper Company team on Saturday, June 19, by defeating them to the score of 11 to 4, at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds. The Grand Lake boys started hostilities in the first inning by scoring seven runs. Melville, who pitched for

the I. P. "nine," settled down after this inning and played splendidly, but the bag makers managed to get in one run in the eight inning and three more in the ninth. The paper makers only made 3 hits, each of which was a home-run "drive."

M. Gintzler, of J. Andersen & Company, 5 Beekman street, was recently appointed on a committee to work out preliminaries and details for a Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce. The idea of forming this association was suggested by Mr. Oftedal, editor of a Norwegian newspaper, at a luncheon at Delmonico's, given by C. Rawn, consul general of Norway, as a means of extending Norwegian-American trade. On the committee with Mr. Gintzler are such prominent men as Gustave Porges, Henry Mattlage, Max Norman and Ingvar Tokstad.

### West Virginia Baseball

The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company had a field day last Saturday, at which the married and single men fought it out at baseball. The opposing teams comprised the New York off-force of the company.

Five automobiles drew up at the 23d street side of the Fifth Avenue building on Saturday, June 19, at 12 o'clock, and the opposing teams were safely tucked away "a la professionals" for a trip to the baseball field, which was somewhere near the Oritani Field Club in Hackensack, N. J., the home of Frank Harrison, sales manager of the W. V. N. Company.

Of course the single men were confident, as usual, of victory, but the married men of West Virginia are a "pretty husky lot," and it is hinted that the umpire, who was no less a personage than Adam K. Luke, being a married man, was slightly inclined to favor the team of his own class. But all opinions of this kind were dispelled, and his extreme fairness was shown when he called 3 strikes on his brother "Dave" in the 9th inning, and in spite of protests from the man at the bat he remained firm in his decision, although the score at that time was 13 to 13.

H. F. Harrison acted as score-keeper, and his services were required for an extra inning, as it was necessary to play 10 innings to decide the winners. At the end of the game the score was 14 to 13 in favor of the married men.

As a number of the wives of the members of the winning team were present, and as they led the cheering it is assumed that this encouragement enabled them to carry the day, and it is rumored that some of the single men are contemplating changing over from the team on which they played, so that at the next annual game they may be on the winning side.

The line-up was as follows:

Married Men.	Single Men.
J. R. Condit, captain.	Creighton, captain and catcher.
D. L. Luke, 1st base.	Fleming, pitcher.
Dillingham, 2d base.	Thomas, 1st base.
H. Condit, short stop.	Goward, 2d base.
Nelson, 3d base.	Trowbridge, short stop.
Gesner, pitcher.	Harrison, Jr., 3d base.
Lawson, catcher.	Driscoll, right field.
Wolf, left field.	Zender, center field.
Perkins, right field.	Cavanagh, left field.

### Kraftoid Gaining Rapidly in Favor

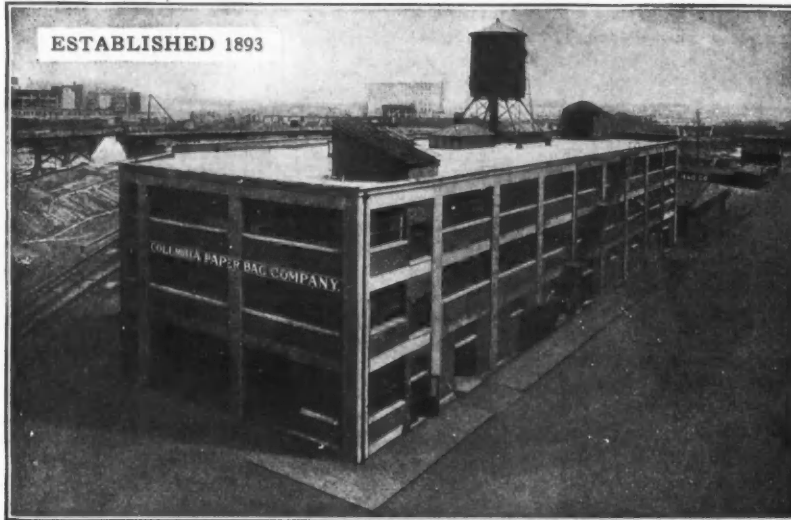
Kraftoid, the new wrapping paper, appears to be gaining a strong foothold on the market. Jobbers throughout the country, who have tried small quantities of Kraftoid, have placed repeat orders and report that it is being substituted for kraft in many cases. The National Paper Supply Company, whose headquarters are at 132 Nassau street, and who has been propogating the sale of this paper, is making extensive plans to introduce Kraftoid wherever paper is sold. They have already established a number of agencies throughout the American continents.

H. WINSLOW WHITE, Pres.

ERNEST A. WALTER, Treas.

MORRIS L. WILLETS, Sec.

# COLUMBIA PAPER BAG COMPANY OF NEW YORK



Long  
Island  
City

Greater  
New  
York

THE MOST MODERN PAPER BAG FACTORY IN THE COUNTRY PERFECTLY EQUIPPED.

BRANDS—Simplex (self-opening)—Super Kraft, Up Top, White Kid, Golden Glow, Defender, Confectionery, Squares—Invincible, Samson, Gem, Aurora, Columbia. Flats—Samson, Gem, Columbia. FLOUR, POULTRY AND CHARCOAL SACKS.

## Are you interested

in a Screen that has all the Advantages of the Flat Diaphragm Screen, with none of its Defects? If so, write us at once for full particulars of

# The P. and M. Rotary Diaphragm Screen

The Screen that is guaranteed to give a Minimum Production of Ten Tons Dry Ground Wood or Sulphite per Twenty-four Hours through .011 cut plates with a Power Consumption of One-quarter Horse Power per Ton of Pulp.

This Screen requires a Floor Space of Five by Seven Feet.

It produces Cleaner Stock in Larger Quantities at a much Lower Cost of Operation with infinitely Less Horse Power, and requires Smaller Floor Space than any other Screen.

**S**HEVLIN  
SERVICE  
SIGNIFIES  
SATISFACTION

The George F. Shevlin Mfg. Co.  
*Pulp and Paper Machinery Builders*  
Saratoga Springs, New York

**S**HEVLIN  
SERVICE  
SIGNIFIES  
SATISFACTION

## News of the Mills

The plants of the International Paper Company and the Imperial Wall Paper Company, both of Troy, N. Y., were damaged by fire on June 18, as a result of an electric storm.

J. Tomita, of Tokio, Japan, visited the mill in Carthage, N. Y., during the week. He is touring this country as the special representative of large paper manufacturing interests in his own locality.

The Eastern Strawboard Company located at Versailles, Ct., a short distance north of Norwich, reports that its mill is running six days a week and that business is fair considering conditions.

Superintendent George M. Dunham, of the International Paper mills at Franklin, N. H., and Mrs. Dunham are entertaining their son, George E. C. Dunham, and his family, of Porto Rico. Mr. Dunham conducts a fruit plantation in Porto Rico.

The Bathurst Lumber Company, Limited, Bathurst, N. B., have appointed A. G. Hinzke superintendent of their new sulphite plant. Mr. Hinzke was formerly superintendent of the sulphite plant of the Marathon Paper Mills Co., of Rothschild, Wis.

The Norwich Paper Mills Company, Norwich, Conn., is running full time with both machines in operation. It is a source of much satisfaction to the Norwich people to see this long honored mill in such a prosperous and busy condition.

The Berkshire branch of the International Brotherhood of Paper-makers will hold an open meeting in Memorial Hall, at Lee, Mass., Sunday. Hon. Charles L. Underhill will deliver a lecture on organized labor. There will also be a vocal and instrumental program.

Reid MacManus, of Memramcook, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a spur line connecting the main line of the Canadian Intercolonial Railroad with the new pulp mill just erected by the Bathurst Lumber Company, New Brunswick. The contract price is \$61,000.

The Casper Ranger Construction Company have been awarded the contract for the erection of a machine room for the Japanese tissue mills in Pearl City, Mass. The addition will be of brick with a tar and gravel roof and work on its construction will be started at once.

George E. Mayo, who, for the past five years, has been superintendent of the Munising Paper Company, Munising, Mich., has resigned his position. As a token of the esteem in which he was held by those employed at the mill, he was presented with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed.

The box mill of the St. Croix Paper Co. at Woodland Junction, Me., was destroyed by fire early Friday morning, June 11. The mill, together with valuable machinery, will probably entail a loss of about \$30,000. The mill crew worked hard and it is through their efforts that the green mill and other buildings in the immediate vicinity were saved.

Charles N. Loomis, of Manchester, Conn., has been appointed superintendent of the local paper mills of the American Writing Paper Company at Oakland to succeed the late Robert G. Campbell. Mr. Loomis has been an assistant to Mr. Campbell for the past five years and previous to that time was employed in the office of the Vernon Woolen Mills at Vernon.

The work of rebuilding the Gould paper mill B, at Kosterville, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire a week ago, has begun. New sawing machines, barkers, presses and screens will have to be provided to replace those ruined in the fire. The building material is expected very soon and it is the hope of the company that the mill will be running full time in the near future. The steel and concrete flume, with a capacity of 1,400 horse power, was undamaged and will be used in the new plant.

James D. McDonald, employed as fireman at the plant of the Eaton, Crane and Pike Company, at Pittsfield, Mass., was shocked by 2,300 volts of electricity last Saturday, and lives to tell of his

experience. Just how the accident happened is not certain. McDonald came in contact with the live wire on the switch board, and sustained a bad scalp wound when he fell to the concrete floor. He was unconscious for a time. He also sustained severe burns on both hands, two fingers on one of them being almost severed. His injuries are not regarded as serious.

## Notes of the Trade

The Keyes Products Co., Montville, Ct., started up again last Monday after a week's shut down for repairs.

A new building is to be erected on Lexington avenue, New Haven, Conn., for the New England Paper Box Company.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company have arranged to run several of George Kleine's moving picture spectacles during June and July in their palatial clubhouse at Luke, Md.

F. T. Parsons and George Baetty, of the B. F. Bond Paper Company, and several of the Washington printers, report that the luncheon given at the home office of the Bond company in Baltimore was a great success.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States District Court in Frankfort, Ky., recently, by Calvin C. Sinks, a Lexington wallpaper dealer, and his wife, Malinda Alice Sinks. Their liabilities are about \$7,000 and assets \$5,000.

A stock of waste paper, all baled, valued at about \$7,000 was damaged considerably by fire on June 18, in the brick building owned by John A. Simpson, at 67 Methuen street, Lowell, Mass. The paper was the property of T. E. Chase & Co., dealers in waste paper.

An item, which appeared in a recent issue of this publication stated that H. E. Platt was connected with the Paper Manufacturers Company, Inc., of Philadelphia. Mr. Platt's only connections are with the J. L. N. Smythe Company, of Philadelphia, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is in no way affiliated with the Paper Manufacturers Company.

The New Haven Pulp and Board Company, of New Haven, Conn., is about to start the construction of a \$100,000 addition to its plant. This will consist of three reinforced concrete structures—a machine shop of one story, a beater department of two stories, and a three-story storage building.

B. A. Franklin, vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Company, at Mittineague, Mass., was the chief speaker at the graduation exercises at the Park Avenue School in Mittineague last night. The graduating class the other day visited the mills of the Strathmore Paper Company, where the manufacture of paper was explained to them.

The Charles E. Perry Company, paper, 185 Congress street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities aggregate \$41,151, of which \$651 is for taxes, \$343 is for wages, \$4,856 is secured and \$35,301 is due to about 60 unsecured creditors, the principal of whom is Matilda M. Perry, 1124 Hyde Park avenue, \$27,246 for money loaned and notes signed by the corporation.

Arrangements are being completed for the erection of an addition to the office of Crane & Company in Craneville, near Dalton, Mass. The addition will be built of brick with stone trimmings and will be 25 feet square. John Dwyer, the contractor who is in charge of the work, will also build an addition 25 x 30 feet on the east side of the office building at Z. & W. M. Crane Bay State mill this summer.

Among some of the paper men in Washington, D. C., during the past week were: Fred M. Dorris, of the Buffalo Envelope Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. L. Allison, of the United States Envelope Company, Holyoke, Mass.; H. H. Reynolds, of the B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass.; Mr. Curtis, of Curtis & Bros., Newark, Del.; and I. N. Esleek, of the Esleek Manufacturing Company.



# Howard Paper Company

## URBANA, OHIO

PRODUCT

SPECIALTY

**Bonds, Ledgers and Writings**

**Watermarking and Designs**

**Largest Distributors of Box Board in the United States**

**THE C. L. LaBOITEAUX COMPANY**

We call the attention of the Jobbing Trade to our unequalled facilities for prompt shipment of Mill Blanks, Bogus Bristols, Marble Grained Jute Boards, Clay Coated Box Boards, Binders' Board, Paper Box Board, Pasted Boards and Paper Board Specialties. Write for our new Blue Book just issued, containing valuable information in regard to Box Boards and Paper Specialties.

CINCINNATI

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NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

## ORR FELTS AND JACKETS

Felts Woven Endless  
**FOR NEWS AND FAST  
RUNNING MACHINES**

All grades required and manufactured with a high standard of quality

**THE ORR FELT & BLANKET CO., Piqua, Ohio, U. S. A.**

### Norwich Paper Mills, Inc.

Successors to A. H. HUBBARD CO.

Established 1766—Incorporated 1915.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Colored Printing and Cover Papers**  
Special Products made from Rag and  
Chemical Pulp

Two Fourdrinier Machines Trimming 60 inches and 70 inches.  
Sheets or Rolls. Machine Finished or Super Calendered.  
Send us your inquiries with sample of what is wanted.

**NORWICH, - - CONNECTICUT**

**DELLO**



**BOND**

AND  
**HIGH-GRADE WRAPPING PAPERS**

**ODELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

**291 Broadway, New York**

PAPER AND PULP MILLS, GROVETON, N. H.

# Editorial

VOL. LX. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915 No. 25

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

JOHN M. FRENCH .....Editor

## A Canadian Jobbers' Association

Under the enterprising leadership of John Martin, president of the John Martin Paper Company, Winnipeg, Canada, there is a good prospect of a paper jobbers' association being formed similar to that of the National Paper Trade Association. The preliminary work in floating an organization of this sort, especially covering, as this one does, such a wide expanse of territory, is always arduous and likely to be fraught with some dissapointments at the beginning, though, from all appearances, the ultimate plans in this case will be successfully worked out.

It is indeed strange that there should be any difficulty in the way of so desirable an organization or that any member of the trade could be found in opposition to it. The value of organization is so well appreciated that the founding of an association should be a mere matter of routine and detail, comprising a letter of invitation to a meeting, the formulating of a set of by-laws and the election of executive officers and committees. But objections often come from quarters where they are least expected.

Mr. Martin, however, has set about his voluntary task in a workmanlike way and is not likely to be easily discouraged by a little cold water.

In his first letter advising the trade of his plan, he made plain the necessity for organization and asked for the co-operation of the jobbers. In response to this letter he had seventeen replies, and of these fourteen were decidedly favorable, two were opposed to the idea, and one was indifferent. This is indeed a very good showing, and one which will tend to make the opposing and the indifferent ones reconsider. Nothing succeeds like success, and those who at first showed a coolness to the plan will likely find that they cannot afford to be left out in the cold. They did not gauge the situation properly and no doubt did not count upon its receiving such almost universal support.

One concern wrote that they had repeatedly tried to form some sort of an association among the eastern jobbers, but that the attempts had always fallen through. They say, however, that "if an opportunity arrives," they will "talk the matter over with some of the other jobbers and see if they are favorable to going further in the matter."

This is where disappointment begins in an effort to help men to help themselves. One is always running counter to the man who has grown old in conservatism, who is content to let things drift, and who, because his own efforts along a certain line have not succeeded, concludes that all further attempts in the same direction by anybody else should be discountenanced. This is the fellow, more than all others, who is most in need of associa-

tion backing. If all the trade took his view and was so easily discouraged, the industry would arrive nowhere.

Another answer received by Mr. Martin contained the admission that "if an association could be formed and properly conducted, it would be a very useful institution," but the writer proceeded then to deprecate the possibilities, and to conjure up difficulties until he became blinded by his own timidity. Such men as these, who shirk a deserving enterprise because there may be some difficulties to overcome, really do not deserve the help of their fellow tradesmen. You never know what you can do until you try, and if you fear to make the attempt how can you ever hope for success?

The third letter, written in a discouraging vein, is so brief that it can be quoted in full. It read:

"We have your letter of the 23rd inst., but are not interested in the organization you propose."

Here we have at least honesty of expression, and little comment to make beyond an exclamation of surprise. Why any Canadian paper house doing a wholesale business and fully cognizant as it must be of the many difficulties under which the paper distributing industry labors from sheer lack of co-operation, should "not be interested," we simply do not understand, and it is useless to guess at an answer.

But all the other fourteen concerns approached were enthusiastic, and intimated in various ways their willingness to co-operate with the originator of the plan.

It would seem, therefore, that the course is clear and the way comparatively easy for the establishment of a Canadian jobbers' association, which, once in operation will make its usefulness felt in a substantial manner for the betterment and advancement of the industry as a whole and for the benefit of each individual member of it.

