

official information combined with the most authentic data obtainable from official and other sources, is to correct some of the mis-statements made before the Committee in Washington and to place Canada's side of the controversy in a truer, and, consequently, a more favorable light.

It is, of course, clearly understood that the existing regulations do not affect the exportation of pulpwood cut from lands in private ownership. These exports, for many years past, have averaged around one million cords annually, and provide approximately one-fifth of the annual pulpwood consumption in the United States. The exports of pulpwood to the United States had increased in 1918 to over 1.3 million cords. Neither do the regulations affect the export from Canada of manufactured pulp, of which 473,849 tons went to the United States in 1917, this comprising approximately one-ninth of the pulp consumption of that country. Nor, again, do they affect the export of newsprint, of which, during the same year, 533,112 tons went from Canada to the United States, this comprising nearly four-fifths of Canada's production of newsprint. In 1919, the Canadian export of newsprint to the United States had risen to 624,304 tons, or approximately one-third of the newsprint consumed in and exported from the United States.

It may be in order here to remark that United States exports of newsprint to other countries amounted in 1919 to 110,295 tons. The argument made before the Committee in Washington sets forth that 63,000 tons can be accepted as the minimum by which production and importation of newsprint fell below consumption in the United States. It must be obvious that if a little over half of the exports of newsprint to other countries had been retained and utilized in the United States, no serious shortage of newsprint in that country would have occurred. As a matter of fact, there is, of course, a world-wide shortage of newsprint, as of most other articles of human consumption, due to war conditions, and prices have risen to much above those of pre-war times. American manufacturers of newsprint have, quite naturally, sold in the best market, where not otherwise obligated by contracts, and some exports have resulted.

The figures quoted are from census statistics. They show clearly that, with the door wide open to the importation from Canada of pulp and newsprint, and with a greatly increased Canadian production in prospect, neither the paper manufacturers, as such, nor the publishers, have anything to fear