

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MC 2035

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920

### THE FALLEN GREAT ONE



"When the mark comes down to nothing I will buy my million back."  
—From Nechepster, Zurich.

### SAYS EARLY RUIN FACES NEWSPAPERS

Jason Rogers, Returning from  
Canada, Declares Dominion  
Paper Mills Are Oversold.

(From Editor and Publisher, March 27)  
Unless some very real step is taken by the newspapers in the larger cities of the country, for the curtailment of the use of print paper, the whole industry of newspaper making will suffer an annihilating shock next fall which only those who are provident from now on will survive," said Jason Rogers, publisher of the New York Globe, in a representative of Editor and Publisher, on his return from a trip of investigation in Canada.

"Car shortage is at the base of the present difficulty in manufacturing newspaper and getting it from the mills to the newspapers, and was so acute when I was in Canada that I wired every daily newspaper in the United States to exert its utmost influence to force the railroads to return empties," continued Mr. Rogers.

**Mills Are Oversold.**  
"Car shortage, while particularly exasperating in such a situation as the present, with possible production only about 75 per cent. of the inordinate demand of our newspapers, only adds to the confusion of those among us dependent on hand to mouth, as it were, delivery from mill to press room."

"The mills are suffering the tortures of the damned in trying to procure coal and other supplies, and many of them are at the point of infatuation, caused by the congestion of supply which they cannot ship and which they cannot safely store amid the rigors of a severe Canadian winter."

"Spot paper is selling at from eleven to twelve cents, wherever shown. Publishers are struggling with one another to buy extra tonnage which they think they require against the poor devil without any supply. Nearly all of the mills are booked for more paper than they will produce. These are the facts in the situation."

"I heard of one leading newspaper which is already assured of very heavy tonnage, buying 1,000 tons at 11.5 cents a pound and offering the same price or 'the market' for as much more as could be secured. He was merely playing safe according to the standards of a hypocrite."

"I heard of other important newspapers having representatives overseas or going over 'to buy' tonnage which they imagine they must have, regardless of this annihilating effects such purchases must have upon the newspapers of Europe just emerging from the frightful strain of the great war."

**30 Cent Spot Paper by Fall.**  
"Canada is justly annoyed and amazed at the delay of the United States in ratifying the Peace Treaty and League of Nations' covenant, and at the heavy, detrimental in exchange against her. They feel that there is no more justification for such a penalty than there would be between two states in the Union."

"Canada is much alarmed over the threatened destruction of her forests by paper makers, to supply a people so rich and so prosperous that they are erroneously thought to have forgotten the much heavier sacrifices of a smaller brother in the great world war. The sooner our newspapers are brought to a realization of what they are up against, the better off they will be."

"Unless those newspapers which are turning out one pound dailies and two and a half pound Sunday newspapers are brought to their senses, we will see spot paper at from twenty to thirty cents a pound by October, with practically no free tonnage obtainable at even these prices."

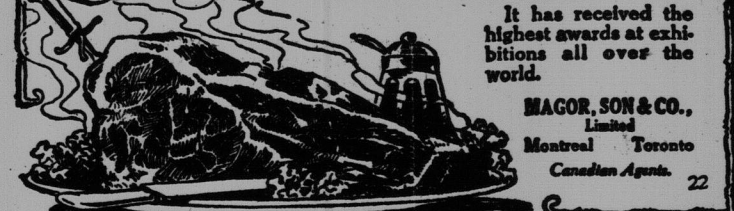
"In such a crisis as is upon us, the publication of a daily of over twenty-four pages or a Sunday of over fifty pages should be prohibited."

"The argument that business declined

### The Roast Beef of England

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**Colman's D. S. F. Mustard**  
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### PROPOSED DUTY ON CANADIAN WHEAT TO U.S.

Bill Not Likely to Pass, However — Duty on Pulpwood and Paper Also Suggested — Other Bills.

Washington, April 3.—(By Canadian Press)—Several bills calling for tariff readjustment which affect Canadian interests are now before the United States congress. Owing to the pressure of other business measures have received but little attention from the members of the United States house this session, and it now appears likely that most of the bills will be sidetracked. Nevertheless, their introduction indicates that the United States has not abandoned its high protection principles and it is generally believed that had it not been for the favorable balance in trade with Canada, some of these measures might have been pressed more strongly than they have been.

Two of these bills propose to put a duty on wheat and flour. One, introduced by Representative Young of North Dakota, calls for a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, and \$1.25 per barrel on flour, with a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on semolina and other products of wheat not specifically named in the act. This bill has met with a good deal of opposition and it is not likely to be passed. Mr. Young has a second bill which is now before the committee of ways and means, and which proposes a duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat, and 45 cents per barrel on flour and other wheat products, as well as 25 per cent. ad valorem upon potatoes. These bills indicate that Canada is still regarded as a competitor of the United States in wheat and flour.

