FROM FOX RIVER

Supreme Court Declares Water Power Law Unconstitutional—Taking Over of All Waterways by the State Affecting Private Property Unwarranted—Changes of Management at the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company Mills—A Fatal Accident

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 5, 1912.—Water power interests in Wisconsin won a signal victory when the Supreme Court voted unanimously that the recently enacted water power law is unconstitutional. The law, which was passed by the last Legislature, provided for State regulation and control of thousands of miles of navigable streams and millions of dollars worth of power property. The court held that the taking over of all waterways by the State affecting the vast amount of private property without compensation was not warranted.

The significance of this decision is far-reaching, and is generally regarded as a triumph over socialism and demagogism. Owing to the fact that the decision was unanimous and relates to the entire law, and not to portions of it, the feeling is no attempt will be made to frame up a new measure intended to come within the recommendation of the court. However, this is a matter which will be determined within a few days, as Governor McGovern has already arranged for a meeting with the attorneys for the State.

One of the direct effects of this decision will be the encouragement to owners of hundreds of unsued water powers to start the work of development, which has been held up pending the attitude of the court. One statistician has compiled figures showing that the valuation of water powers and manufacturing property affected by the proposed measure approximates between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

FOX RIVER.

Nekoosa-Edwards Company Changes Managers

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 5, 1912.—G. F. Steele, first vice president and general manager of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, Port Edwards, Wis., has resigned, and President L. M. Alexander, of Milwaukee, will take on the active management of the company's mills. Mr. Steele is president of the Brunet Falls Manufacturing Company, who are now constructing a large plant at Cornell, Wis., and it is understood he will also assume the duties of general manager.

FOX RIVER.

A Fatal Accident

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 5, 1912.—Edward Voecks, an employee of the Combined Locks Paper Company, was drawn into the rolls of a reel at the end of a paper machine and was instantly killed. The unfortunate young man was acting as a third hand on the big machine, and was in the act of guiding the sheet into the rolls when his hand caught. In order to keep his head from passing between the rolls he threw it back, with the result that his neck was broken. While the accident was witnessed by several employees they were unable to shut down the equipment until after the entire body had passed through between the rolls.

FOX RIVER.

Paper Stock Mines

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 5, 1912.—While engaged in sorting out a promiscuous consignment of old paper stock in the mill of the Telulah Paper Company, this city, Miss Helen Rothe, an employee, discovered a diamond ring carefully done up in a wad of paper in an envelope. There were absolutely no identification marks on either the envelope or the paper, and the ring has been appraised locally at $200. Several weeks ago another young woman discovered a handsome opal ring in a bale of old papers, and currency is frequently found.

FOX RIVER.

THE A. N. P. A. ON PAPER CONDITIONS

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, through its indefatigable chairman of the committee on printing, has issued another pamphlet, known as Bulletin No. 2598, devoted to paper and paper conditions and events, from which the following is extracted:

PAPER.

News print paper prices are showing a tendency toward softening. From various localities there come reports of offerings at $1 per ton below former quotations. Additional new production is reported from many directions. Over 1,300 tons per day of new output of news print paper from American and Canadian mills are in sight, of which quantity 1,000 tons per day should reach the market in 1912. This addition will equal nearly 30 per cent. of the consumption of 4,000 tons per day, but it is worth while to note that the consumption of news print paper is growing annually at an average of over 200 tons per day. The Powell River Company, in British Columbia, which is finishing a news print mill of 100 tons per day capacity, is inquiring for machinery to increase its installation an additional 100 tons per day.

The Pacific Coast paper makers are calculating that when the Panama Canal is finished in July, 1913, they will be able to ship news print paper to the Atlantic seaboard in competition with New England and New York mills.

The manager of the Sturgeon Falls Mill calculates upon a daily output of 50 tons of news print paper, beginning March 1, 1912.

The Price Porritt production at Jonquieres, which was originally announced as 150 tons per day, is now reported at 190 tons per day.

The supply of mechanical pulp is increasing because of favorable weather conditions, and prices are softening. An offering of 12,000 tons of Scandinavian ground wood was made during the week to American consumers.

The British news print paper mills seem to be undergoing a general rejuvenation and modernization to overcome the competition of outside mills.

SHIFTINGS OF PAPER ORDERS.

Wholesale readjustments in news print paper supplies are reported. The Hearst order for New York and Boston—95,000 tons per annum, beginning April 1, 1912—has been shifted from the International Paper Company, 15,000 tons of the New York order going to H. G. Craig & Co.; 50,000 tons of the New York order and 30,000 tons of the Boston order to the Great Northern. The Hearst Chicago order for 30,000 tons has been shifted from the International to six Western mills, which have designated the Bermingham & Seaman Company as distributor. The New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch order for 61,000 tons has been taken from the Great Northern. The New York World order has been placed to the extent of 8,000 tons with W. H. Parsons & Co., 10,000 tons with the International, and 30,000 tons with the DeGrasse Paper Company. The St. Louis order has been placed partially with the Watab, Minnesota and Ontario Power Company, and some in abeyance. The New York Sun order—about 9,000 tons—was shifted from the International to the Great Northern, January 1, 1912. The Kansas City Star, using 18,000 tons per annum, has temporarily closed its mill at Kansas City and contracted with the International Paper Company for its supply. The New York Herald, using 22,000 tons per annum, has shifted from the Great Northern to the International, beginning April 1, 1912. The Boston Herald has shifted from the International to the Great Northern; the Philadelphia Press from Parsons to the Great Northern; the Baltimore Sun from the Great Northern to the International; Cincinnati Times-Star from the Berlin to the Inter-