## A Minimum Wage Law

One would think that business had enough burdens to bear at this particular moment without adding unnecessary weight at a most inopportune time. But it would seem that when subject matter for bills becomes scarce, certain legislators take the first idea that chances to crop up and twist it into concrete form in the shape of a measure designed to attract so-called "popular" attention and to appeal to so-called "popular" sentiment. Neither logic nor justice receive much thought when these legislators seek the lime light, and as for business, the harder they can pound it and the more hard knocks they can deal it, the better pleased they are, because the brighter shines the calcium upon their political presence. What the consequences would be if these ill-advised and untimely measures should become law we charitably presume never enters their heads, or if it does it finds too much space and too little matter there to make any impression. At all events, they conclude that they must have a little publicity to tone up their political systems and so they concoct some bill designed to excite more or less popular clamor.

A sample of this sort of thing was clearly seen in the Vint bill recently introduced into the legislature of Wisconsin. The ostensible purpose of this piece of legislation was to afford protection for helpless female employees by providing that they

shall not be paid a lower wage than ten dollars a week. The real reason why the measure was designed, however, we are much more inclined to believe was to attract a little attention to the introducer. Whatever may have been the intentions of that gentleman, however, he has succeeded admirably in stirring up a whole lot of trouble and here is where his success will in all probability end.

The question of a minimum wage for women and minors is not anything new. The subject has attracted a great deal of serious and well deserved attention alike from philanthropists and business men. Conditions of employment as found in New York department stores, for instance, have led to much needed measures of reform and incidentally to much reflection upon the morals of the women employees, which the latter most vigorously resented.

No person of ordinary human instincts will deny that the laborer is worthy of his or her hire and that if a woman's services are worth anything they are worth enough to afford her a livelihood sufficient, at least, to maintain her and to preserve her self-respect. No one will begrudge her this, and, in fact, no employer would oppose a minimum wage for women if such be found necessary. What they must and do object to is the arbitrary fixing of the amount without regard to the quality of the service for which it is meant to pay, and to the lack of its universal application, which would discriminate against one group of employers in favor of another.

In other words, the minimum wage question is one of national importance and if adopted it should be made to apply with equal fairness in every state of the Union. What is needed is not a state but a federal law, or if this be not constitutional, then there should be a universal law adopted simultaneously by all the states, so that one should not be more highly favored than another. Unless some such mutual agreement can be reached, labor conditions must inevitably suffer just as much as business itself would be disturbed. In some states a serious curtailment of female labor would result, while in others where a minimum wage did not apply, women employees would find themselves worse off than ever.

### Knowing Sources of Supply

To be able to instantly put one's finger on the names of the exact concerns that can supply the goods called for in the course of business is a great commercial asset that saves time and labor, and also adds to one's profits. But as it is impossible to keep them all in mind the trade has to rely on printed and classified lists such as are published in Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades. With full information in these lists, then all buyers and sellers are put on an even basis, business is facilitated, and all orders filled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. Where complete data is lacking, there is a floundering around in an effort to locate the right source of supply, with the result that some article is substituted that does not exactly meet the requirements of the customer.

This matter of incompleteness of information should be considered from a business standpoint by each concern in any way connected with the trade, and special pains taken to make the report of one's business in Lockwood's Directory as complete as

possible. And now is the time to do so as active work on the revision of the directory is now in progress. A brief statement giving name, address and products made or handled will suffice. A letter-head will often contain all the information needed.

In this connection we wish, however, to emphasize the necessity of sending in full information in regard to any special lines that a concern makes or sells. This is the data that it is difficult to find, and which, when given, brings increased business. Ordinarily one's customers are presumed to know in a general way about the character of the business done by the concerns with which they have dealings, but they do not know about the *specialties* that these concerns manufacture or deal in. And this is the most important information of all, because ours is an age of specialties. By way of illustration we cite below a few of the inquiries that have recently come in to the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL for special products in different branches of the industry.

Among the requests for information referred to above, the data concerning which should have been specifically stated in their reports by the concerns making or handling the goods, are the following, which are briefly stated:

"What mills make glazed hardware papers?"

"Who makes flint glazed paper for chocolate wrappers?"

"Could you favor us with the names of the leading concerns handling old rope?"

"We would like to know what houses make a specialty of exporting papers."

"We are in the market for store bags. Can you put us in touch with concerns manufacturing them?"

"What concerns, if any, make fixtures for holding paper towels?"

"Do you know of any mills making light weight straw board for corrugating?"

"What mills make colored papers for bottle wrappers?"

"Do you know where we can buy a supply of paper for insulating? What we want is paper slit into a narrow width, and wound or twisted into a spiral form?"

"Can you give us the names of the concerns making special rag cover papers?"


"Does your directory give a list of the concerns that make suit and cloak boxes?"

The above inquiries are selected to show the variety of the information sought, and incidentally to make it clear that the trade is constantly in search of additional information which should be supplied by the mills and houses making or selling the goods. To get this information before the trade send in *at once* information in regard to your special lines.

## EDWIN BUTTERWORTH & CO.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Packers of all kinds of

 PAPER STOCK, COTTON WASTE AND GUNNY BAGGING, BUFFALO SIZING, Etc.

83 Sole Agents HAFSLUND BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP — BEAR BRAND

Office in New York:

JAMES FIRNIE, Manager, VANDERBILT BUILDING, 132 NASSAU ST.  
Branch Offices at Boston: 160 Congress St.—CHARLES H. WOOD, Mgr.

### "WATERBURY"

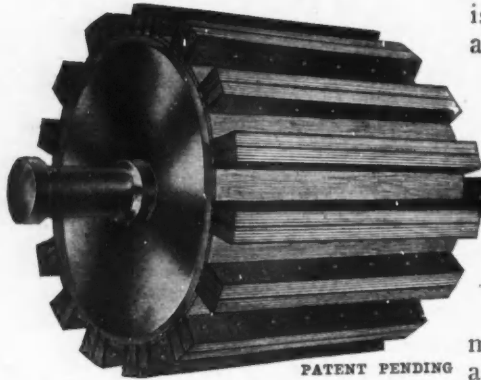
 Felts-Jackets   
ORISKANY, N. Y.

OUR TIGHT FITTING, DIAMOND "W" JACKETS  
WILL NOT LICK UP AT ANY SPEED.

1869 {MADE ONLY AND} 1915  
{GUARANTEED BY}

H. WATERBURY AND SONS COMPANY, ORISKANY, N. Y.

# CLUSTER FILLING



is a type of Beater Roll filling which we install in any beater engine. It is put in as are ordinary Beater Bars. The same rings are used.

A mill using sulphate or sulphite stock cannot afford to do without **Cluster Filling**. Where mechanical wood pulp is employed, less sulphite is required to give the needed strength, since a **Cluster filled roll** furnishes a longer fibred stock than the other rolls.

These rolls have attained great success in fibre mills, particularly in tissue and kraft mills, and they are in use in many mills from Maine to California.

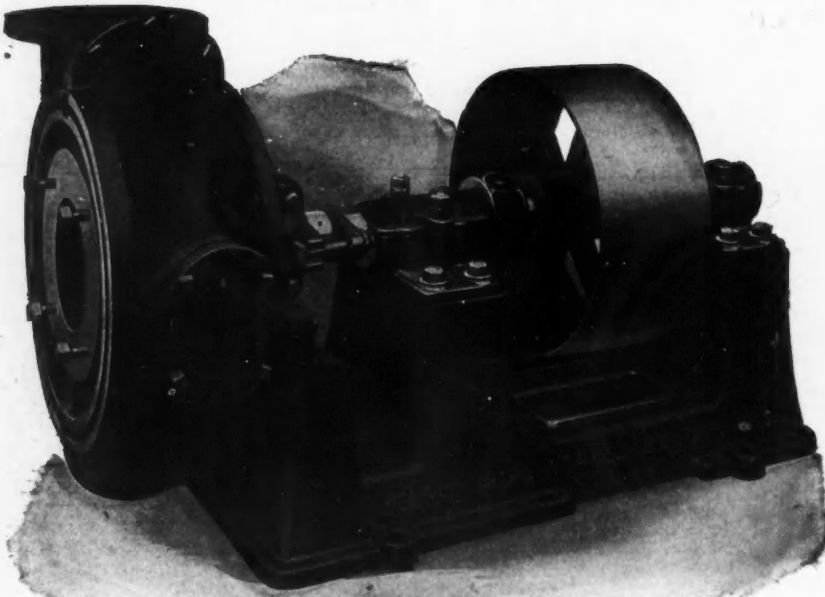
Some mills have installed as many as nine sets of **Cluster Filling**.

If you desire to make stronger paper this equipment will help you attain the desired end.

## R. J. DOWD KNIFE WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Styles of Beater Roll Bars, Bed Plates, and Knives Used in Paper Mills  
BELOIT, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



Leading Builders of  
Paper  
Making  
Machines

also

Fan Pumps

for

Paper Mill  
Machinery

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION

BELOIT IRON WORKS, Beloit, Wis.



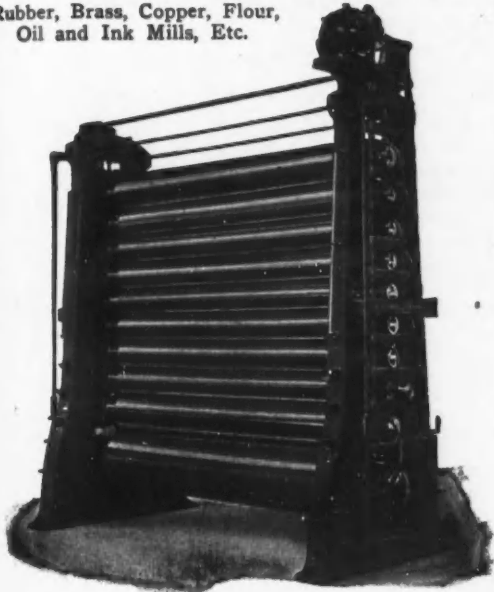
**LOBDELL CAR WHEEL CO.**

Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

**CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MACHINES**

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



**CALENDERS**

FURNISHED COMPLETE, FITTED WITH PATENT

ELECTRIC MOTOR LIFT

Grinding Machines for Rolls of All Sizes

**Available Colors  
for Paper Makers**

**Pigments, Vegetable Colors  
and Liquid Mauve**

must take the place of Aniline Colors.

**LIQUID MAUVE**—takes the place of Reds for producing whites. It is also used for toning other colors.

**CANARY PASTE**—Substitute for Auramine.

**BLACKS**—Fast Vegetable Black, Fast Pigment Black.

**BLUES**—Crystal Blue L., Ultramarine Blue.

**BROWNS—ORANGE—PINK—RED—YELLOWS**

**FORMULAS** recommending these colors will be gladly furnished on receipt of paper samples and stock.

**The Heller & Merz Co.**

505 Hudson St.

New York

**The Longest Runs**

are always made with the "Hamilton Felt"—absolutely the best results are obtained from its use. No wrinkling, no slack edges, "no blowing"—runs equally well on fast or slow machines. Send us a trial order now, with particulars as to stock used, quality of paper made and speed of machine.

**SHULER &  
BENNINGHOFEN**  
Hamilton, Ohio



**Mill Cogs**

ON SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE

We make all kinds of Mill Cogs and have special facilities that will be of great service to you. We make a speciality of "ready dressed" cogs which are

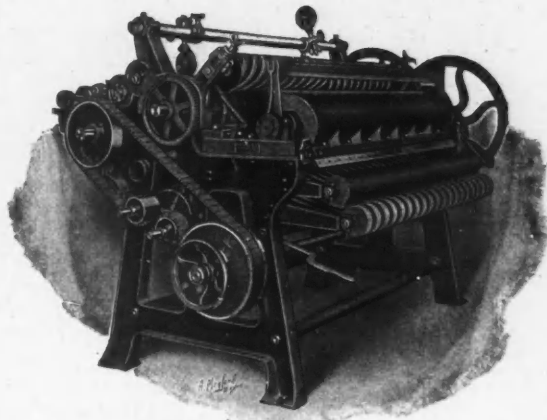
**READY TO RUN**

the moment driven and keyed. Write at once for circular "G" and instruction sheets, free.

**THE N. P. DOWSHER CO.,** South Bend, Ind.  
Established 1882.

**Paper Cutters**

Single, Duplex and Diagonal



**CUTTER KNIVES  
Patent Top Slitters**

**HAMBLET MACHINE CO.**  
Lawrence, Mass.

## FROM CHICAGO

### The Lee Paper Company Enters the Jobbing Field—Advertising Men Storm the City—Items of Personal Interest, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21, 1915.—The Lee Paper Company, who have conducted sales offices in the Westminster building, have embarked in the regular paper jobbing business, and leased space at 703 South La Salle street, where they carry a jobber's stock, and will enter actively into that line of trade.

They now occupy the first floor and basement and have arranged for more space on the upper floors when needed. A stock of book, writing, bond and ledger paper has been installed, and arrangements made for taking on specialties as the growth of the business warrants. The sales offices have been removed to the new location. One of the principal lines handled is that of the Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

### Sales Offices Removed

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21, 1915.—The Chicago sales offices of the Hampden Glazed Paper Company, which have been located in the Monadnock building, in charge of Frederick B. Haven, have been removed to 701 South La Salle street. It is stated that a stock will be carried at the new location, the space secured permitting of this.

### "Ad" Men's Week

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21, 1915.—Chicago is in charge of the ad men of the world this week. They are here 10,000 strong to preach the gospel of truth, and will hold forth in daily sessions from today until Friday.

The opening exercises are held today at the Auditorium and Congress hotels. At the latter a unique exhibit of ideas has been placed in the gold and Elizabethan rooms, which are said to be well worth the expense of a long trip to see.

Tonight at seven o'clock there will be a monster parade, in nine divisions, which it is promised will eclipse all efforts of this kind ever held heretofore in this city. There will be bands of music without number, and floats especially constructed to carry out advertising ideas, without regard to expense. The parade will be reviewed by Governor Dunne, Mayor Thompson and William Woodhead, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, from a stand on Michigan avenue, opposite the Congress hotel.

Each day there will be luncheons of different branches of the gathering, and the entertainment of visitors will take a variety of forms, the ladies not being neglected.

### Chicago Notes

Douglas Wray and Douglas Wray, Jr., of the Douglas Wray Paper Company, were in Kalamazoo last week on both a buying and selling expedition, and of course took in the big meeting of paper jobbers while over there.

The Martin Paper Coating Company has applied for a charter to incorporate in Illinois, their capital stock being stated at \$50,000. The incorporators are George H. Barnes, John A. Martin, Lloyd H. Hiles and Henry E. Scheffer. It is understood that the company will engage in the business of making waxed paper when the organization has been perfected.

The exposition of the printing, publishing, paper, stationery and allied trades was opened at the Coliseum on Saturday last under favorable auspices. The attendance, while fairly large, was not as good as it would have been had the weather conditions not been unfavorable. The exposition will continue this week, and is expected to attract a large number.

## HUBBS OUTING FULL OF NOVELTIES

Never were there so many features combined in an outing as there were in the grand annual picnic of Charles F. Hubbs & Company, on Saturday, June 19. Throughout the day not an idle moment was passed. It was a case of "What will we do next, boys?" and it was a source of continued worryment to Mr. Hubbs lest even a second should go to waste. As a consequence, from the very moment the men started for Zehden's Grove at College Point, L. I., they were kept busy. The sports were so widely diversified that they could never grow monotonous and enabled everyone present to try his skill.

Charlie White and J. C. Mallalieu might be considered the leading spirits of the crowd. Their presence was evident from the low tone of voice in which each made known his wishes.

The party left the Hubbs headquarters in a large automobile and proceeded to the foot of East 23rd street, where they embarked in a tugboat. The weather, which had been threatening, cleared up, so that the sail was ideal. Hardly had the boat left dock, when a table was spread on the deck and all participated in what was generally acclaimed to be a princely treat. As they were all princes on board, each felt worthy. The sharp sea breeze set the appetites of these great big men on edge, so that they were compelled to spend the entire hour's sail in eating.

No time was lost in starting the baseball game. The married men strutted about confident of repeating their victory of last year, but the heavy batting of the single boys extinguished this ambition. Charley White pitched a splendid game for the Benedicts, but received poor support from the outfield. He had, however, the satisfaction of placing three strike-outs against John Bonham. The umpiring of George Beggs was spectacular—that is, he thinks it was. An unexpected catch made by Dick Kettles at third base, and the sensational base-running of J. W. Ould, were the features of the game. Of course, the single men played a good game—they had to in order to win—but they did not afford enough amusement to the spectators! Charles F. Corning occupied his old position—one foot on the rail. It might be stated that this was a difficult task, owing to the large number who tried "to get there." The baseball game was another in the series for the Hubbs-Corning cup, which is on exhibition in the Hubbs warehouse at Lafayette and Fourth streets. The team which wins three games first, retains possession of the cup. Thus far the married and single men each have one game to their credit.