A bill which has attracted a good deal of attention in view of Senator Underwood's campaign to force the cancellation or modification of Canadian provincial regulations limiting the export of pulpwood to the United States, was introduced by Representative Hull of Tennessee. Senator Underwood's proposal was to appoint a commission to study the question with a view to discovering what measures could be adopted to induce the provincial governments to let down the bars on pulpwood and his resolution merely contained a hint of retaliation.

Mr. Hull goes him one better. His bill includes a provision intended to penalize Ontario and Quebec for their export prohibition on wood used for the manufacture of woodpulp. It calls for a duty of 12 per cent. on printing paper valued above eight cents per pound, "provided, however, that of any country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any other kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, woodpulp, or wood used in the manufacture of woodpulp, there shall be imposed on printing paper, valued above eight cents per pound, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the amount of the highest export duty or other export charge imposed upon either printing paper or upon an amount of

by the big profiteers would help swell the size of the smaller newspapers is entirely fallacious, for none of the newspapers have extra supply of paper upon which to print the overflow business."

"If our newspapers cannot voluntarily reduce radical cuts in consumption which will bring it within production, they will bring down on themselves governmental regulation which will be more uncomfortable than voluntary sacrifice of profits."

"I would be in favor of every newspaper arbitrarily cutting its circulation 10 per cent. below 1919 experience, the adoption of fixed prices, three cents for dailies and ten cents for Sunday papers, and a limit in size to twenty-four pages for dailies and fifty pages for Sunday newspapers, as the way to solve the problem."

"Broad public interest is not concerned that fifty or sixty big city newspapers shall be permitted to go on with their wild profiteering with thirty-two to forty-four page dailies and Sunday newspapers which weigh from two to three pounds the copy."

"Those daily and Sunday newspapers now foolishly engage in various forms of gift enterprise to produce increased circulations are headed for the rocks just a little bit ahead of those who are holding a sadder course."

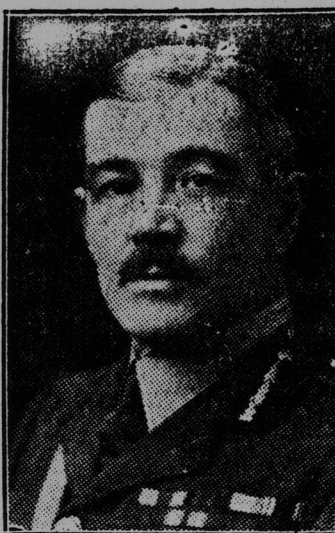
"I sincerely believe that temporarily our newspapers would do well to cut out features, photographs sections and comics. Aside from convincing the public of the seriousness of the situation, it would tend to bring the prices for such material down to more reasonable figures."

**No Chance for Reserves.**  
"There will be no opportunity for any of us to store reserves of print paper against the pinch which is to come next October unless we are able to save it through economies from the limited tonnage that will be supplied us between now and that time."

"The mills are doing their utmost. They are not taking any larger margin of profit than others engaged in industry or than we would in the same circumstances."

"If we are forced to double or treble our rates to limit advertising, I am curious to see what would be the result of a similar process on the part of the paper manufacturers."

### RETIRE FROM COMMAND.



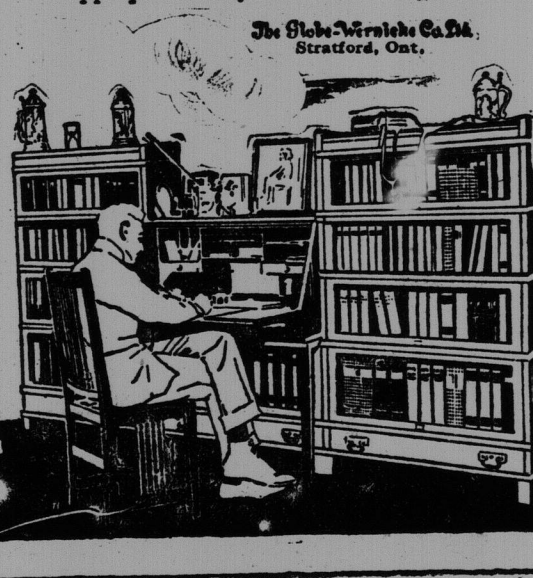
Maj. Gen. F. G. Edwards Locke, C. M. G., D. S. O., who has retired from the command of British Columbia military district after a distinguished career in the war, and is now on the retired army list. He is taking a keen interest as initiator in a movement to train returned soldiers as prospectors.

**Worth Dashing After.**  
A professor was teaching his evening class in English composition. "I would like you to consider this sentence, gentlemen, and tell me how you would punctuate it," he remarked: "A lady was passing along the street smiling pleasantly."

"What about a dash after the lady, sir," came the quick query from one member of the class.—Fittsburg-Chronicle-Telegraph.  
How about a full stop?  
and zinc ores. Both of these have passed the house of representatives and are now before the senate committee.  
An anti-dumping bill which provides extra duties on goods the importation of which is likely to injure any United States industry or prevent an industry being established.  
The bill to repeal the Reciprocity act of 1911, which was passed by the house last October, is still before the senate.

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