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Business Men Discuss Possible Changes Consequent to Opening of Panama Canal—Increase Trade by Use of Cartons—Anxiety Caused by Floods—B. C. Sulphite Fibre Company Plant in Operation—A Printing Attachment for Bag Making Machine—Coast Wise Items, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—Mr. Stratford, manager of the fine paper sales department of the Zellerbach Paper Company, has just returned from Los Angeles, where he was a member of the San Francisco delegation at the conference of the counties' committee of the California Development Board. The meeting was of great importance to all Coast manufacturing and industrial interests, the purpose being partly to discuss the participation of such concerns in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but more particularly to talk over the changes in conditions which will be caused by the completion of the Panama Canal, and the means to be adopted by Coast interests to prepare for these conditions in advance. Mr. Stratford took an active part in organizing the new Advertising Men's Club at Los Angeles.

Cartons Bring Business

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—One method which the Coast manufacturers are taking to meet increased competition, which has been adopted quite generally by manufacturers of foodstuffs, and to a large extent by many other industries, is the use of neat lithographed cartons, or other small packages, which have demonstrated their great attractiveness both to retailers and consumers. The Coast people are no longer lagging behind their Eastern competitors in the use of this device, and find that the return more than justifies the expense. A good example is found in the rapidly expanding butter business. A year or two ago the staple, unbranded product was used almost exclusively; but within the past year about half a dozen large dairies have adopted the use of handsome cartons, which they are advertising by large posters in all the Bay towns, and these advertised brands have gained almost a monoply of the family trade.

Operating at Full Capacity

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—While the leading news manufacturing interests of the Coast continue to operate at full capacity under favorable conditions, there has not yet been any noteworthy increase of production. The Powell River project, in British Columbia, from which much is expected, is apparently not much nearer the operating point than it was a month ago; at least, the plant had not been started a couple of weeks ago, though the reason for delay is not known here. Meanwhile the usual heavy tonnage of news is being brought in from other quarters.

Reported Floods Cause Anxiety

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—Reports received early this month of a flood in the Willamette River which caused great damage in Portland, Ore., caused some anxiety regarding conditions at the paper mills on that stream; but according to later advices the high water caused no trouble whatever at the mills, which have operated without interruption. Some little inconvenience, but no appreciable loss, was caused at the various mills in Oregon and Washington by a severe blizzard about the first of the year. The wrapping paper mills of that district are making deliveries more promptly than during the holidays, though it is by no means likely that their output will run ahead of market requirements, and there is no sign of weakening in prices.

Right of Way for Logging Railroad

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—A representative of the Crown-Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, which some time ago acquired a 5,000 acre tract of fine timberland in the Bear Creek district, and a tract of water front at Svenson, Ore., has secured a right of way for a logging railroad between the two properties, and it is reported that the road will be built this spring. It is possible, also, that a new pulp mill will be erected at Svenson, though no definite action has yet been taken to this end.

A New Sulphite Plant

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—A new plant which is just being started in British Columbia is that of the British Columbia Sulphite Fibre Company on Howe Sound, near Vancouver. This plant has been quietly carried to completion, and was to have made its first cook this week. The product will consist entirely of high grade easy bleaching sulphite pulp, the capacity being about 40 tons a day. Some of the output will be marketed on the Coast, but probably an outlet will have to be found in the export trade for the bulk of the production.

Printing Attachment for Bag Machine

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—A printing attachment for a bag making machine, a device for which bag manufacturers have been longing in vain for the last twenty-five years, is now in use in San Francisco. The device was originated by the Taylor Paper Company, of this city, and has been given a thorough trial on its bag machines, giving astonishingly good results. Mr. Taylor states that it greatly reduces the cost of manufacture, without reducing the rapidity of output, printing without difficulty as high as 140 bags a minute. He believes the device is absolutely perfect, and has applied for a patent on it, feeling certain that it will be of great benefit not only to himself but to bag manufacturers all over the country.

Women Vote—More Paper Needed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 24, 1912.—The enfranchisement of women in California has caused something of a problem to the State Board of Control regarding the amount of ballot paper which must be provided for the numerous primary and final elections to be held during the year. The board has authorized the purchase of 750 reams for the primary elections, but there is no telling how much will be required to accommodate the new women voters. Prior to last fall ballot paper was ordered in large quantities without calling for competitive bids, but under the new rule permission must be secured from the Board of Control to make the purchases, and bids must be advertised for.

The second annual session of the Pacific Coast Printers' Cost Congress will be held in the Auditorium at Los Angeles, Cal., February 19-22. Paper dealers as well as printers all over the Coast are taking an active interest in this event, as they feel that the former session has resulted in inestimable benefits to both trades.

I. Zellerbach, of the Zellerbach Paper Company, has just returned from a trip to Portland, Ore.

The Pacific Coast Paper Company has just issued a case of cardboard samples showing new Butler lines, including an unusually large variety, which is now being distributed among the printers.

Price and Demand

Good Buying Demand Prevails at Holyoke—No Change Noted in Boston—Some Signs of Improvement in Chicago—Quietness Prevails in Philadelphia—All Mills Operating on the Fox River—Better Conditions at Kalamazoo—Outlook Good on the Pacific Coast—Canadian Market Quite Active

Reports from the various paper centres this week are more encouraging than for some time past. Notwithstanding the continued cold weather in both the East and West, mills as a rule are running full blast, and inquiries are coming in in good volume. Buying though continues more or less conservative. The activity has not been confined to any particular line, but seems well distributed. The agitation of a coal strike is by no means encouraging to the paper manufacturers, and it is ardently hoped that matters can be satisfactorily arranged for both sides. Reports from the Pacific Coast, as well as those from the Dominion of Canada, are likewise of the most optimistic character—each telling of the great activity prevailing in their respective localities.