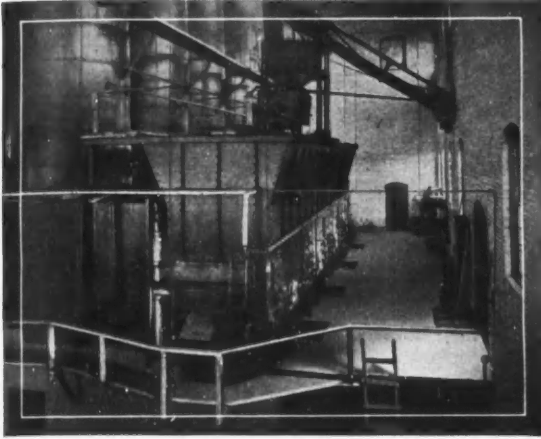
A tug-of-war attracted much attention. Mighty Charles F. Hubbs, who was anchor man for married men, actually pulled about 20 men, aggregating several tons, all over the field.

That Mr. Hubbs keeps in practice in his spare hours, is secretly believed by his associates, for he carried off first honors in the fat man's race. Mallalieu almost lost a fortune on this race for he was taking "penny" bets and had placed big odds against C. F. Hubbs. Corning and Howe finished either respectively or reversely—it has not yet been decided.

A wall-scaling contest proved full of excitement. The men ran a distance of 200 yards and climbed over a fence about 25 feet high and then had to run back to the starting point. F. E. Height finished first, H. Rickard, second, and Whitney third. Other events were a 100-yard dash, high kicking contest, broad jump and a walking match. Frank Plascyk, who, if he doesn't hold the world's record, ought to hold it, gave enormous handicaps to Beggs, Kettles and Carlsen and defeated them all. In the contest "to stand on your head and crawl over on your ear," R. Brinckerhoff proved an easy winner.

Supper was extraordinary, exceptional and a few other things. There is little doubt that John Bonham found the greatest of pleasure in the events of the evening, although it must be admitted that the Messrs. Hubbs, Howe, Corning, Beggs, White, Foster and Kettles were not overlooked—by the cabaret singers.

(Continued on page 40.)



**Murphy**  
AUTOMATIC  
**Furnace**

THIS boiler room of the Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wis., shows how readily the Murphy Furnace adapts itself to the storing of large quantities of coal at a very nominal expense.

Catalog "G" contains much valuable information for the Paper Mill owner. Get your copy—today.

Let us show you what the Murphy is doing in 84 other paper mills.

**MURPHY IRON WORKS**  
DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A. 209



## FLAT TOP PULP LOG CHAIN

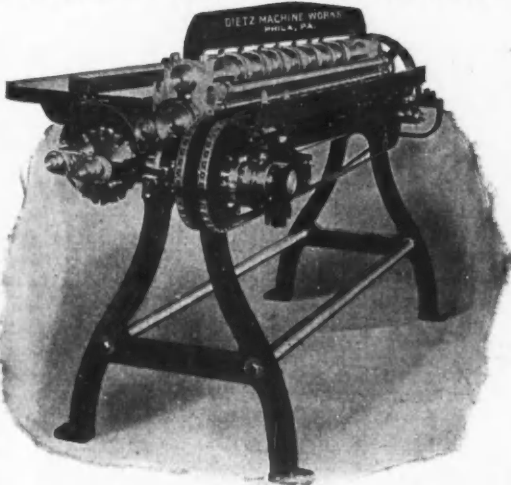
Made in 7-inch and 12-inch sizes

Write to us when in the market for conveyors or wood mill equipment.

**THE M. GARLAND CO.**  
BAY CITY, MICH.

L. E. Murphy, San Francisco. Colwell & McMullin, Boston.

## ROTARY CARD CUTTING and COLLATING MACHINE



We also manufacture Toilet Paper Machines for making Toilet Paper Rolls with or without perforations, and for making Sanitary Crepe Paper Towels, Automatic Tube Machines for making Tubes for Toilet Paper Rolls, Rewinding Machines for Barber Rolls, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Drop Roll Slitters, Side and Center Seam Merchandise Envelope Machines, Match Box Machinery, Photo Mount Beveling Machines, Candy Bag Machines, Punch Presses for Playing Cards, Etc.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**DIETZ MACHINE CO., Mfrs., Philadelphia, Pa.**

126-128 FOUNTAIN STREET  
Corner Waterloo St., Below Diamond St., Between Front and 2d Sts.



## ECONOMY in TRANSMISSION

reaches its highest point when Spartan Belting is used.

The remarkable qualities of Spartan leather enable the belting to successfully withstand moisture, excessive heat, gas fumes, chemicals, steam, oil and other adverse conditions.

Write for Spartan Booklet, also copy of our "Belting Manual," an instructive book of 96 pages on the care of belting.

**The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.**

Norfolk and Franklin Streets  
Worcester, Mass.

Oak Leather Tanners and Bolt Makers



*Graton & Knight*  
EST. 1857  
MADE IN U.S.A.



This story is too personal for publication, so it will be necessary to interview one of the gentlemen mentioned for further particulars.

Toasts to Charles F. Hubbs, the "beloved Boss," were given by Mr. White and all joined in three rousing cheers for their estimable companion and employer.

The guests of the company were: Charles F. Corning, of Hubbs & Corning, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. H. Howe, of Hubbs & Howe, Buffalo, N. Y.; George E. Beggs, of Hubbs & Hastings, Rochester, N. Y.; R. Brinckerhoff, of the Union Savings Bank, New York City; Arthur E. White, G. K. Kittle, of the Badische Company, New York City; Tom Walden, of the *United States Paper Maker*, and Harry Riemar, of the *PAPER TRADE JOURNAL*.

### TURNING WASTE TO CHARITABLE ACCOUNT

The Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities, 37-39 Greene street, New York, with the co-operation of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, has recently started a movement to increase the funds for the relief of the needy and poor, by encouraging the saving of articles that most households now throw away, or else they are scattered in such a manner that through repeated collecting and handling, a great economic waste is incurred before such waste material ultimately reaches the mills that make use of it.

Max Loewenthal, formerly president of the United States Rubber Reclaiming Company, and now retired from business, who is also one of the trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, together with Nathan Lamport, president of the Lamport Realty Company, has organized this Industrial Department, and both men are giving their entire time and attention to this work.

A new sanitary cotton bag is being sent to the householders of Greater New York, in which is enclosed a letter which reads:

"Every householder accumulates continually a quantity of so-called waste material, for instance rags, such as clothing cuttings, old curtains, old dust cloths, wash rags, etc., and also wearing apparel unfit for anything but rags. Also various kinds of old rubber such as water bags, rubber hose, rubber shoes and wringers, etc. Also metals, such as lead, copper, brass, zinc, tin foil, etc.

"Will you save for us this material which heretofore you have probably been throwing away? Will you see to it that this bag we are sending you is hung up in some accessible place in your home and then explain its purpose to the various members of your household?

"You will find printed on this bag more specifically what we want, also what we cannot use. You will find enclosed a postal card addressed to us, which please mail when you desire to notify us that the bag is full. The bag will then be promptly called for.

"With the money that we can realize from the sale of this material, we can accomplish a tremendous amount of good. Under these circumstances we hope that you will co-operate with us.

"Any usable clothing or wearing apparel of any kind that you may put in the bag or put up in a separate package, will be disposed of for the benefit of the poor."

A new sanitary cotton bag is always left at the homes when collections are made of filled bags.

In another letter addressed to automobile owners, special attention is called to the value of donating tires and inner tubes which are beyond repair.

On receipt of a postal, these or any other articles will be called for, or they may be sent by express at the expense of the Industrial Department to 37-39 Greene street, New York.

Thus far, over 25,000 bags have been sent out, and several thousand bags have already been returned. It is confidently expected that in a short while the charities will have one of the largest establishments of second-hand clothing to be disposed of for the benefit of the poor; they will employ in their rag warehouse a large number of workers taken strictly from the ranks of the unemployed; the same as the 25 girls working in the office and mailing department who were out of employment when engaged.

Apart from the charitable purpose of raising funds for the poor, for which the enterprise has been started, the giving of employ-

ment to people out of work, personally looking after their welfare and making them not only self-sustaining, but also trying to find work for their families, thus uplifting instead of pauperizing them. The plan is highly to be commended from an economic standpoint on account of its other features, i. e., the saving and utilization of waste material and its economic handling. These are causes which have greatly contributed to Germany's efficiency and supremacy in business, just as in this country they have helped to build up industries like the Standard Oil Company and the meat packing business to such gigantic proportions.

### SCHOOL OF FORESTRY PLACES STUDENTS

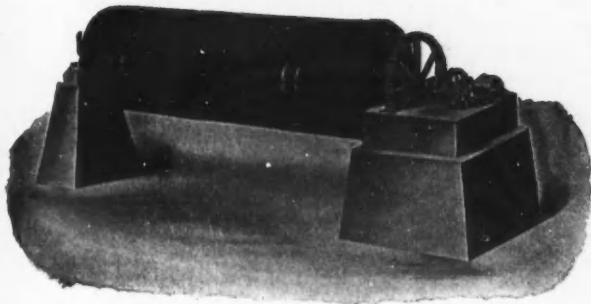
SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21, 1915.—The School of Forestry at Syracuse during the months of May and June of this year has placed more than 35 of its graduates and junior students in permanent and temporary positions all the way from New Hampshire to California. About a third of these men have taken various minor positions with the United States Forest Service. The others are working with state foresters, with firms of consulting foresters, with railroads, with lumber companies and other owners of forest land. The rather unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market in the country, and the slow recovery from depressed business conditions has made it very difficult for college graduates to secure positions, where in former years it was expected that positions would be open to a certain number of men in various lines of work. The college feels that the placing of so large a number of its men this spring is indicative of the healthy growth of the business and the profession of forestry in the United States.

### MOVEMENT OF DYESTUFFS

Reviewing the dyestuffs situation in an editorial article of June 19, *Bradstreet's* says:

From time to time dispatches to this journal have indicated that while textile mill interests felt some concern over prospective supplies of dyestuffs, they were not so seriously embarrassed as to warrant statements of shutdowns being caused by the paucity of colors. It will be recalled that, directly after the war in Europe broke out, declarations were made that the textile industry would be markedly hampered by the inability of German dyes to get here in the normal quantities. Other imported articles than dyes were also mentioned as likely to detain full operations in certain American industrial enterprises, but, as usual, the producers of the country immediately set about to make the best of that which at the outset was deemed to be an unfavorable situation, and as a result it seems to have been proved that we have made long strides forward in filling some of our wants. This in itself is not altogether remarkable, seeing that necessity has quite generally found America able to fill temporary economic voids. But it is really remarkable to find that exports of dyestuffs have been made from the United States. Indeed, a report from Philadelphia discloses that two steamships, the *Dominion* and *Manchester Exchange*, by name, recently cleared from that port with dyeing materials. On the *Dominion*, 1,800 boxes in addition to forty barrels of dyestuffs went out bound for Liverpool, and the *Manchester Exchange* carried 100 barrels. Numerous American interests are producing benzol, and another month will probably witness improved supplies of this product as well as enlarged outputs of those two important acids, carbolic and picric. By developing a by-products industry the leading iron and steel concerns will be enabled to add to their income producing powers, to supply a long-felt want, and to prove that the line of hardest resistance had been needed to bring out latent capacity. Apparently the country is leaving a position of dependence to assume one of independence, and within a relatively short time America may be a fixed factor as an exporter of dyestuff materials.





CYLINDER

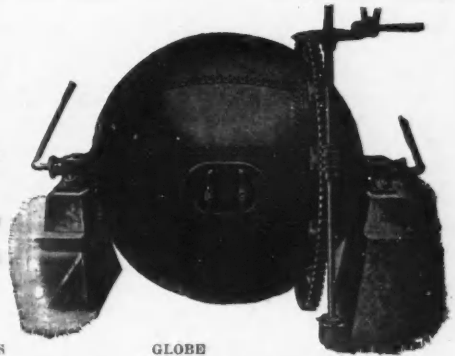
SPECIFY  
"BIGGS"

ROTARIES

IN "YOUR" NEXT  
INSTALLATION!

*There's a Reason*

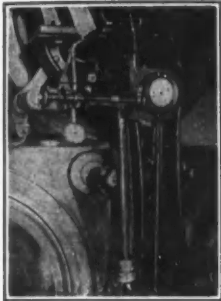
Steel pressure and  
storage tanks for  
every purpose



GLOBE

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE BIGGS BOILER WORKS COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.



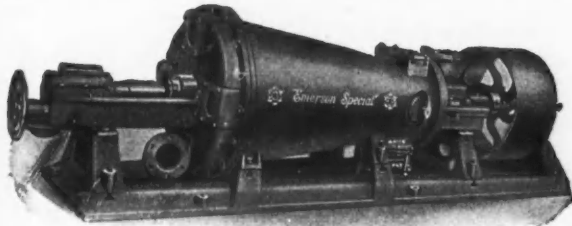
You Can Obtain  
Higher Finished Papers  
**PICKLES DRYING REGULATOR**

enables you to maintain the proper moisture at all times. It works automatically, prevents irregularities and assures you of a better product. Write for list of users and full information to

**W. F. PICKLES**

**Buckland, Conn.**

**EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO. LAWRENCE MASS.**



See the Second-Hand Machinery ads and note the  
ABSENCE of

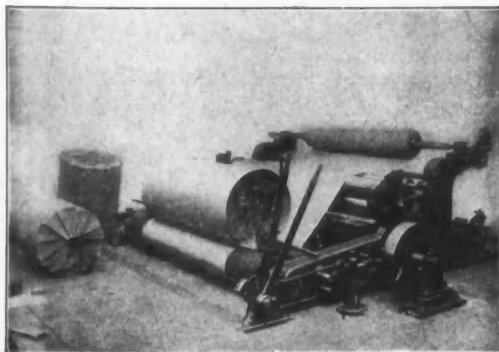
**EMERSON  
BEATING ENGINES**

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

**The "EMERSON" JORDAN**

does its work with half the power required by others of  
no greater capacity.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.



**Jagenberg's Winding and Roll  
Packing Machines**

The Roll Packer is a new device being used with great satisfaction by many of our customers. A perfect protective wrapper is applied automatically. The rolls when finished on the Winder are placed upon the 2 support rollers of this machine, where they are wrapped under tension in several rounds of paper coated with adhesive. Thus the roll of paper becomes encased in a hard, strong, protective cardboard cylinder. The ends to be folded down by hand.

At the place of destination these cardboard shells can easily be removed without any loss of the paper resulting.

Our machine produces an ideal wrapping, and therefore is of the greatest interest to every Paper Roll maker or merchant.

**JAGENBERG MACHINE CO.**

131 West 24th Street

New York, N. Y.

## ON THE PACIFIC COAST

**Northern Board and Paper Mills, a New Company to Make Box Board—California Paper and Board Mills Escape Serious Fire Damage—Medals Awarded Eaton, Crane & Pike Company—Trade Items and Items of Personal Interest, Etc.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15, 1915.—The California Paper & Board Mills, of this city, have organized a new company known as the Northern Board & Paper Mills, which is building an up-to-date box board plant at Sumner, Wash., on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway between Tacoma and Seattle. The officers of the new company include R. S. Shainwald, president, and A. H. Dougall, Jr., secretary, treasurer and general manager. C. H. Meyers, who now represents the company in that territory, will be resident manager at Sumner.

The plant will be equipped with every modern appliance for the manufacture of a variety of chip boards, etc., manila lined chip boards, colored lined chip boards, patent coated boards, building paper, sheathing and ham wraps are included. A steel, concrete and brick building, having a length of about 280 feet, has already been erected on the manufacturing site. A modern 90-inch paper machine with the usual auxiliary machinery, is being installed. The supply of waste paper will be shipped from Tacoma, Seattle and Portland, Ore. Both steam and electric power will be used in operating the plant. Several large hydro-electric plants in the surrounding country are available as sources of cheap power. Water will be supplied by several artesian wells, which have been drilled near the mill. One of these has a flow of 800,000 gallons a day. The headquarters of the Northern Board & Paper Mills is at 40 First street, San Francisco, where President R. S. Shainwald and General Manager A. H. Dougall, Jr., have their offices.

When the new plant is placed in operation, next September, the California Paper & Board Mills interests will have a chain of three paper and box board mills covering the principal business centers of the Pacific coast. The parent company owns and operates the plant at Antioch. The Los Angeles branch is operated under the name of the Southern California Paper & Board Mills and the Northern Board & Paper Mills will take care of the business in the Pacific Northwest. A. H. Dougall, Jr., visits the various plants, from time to time, as general manager.

### Pacific Coast—Better Tone to the Market

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—While the volume of business at the local paper warehouses has not shown much of an increase lately, there is a better tone to the market, accompanying an upward trend in general business growing out of the harvesting of bountiful crops throughout the State and the easing up of the money market to some extent. The city is filling up with Exposition visitors from the East, as well as Coast points, and the printing trade will derive some benefit. Representatives of paper mills located on the Pacific Coast say that these plants are still running at considerably less than full capacity, although there has been a slight increase in demand on some lines. Fruit paper is beginning to move as the season is well advanced in the Sacramento district and is opening in the Washington district. The orange wrap outlook is very good, according to the latest reports on the new crop.

The export trade of the Pacific Coast on pulp and paper is almost at a standstill, owing to lack of ocean tonnage due to war conditions. This is very unfortunate, as there are inquiries from South America and other countries that would lead to some good business for Coast concerns, if anything like normal conditions

prevailed as to supply of vessels and freight rates. The import trade on paper and pulp has been greatly interfered with, but moderate shipments have been received, during the past month or two, for the actual needs of Coast plants.

### California Paper & Board Mills Plant Have Close Call

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17, 1915.—On the afternoon of June 10 a fire, which is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, broke out in a huge pile of waste paper adjoining the main plant of the California Paper & Board Mills, at Antioch, Cal. The company's employees made good use of the two 1,000-gallon fire pumps, and the Antioch fire department rendered assistance in preventing the fire from communicating to the mill. Several hundred tons of waste paper were destroyed and, also, about 100 tons of sulphite pulp, contained in a wooden shed, which was the only building destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance. Fortunately, the company had two carloads of pulp at San Francisco, which was promptly forwarded to the plant, and so the operation of the mill was not interfered with. This modern box-board plant was erected about two years ago, after the destruction of the old plant by fire. Although things are a little quiet in the boxboard market at present, the Antioch plant is in steady operation, with an output of about 60 tons a day.

### Eaton Crane & Pike Co. Receives Grand and Gold Medals

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17, 1915.—The Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been honored by receiving the highest award from the management of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for the comprehensive exhibit of its lines. A number of points were taken into consideration by the jury which judged the various exhibits. Among these were the quality of the goods shown and the large booth where a practical working demonstration of the manufacture of fine writing papers and envelopes is given. The firm entered as "Crane's" their full line of high-grade papers, etc., and were awarded the "Grand Medal," which is the highest award granted to any exhibitor. The Eaton, Crane & Pike Company received also the "Gold Medal" on the Highland Linen line.

The new paper warehouse of Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, at 770 Mission street, this city, is nearly ready, and a force of workmen is busy preparing the display room for the stock, which will soon arrive. Sales Manager Willoughby now makes his headquarters at the new location and is booking numerous orders for the firm's goods.

### Pacific Coast Trade Items

The Isaac Upham Company, dealing in stationery and office supplies, which occupied a store on Battery street, San Francisco, Cal., for several years past, is now doing very well in its new location at 510 Market street.

The R. W. Pridham Company is enlarging its plant for the manufacture of fibre containers, which is located in Oakland, Cal. J. C. Pridham, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting the San Francisco office of the company on business connected with these improvements and other details. S. M. Forsman is manager of the Oakland plant.

After four days' deliberations, the third annual convention of the Zellerbach Paper Company came to a final conclusion, Saturday evening, May 22. Subjects of great moment were taken up carefully. The visitors were banqueted at the Concordia Club on Saturday evening, May 22, after which the entire party visited the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and made a tour of the various concessions of the zone.

The new Aladdin line of cover paper, manufactured in three weights and ten colors by the Strathmore Paper Company, has just been taken on by the Zellerbach Paper Company, of San

# Starch

## Special Paper Starch

### For Beater Sizing

The use of this starch for beater sizing increases the strength of the sheet and improves the finish, producing a better finish with less calendering than can be obtained by any other process.

We have demonstrated the value of this process on practically all grades of paper.

Write for full information in regard to the advantage of using starch in paper.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

MILL STARCH DEPARTMENT

17 Battery Place

New York City

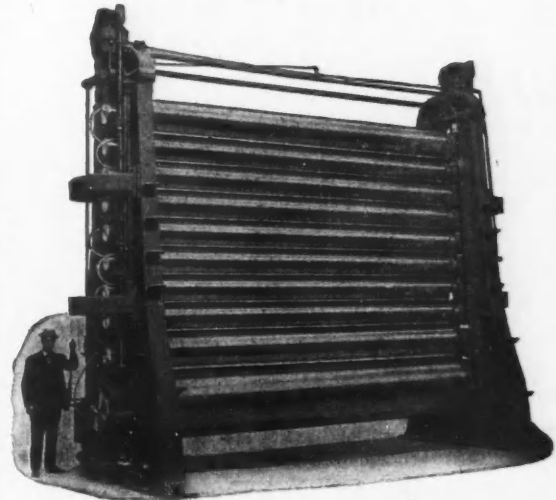
# Starch

## Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.

ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

### CHILLED ROLLS



## CALENDERS

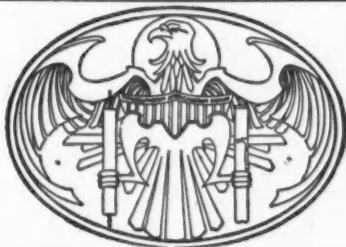
WITH PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFT

ROLL GRINDING MACHINES

## THE AMERICAN PRINTER

*A Magazine of Printing*

If you are a printer, stationer, advertising man, or are otherwise connected with the great business, you need THE AMERICAN PRINTER. We want you on our list as a regular reader.



Send thirty cents for sample copy or three dollars for a year's subscription  
OSWALD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Twenty-five City Hall Place, New York

TOILET ROLL  
CREPE TOWEL  
NARROW ROLL  
STORE ROLL  
PAPER MILL

## SLITTERS

AND

## REWINDERS

MEISEL PRESS MFG. CO.

944 DORCHESTER AVENUE  
BOSTON, MASS.



Francisco, Cal. This company has also taken on the line of photographic folders and mountings put out by the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. The Zellerbach Paper Company have just issued the June number of their *Monthly Price List*. It is a model of convenience and compactness, as it can be carried in the vest pocket.

An auction sale was held on June 15, at 32 Page street, San Francisco, Cal., when Sugarman, Greenberg & Co., acting for the insurance underwriters, sold large quantities of damaged paper from the stock of the Blake-McFall Company, of Portland. Peter Frank and a number of local dealers bought portions of the 300 tons of wrappings, including manila, white and colored, in rolls, and, also, flats. A quantity of printing paper damaged by water, amounting to 150 tons, was also disposed of to speculators, who will trim off the edges and sell it to the printers.

The various pulp and paper mills owned by the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, on the coast, are in steady operation on their particular lines, but the production is not up to capacity, owing to the prevailing dullness of the markets in most directions. The Floriston plant in California is running at about its normal rate of production on wrapping paper and fruit paper. There is a prospect for a good demand on the orange wrap line. The two plants at Oregon City, Ore., are operating on news and wrappings, etc. The large paper machine is again running at the Camas plant. There is, possibly, a little increase in the volume of newspaper consumed, but orders are not seeking the mills on the Pacific Coast at present. The mills are seeking orders. However, there is a little better feeling in the trade.

#### Items of Personal Interest

William Pierce Johnson, president of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, of this city, is spending a few days in Southern California.

I. Zellerbach, president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, met with an unfortunate accident while out sailing in his palatial yacht. The doctor, after diagnosing the case, announced it a fracture of the humerus. Mr. Zellerbach, however, disagreed with the M. D., saying that it was no joke. However, Mr. Zellerbach is about the store as usual, with his arm in a sling.

## Trade Personals

BALTZ.—Phil Baltz, representing the King Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., was calling on Chicago paper jobbers last week.

BERTSCHE.—Ray Bertsche, representing the Miamisburg Paper Company, Miamisburg, Ohio, was in Chicago last week on one of his regular visits to the paper jobbing trade.

CLARK.—Mr. Clark, representing the Aetna Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio, was one of the representatives of Ohio mills visiting the Chicago trade last week.

COKE.—Harry T. Coke, of the Maine Coated Paper Company, Rumford, Me., is in Boston this week calling on the trade.

DE CANT.—Wood De Cant, of the Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, Detroit, Mich., was town last week calling on his friends in the trade.

EK.—Arvid Ek, representing the Berlin Mills Company, Portland, Me., was in Boston last week visiting the trade.

EUSTICK.—W. J. Eustick, representing the Whiting-Plover Paper Company, Stevens Point, Wis., was calling on his Chicago trade last week.

FERGUSON.—H. S. Ferguson, a paper mill engineer of New York City, was in Chicago on business last week.

GILBERT.—W. A. Gilbert, of the Gilbert Paper Company, Neenah, Wis., paid Chicago a visit last week for the first time in a number of months.

GLADWIN.—A. B. Gladwin, of the Whitmore Manufacturing

Company, Holyoke, Mass., was in town last week making the rounds of the trade.

HITCHCOCK.—Howard Hitchcock, now with the Otsego Coated Paper Company, Otsego, Mich., was a visitor last week to the Chicago paper jobbing trade.

JOHNSON.—E. V. Johnson was in Chicago last week calling on the paper trade in the interests of the National Envelope Company, Waukegan, Ill.

LEITCH.—Samuel Leitch was interviewing the Chicago paper trade last week on behalf of the Gum Products Company, Troy, Ohio.

LOVELAND.—W. M. Loveland was calling on the Chicago paper jobbing trade last week in the interests of the Watervliet Paper Company, Watervliet, Mich.

MATHEWS.—J. R. Mathews, representing the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, was one of the traveling men noticed in Boston last week.

MOORE.—Frank L. Moore, president of the American Pulp and Paper Association, was a visitor to Philadelphia last week. He called in his capacity as president of the Milton Falls Company, however.

SCANLON.—J. E. Scanlon, manager of the Wolf River Paper & Fibre Company, was transacting business in Chicago last week.

SMITH.—Austin Smith, vice-president of the Wrenn Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio, was in Chicago last week on business.

SPENCER.—L. R. Spencer, sales manager of the P. A. Sorg Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio, was a Chicago visitor last week on business.

STUART.—W. Z. Stuart, treasurer of the Neenah Paper Company, Neenah, Wis., was transacting business in Chicago last week.

TAYLOR.—C. C. Taylor, representing the Fox River Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., was in Chicago last week calling on paper jobbers.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Reserved addresses in connection with the following trade opportunities, and all lists of names may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or from the nearest branch office, by application in letter form, giving the file number. The list of branch offices follows: New York, Room 409, United States Custom House; Chicago, 629 Federal Building; Boston, 752 Oliver Building; New Orleans, Association of Commerce Building; San Francisco, 310 United States Custom House; Atlanta, 224 Post Office Building; Seattle, 1207 Alaska Building.

A business man in France has made inquiries of an American consular officer for the names of American manufacturers and exporters of paper pulp (newspaper) and linen yarn. Samples and full information should be sent at once. Correspondence should be in French. Quotations should be made c. i. f. French ports. Refer to "Paper pulp and yarn No. 17,110."

An American consular officer in France reports that he has received a letter from a man who desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of paper. Correspondence should be in French. Refer to "Paper No. 17,167."

A firm in Australia writes the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in San Francisco that it has an inquiry asking to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of all kinds of paper. It is stated that if satisfactory prices are offered a good business will result. Samples and full information should be sent at once. Quotations should be made on the goods packed f. o. b. steamer. Refer to "Paper No. 17,303."

A commission merchant in one of the insular possessions informs an American consular officer that he desires to establish commercial relations with American exporters of cotton piece goods, knitted fabrics, beer, iron water pipe (both black and galvanized), shoe leather, flour, grain, provisions, newsprint paper, stationery, and bentwood furniture. Correspondence is desired in Spanish, but may be in English. Refer to "Paper, furniture, etc., No. 17,256."





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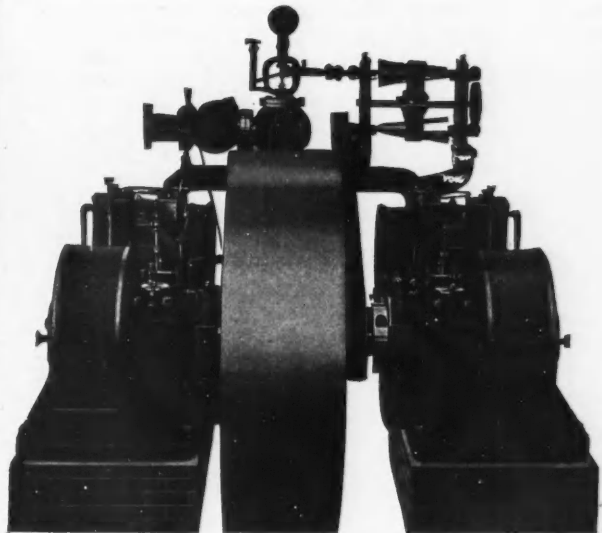
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## GOV'T CONTRACTS AND AWARDS

### D. C. Paper Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1915.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have just signed the contracts making paper awards for the District government for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Among some of the interesting paper awards, according to items, were:

- 1, paper bags, at \$3.70 per 1,000 to Charles G. Stott Paper Company.
- 2, paper bags, at \$0.39 per 1,000 to R. P. Andrews Paper Company.
- 3, paper bags, at \$0.87 to R. P. Andrews Paper Company.
- 4, paper bags, at \$1.41, to R. P. Andrews.
- 5, paper bags, at \$10.50 to Charles G. Stott Company.
- 6, paper bags, at \$3.99 to Mathers-Lamm Paper Company.
- 18, bristol board, per 100 sheets, at \$2.37 to R. P. Clarke & Company.
- 21, binder board, per dozen at \$0.75 to the Mathers-Lamm Paper Company.
- 182, blotting paper, 19 x 24, 500 sheets at \$7.24, to B. F. Bond Paper Company.
- 183, blotting paper, \$5.50 to Charles G. Stott Company.
- 197, book paper, 25 x 38 per ream \$1.67, to Mathers-Lamm Paper Company.
- 239, manila paper, 24 x 36, \$3.00 per 1,000 sheets, to Mathers-Lamm Paper Company.
- 252, 1,000 sheet roll, toilet paper, at \$7.80 per case of 100 rolls to R. P. Andrews Paper Company.

### Completion of Post Office Paper Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1915.—The latter part of last week the Postmaster General signed the remainder of the contracts making awards for paper for the department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915. Some of the awards, as made, have appeared in the *PAPER TRADE JOURNAL*, during the past few weeks. Those signed last week, which completes the schedule, according to item, were:

- No. 2, calling for 2,800 pounds of white legal cap to the B. F. Bond Paper Company, Washington, D. C., at \$0.059 per pound.
- No. 3, calling for 42,240 pounds of white typewriter paper to Philip Lindemeyr, of Baltimore, Md., at \$0.099 per pound.
- No. 4, calling for 1,440 pounds of flat white bond paper, to the Remington Typewriter Company, Washington, D. C., at \$0.1225 per pound.
- No. 5, calling for 1,000 pounds of first-class white flat ledger, to the C. H. Clinton Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pa., at \$0.14 per pound.
- No. 24, calling for gummed labels (a) at \$0.52 per dozen sheets; and (b) at \$0.33 per dozen sheets, to R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.
- No. 25, calling also for gummed labels, at \$0.33 per dozen sheets, to R. Carter Ballantyne.
- No. 35, calling for 3,000 rolls of time recorder paper, at \$57.50 per 1,000 rolls, to the Osborn Paper Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.
- No. 61, calling for 35,000 pounds of smooth finish manila wrapping paper at \$0.0333, to Smith-Dixon Company, Baltimore, Md.
- No. 62, calling for 46,200 pounds of manila wrapping paper (a) at \$0.0333 and (b) at \$0.032 to the Smith-Dixon Company.
- No. 63, also calling for manila wrapping paper (a) at \$0.0365 per pound (b-1) at \$0.0351 per pound, and (b-2) at \$0.0351 per pound, also to Smith-Dixon Company.
- No. 95, calling for 51,000 pieces of strawboard (a) at \$4.20 per 10,000 pieces (b) at \$7.50 per 10,000 pieces (c) at \$6.00 per 5,000 pieces (d) at \$2.90 per 1,000 pieces and (e) at \$1.90 per 100 pieces, all to the George P. Killian Company, Washington, D. C.
- No. 100, calling for 100,000 rolls of toilet paper (1-aa) at

\$187.50 per 100 cases, (1-bb) at \$370.00 per 100 cases, (1-cc) at \$725.00 per 100 cases, (2-dd) at \$7.25 per case and (2-ee) at \$7.15 per case. Awarded to Philip Lindemeyr. No awards were made on the other parts of this item.

No. 106, calling for 5,000 pounds of 100 per cent. rag paper, (a) at \$108.00 per 900 pounds, (b) at \$108.00 per 900 pounds, and (c) at \$18.00 per 150 pounds to J. H. Weil & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 107, calling for 60 rolls of blue print coated paper (a-1) at \$0.25 per roll, (a-2) at \$0.32 per roll, (b-1) at \$0.32 per roll, (b-2) at \$0.37 per roll, (c-1) at \$0.37 per roll, (c-2) at \$0.42 per roll, (d-1) at \$0.42 per roll, and (d-2) at \$0.47 per roll, to Edward Schmidt, Washington, D. C.

No. 108, calling for brown paper, (a-1) at \$3.93 per roll, (a-2) at \$4.25 per roll, (b-1) at \$4.60 per roll, (b-2) at \$4.89 per roll, (c-1) at \$7.94 per roll, (c-2) at \$8.74 per roll, awarded to R. Carter Ballantyne.