A GOOD BUYING DEMAND

Western Massachusetts Office PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, Mass., March 26, 1912.

Local paper men are talking conservatively, but the mills are generally having full runs and the buying demand frankly appears to be good. Salesmen from this centre report livelier inquiries and a decidedly encouraging increase in actual business, although the mills are taking prompt care of all business sent them. In some special lines of paper prices have stiffened this week, another encouraging indication being the unusual amount of new construction and improvement work among the mills. Water conditions have been all that could be desired the past week, and the outlook is good along this line. J. P.

COLD WEATHER RETARDS TRADE

Western Publication Office PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
431 S. Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, March 25, 1912.

Some more blizzardly weather served to retard improvement in the paper trade as well as in other lines. Nevertheless the volume of business has been fairly large and shows signs of improvement. The market strengthened owing to better demand. Buying is not yet of large volume, and stocks carried are not as a rule large, being sufficient only for quick deliveries in many cases. With better weather assured and business revival in other lines more apparent, it is believed that buying will be on a larger scale than at present. Bond, writing and ledger paper hold steady on a fairly active trade; print paper is in good demand and the volume of business continues large in this line. Some complaints are heard that wrapping papers are in only moderate demand. Straw and combination board are in quite strong demand and prices have been growing firmer with a possible advance in prospect if present conditions continue. Deliveries on these line are more or less difficult and the threatened coal strike is liable to affect the market. Better grades of old paper stocks are moving well, with a medium trade in the cheaper grades. THOMPSON.

NO APPARENT CHANGE

New England Office PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Arco Building, 127 Federal Street,
BOSTON, Mass., March 26, 1912.

There are little or no apparent changes in the business conditions of this section generally. Winter is determined to hold on as long as possible, and as a result setting back considerably the usual spring trade, which is always evident just before Easter. The local paper jobbers in no way complain of the present situation. Always optimists of the first degree, it would take more than a panic to have them feel that present conditions are not only good but the future most promising.

Some inside information was received by a jobber here today from one in very close touch with the coal situation, and the latter stated that there was no doubt but there would be a strike among the miners, and advised the jobber to govern himself accordingly. Coming from such an authoritative source the foregoing statement does not foster a very encouraging outlook for the manufacturer. The activity in the paper trade has not been confined to any one particular grade, the consumer continuing to buy in small quantities which has been distributed throughout all grades. The mills making high grade papers are the most active, having in sight several weeks' run of orders. Paper stock dealers continue to report an advancement in price on foreign stock, but state that an advancing market is likely to continue for some little time.

TANYANE.

BUSINESS QUIET

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 26, 1912.—Though last week closed with rather draggy business, due in part to bad weather, the new week has opened with sunshine and better business. But while orders may increase in number a very substantial growth in size is not immediately expected. The trade does not look forward to any jump in the market. It does believe, however, that there will be steady and continued if slow betterment. Prices are without change. E. R. G.

A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 28, 1912.—Trade conditions at the Kalamazoo mills are much better this week than they have been for some time past, several big orders having been received by nearly all the mills.

According to a paper board mill official, the conditions in the paper board market are being considerably improved. In fact, he says, business conditions in this line, are much better than they have been during the past year and the prospects are exceedingly good. E.

CONDITIONS UNCHANGED

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., March 25, 1912.—The past week recorded no change of note in the condition of business. Mills continue to operate at full capacity, but the volume of orders is not satisfactory. FOX RIVER.

WATER CONDITIONS GOOD

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—Some improvement is noted in the general situation on the Coast this month, and while business is by no means booming the paper interests are fairly well satisfied. There was some anxiety about the first of the month, owing to lack of rain, but since then the entire State has enjoyed a good wetting, and no curtailment is expected in the fruit crop, which directly and indirectly furnishes a market for a great deal of paper.

The gradual growth of the demand for news print continues, and quite a lot of new publications have been started during the month in various parts of the Coast. While most of these are of no individual importance, the organization is reported at Portland, Ore., of the Times-Examiner Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, with the intention of starting a new daily. The Coast output of news so far remains stationary, but if all goes

well the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, of British Columbia, will probably commence manufacturing operations about the first of April. The outlook for production by the paper mills in California is much better since the rain, which was accompanied by heavy snow in the mountains, assuring plenty of water and power for at least the greater part of the season. A. P.

EVIDENCES OF GREAT ACTIVITY

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, March 25, 1912.—There are evidences that the coming summer will be the most active one in the history of the pulp and paper industry of this province. Reports from all over indicate that the many new mills which are now under way are being rushed to completion with feverish haste in order to take advantage of the active market for pulp and paper. Prices do not show any marked change from those of a week or two ago. In most lines, however, there has been a gradual upward tendency due to an increasingly large demand from the United States. The local demand is also becoming more of a factor in the pulp and paper field, but Canada's biggest customer is the United States.

An Early Village Breakfast

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 26, 1912.—Bridesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia, enjoyed an unusually early breakfast this morning, but at the expense of R. T. Moorehouse, whose big mill at Bridge street and Rankford Creek is one of the main enterprises of the section. About 4 o'clock the night watchman discovered flames in the rag warehouse, pulled the rope to the siren whistle, hung a heavy weight on it and then got busy with the fire. The siren awoke the whole village. Engine Company No. 33, but a few squares away, arrived promptly and after an hour's hard fight, during which the adjoining plant of the Talcum Chemical Company several times was threatened, succeeded in drowning out the flames with a loss of but $5,000. But at least 5,000 Bridesburgers were present to advise the firemen. Then they all went home to breakfast. E. R. G.

Verdict for Plaintiff in Bennett versus Kupfer

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., March 23, 1912.—A verdict was rendered for $5,775 for the plaintiff by the jury, second section of the Superior Court of Worcester County, yesterday in the $20,000 suit for violation of contract brought by William F. Bennett, against the defendant Kupfer Brothers Company, coated paper manufacturers of North Bridge, this county. The case has been on trial since Wednesday afternoon, the plaintiff claiming he entered into a five year contract with the defendant January 15, 1910, to assume the position of general manager of the Northbridge plant at an annual salary of $3,000 with an increase of $5,000 if the net earnings increased 12½ per cent. He alleged that the defendant company broke the contract by discharging him A. A. T.

The Birthplace of Little Trees That Live

The American Forestry Company, of South Framingham, Mass., wholesale growers and forestry experts, contracting and operating in all line of forestry work, have just issued a pamphlet and price list entitled "Little Trees for Big Plantations." The contents are devoted to suggestions for forest planting, usual distances and number of plants required per acre, etc. This concern carries on an extensive international trade in tree seeds, rendering professional services were desired or contracting the work as a whole in a scientific and practical manner. This little booklet will appeal in particular to those familiar with the practical advantages gained by using home-grown stock instead of European.

Paper from Straw

The following instructive and interesting letter is taken from the New York Sun of March 27:

"To the Editor of the Sun:

"SIR—In an instructive article, 'How Paper Is Made,' in the Sun of last Sunday it is said pulp made from straw made its appearance in 1857, coming from a factory at Fort Edward, N. Y.

"Now, it was not first made at this place, but at Rock City Falls, in my opinion in a mill owned and operated then and earlier by Buchanan & Kilmer.

"The former was my father, Coe S. Buchanan (1824-83), and my chief authority is the printed case of his suit against Howland & Palser, of the Fort Edward mill for the infringement of the Millier patent, a French process for making white paper from straw, and upon which the wood process is based.

"He won his suit in 1863, and then sold the patents to the American Wood Paper Company, reserving rights. Palser, by the way, was an employee of Buchanan & Kilmer, and Buchanan introduced him to Howland.

"Charles A. Dana said in an address, 'Newspaper Making' (the Sun, January 14, 1895): 'Then there came along a Frenchman (Millier), who invented a chemical method of making paper from rye straw.'

"Millier never came to America, but was represented by an agent.

"The obituary of Buchanan in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, March, 1883, credits him, my father, with first successfully producing white paper from straw.

"I must apoligize to the shade of my father for all this, for he was a modest man. Paper makers and editors usually don't care for type notices, perhaps because they realize fully what an infinitesimal space their doings would cover of the immense output of paper, even if they covered as much as those of the only living ex-President of the United States.

"CHAUNCEY K. BUCHANAN.

"TARRYTOWN, March 26."

Railroad Rates Under Consideration

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1912.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, by reason of a complaint filed with it by the Wisconsin Pulp Wood Company against the Great Northern Railway Company, has had under consideration the rates exacted on shipments of pulp wood from Minnesota points to Superior, Wis., namely, from Casco, Bruce, Cardiff, Goodland, Swan River, Wawina, Deer River and Ericsons Spur.

The rates charged for the transportation of the pulp wood ranged from half a cent to 1.3 cents per 100 pounds higher than the rates charged on lumber between the same points.

While it was alleged that the present lumber rates are exceedingly low, as the result of strong competition, still, in view of the fact that pulp wood is a cheaper material, the commission is of the opinion that the rates charged for its transportation should not exceed those charged for the transportation of lumber, and has ordered that for a period of two years from May 1, 1912, the defendant shall not exact charges for the transportation of wood pulp in excess of the rates now in effect on lumber between the same points. A. F. T.

The Continental Paper Bag Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and 1½ per cent. on the common stock, payable March 29 to stock of record March 26.

The work of installing a battery of new boilers at the Columbia Mill, Lee, Mass., began Monday. This is the mill where the first paper was made from wood pulp in America.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Satisfied With Results of Printers' Congress—California Paper and Board Mills Purchased by Paraffine Paint Company—A Number of Improvements Made to Mills—Mill Resumes After Months of Idleness—News of the Canadian Mills—Demand for Ballot and Print Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—The local paper dealers who attended the printers' congress at Los Angeles are well pleased with the results of the meeting. They say that the importance of proper methods of estimating printers' costs is now pretty well realized throughout the Coast, largely overcoming the effects of the old cut-throat competition, though much still remains to be accomplished. In the local trade the demand for printed matter has hardly, even yet, overtaken the capacity of the plants, and while the paper dealers catering mainly to the printing trade are able to make a fair living, there is no great profit in the business.