### Bids Opened for Wrapping Paper

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1915.—Bids were opened here last week at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for a quantity of wrapping paper. The bids were as follows:

Item No. 214, wrapping paper; C. B. Hewitt & Company, New York City, \$273.00; George W. Millar & Company, New York City, \$277.50; Manhattan Supply Company, New York City, \$609.90; Republic Bag & Paper Company, New York City, \$505.50; Metropolitan Hospital Supply Company, New York City, \$1,039.50; and Old Dominion Paper Company, Norfolk, Va., \$542.22.

### Toilet Paper Award Goes to United Paper Company

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1915.—The United Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., has been awarded the contract to furnish a large quantity of toilet paper to various Custom Houses and other Federal buildings. The contract was awarded by the Treasury Departments, bids having been opened here early this month.

The award was made on the alternate bid calling for 31,300 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, for which the contract price was \$4.65, and 108,150 rolls of 2,000 sheets each, for which the contract price was \$8.05. The United Paper Company had the contract for the past fiscal year at the same price.

### Canal Paper Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1915.—The Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal has announced the following awards for paper on bids opened June 11. Item No. 48, calling for 5,000 sheets of fawn index bristol board, 22½ x 28½", to Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$203.50. Item No. 49, calling for 50 reams of pink bond paper, to the Old Dominion Paper Company, Norfolk, Va., at \$76.30, and Item No. 50, calling for 200 reams of white ledger paper, 17 x 28", to the Whitaker Paper Company, of Baltimore, Md., at \$880.00.

### "Canal" Bids Opened

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1915.—Bids are to be opened at the office of the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal on July 1 for 500 lbs. of linen twine, in one pound balls.

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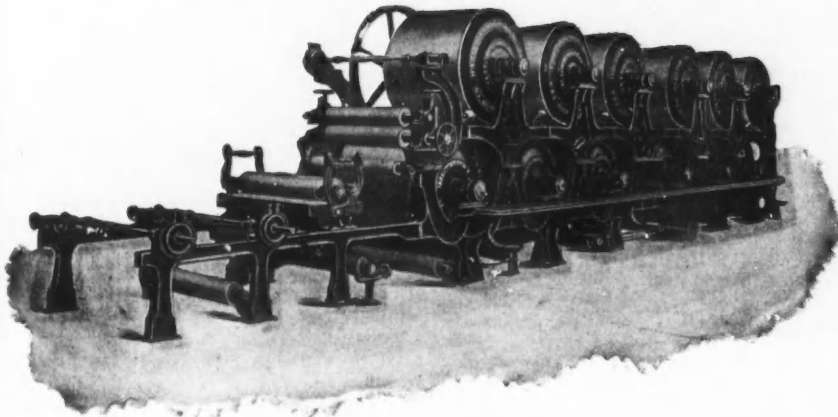
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## Obituary

### Thomas H. Daley

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—Thomas H. Daley, for many years employed at the Whiting Paper Company, died at his home last week after a short illness. He is survived by three sons, one brother and two sisters.

### Bartholomew F. Slein

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—Bartholomew F. Slein, 56 years old, died at the Noble Hospital at Westfield, last week after an illness of nine weeks. Mr. Slein for the past three years was employed at the George R. Dickinson division of the American Writing Paper Company. He was a member of the Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers of this city, and is survived by his widow and four daughters, one son, three sisters and two brothers.

### Herman Olcovich

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17, 1915.—Herman Olcovich, who has been connected with the paper business for the past 30 years, passed away at his home in San Francisco recently. Mr. Olcovich was 72 years old and well known among the paper men on the coast. He was connected with the wrapping paper trade as dealer and broker at different times. For several years he disposed of the output of the small paper mill at Soquel, Cal. J. H. Olcovich, a son of the deceased, will continue in the business at his office in this city.

### Robert S. Hobbs

Robert S. Hobbs, a pioneer in the wall paper trade and for many years treasurer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, is dead at his home in Highwood Park, Weehawken, N. J., aged 75 years. Mr. Hobbs was born in Flushing, L. I., and entered the wall paper business with his father. Later he established a plant of his own in Columbia street, Brooklyn, which he ran under the name of Robert S. Hobbs & Co., until 1892, when it was absorbed by the National Wall Paper Company. He then retired from active business. Mr. Hobbs was a member of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. and A. M., since 1864.

### Frank Tobie

LISBON FALLS, Me., June 22, 1915.—Frank Tobie, head bookkeeper and paymaster at the Lisbon Falls mill of the Pejepscot Paper Company, died June 18, aged 47 years. Mr. Tobie had not been in good health for several months, but had only been critically ill last week, having attended to his duties at the mill as late as the Saturday before his death. He was born at Mechanic Falls, April 22, 1867, son of William and Abigail Tobie, and had been connected with the Lisbon Falls mill for nearly a quarter of a century and for several years had been town auditor. He was a member of Ancient York Lodge of Masons, St. Paul's chapter, Mt. Vernon council, Dunlap commandery, K. T., Kora Temple of the Shrine, Easter Star, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Royal Arcanum. He is survived by his wife, a son, Fenton Tobie, and two daughters, Miss Dorothy and Miss Laura Tobie. The funeral services, Sunday afternoon, were conducted by the Masons, Dunlap commandery doing escort duty.

### Lester Bradner Grant

The subject of this sketch was born at Dansville, N. Y., January 29, 1864, and died at Riverside, Ill., on June 12, 1915.

Mr. Grant came to Chicago in 1889 and immediately entered the service of Bradner-Smith & Co. He retained his connection

with the company up to the time of his decease, progressing by various steps up to the position of first vice-president, which he held at the time of his death. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance among paper men throughout the country.

Mr. Grant was married in 1896 and is survived by his widow and one daughter, Anna May Grant. The family home is at Riverside, Ill., where it was established eleven years ago.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday, June 15, interment being at Rosehill cemetery. A large number of paper men were present. The active pall bearers were selected from former associates in business, as follows: James T. Edwards, Henry T. Smith, M. D. McAlpin, Frank A. Kearns, H. Fred. Ross and Robert Wadsworth.

## FREIGHT TARIFF CHANGES

The Public Service Commission of the State of New York announces the following changes in transportation rates during the week ended June 17, 1915:

New York & Hudson Steamboat Company.—Paper (scrap or waste), c. 1. min. wt. 20,000 lbs., in both directions between New York and Brooklyn landings of New York & Hudson Steamboat Company, including points within lighterage limits of New York harbor, and various stations on Albany Southern: Reissues and reductions too numerous to specify herein. Effective July 12, 1915. Sup. No. 1 to P. S. C. No. 19.

Boston & Albany.—Various articles, c. 1., from local stations in New York state, also from New York state stations on Chatham division of Rutland, to New York state stations west of Buffalo on New York Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Pennsylvania (from B. & A. points only): Changes effect advances on paper (building and roofing), calcium (chloride of), cement, clay, earth (coal and fuller's), magnesite, pitch, potash (muriate and sulphate of), soda and soda products, and talc. Effective July 10, 1915. P. S. C. No. 520. Delaware & Hudson.—Various articles, c. 1., from local stations to New York state stations west of Buffalo and Salamanca on Erie, New York Central, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis: Changes effect advances on cement and lithopone, and reductions on pulp (wood, dry), soda ash, caustic soda, soda crystals and silicate of soda. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 2 to P. S. C. No. 3186.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.—Various articles, c. 1., from local stations Lowman to East Lancaster inclusive, to New York state stations west of Buffalo on New York Central and New York, Chicago & St. Louis: Changes effect reductions on pulp (wood, dry). Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 4 to P. S. C. No. 2549.

Erie (East).—Various articles, c. 1., from stations on Erie, Bath & Hammondsport, Buffalo, Attica & Arcade, Dansville & Mt. Morris, and New York & Pennsylvania to New York state stations west of Buffalo and Salamanca on Erie, New York Central, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis: Changes effect reductions on wood pulp (dry), c. 1. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 5 to P. S. C. No. 3415.

Lehigh Valley.—Various articles, c. 1., from local stations east of the Niagara frontier to New York state stations west of Buffalo and Salamanca on Erie, New York Central, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis: Changes effect reductions on wood pulp (dry), c. 1. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 7 to P. S. C. No. D-2848.

New York Central (East).—Various articles, c. 1., from New York state stations east of the Niagara frontier to New York state stations west of Buffalo and Salamanca on Erie, New York Central, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis: Changes effect reductions on wood pulp (dry), c. 1. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 5 to P. S. C. N. Y. C. No. 1917.

New York, Ontario & Western.—Various articles, c. 1., from local stations in New York state to New York state stations west of Buffalo on New York Central and New York, Chicago & St.



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**EXPERIMENTAL PAPER MILL**

Completely equipped with digesters, washers, beaters, Jordan and 30 inch Fourdrinier and cylinder paper machine for the investigation and demonstration on a semi-commercial scale of new fibres or other raw materials used in the manufacture of paper.

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Chemists and Engineers

93 Broad Street

Boston, Mass.

Louis: Changes effect reductions on wood pulp (dry), c. 1. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 4 to P. S. C. No. 3125.

West Shore.—Various articles, c. 1., from local stations east of the Niagara frontier to New York state stations west of Buffalo and Salamanca on Erie, New York Central, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis: Changes effect reductions on wood pulp (dry), c. 1. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 5 to P. S. C. W. S. No. 495.

#### SPECIAL COMMODITIES.

(Unless otherwise specified the minimum carload weight will be as per official classification.)

New York Central (East).—Acid (sulphuric), in carboys, c. 1., from New York (60th street) to New Hamburg 7.4c.; reduction, 1.5c. per cwt. Effective July 18, 1915. P. S. C. N. Y. C. No. 2097.

New York Central (East).—Bags (paper), l. c. 1., from Dexter and Watertown to Appleton, Ashwood, Barker, Brice, Burt, Carlton, Charlotte, Coomer, East Williamson, Elberta, Fruitland, Greece, Hamlin, Hilton, Kendall, Lyndonville, Millers, Model City, Morton, Ontario, Ransomville, Sodus, Union Hill, Walker, Waterport, Webster, West Kendall, Williamson, and Wilson 21c. per cwt. Reductions too numerous to specify herein. Effective June 20, 1915. P. S. C. N. Y. C. No. 2114.

New York Central (East).—Lumber and forest products, c. 1., from Dolgeville and Salisbury Center to Long Island City (Queensboro Terminal), 12.6c.; reduction, 2.1c. per cwt. Effective July 14, 1915. P. S. C. N. Y. C. No. 2098.

New York, Ontario & Western.—Paper (tissue), c. 1. min. wt. 26,000 lbs., from Fallsburgh to Pulaski (on New York Central), 15.8c.; reduction, 1.1c. per cwt. Effective July 10, 1915. P. S. C. No. 3161.

Delaware & Hudson.—Paper (toilet), l. c. 1., from Plattsburgh to Buffalo (on Erie), 32c.; reduction, 2.7c. per cwt. Effective July 16, 1915. Sup. No. 8 to P. S. C. No. 3109.

New York Central (East).—Pulp (wood), c. 1., from Brooklyn, Long Island City (Queensboro Terminal), New York, Melrose Junction, Port Morris and Westchester Avenue to stations on Mohawk (Rome and west), Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Ontario (Oswego to Liverpool inclusive), and Pennsylvania (Corning and north) divisions, 11.6c. per cwt. Reissues and reductions too numerous to specify herein. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 6 to P. S. C. N. Y. C. No. 1122.

New York Central (East).—Pulp (wood), c. 1., from points within free lighterage limits of New York harbor to Fulton and Phoenix. Advance from 11.6c. to 13.7c. per cwt. Effective July 15, 1915. Sup. No. 6 to P. S. C. N. Y. C. No. 1122.

### DUTCH PAPER MILLS HARD HIT BY WAR

HATEM, Province of Guelderland, Netherlands, June 10, 1915.—Not since the manufacture of paper became one of the established industries of the Netherlands 330 years ago has it known such a setback as it suffers by the European war.

"In the first place," says the head of one of the ancient paper houses of Guelderland, "many a skilled laborer has been called to don our Queen's uniform, thus putting the Dutch mills short-handed. In the second place, not to mention the many difficulties in the way of securing the necessary raw materials at all, their price has advanced to a figure unheard of, as have the prices of every kind of supplies and implements requisite in our work, such as combustibles, mechanics' wires, felts and similar articles. Ship-as combustibles, mechanics' wires, felts and similar articles.

"Shipping, of course, to many ports has been suspended, and to those ports which are still reached only enormously enhanced freight rates will assure shipment. We have had in the past a large market in the Levant that is now entirely closed, without much prospect of reopening soon."

### POINTS WORTH KNOWING

1. The employment of birch wood soda cellulose proves very advantageous for certain kinds of paper. A mixture of 75 per cent. birch wood chemical pulp and 25 per cent. rags or chemical pulp made from the wood of coniferous trees makes an excellent blotting paper.

For Featherweight Printing Paper:

Twenty per cent. well-bleached American asp chemical pulp.

Twenty per cent. electrically bleached sulphate cellulose.

Twenty per cent. bleached Ritter-Kellner spruce cellulose.

Twenty per cent. bleached beech chemical pulp.

Twenty per cent. birch chemical pulp, and an addition of talc, asbestos and kaolin.

For writing paper for export:

Twenty per cent. bleached Ritter-Kellner chemical pulp.

Twenty per cent. asp chemical pulp.

Twenty per cent. beech chemical pulp.

Twenty per cent. birch chemical pulp.

Twenty per cent. bleached esparto.

Ten per cent. waste, loading material and color.

2. For locking a nut by its lock-nut proceed as follows: Screw down the lower lock-nut quite low without tightening it. Then screw on the main nut and tighten both nuts against one another. Only then tighten the part of the machine in question with the upper nut alone, the lower nut being generally also turned; otherwise take hold of both nuts with the key or use two keys.

3. Before stopping the paper machine, as on Sundays, beating engines having iron walls and steel fittings should not be charged. When the pulp stands for a long time in these beating engines the same oxidizes, becomes turbid and gray. In addition, the size readily runs together; soiling of the wires and felts and bad sizing is the consequence. When concrete beating engines or beating engines lined with tiles are used this precaution is unnecessary when the beating fittings consist of bronze or stone.

4. The paper web, particularly thin tissue papers made from short pulp, can be prevented from adhering to the coucher or to the upper wet press rolls when these papers are made on a paper machine having automatic sheet hauling. Otherwise employ stone rolls for the wet presses, or provide the first wet press with a top felt. An ebonite and an end-grain doctor are recommended to be used on each wet press.—*Papier-Fabrikant, World's Paper Trade Review.*

### LABOR SITUATION IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 10.)

This company has always used the employees most fairly, and kept the mill steadily running. There are more union men in this mill than in any other in that section, but the company makes no hesitation in employing a man if he is a good one, regardless of his relations with a union, and the company intends to continue this policy.

The directors of the West End Company met last Saturday and while no definite announcement of the action taken was communicated to the employees, it is said both sides have agreed upon a postponement of action until next Wednesday. This is to allow the directors further time to consider the matter.

A rumor gained circulation at Carthage to the effect that so far in the consideration of the issue the directors are unalterably opposed to granting any of the demands, but are willing to consider the question further. This leads to a general belief that an amicable adjustment may still be possible and a strike averted. No action will be taken as regards a walk out by the union men until the report of the directors is received.

To get properly listed in Lockwood's Directory send in your letterhead.

**THE STANDARD**

**LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY**

OF THE

**Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades**

**Price, \$3.00 Express Prepaid**

**CONTENTS**

All the Paper, Wood Pulp and Chemical Fibre Mills in the United States and Canada, geographically arranged, with full details of the equipment; also the products of the Mills properly classified.

**MANUFACTURERS** of Glazed and Coated Papers and Boards, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Pads and Tablets, Toilet Papers, Wall Paper Printers, Roofing Paper Saturators, Tag and Playing Cards, Twine Makers, and many others.

**PAPER DEALERS**, Rag and Paper Stock Dealers and Paper Box Makers, all classified to show the character of the business done.

**LEADING STATIONERS** and others handling stationery in the United States, Canada and the Philippine Islands

**WATERMARKS AND BRANDS USED  
IN THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE**

**PAPER SPECIALTIES**

A new department, inaugurated in 1913, giving the leading concerns that convert paper to the various new uses which have become so numerous of recent years, has been added to largely in this new Edition. The concerns in the different lines are all classified under separate headings.

**STATISTICAL INFORMATION**

In this department is given a summary in tabular form from the 1910 U. S. CENSUS of the Paper and Pulp Industry.

A list of Trade Associations with officers, and much

other information and data in regard to the Paper, Stationery and allied trades is included.

Sales of the 1914 Edition exceeded all previous records.

The growth of this Directory is the best index of the growth of the trades it represents. It forms an important part in the business of any and every concern interested in the lines it covers.

Do not be satisfied with an old, out-of-date directory which will mislead you. Get the latest thoroughly revised edition with its several thousand changes.

Order NOW and reap prompt benefit.

**ADDRESS**

**Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 150 Nassau St., New York**



### REMOVING PRINTERS' INK FROM PAPER STOCK

A process has been patented by Messrs. H. M. Bell and E. R. Lape for treating printed paper to remove the ink and recover the pulp.