A. P.

Paraffine Paint Company Acquires Antioch Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—The most important transaction in the paper business of California for several years was closed the first of the month, when the California Paper and Board Mills at Antioch, Cal., were sold to the Paraffine Paint Company, of this city, at a consideration of about $500,000. The latter company has for several years been a large consumer of the mill's products in the manufacture of "lynwood," a pulp board building material, and has been quietly negotiating for the plant for several months. The mill at Antioch was established by M. D. Keeney & Sons in 1889, when straw paper was the principal product. Ten years later the plant was sold to Mortimer Belshaw, and leased to James and Peter Brown, who later bought the mill, and incorporated the California Paper and Board Mills. They have gradually improved the equipment, until it is now the largest paper manufacturing plant in the State, having a good sized output of pulp boards, butcher paper, tissue, etc. On closing the deal the new owners organized the California Paper and Board Mills Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, all held by the Paraffine Paint Company. A. H. Dougall, Jr., who has been manager for several years, retains his position, but will come to San Francisco and occupy the offices at 311 California street, formerly used by James Brown, president of the old concern. The new owners have ample capital to develop the enterprise on a large scale, and, with favorable opportunities for enlarging the market and increasing the variety of the products, they will probably do so. They are proceeding conservatively, however, and while plans for improvements are under discussion, actual operations are being continued in the same manner as before.

James Brown, head of the old company, states that the terms of sale were highly satisfactory to both parties. He is retiring from the paper business entirely for the present, and expects to take a rest from all business activities for some time to come.

A. P.

Favorable Conditions for Willamette Company

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—The Willamette Pulp and Paper Company reports conditions favorable for operations at its Oregon City news plant, but still has difficulty in keeping up with its orders, and is anxiously awaiting shipments of the news purchased from the Powell River Mill. The company is trying out a new system of oil burners at the Oregon City Mill, from which some economy of fuel is expected. The Willamette Navigation Company, a subsidiary to the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, is now operating two steamers in the paper trade between the mill and deep water, having purchased the steamer "N. R. Lang" in addition to the "Ruth."

A. P.

Lebanon P. and P. Company Improvements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—A number of improvements are being made in the plant of the Lebanon Pulp and Paper Company at Lebanon, Ore., where additional warehouse space is being provided, and the finishing room enlarged. The company is also working on the installation of a new Barker acid system.

A. P.

Crown-Columbia Company Makes Further Improvements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—The Crown-Columbia Paper Company is making additional improvements at its Camas, Wash., mill, where a new concrete building is about completed, and a new paper machine, said to be one of the largest on the Coast, is being installed. A new 1,000 horse power boiler will also be put in. This plant has been gradually improved during the last few years, the old wooden buildings being replaced by fine concrete structures as fast as could conveniently be done, and with the new buildings the mechanical equipment has been kept up to date in every way. The establishment has been almost entirely remodeled since the work began, and is now one of the finest mills of its type on the Coast.

A. P.

Canadian Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—Nothing has been heard for some time from the new ground wood mill at Ocean Falls, B. C., which was intended to start work about February 1, and it is believed that the plant is still incomplete. The only new plant that has been started lately is the British Columbia Sulphite Fibre Company, which operates on Howe Sound, B. C. This mill started work about the first of the month, and has shipped a considerable tonnage of its output to California.

Another Canadian concern, which is scheduled to start up in the near future, and which may ship some material to this market, is the Western Paper Mills, Ltd., with headquarters at Vancouver, B. C. This company has only a small plant, and, aside from the Ocean Falls mill, is about the only new concern in British Columbia to manufacture finished paper. The other new projects are all for the production of raw or semi-finished materials, and the disposition of their products is a problem that has not been completely solved.

A. P.

Demand for Ballot Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1912.—The direct primary law in California will be a great thing for the paper business. All the county clerks have been asked to furnish estimates of the amount of ballot paper required for the primary to take place in May, and Los Angeles has applied for 1,200 reams. Watermarks on ballot and other papers required by the State will be acquired and held by it, as it is believed that lower bids can be obtained in this way. The Pacific Coast Paper Company has taken the contract for ballot paper for the referendum election in San Francisco this month. New bids had to be called for hurriedly, as a firm which had the contract delivered goods which were not up to sample. The Pacific Coast Company also has the contract for ballot paper for the Presidential primary. Another public order to be placed shortly is for news for the Los Angeles municipal daily, to be delivered in carloads as specified throughout the year.

A. P.

XUM

Strike Quickly Ended

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 22, 1912.—A strike of about twenty-five firemen and stokers at the Deferiets mill of the St. Regis Paper Company last Friday caused a temporary shutting down of the plant, but this morning the men were all back at work and the plant was in full operation again. The strikers were foreigners who could not understand a word of English, and recently they had joined a union which had not agreed with them in their demands for higher wages. It seems that the strikers got to talking the matter over among themselves, and without warning laid down their shovels and walked out. This necessitated the closing of the plant. To prevent any possible trouble, D. M. Anderson, the general manager of the company, telephoned Sheriff Gregg and had a force of officers sent to the mill to protect property. They had no trouble.

The stokers had been working for $1.50 a day and demanded a raise to $1.70. The firemen were receiving $1.75 and wanted $1.90. A conference was held last Saturday in the St. Regis Company's offices in this city between representatives of the union and D. M. Anderson and George C. Sherman of the company. At this meeting the trouble was amicably settled. The stokers were granted a raise of 18 cents a day and the firemen were raised 11 cents a day. As a matter of fact, the company had already decided to grant a general advance in wages, to take effect on May 1.

Loses a Leg

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 22, 1912.—While at work in the Carthage sulphite mill last Saturday, Phillip Zulo, a young Italian, caught his leg in a wood pulp conveyor and had it badly mangled by the cogs. He was brought to the Sisters' Hospital in this city, where the leg was amputated. The young man will recover, having received no other serious injuries.

"Refined" Crater Sulphur Dutiable

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1912.—Customs officials of the Treasury Department have just made public a decision overruling the protests of the importers of sulphur from Japan and sanctioning the levying of the duty such as imposed by the collectors at San Francisco and Portland. Describing this sulphur the board says:

"In the Bungo Province there are perhaps a hundred geyser craters from which sulphur is emitted, one in particular producing large quantities of sulphur. The crater is not always active, and during periods of inactivity pipes are placed in the crevices from whence the emission of sulphur in the form of vapor and steam, driven off by the intense heat, comes when the crater is active. The sulphur fumes go through these pipes into a hermetically tight reservoir, and then into another pipe leading into a covered and perfectly tight conduit, where the sulphur congeals, and after congealing it is broken into various shapes. The sulphur is, in so far as its purity is involved, exactly as it came from the crater. Assuming that the sulphur before use is as pure as it is possible for the ordinary crude sulphur of commerce to become, after being subjected to the most improved retorting process, must it still be considered as crude simply because it has not been subjected to the retorting, to other processes which, if applied to it, could result only in waste of time and energy? We do not think so."

The importers claimed that this was crude sulphur and should not be subjected to the $4 duty as refined sulphur. The board held otherwise. After quoting standard definitions for the words "refined" and "pure" the decision concludes:

"The purpose of the process of refinement as thus defined is to reduce to the condition described in the second definition, and we think it wholly immaterial how that result is brought about. A pure sulphur obtained in the manner in which the sulphur here involved was obtained we find to be refined sulphur and hold it to be subject to duty as assessed."

Quebec May Relax Restrictions

In a bulletin of April 20 the American Newspaper Publishers' Association announces that the Province of Quebec is preparing to relax its regulations. It refers to Canadian dispatches, and says that the Quebec Premier has introduced a bill in the Provincial Parliament giving land sudsidies of approximately 4,500,000 acres of Crown lands to twenty-eight new railroad lines, approximately 1,870 miles in length, and that the prohibition of exportation of pulp wood from that land dating from May 1, 1910, is made elastic by a clause in the grants providing that such wood shall be manufactured in Canada, before it can be exported, "if decreed by the Lieutenant Governor." It is understood that to induce the establishment of new pulp and paper enterprises whose product shall be eligible for admission to the United States free of duty, the Lieutenant Governor will not so decree, and the wood will be on the same basis as freehold wood. Section 2 of the reciprocity bill was designed to exert an economic pressure that would force the Canadian provinces to relax their restrictions against the exportation of pulp wood. A similar situation seems to prevail in British Columbia. Meanwhile the owners of 60,000 square miles of Crown land limits in the Province of Quebec are likely to protest against any discrimination which will bar their holdings of land from equal advantages in reaching the attractive markets of the United States. It is obvious that the numerous large ventures recently started in Quebec, requiring the investment of many millions of dollars, would not have been inaugurated without some understanding that a way would be found to secure the admission of their products to the United States upon competitive conditions.

The A. N. P. A. on the Market

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, through John Norris, its chairman of committee on paper, quotes the market and gives the coming production of paper and pulp as follows:

PAPER.

There are various indications of softening in news print paper prices. Not one of the larger paper mills has maintained the agreed price of $2.25 though most of them have pretended to do so. Offerings have been made for New York sidewalk delivery on yearly contracts at less than $2.15. The International Paper Company, before writing a contract for $2.25 has given to a purchaser its check for cash in advance for a material reduction on the price. A salesman of the Great Northern Paper Company recently offered paper at 10 cents per 100 pounds less than the New York & Pennsylvania Company, a jobber, was selling the same paper to the same customer. In the course of 48 hours, the Great Northern withdrew its offer, claiming that it had sold out all of its tonnage. Numerous devices have been tried to preserve a semblance of adherence to the agreed price. Discounts, either for prompt payment, or cash in advance furnish the most frequent device for reduction of price.

NEW PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTION

The latest reports from new mills indicate the following dates for starting the production of paper.

	Tonnage Per Day.	Date.
Tidewater Paper Mill (New York city)	100	June 1, 1912
De Grasse	60	June 1, 1912
Sault Ste. Marie	100	June 1, 1912
Sault Ste. Marie (additional)	100	Oct. 15, 1912
Spanish River	100	May 1, 1912
Sturgeon Falls	50	July 1, 1912
Price Porritt (Jonquieres)	150	Sept. 1, 1912
Powell River (British Columbia)	100	Apr. 20, 1912
Powell River (British Columbia) additional	100	Nov. 1, 1912
Anglo-Newfoundland	45	Started.
Anglo-Newfoundland	45	May 1, 1912
Thorold-Ontario for Chicago Tribune	100	May 1, 1913
Fort Frances	55	May 16, 1913
Crown-Columbia	55	

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

California Paper and Board Mills Company Plans Further Developments—Lumberman to Manufacture Paper—New Warehouse for Zellerbach Company—State Printer Calls for Supplies—Boxboard Company Leases Mill—Pacific Coast News Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1912.—The California Paper & Board Mills Co., which recently took over the mill at Antioch, Cal., is rapidly completing plans for further development, and arrangements have been made for financing the work projected. The Paraffine Paint Company, which controls this organization, has added several stories to its building on First street, near Market, and the main office will shortly be moved from Battery and California streets to this building, where it will occupy an entire floor. At the mill, the old office building, machine shop and boiler house are being torn down to make room for new brick structures, and new machinery is on the way which will increase the capacity by about twenty tons. Quite a lot of machinery is also being installed to facilitate handling the products, and the mill will be arranged to work with the minimum loss of time and effort. The variety of the products will be increased, and many specialties formerly bought from the Eastern mills will be made.