The patentees point out that the well-known methods now employed in removing the ink from the old paper stock, it is customary to beat the stock into a pulpy mass while being treated with the ink-removing agent. This method, while effecting the separation of a very large percentage of the ink from the paper, causes quite a large proportion of the carbon particles of the ink, which are in suspension in the liquid, to be worked into the paper fibres, so that the latter are thoroughly impregnated with the coloring matter. After the ink has been worked into the fibres in this manner it is impossible to effect its removal, and this condition is responsible for the discoloration of the pulp made from old paper stock.

One of the objects of the present invention is to so treat the waste paper stock as to thoroughly remove the ink and other coloring matter therefrom, and to prevent it from being embedded in the paper pulp, whereby a pure white paper pulp be produced.

A further object of the invention is to so treat the waste paper stock as to effectually remove the ink and other coloring matter therefrom with practically no loss of the stock.

In the practice, the waste paper stock is first cleansed or dusted in any suitable or preferred manner, and then torn or cut by any suitable means into small pieces or sheets. The size of the pieces is immaterial, except that they must not be so small as to be destroyed in the next step of the process. The stock, after being torn or cut in the manner referred to is then placed in a suitable receptacle, and subjected to the action of a soap solution made from any preferred soap. The strength of the soap solution may vary. The patentees have obtained excellent results by employing the following proportions: One part of soap and six hundred parts of water to ten parts of the paper stock. They have found that the ink may be removed by the use of either hot, cold, or boiling water in the soap solution, and they accordingly desire it to be understood that their method contemplates the use of soap and water, irrespective of the temperature of the water, which may be varied to suit conditions. While in contact with the soap solution, the small pieces of paper stock are agitated sufficiently to cause every part of the paper to come into contact with the solution and also to cause the faces of the pieces of paper to rub against each other and against the tank containing the same, thereby producing sufficient friction or attrition to assist the action of the soap solution in loosening the ink from the pieces of paper. Care must be taken, however, in the agitation of the paper, not to break up the pieces or to cause such an action as will tend to drive the ink particles into the paper fibres. The object of the step thus described is to remove as much of the ink from the surface of the paper as possible, without disintegration of the paper, and to cause the ink particles to remain suspended in the soap solution. As a result of this treatment, the printed matter is practically removed from the small sheets of paper, and the soap solution with the ink particles suspended therein may be drawn off and used again. In the treatment of some classes of magazine paper it may be desirable to add a small percentage of a suitable alkali to the soap solution, although ordinarily this is unnecessary. After treatment with the soap solution, the material is washed in clear water, which may be either hot or cold, as desired. The washing is repeated as many times as may be found necessary, the water being removed after each washing, the material being agitated during the removal of the water, so as to carry off any particles of ink which may remain in suspension. During the washing of the paper stock, and the removal of the water, care must be taken, as in the previous

step, to prevent disintegration of the stock. The advantage of this washing is that the paper stock is in small pieces and the ink particles are very finely divided, and hence easily separated in the washing. If the paper, after washing, is found to bear slight impressions of print, more soap solution may be added to the beater when the material is transferred thereto for the purpose of pulping. The soap solution in the beater will effectually remove all trace of ink and the resultant pulp will be white and perfectly suitable for use in the ordinary manner, with practically no loss of material.—*World's Paper Trade Review*.

### Our Unworthy Two-Cent Stamps

The New York Sun is a welcome recruit to the attack of the New York Times upon the flimsy two-cent postage stamp that Mr. Burleson is inflicting upon the people of the United States. That it is a shoddy article, as Brother Mitchell asserts, is known to everyone who has attempted to tear a stamp from its fellows on the big sheet. Here is the indictment:

For weeks reaching into months the purchasers of Mr. Burleson's two-cent stamp have noticed with surprise and growing anger that it is not the good old reliable two-cent stamp to which they had become accustomed. The hue of the ink has changed but slightly, if at all; the mucilaginous coating on the reverse has undergone no marked depreciation in efficiency, but all the crispness and toughness of the texture of the stamp itself has disappeared. This means that an inferior quality of paper is now used, and the most casual inspection of one of Mr. Burleson's postage stamps shows that such is the case. The fiber is so slushy, the paper is so soft, the perforation is so poorly done, that it is a work of delicacy and caution to separate a sheet of these stamps into its component parts without destroying from two to forty of the 100 units and thus contributing to the revenues of Mr. Burleson's department a considerable percentage of excess taxation for which the government makes no return in postal service rendered.

It is a wrong to Uncle Sam that the man from Texas should be permitted to practice an imposition so unworthy and annoying. The people have borne with patience this postmaster-general's policy of giving the post offices to politicians who could win his favor, but to ask a long-suffering public to bear with postage stamps printed on something not much better than tissue paper is demanding too much. This great country is at all times entitled to postage stamps staunch enough to do business with, and doubly so now that so many other troubles are afflicting the world. The things nearest at hand irk the most. While the head of this administration is busy with great problems of state no one of his subordinates should contribute to the needless irritation of the American people as the head of the post office department is doing.

### BOSTON PAPER TRADE ASSOCIATION OUTING

(Continued from page 12.)

Carter, F. W. Main, E. S. Bliss, J. E. Welsh, W. A. Merrill, Harry Wheeler, E. L. Cummings, E. P. Winter, R. A. Wight, J. W. Vivian, Alfred Leeds, Edward C. Wilson, J. W. Stebbins, Frank Merriam, Augus Cameron, A. P. Bagg, J. P. Bagg, C. M. Phelps, Fred T. Burkhardt, W. J. Raybold, Wm. B. Livermore, E. P. Lindsay, H. D. Cushing, of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, T. A. Ashley, G. Marcey Edwards, D. J. O'Connell, T. H. Thomas, F. O. Hanson, A. H. Hawley, John A. Andrew, K. B. Fullerton, Jr., Spencer Lathrop, Alfred Kinn, Jas. Desmond, Jr., Walter Eastman, H. T. Maynard, Harry Hagan, B. F. Gale, J. M. Hayward, Dr. Thomas Soutworth, H. L. Harrington, Fred R. Shaw, E. A. Weihenmeyer, G. L. Le Sauvage, A. Lautscher, L. C. Van Troup, A. T. Treadway.

The annual revision of Lockwood's Directory is now under way. Buyers want to know about your business. So send in your name, address and some statement about your business.



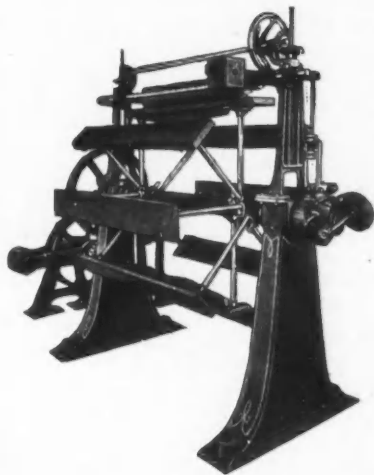
# BURGESS SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY

GENERAL  
OFFICE  
PORTLAND,  
MAINE  
U.S.A.



NEW YORK  
OFFICE  
233 B'WAY.  
MILLS AT  
BERLIN, N.H.

DAILY CAPACITY 400 TONS AIR DRY FIBRE  
HIGHEST GRADE BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED



## THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL AUTOMATIC COLLAPSIBLE REEL

for  
TISSUE AND CREPE PAPERS

Many so-called Collapsible Reels have been designed, and some have been tried.

The **DOWNINGTOWN** is the only successful reel.

Because it is the only truly **AUTOMATIC** reel.

The paper itself Operates the reducer.

No calipering is necessary.

A 20-lb. sheet can be wound after a 5-lb. sheet with no change of adjustment, and with absolute uniformity of length between first and last sheets.

Write us for references.

**DOWNINGTOWN MFG. CO.,**

**Downingtown, Pa.**

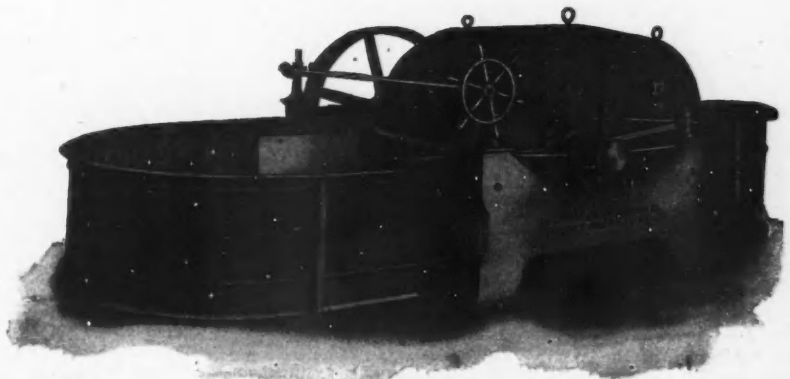
Beating Engines  
Washing Engines  
Mixing Engines  
Breaking Engines  
Cooking Engines

Wood or Iron Tubs; adapted  
to every paper mill condition

Jordan Engines—  
(5 Sizes)

Board Machines

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



**The Noble & Wood Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y**

# Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915.

## NEW YORK IMPORTS

### SUMMARY.

PAPER.	
Wrapping paper	3,256 bs.
Wall paper	17 bs.
Hangings	45 cs.
Cigarette paper	167 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	222 cs.

### PAPER STOCK.

Rags and cuttings	616 bs.
Jute and old manilas	2,029 bs.
Wood pulp	2,409 tons.

### PAPER MAKERS' CHEMICALS.

Bleaching powder	60 cks.
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### EXPORTS OF PAPER.

WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915,

Paper	222 cs., 183 pkgs.
Wall paper	23 pkgs.

### Paper

#### WRAPPING PAPER.

E. M. Sergeant & Co., Hellig Olav, Copenhagen,	23 bs.
American Express Company, by same,	321 bs.
Oelrichs & Co., by same,	138 bs.
D. S. Walton & Co., by same,	2774 bs.
Blauvelt & Wiley Paper Company, Tuscania, Glasgow,	80 bs.

#### CIGARETTE PAPER.

Rose & Frank, Rochambeau, Havre,	30 cs.
A. M. Capens & Son, by same,	101 cs.
American Tobacco Company, by same,	29 cs.
P. Lorillard & Co., Cressington Court, Havre,	63 cs.
Rose & Frank, Franklyn, Havre,	34 cs.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PAPER.

Japan Paper Company, Cressington Court, Havre,	48 cs.
Japan Paper Company, Canopic, Genoa,	16 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same,	12 cs.
S. A. Thomson, by same,	21 cs.
B. F. Lrakenfeld & Co., Arabic, Liverpool,	5 cs.
Wells, Fargo & Co., Tuscania, Glasgow,	120 cs.

#### WALL PAPER.

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., St. Stephen, London,	13 cs.
F. L. Kraemer & Co., by same,	4 cs.

#### PAPER HANGINGS.

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Saxon Monarch, London,	15 bs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Mississippi, London,	17 bs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., New York, Liverpool,	13 cs.

#### Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Colbert, Marseilles,	95 bs. rags.
L. H. Abenheim, E. K. Venezelos, Marseilles,	150 bs. bagging.
A. Katzenstein, by same,	1,238 bs. bagging.
A. N. Salomon, Rochambeau, Havre,	316 bs. rags.
Guth McQuade, Buffalo, Hull,	67 bs. bagging.

American Express Company, by same, 73 bs. bagging.  
Henderson Bros., Tuscania, Glasgow, 116 bs. bagging.  
Dunham & Moore, by same, 142 bs. bagging.  
R. F. Downing & Co., St. Stephen, London, 243 bs. bagging.  
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 205 bs. rags.

#### Wood Pulp

M. Gottesman & Son, Daniel McLeod, Liverpool, 4,709 bs., 470 tons.  
F. Salomon & Co., Hellig Olav, Gothenberg, 1,799 bs., 230 tons.  
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 1,550 bs., 200 tons.  
Bergoik & Co., by same, 4,170 bs., 515 tons.  
M. Gottesman & Son, by same, 510 bs., 40 tons.  
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 800 bs., 100 tons.  
John Andersen & Son, by same, 2,800 bs., 350 tons.  
E. M. Sergeant, by same, 150 bs., 18 tons.  
M. Gottesman & Son, Oscar II, Stockholm, 1,020 bs., 80 tons.

#### Bleaching Powder

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Queen Margaret, Havre, 60 cks.

## BOSTON IMPORTS

### Paper

Little, Brown & Co., Den of Ogil, Liverpool, 5 cs. books.  
W. H. Guild & Co., by same, 10 cs. books.  
Stone & Downer Company, by same, 1 cs. books.  
American Express Company, Louisiana, Copenhagen, 7 cs. paper.  
Merchants' Importing Company, by same, 38 cs. paper.  
Order, by same, 5 cs. paper.  
Canadian Pacific Railway, by same, 15 cs. paper.

### Paper Stock

Edwin Butterworth & Co., Toro, Hull, 101 bs. paper stock.  
True & McClelland, by same, 113 bs. paper stock.  
Train Smith Company, by same, 152 coils manila rope.  
International Purchasing Company, by same, 599 coils manila rope.  
Hollingsworth & Vose Company, by same, 194 coils manila rope.  
International Purchasing Company, Louisiana, Copenhagen, 42 coils manila rope.  
Edward Olsen, by same, 72 coils rope, 34 bs. canvas.  
H. & A. Allan, Sardinian, Glasgow, 83 bs. new linen cuttings.  
Train Smith Company, by same, 289 bs. paper stock, 67 coils rope.  
International Purchasing Company, by same, 125 coils manila rope.  
Hollingsworth & Vose Company, by same, 57 bs. bagging.  
Phillipsdale Paper Mills, by same, 97 bs. paper stock.  
Bird & Son, by same, 157 bs. rags.  
Edwin Butterworth & Co., by same, 78 bs. waste paper.  
Easson Bros., by same, 296 bs. waste paper, 50 bs. rags.  
International Purchasing Company, Cambrian, London, 563 coils manila rope.

Bird & Son, by same, 67 bs. rags.  
Murray & Holland, by same, 195 bs. new cuttings.  
Edwin Butterworth & Co., by same, 53 bs. paper stock.  
Crocker, Burbank & Co., by same, 155 bs. waste paper.  
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 29 bs. waste paper.  
Brown Bros. & Co., by same, 63 bs. new cuttings.  
Train Smith Company, by same, 236 bs. waste paper.  
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Ninian, Manchester, 309 bs. paper stock.  
Edwin Butterworth & Co., by same, 227 bs. paper stock.  
Douell, Miller & Co., by same, 108 bs. waste paper.  
Train Smith Company, by same, 338 bs. paper stock.  
A. Katzenstein & Co., by same, 132 bs. paper stock.  
R. M. Norman, by same, 61 bs. waste paper.  
Bemis Bros. Bag Company, Etonian, Liverpool, 113 coils manila rope.  
Bird & Son, by same, 74 bs. bagging, 58 bs. waste paper.

### Wood Pulp

Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Louisiana, Copenhagen, 480 bs.  
E. M. Sergeant & Co., by same, 200 bs.  
M. Gottesman & Son, by same, 1,760 bs.  
Price & Pierce, by same, 3,500 bs.  
Buckley, Dunton & Co., by same, 600 bs.  
Order, by same, 300 bs.  
Nielsen Rantoul, by same, 1,015 bs.  
Parsons Trading Company, by same, 500 bs.  
J. Andersen & Co., by same, 2,400 bs.

## BALTIMORE IMPORTS

M. Gottesman & Son, New Sweden, Gothenberg, 1,000 bs., 125 tons wood pulp.

## NEWPORT NEWS IMPORTS

M. Gottesman & Son, Mexicano, Christiania, 609 bs., 90 tons wood pulp.  
Scandinavian-American Trading Company, by same, 950 bs., 190 tons wood pulp.

## PAPER EXPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1915.

S. S. Niagara, Scheneward, 1 cs. paper, \$112.  
S. S. Kristianiafjord, Christiania, 3 cs. paper, \$103.  
S. S. Tsaritsa, Petrograd, 2 cs. paper, \$278.  
S. S. Tsaritsa, Moscow, 4 cs. paper, \$691.  
S. S. Sticklestad, Havre, 3 cs. paper, \$275.  
S. S. Rochambeau, Bordeaux, 3 cs. paper, \$788.  
S. S. Arabic, Liverpool, 8 cs. paper, \$391.  
S. S. Niagara, Bordeaux, 37 bs. paper, \$1,785.  
S. S. Kasama, Cape Town, 40 cs. paper, \$3,000.  
S. S. Indrawadi, Yokohama, 41 cs. paper, \$1,831.  
S. S. Frederick VIII, Copenhagen, 75 cs. paper, \$8,573.  
S. S. Georgic, Liverpool, 81 pkgs. paper, \$3,321.  
S. S. Glenstrae, London, 102 pkgs. paper, \$4,062.  
S. S. Minnehaha, London, 23 pkgs. wall paper, \$773.