Lumbermen to Build Paper Mill

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1912.—C. A. Smith, one of the leading lumbermen of the Pacific Coast, whose principal mill is on Coos Bay, Ore., is just starting work on a paper mill in conjunction with the lumber plant. He has announced that he will be interested in this project with Hjelte and Rolf Nerdrum, recently of Finland, who have had considerable experience in the manufacture of pulp. The mill will represent an investment of $500,000 to $750,000, and will have a daily pulp capacity of 30 to 40 tons. The building will be 200x300 feet, three stories in height. The intention is to use slabs and waste from the sawmill as the raw material.

Growth of Zellerbach Company

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1912.—The continued growth of the Zellerbach Paper Company of this city is indicated by preparations for a new warehouse. In addition to its large building at Battery and Jackson streets, this company already occupies another building on Battery street and conducts a large branch store on First street, near Mission. The new building will be on the company's property on Second street, and plans are being prepared by Architect S. Helman. It will be of brick, three stories and basement, and will cover a lot 255x128 feet. The interior will be especially designed for the convenient handling of paper, and special attention will be given to fire protection, fireproof doors and metal frames and sash being specified. It is estimated that the building will cost $80,000.

A Prosperous Bag Business

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1912.—F. L. Taylor, of the Taylor Paper Company, is giving most of his attention to bags at present. For several months past he has hardly been able to take care of the bag business offered with his present capacity, and is now building three new machines, all of which will be equipped with his new automatic printing device. Mr. Taylor has applied for a patent on a new novelty in the paper bag line (of which more will be said when the patent is issued, which he believes will find considerable demand. This company has introduced a number of novelties in the last few years and has done effective work to spread the use of paper containers for various classes of merchandise.

Call for Printers' Supplies

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1912.—F. W. Richardson, California State printer, has prepared schedules of paper supplies required by the State printing office for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and has called for bids to be opened June 12. He specifies that all bids must be based on samples of stock on file in the office of the State Board of Control, and must include delivery at the State printing office. The new schedule contains several grades of each kind of paper, where heretofore only one grade was used, and several kinds are different from those used in the old schedules. It is expected that there will be more competition for the State business than for several years past.

Lease Mill to Boxboard Company

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1912.—The Pacific Board and Paper Company, Inc., of Seattle, Wash., leased its property on May 1 to a corporation known as the Boxboard Company, of which John T. Dougall, of Portland, Ore., is president. Mr. Dougall has had extensive experience in the business, having been connected with mills in Indiana. He is a brother of A. H. Dougall, Jr., formerly secretary and sales manager of the United Boxboard Company, and brother-in-law of Senator S. B. Fleming, of Indiana, owner of several mills and formerly manager of the United Boxboard Company. The new company is giving a great deal of attention to the improvement of the product of the Seattle mill, with the intention of going more into specialities in box board.

Pacific Coast Items

Louis Bloch, of the Crown-Columbia Paper Company, has just returned from another trip East.

Mr. Kennedy, of the Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works, Hudson Falls, N. Y., manufacturers of paper mill machinery, was in San Francisco a few days ago.

The Crown-Columbia Paper Company's mill at Floriston, Cal., was closed a few days about the first of the month, owing to a break in the flume which carries pulp wood to the mill from the camp seven miles distant.

The Chamber of Commerce at Klamath Falls, Ore., recently received an inquiry from the Purity Paper Bottle Company of Washington, D. C., regarding prospects for the establishment of a paper bottle factory at Klamath Falls.

The Howe Sound, B. C., Sulphite Fibre Company has started up its plant within the last few weeks, and it is understood that the pulp mill at Ocean Falls, B. C., if not already in operation, will start before the end of the month.

Game Warden W. R. Welch, of Santa Cruz county, Cal., recently filed a complaint against G. Pillsbury and J. R. Kenneth, operating the South Coast paper mill at Soquel, Cal., charging them with polluting the waters of Soquel Creek.

The Oregon City news plant of the Willamette Pulp & Paper Co. is having an uneventful run at full capacity, the output being well sold out. A new boiler is being installed at the Lebanon, Ore., wrapping paper mill owned by the same interests.

The Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Company, which operates a small mill at Los Angeles for the manufacture of roofing paper, is planning to enlarge its plant on San Pedro street. The change will necessitate moving the street, the expense of which the company has offered to bear.

The Powell River, B. C., news mill has been in steady and successful operation for about a month past, its output having a good distribution through the northern part of the Pacific Coast. It is reported that two more large 180 inch Fourdrinier machines are to be added to this plant, practically doubling the present capacity.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Printing Contracts Awarded

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19, 1912.—Contracts amounting to $41,000 for supplies for the California State printing office for the fiscal year beginning July 1 were awarded the first of the week. The Zellerbach Paper Company, of this city, took the greater part of the business, getting practically all the paper for books, pamphlets, etc. The Pacific Coast Paper Company got contracts for 15,000 pounds of flat paper, 22,000 sheets of cardboard, 25,000 pounds of manila tag board and twenty-three tons of straw board, and Blake, Moffit & Towne took the contract for 750,000 envelopes and five tons of straw board. Ink contracts were divided between the California Ink Company and Geo. Russell Reed, and the bindery materials to the Norman E. Hall Company and the Hicks-Judd Company.

Mills Have Steady Run

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19, 1912.—Louis Block, of the Crown-Columbia Paper Company, reports a steady run at all the mills of this company, but says the demand for their products is very quiet this season. He has the plans for the new buildings at the Camas, Wash., plant about completed, and hopes to have the structure ready by the time the machinery arrives. The Floriston mill, he says, has plenty of water so far, and as a little snow fell in that direction after the winter was practically over, the water supply may last a month or so longer, but the fall season will be unusually dry.

Pacific Coast Items

J. M. Abbott, of this city, has taken the Pacific Coast agency for the typewriter papers made by A. S. Landsberg, of New York, selling to the trade.

Mr. Geer, formerly with John W. Graham & Co., the paper house of Spokane, Wash., is now associated with the Los Angeles store of Blake, Moffit & Towne.

J. R. Kenneth, manager of the South Coast paper mill at Soquel, Cal., was a recent visitor in the city. He says the mill is running in good shape, the new equipment giving great satisfaction.

Mr. Stratford, sales manager of the fine paper department of the Zellerbach Paper Company, has just returned from a business trip in the East, where he went after attending the advertising men's convention at Dallas, Texas.

As far as is known at present, the Ocean Falls pulp mill on Cousins Inlet, B. C., has not yet started operations. Some orders for the company's products have been placed by local firms, and shipments are anxiously awaited.

The Pacific Coast Paper Company of San Francisco is putting in a new line of Cumberland book paper, made by S. B. Warren & Co., of Maine. This company is taking over a large space in its Mission street building, which has formerly been let to a tenant.

The Zellerbach Paper Company has completed a new book of cover paper, which is one of the most complete ever gotten up, containing samples of thirty-five complete lines. This company is now taking up typewriter carbon paper in a large way, having secured the agency for the Union Carbon Paper & Ribbon Company, of Philadelphia.

Sumner Steele, who has been for some time superintendent of the California Paper & Board Mills at Antioch, Cal., has given up this position in order to participate actively in the affairs of the new Boxboard Company of Seattle, Wash., in which he has purchased an interest. His resignation has already taken effect, and he is now at Seattle.

The position of superintendent of the California Paper & Board Mills has been given to D. H. Patterson, Jr., formerly Western division manager of the United Boxboard Company of New York, who will assume charge of the Antioch mill July 1. Work on the new buildings of this plant is progressing rapidly, and the installation of the new machinery will proceed without delay.

The customs authorities of Seattle, Wash., recently received notice that the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company, of Powell River, B. C., would ship regularly 2,000 tons of paper monthly to Seattle. Arrangements have been made for a steamer to handle the traffic, the shipments being made every five days, and distribution to all United States points will be handled at Seattle.

F. L. Taylor, of the Taylor Paper Company, expects to get the first of his new bag machines within thirty days, and the two others soon afterward, having five machines already installed. He has secured the patent on the printing attachment, and looks for a great expansion of his bag business. He is also working on a number of novelties in the bag line, one of which is an envelope bag to take the place of the patent clasp envelope, for which he has already taken some large orders.

Tendency to Amalgamation

For some time, as partly reported already, apparent efforts have been made to continue forming certain combinations in the paper and printing trades of Austria-Hungary. By special arrangements the Leykam mills got recently under their control the Pittener, Fialkowski, Kink, Brigl & Bergmeister mills; in the same way the Neusiedler mills control the Schlöglmühl and Piette (Pilsen) mills, and according to information it is not impossible that the Elbemühl mills may also join the Neusiedler group. The b ankers for Neusiedl and Elbeühl are the same.

The Waldheim-Eberle Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., is said to become absorbed by the Elbemühl Paper Mills and Publishing Company, Ltd.

Austrian Paper Makers' Insurance Association

The thirty-sixth general meeting was held recently in Vienna to report on the working for the year 1911. The gross income for premiums received was 713,100 crowns, against only 672,850 crowns in 1910. Risks were paid to the extent of 532,581 crowns, against 679,529 crowns in 1910. For administration contributions, commissions, rebates and interest 73,360 crowns net were received in 1911, wheras valuations, general expenses, taxes and loss of exchange amounted to 54,630 crowns. Adding the profit left from 1910, 7,520 crowns, the profit balance comes to 26,250 crowns in 1911. After due allowance for the board of directors and the general secretary, and putting 11,252 crowns to guarantee account, the remaining balance of 10,126 crowns was carried forward.

Forest Reserve Purchased

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1912.—Thirty thousand acres of land in New Hampshire were purchased recently by the National Forest Reservation Commission for a forest reserve.

The land is well wooded, and lies on the sides of Mount Adams and Mount Jefferson in the Presidential Range, beside the headwaters of the Connecticut River. The price paid the owners, the Berlin Mills and Timberland Company, of Berlin, N. H., was $8 an acre, or $240,000.

This is the second large tract to be acquired by the commission for forest reserve purposes under authority of the act which authorizes them to acquire land which is "more valuable for conserving navigable streams than for other purposes."

The first purchase was a 36,000 acre tract in northern Georgia. The commission has $2,000,000 to invest this year.

A large quantity of pulp wood for the paper mills at Yarmouthville, Me., will soon be brought up from Eastern ports. Several hundred cords are waiting shipment at Surry, and large quantities are piled up on the beach at points further east. Cargoes will thus be furnished for quite a number of moderate sized vessels of the coasting fleet.

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