### "Don'ts" for the American Exporter

Don't write to the consul saying you understand he is in the market for road-building machinery, or whatever the article may be. The consul is not in business. He can assist in finding possible purchasers for goods, but he cannot handle them, cannot keep samples on hand for exhibition, cannot recommend firms or products, cannot give one firm any more attention or any better facilities than any other firm.

Don't write the consul for credit information about prospective customers, or information regarding their standing in the community. The consul is not allowed to give such information. It should be obtained through the regular sources—the banks and credit information bureaus.

Don't ask the consul for expert information on any subject. The consul cannot possibly be expected to furnish expert information on everything from mining machinery to tin tacks. If you need this sort of information, request the consul to put you in touch with someone who can obtain it for you.

### Scarcity of Wood in Holland

Owing to the uncertainty of wood importations from Sweden and Russia to Holland during the current year, a portion of the Royal Paper Factory of Van Gelder & Son, at Velsen, is being temporarily closed down, about 40 workers being thus thrown out of employment. The production of paper will be maintained through the use of other raw materials.

**THEODORE HOFELLER & CO.**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carefully assorted Paper Stock, Rags and New Clippings

Buyers of

BRASS WIRE CLOTH, BRASS SCREEN PLATE, SCRAP BRASS,  
PAPER MILL FELT, BAGGING & BURLAP BALING,  
SECOND-HAND BAGS.

WILLIAM B. DILLON

J. SANFORD BARNES

**DILLON & BARNES**

*Paper Mill Products and Supplies*

52 VANDERBILT AVENUE NEW YORK

Telephone, 7353 Murray Hill

**Salomon Bros. & Co.**

Importers of all Grades of  
Rags and Paper Stock

99 NASSAU STREET  
New York

Representing GEBR. SALOMON & CO., Harburg, Hamburg, Germany.  
SALOMON FRERES, Lille, France. GEBR. SALOMON, Hanover, Germany.  
SALOMON BROS., LTD., Manchester, England; Bombay, India; Milan, Italy.



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

Manufactured by THOS. L. DICKINSON, 64 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK  
Successor to JOHN DICKINSON, Established 1796.  
Agents for Great Britain, C. W. BURTON, GRIFFITHS & CO., Ludgate Square, London.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

IRA L. BEEBE

CYRUS E. JONES

**IRA L. BEEBE & CO.**

132 Nassau St., New York

IMPORTERS OF

**Wood Pulp**

AGENTS FOR

Konigsberger Zellstoffabrik A. G. Konigsberg  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Unbleached Mitscherlich Sulphite Pulp.

**The Union Sulphur Company**

Producers of the Highest Grade  
Brimstone on the Market . . .

Absolutely Free from Arsenic or Selenium

**The Largest Sulphur Mine in the  
World**

Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

Main Offices, Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place, New York

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Paper Stock

New Cuttings

AND

Rags

Jute  
Stock,  
Sizing, Sulphite  
and Soda Pulps

200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

**CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON**

**Atterbury Brothers**

(INCORPORATED)

Wood Pulp, Rags and Paper Stock  
French Caseine

145 NASSAU STREET (Potter Building) NEW YORK

**UNION TALC COMPANY**

**Finest Grades of Agalite**

132 Nassau Street

New York

**WINDERS  
AND  
REWINDERS**

SAMUEL M. LANGSTON COMPANY  
CAMDEN, N. J.

**HUNGERFORD FILTERS**

The Filters that never require  
a renewal of the Filter Bed

**HUNGERFORD & TERRY, INC.**

Engineers and Manufacturers of Water Filters  
Pennsylvania Building PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Save Time In The Beater

**"HURUM" KRAFT PULP**

is run through a beater also a Jordan  
Engine before it leaves the mill  
TRY IT AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

**NILSEN, RANTOUL & CO., Inc.**

Sole Distributors, U. S. and Canada

30 E. 42nd STREET (42nd Street Building) NEW YORK



# Want and For Sale Advertisements

## HELP WANTED

Minimum rate for advertisements of this class, first insertion \$1.00.

**Situations Wanted.** \$1.00 for 25 words or less one time, and 50 cents for each subsequent and consecutive insertion of same ad. Over 25 words, 4 cents a word for first insertion, and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad.

**Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small for Sale Ads.** \$1.00 for 25 words or less, each and every insertion; over 25 words, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion.

Answers can be addressed care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 150 Nassau street.

Cash must accompany order.

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

**ONE GOOD BEATERMAN WANTED** for board mill in Canada; must be strictly temperate; none but thoroughly experienced men need apply. Montreal Box Board Co., Seigneurs St., Montreal, Canada.

**COATING MACHINE MAN WANTED**—Must be first class man; experience in high class coated papers; good wages for the right man. Address Coated, care Paper Trade Journal.

**BEATERMAN WANTED AT ONCE**—Experienced in pulping cotton or rag stock. Address D. E., care Paper Trade Journal.

**BEATERMEN WANTED** at once, experienced in pulping cotton and rag stock. Address E. E., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Superintendent, acid makers, cooks, bleacherman and wet room foreman in new sulphite mill. To receive consideration give experience, references and wages in first letter, confidential. Address Confidential, care Paper Trade Journal.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**PULP MILL SUPERINTENDENT**—Chemist wishes to make change; experienced on yellow pine kraft and easy bleaching spruce pulp. Address Yellow Pine, care Paper Trade Journal.

**CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION**—Eighteen years' experience on all grades of board and container; excellent references. Address Container, care Paper Trade Journal.

**SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION**—Board or wrapping mill preferred. Address M., care Paper Trade Journal.

## For Sale

Two 154" x 24" Fourdrinier couch rolls. One 116" x 20" Fourdrinier couch roll. One 101" x 22" Fourdrinier couch roll. A thousand other articles for the paper maker.

**Shartle Bros. Machine Co.**

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED—POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT** in mill making binder's, leather or other boards. Address A., care Paper Trade Journal.

**COMPETENT MAN**, of long experience in domestic and export paper trade, desires position in sales department or head office. Long experience in general office, accounting, financial and sales departments. Highest references. Apply Box 72, care Paper Trade Journal.

**ACCOUNTANT**—Young man desires change, six years' experience large pulp and paper mill, expert on costs, systematizer, good correspondent, moderate salary, references. Address C. R., care Paper Trade Journal.

**MACHINE TENDER DESIRES POSITION**—Sixteen years' experience on news, krafts, books and grease proof papers; married and temperate; can furnish good references. Address W. R. M., care Paper Trade Journal.

**BOSS FINISHER OPEN FOR POSITION** July 1st, eight years' experience all grades, capable of handling both finishing and shipping. Best of references. Address L. O. K., care Paper Trade Journal.

**MANAGER OR GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT** of paper mill wishes position in similar capacity; experienced book, hanging, kraft, colored writings, covers, etc.; best references. Address D. C. M., care Paper Trade Journal.

**SUPERINTENDENT**, now employed, desires to make a change about July 1. Well up on bonds, ledgers, writings and bristols; good recommendations; Middle West preferred. Address M. H., care Paper Trade Journal.

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**YOUNG MAN**, six years' experience with present employers in mill office of combined pulp and paper mill, wants position offering opportunities for further advancement. Strictly temperate, energetic and competent to handle any mill office work. Will furnish A No. 1 references. Address R. D., care Paper Trade Journal.

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**FOR SALE**—Two Daniels Rag Cutters, No. 2. Fly and bed knives for the same; three Success screens complete, 1 Manning four roll winder. Above will be sold very cheap. B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass.

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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. CONTINUED ON PAGE 57.

## FOR SALE

### PAPER MACHINES.

1—92" Fourdrinier equipped with 24 dryers, 36" x 87". 1—64" Cylinder, equipped with 24 dryers, 36" x 76". 1—75" Fourdrinier or cylinder, equipped with 30 dryers 36" x 72". All above machines equipped with heavy mortise gear drives.

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3—36" x 48" diam. Noble & Wood double lighter, wood tubs. 3—52" x 48" diam. Jones double lighter, new wood tubs.

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1—90" Bagley & Sowell. 1—84" two cylinder Black & Clawson. 3—72" Sandy Hill.

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1—Horne, roll 42". 1—Farrel, roll 48" x 16".

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1—20" x 42" Hewes & Phillips. 1—18" x 36" Hewes & Phillips. 1—12" x 30" Hewes & Phillips. 1—14" x 28" Fitchburg. 1—16" x 42" Hamilton Corliass. 1—15" x 30" Brown Corliass. 1—12" x 34" Putnam. 1—New York Safety 125 H. P.

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We have taken from our customers for whom we built new machinery a lot which we have overhauled.

We enumerate below only a partial list.

Write us if there is anything else you want

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**CALENDERS**—Three stacks 84", two 80", two 72", and many others.

**CUTTERS**—One 87" Hamblet, one 62" Hamblet, two 37" Finlay, 42" Moore & White, three 45" Finlay, 112" Dillon, 58" Beloit.

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

**CHIPPERS**—Two chippers.

**DIGESTERS**—Three digesters.

**DRIVES**—Eight Reeves and other makes.

**DRYERS**—About 150, different sizes.

**FOURDRINIERS**—One 100" with Edwards attachment, one 84", one 80".

**JORDANS**—Emerson, Horne, Dillon Machine, Marshall.

**MACHINES**—One 84" with 48 x 84" dryers and several others.

**PUMPS**—Three duplex self-contained stuff pumps, and three triplex self-contained suction pumps. One 1,000 gal. Worthington, also tank pump, 10 x 16 x 16 x 18 Knowles.

**ROTARIES**—One almost new 6' x 22".

**SCREENS**—Eleven open side Packer screens, almost new, 12 plate, 12 x 43", and two eight plate 12 x 43". One double cylinder Wandel, new, one single Wandel screen, thoroughly overhauled.

**WINDERS**—118" single drum Beloit, 120" Kidder winder and slitter and number of other makes and different widths.

Large lot new split iron pulleys, sprocket chains. Some new wooden pulleys with friction clutches.

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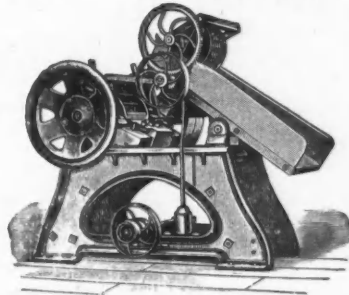
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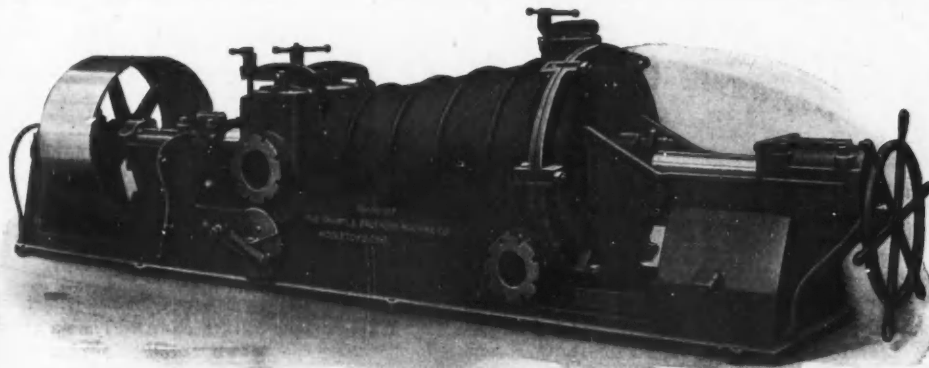
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**Ohio**

## New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

### Paper

The tone of the paper market has not changed in the past week. The general demand for goods is not taking on any added color, nor does there appear to be any immediate likelihood that such a tendency will be noted. However, there seems to be no question in the minds of both manufacturer and jobber that business is due to improve, possibly before the summer is over. It is calculated that the stocks of the dealers must diminish, and that the export trade will relieve local conditions considerably.

No new developments have affected newsprint. It is said that possibly the strike in Watertown may eventually help to balance the market. How far this is true is rather difficult to determine, for recent statistics show that Canada has increased her exports of news to this country within the past month or so. Prices still rule low. Transient business is quiet, and comparatively little is being done in the way of contracts. Side runs are not much in demand, and have weakened a little.

While manufacturers of tissue are confident that the market will soon show a decided change for the better, it is rather difficult to arrive at such a deduction from the present state of affairs. White No. 1 is inactive. Quotations are still very low. Jobbers are fairly well supplied with stock, and are buying cautiously. Manila tissues are quiet with prices weak. The complaint in regard to the difficulty of getting colors is becoming more prevalent. Manufacturers differ in their ideas as to just how this will affect the market. Crepe papers, in almost every form, are seasonably active. Toilet papers are in good demand. Manila fibres maintain their unsteady tone. In order to secure business, manufacturers are shading prices somewhat recklessly. However, there appears very little trade to be had. Krafts, too, are dull, and are sold only under pressure. It is believed that the kraft situation is growing more serious rather than showing improvement. Paper bags are quiet, with prices firm. Book papers are moving slowly. Boards are not showing an inclination to improve.

### Mechanically Ground Wood Pulp

Ground wood pulp is still showing to poor advantage on the market. The unusually late rainfalls have replenished the water supplies of the country sufficiently to make it possible for the paper mills to grind their pulp, and thereby enable them to be practically independent of the grinder. Recent reports indicate that water conditions are failing, and that the paper mills may not be able to continue with their own grinding for more than another month; however, this depends entirely on the weather.

### Unbleached Sulphite Pulp

The trend of events in the market for unbleached sulphite seems surely indicative of an advance in the near future. According to rumors, England has declared wood pulp to be contraband of war. It is asserted in many circles that this will have much bearing on future imports of pulp. In any event it will be necessary for the foreign situation to ease up before pulp will be able to steer from its apparently upward course. At present it is understood that there are no such signs. The cost of manufacturing for the Scandinavian mills is exceptionally heavy, and if all reports are to be believed it might be wiser for them to suspend operations rather than make concessions. The imports for the past week were somewhat heavier than they have been in some time, but they have not made any material difference in the tone of the market. Pulp is growing firmer all the time. Unbleached No. 1 is selling at about \$1.85@1.95. Easy bleaching has advanced to \$2.10@2.25.

### Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Bleached sulphite has been following in the trail of all chemical pulps, of which unbleached sulphite is typical. The growing seriousness of the foreign situation and (if it be true) England's declaration of wood pulp as contraband tend to hamper a free movement. Few contracts are being made with the foreign mills owing to the high prices. Domestic paper mills confine their interest to finding out the status of the market.

### Sulphate and Kraft Pulp

Neither sulphate nor kraft have shown any improvement during the past week. Inquiry for both seems to be active enough, but the mills are averse to paying the high prices asked. Kraft has gone up to \$1.85@1.95, and it is hardly possible that any of the importers will contract long in advance at this figure. The supplies of kraft in this country cannot be considered plentiful. In fact it is doubtful whether they would be sufficient to go very far if business were to improve. While there is no scarcity of sulphates, they have strengthened in sympathy with the other chemical pulps.

### Domestic Rags

The condition of the rag market appears to be almost beyond hope of relief. Certainly there is slight possibility that the demand will improve perceptibly in the near future. Aside from the fact that the mills are not manifesting any interest in rags, most of them "take stock" during the month of July, and it is rarely that new goods are bought while this is going on. There are no standard quotations. Dealers and packers are offering every possible inducement to dispose of stock.

### Foreign Rags

It may naturally be concluded that there is little room for foreign rags when domestic stock is not in demand. Trade is dull. The mills show no inclination to buy, nor are they even interested in the conditions prevailing, and dealers have to resort to unusual expedients to make their offers sufficiently attractive to warrant consideration. There is, however, some demand for linens, but good linens are so scarce that this demand has not helped the market to any material extent. A report was received during the week that Germany had declared an embargo on rags. However, considering the conditions existing here it is not likely that this edict will be felt.

### Old Waste Papers

The waste paper market is lifeless. Time seems to make little change in trade or in outlook, except for the fact that reports are received continually of ridiculously low prices having been accepted in endeavors to make room for more stock. The collections of waste papers seem to have fallen off in direct proportion with the prices which are being given, so that the accumulation can hardly be considered extraordinary at such a time as this.

### Bagging

Bagging is selling well. There is so much interest in the market by firms other than paper makers that prices have advanced considerably, and those who are fortunate enough to have plenty of stock are making handsome profits. Gunny is still selling at \$1.75@1.85, and is tending to advance. Manila rope is active at about \$2.75@3.

### Twines

Twines are fairly active, with prices holding firm. Dealers are manifesting a keen interest in the market, and anticipate a general advance owing to the increasing uncertainties in the obtaining of raw materials.

# Directory

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

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**CAREY, JAMES L.**, Paper Mill Engineer, New Mills, Improvements in Old Mills, Appraisals. 206 North 52d Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

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

**SIMONS, V. D.**, Industrial Engineer. Electrification Paper Mill Properties. 39 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

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

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

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

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

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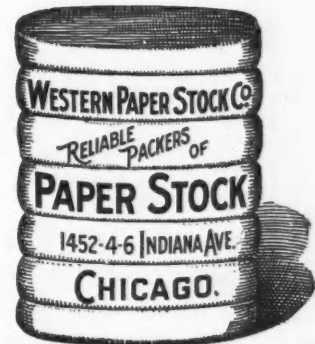
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## Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.  
WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1915.

**ALUM AND SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.**—A good call for small additional quantities of alum is reported and the market retains a steady tone with sellers' views fairly uniform. Sulphate of alumina is moving on old contracts and dealers are experiencing a moderate demand for additional lots. Small transactions are noted for export account. Lump alum is quoted at 2.40@2.50c. a pound, ground at 2.50@2.60c. and powdered at 3¼@4c. Sulphate of alumina on spot is held 1.10c. to 1.75c. a pound according to grade and quantity.

**BARYTES.**—Dealers continue to quote on the basis of previous prices and there is no suggestion of a change in the near future. Foreign barytes are scarce but there is plenty of domestic material obtainable and sales are about equal to reasonable expectations. Dealers quote western barytes at \$16 a ton f. o. b. works. Southern barytes on spot are held at \$16.25@17 per ton and off grades at \$12@13 a ton.

**BLEACHING POWDER.**—There is a scarcity of stocks in Europe at the present time and domestic makers are experiencing an increased enquiry which they believe will eventually result in a good volume of business. The prospects for shipment to France are said to be particularly encouraging. At home, the demand is improving and it is expected that the strength and scarcity of caustic soda will lead to an increased buying movement of bleach. The price of domestic is 1¼c. a pound f. o. b. works Niagara Falls. Spot bleach is held at 1.40@1.50c., according to seller. Export orders are being booked at 1.45c. f. o. b. works, to premium being caused by a special container for ocean transportation.

**BLUES, (ULTRAMARINE).**—Sellers of domestic blue continue to report an active enquiry and a satisfactory volume of miscellaneous business is said to have been placed. The range for domestic ultramarine extends from 4c. to 15c. a pound, the price depending entirely on quality. The paper trade is showing the most interest in the better class of blues and is paying 12@15c. to cover requirements. Some high class imported material is held at 22@23c. a pound.

**BRIMSTONE.**—The call for regular contract allotments is only fair and the general industrial movement is below normal. Production is believed to have been adjusted to meet demand and prices are maintained with a steady degree of regularity by all sellers. New York shipments are quoted at \$22 a long ton and Baltimore \$22.50 a long ton.

**CARBOLIC ACID.**—No material relief has been accorded the local markets and spot offerings remain very light at firm prices. The U. S. P. description is held at \$1.50 a pound on spot. It is stated that a few regular customers are receiving supplies at \$1.40 a pound.

**CASEIN.**—Importation of 1,930 bags weighing 231,565 pounds are noted from the Argentine. Sellers report a fairly active enquiry both for spot and nearby deliveries. The undertone of the market remains about steady with sales reported at 7@8½c. a pound, the price depending entirely on the quality desired.

**CAUSTIC SODA.**—Leading sellers have advanced prices ten points since our last report. Increased demand for home and foreign accounts and a scarcity of supplies for nearby delivery are the chief reasons attributed for the revision. The unusual demand for picric acid is fully reflected in the call for caustic soda. Sales to the acid makers so far this year have exceeded all precedents and the production of caustic soda has been sold heavily ahead. Some sellers have disposed of their output for several months. At the close sellers quoted contracts for domestic use at 2¼c. on the basis of 60 per cent.

for 70@76 per cent. and 60 per cent. at the usual 10c. per 100 pounds advance f. o. b. works; less than car lots are quoted at 10c. per 100 pounds, basis of 60 per cent., over car lot prices; powdered 76 per cent. is held at 3@3½c., according to quantity.

**CAUSTIC POTASH.**—Local offerings are exceedingly scarce. Domestic producers are unable to offer at present and no foreign material is being received. Muriate of potash which is the basic material used in the manufacture of caustic potash is very scarce and has sold at \$200 a ton. Jobbers are able to pick up occasional lots of caustic potash and the spot market is quoted nominally at 38@40c. a pound.

**CHALK.**—The market is unsettled and governed more or less by ocean freight rates. The difficulty experienced in securing charters abroad has made dealers rather uncertain about naming figures but it is understood that the price of English chalk is about \$4 a ton.

**CHINA CLAY.**—This item is also subjected to the uncertainty of ocean freight rates, so far as the imported material is concerned. Domestic clay is prompting increased interest and sales are reported of steady volume at \$8@9 a tone, according to grade.

**GLUES.**—Consuming demand at present is focussed chiefly on specialties and the high grades appear to be commanding the most attention. The general market, while steady, presents a quiet appearance. There are offerings of white glue at 12@14c.; low grade, 10@12c.; foot stock, white, 12@14c.; brown, 9@11c., and common bone, 7½@9c. a pound.

**GUM TRAGACANTHE.**—Advances are recorded in the first and second gradings of Aleppo gum and dealers quote \$2.10 a pound for firsts and \$1.75 for seconds. Offerings of all grades are very scarce and the lower sorts are entirely nominal at present.

**ROSINS.**—Sharp advances were established in the different grades of rosin since our last report. Active buying at Savannah and an increased local demand were the chief propelling influences and the market closed in a firm condition. While the local enquiry was said to be of a miscellaneous nature the primary buying was attributed to large distributing factors who are anticipating an increased call from export circles in the near future. Primary advices express the opinion that a shortage of from 30 to 50 per cent. will be experienced in the season's output. Common to good strained rosin is held at \$3.25, E \$3.65, F \$3.80 and G \$3.80 per 280 pound barrel.

**SAL SODA.**—This market is without new feature, the demand being chiefly of a routine character, but there is no indication of any abatement of stability in values. Contracts are held at 60c. and up per 100 pounds in barrels f. o. b. works. Concentrated is held at 1½@1¾c. a pound on spot.

**SODA ASH.**—A firmer tone has characterized the market and dealers are convinced that the strength in caustic soda will eventually lead to an increased buying movement in soda ash. Sales are showing gradual expansion both for prompt and future wants. Offerings of light 58 per cent., are held at 60c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. in barrels 57½c. basis of 48 per cent. in bags, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. The 48 per cent. test is quoted at 70c. per 100 pounds in bags and 75c. per 100 pounds in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. Less than carload lots are quoted at 5@10c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. over carload quotations.

**STARCH.**—No further change in prices was recorded this week, regardless of an appreciable decline in basic material. Demand is reported fair and this with a restricted production has tended to steady prices. Pearl starch \$2.35; Buffalo pearl starch, \$2.38; powdered starch, \$2.40; corn starch, \$2.45; sizing starch, 140 pounds, \$2.45; T. B. starch, \$3.16; finishing starch, \$2.85, and T. B. starch, No. 90 fluidity, \$3.05. All the above quotations are based on carload quantities, with freight prepaid to New York City.



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## General Market Review

Office of PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1915.

### Holyoke—Only a Slight Improvement

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22, 1915.—Only a slight improvement has been noticed in some instances in the local paper industry during the past three or four weeks. Business, however, among the many local paper mills, compared at present with the early part of the year, is considerably better. In speaking of the situation this week, it can be said that the mills find business no better than for several weeks past. Previous to a month ago, slight improvements in different branches of the trade were noticeable now and then, but since that time a period of dullness has struck the trade. Few manufacturers anticipate any improvement until the fall. What little buying there really is, is well distributed among the different grades. As reported last week, only a few of the mills are running to capacity. The larger mills continue to produce at about 60 per cent. of the normal output. While the heavy rains of the past few days have had no effect on the river as yet, the flow is expected to come up to a higher level within a few days. Drenching rains were also reported up North and practically all over the Connecticut Valley, which has relieved the situation for the time being.

### Philadelphia—Paper Stock Market Dull

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21, 1915.—"There is not a bright spot in the entire paper stock list"—such is the summary of conditions given today by one of the largest dealers. He points out that while prices on the better grades of stock are unchanged, there is very little of this class coming in because of the dullness of printers and publishers. On the other hand, the mills all report themselves stocked up with the cheaper grades, and there is a large volume of it on the market. New York is said to be offering stock at such low prices that the local dealers hardly have a margin of profit left if they secured such stock for nothing. Indeed, when small quantities of stock are being offered free jobbers first inquire whether it is clean and free from twine, dirt, etc., before they are willing to go to the expense of hauling and baling it. There are actual cases of where producers of small amounts of stock cannot give it away because it is not clean.

In the jobbing trade business is exceedingly draggy. Printers and publishers are buying practically nothing and the market from other consumers is stagnant.

### Boston—Very Little Change

BOSTON, Mass., June 21, 1915.—Trade among the paper dealers in Boston was somewhat interfered with last week because of the fact that Thursday was a holiday, and that many of the trade were absent Friday and Saturday attending the outing of the Boston Paper Trade Association at Stockbridge. However, conditions apparently show very little change from what was reported last week. Orders are numerous enough, but are still for small quantities and for immediate use. Staple lines are moving about as usual, the demand for writings, bonds and ledgers continuing fair. News is quiet, wrappings fair; box board lines are still far from satisfactory.

### Chicago—A Fair Volume of Trade

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21, 1915.—The quick settlement of the street car men's strike removed a big cloud from the business world in this section which threatened to make a great deal of trouble for all concerned. The wholesale paper dealers report that trade continues to show a fair volume, and they are looking forward to a somewhat better summer business than last year, with considerable improvement in the fall of the year. At present the

trade in writings, bonds and ledgers remains just fair. Wrappings and box board lines are quiet. News is in just fair demand. Book orders are also just fair. Old paper stocks are moving outward sufficiently to prevent any accumulations of any consequence in warehouses.

### Miami Valley—Demand Continues Satisfactory

DAYTON, Ohio, June 21, 1915.—Business conditions are not greatly changed from those of the preceding week. The demand for wrappings, coated paper writings and board continues satisfactorily, while certain other grades are in good call. The price list has not been changed to any extent and altogether there is practically little or no change over last week. As the summer advances, it seems apparent that there will not be a condition of real mid-summer dullness, at least not a depressing one. Manufacturing circles have witnessed some substantial improvement. New industries are being encouraged and there is more money available here for building and expansion than for several years. The flood decision as well as the National Cash Register decision in the United States Supreme Court, have had a most favorable effect.

### Fox River—A Slight Improvement

APPLETON, Wis., June 22, 1915.—According to most manufacturers in these parts, the past week has actually shown a slight improvement in business. One manufacturer told me today that his business last week was better than it was during the same period last year and two years ago, while several others agree that conditions generally seem to have taken on a distinctly better tone. There have been no price changes, but manufacturers declare they have a right to look for something along that line, perhaps not right away but later on if business continues to show improvement. One of the most cheerful places in the state is the wire cloth plant here. At the Appleton Wire Works last week it became necessary to put on a night crew to keep up with orders. For a long time the plant has been running full on a day shift, but that was not enough to satisfy increased business demands. At one or two of the machine works here a similar condition, perhaps not quite so strenuous, exists, all of which seems to have developed during the last ten days or two weeks. On the whole, things are actually looking up.

### Montreal—Firmier Tone for Sulphite

MONTREAL, Que., June 21, 1915.—The entry of the product of the Abitibi newsprint plant into the market this month has been pretty well discounted, despite the fact that it means an additional 150 tons per day by July 1. Prices remain steady and demand not at all discouraging. There is a firmer tone in the sulphite market, especially for the best grades. The demand for ground wood is only fair. The lumber end of pulp and paper enterprises is exceptionally quiet, and this fact will make a considerable difference in the earnings of those companies which operate sawmills in addition to pulp plants. Roll news is quoted at \$40 to \$43; ream, \$45 to \$47; kraft, \$3.75 to \$5; easy bleaching sulphite pulp, \$43 to \$45; news quality, \$41 to \$42; bleached sulphite, \$54 to \$59; kraft pulp, \$3.60 to \$4; ground wood, \$15 to \$16 at the mill.

### Toronto—Market Continues Quiet

TORONTO, Ont., June 21, 1915.—Business in nearly all paper lines has been quiet so far this month. General conditions, indeed, have hardly been up to April and May, a certain sluggishness pervading nearly every line of activity. An inquiry came from South Africa last week to a newsprint manufacturer but was turned down owing to lack of supplies and the uncertainty of transportation facilities. As soon as the new organization of the manufacturers gets in working order South Africa, it is believed, will be one of the fields that will be entered with news print.

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Market Quotations

NEW YORK Trade Securities

Bid and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies interested in the manufacture of paper as reported today, follow:

Table listing bid and asked prices for various companies including American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, and United Paper Board Company.

Table listing prices for Paper (Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, News, Book, Coated, Tissues), Cottons (New Blue, New Mixed, etc.), and Foreign Rags (New White Cuttings, etc.).

Table listing Mechanical Pulp (No. 1 f. o. b. Mill, No. 2 f. o. b. Mill).

Table listing Chemical Pulp (Sulphite, No. 1 Bleached, No. 2 Bleached, etc.).

Table listing Domestic Rags (Shirt Cuttings, New White, Fancy).

Table listing Old Waste Papers (Shavings, Flat Stock, Heavy, Magazine, Crumpled, etc.).

Table listing Manilas (New Env. Cut, New Cut, No. 1 Old, etc.) and News (Strictly Overissue, Strictly Folded, etc.).

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Table listing Paper (Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Manila) and Old Papers (No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.).

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Table listing Paper (Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Manila) and Bagging (Gunny No. 1, Domestic, Scrap Burlap, etc.).

Table listing Bagging (Gunny No. 1, Domestic, Scrap Burlap, etc.) and Old Papers (No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, etc.).

BOSTON

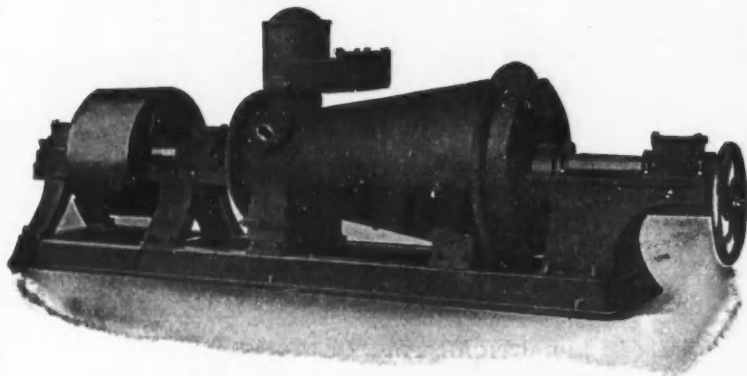
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Table listing Paper (Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Manila).

Table listing Old Papers (No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 1 Mixed, etc.).



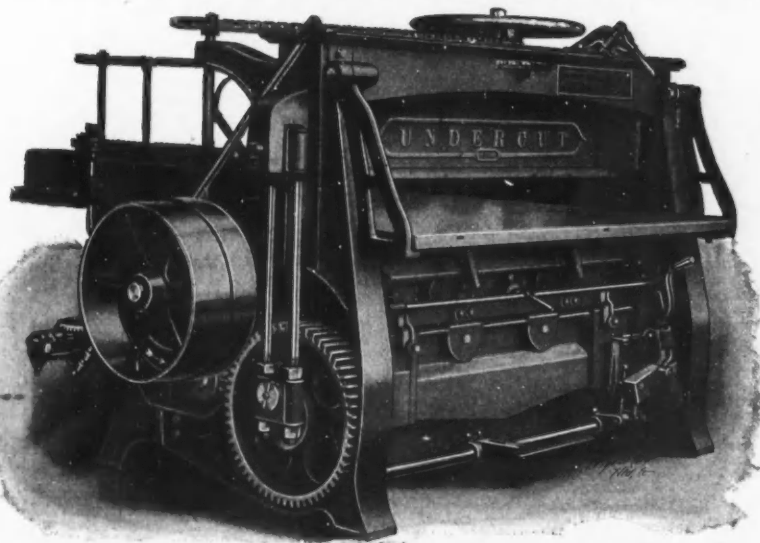
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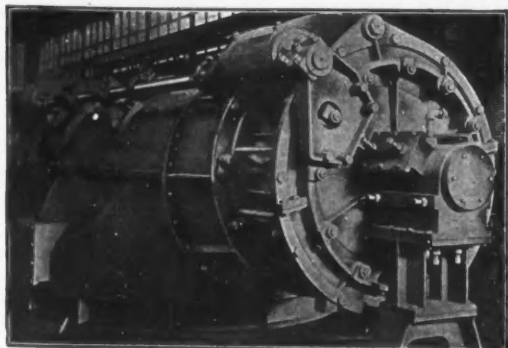
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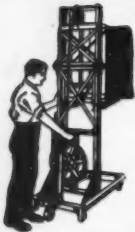
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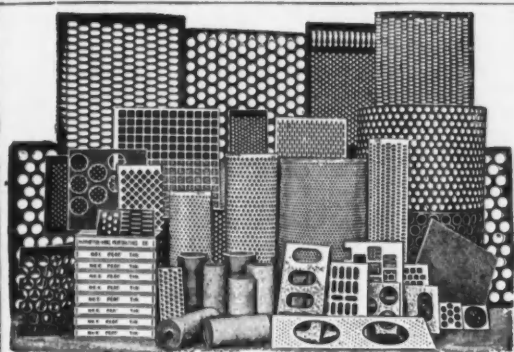
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