

GOOD THINGS COMING  
TO THEATRES OF  
ST. JOHN

NEW BILL AT OPERA  
HOUSE LOOKS TO BE GOOD

The regular weekly change of vaudeville programme opening at the Opera House tonight offers the usual high standard of entertainment, the features including Barbour and Lynn in songs, chat and instrumental novelties; Clinton Sisters, in characteristic dances; Joe Daniels, a komical kuss and character monologist; Niblo's Trained Birds; one other good comedy feature and the twelfth chapter on the Lion's Claws serial drama. This evening at 7.30 and 9; tomorrow afternoon at 2.30. Popular prices.

"WOMANHOOD" LAST  
TIMES AT THE GEM

General comment on the Gem's special picture feature, "Womanhood," has been the glory of the Nation, "has been most eulogistic. It really is a notable offering and with the very superior cast presenting it makes a triumphal success. Last times tonight at 7.15 and 8.15. Only five and ten cents.

PERSONALS

Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, is in the city today, returning after attending the teachers' convention in Moncton.  
The misses Edythe Coyle and Agnes Burns of Fredericton are spending a few days in the city, the guests of Miss Genevieve Hayter of Winter street.  
Prof. G. D. Steel of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., who with his wife and child, has been visiting Mayor R. and Mrs. Hayes at their summer home in Morna, returned home today.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna Irene, to John Henry Marr, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Marr of this city, wedding to take place on September 17.  
Mrs. Hoffman and daughter, who have been visiting friends in Nova Scotia, are now spending a few days with the Hoffmans' sister, A. Royas, 28 Dorchester street, before returning to their home in Montreal.  
J. K. Macdonald of Toronto, founder and president of the Confederation Life Association, who, with his daughter, Miss Macdonald, has been touring the maritime provinces, is at the Royal Hotel.  
Miss Kate H. Miles of Upper Maugerville, recently appointed publicity secretary for the Canadian Red Cross Society of Toronto, is in the city.  
Mrs. E. A. Smith, who was in the city yesterday to attend the Royal Standard Chapter garden fete, left today for St. Andrews, where she will take an active part in the Navy League campaign.  
The marriage of Miss Dorothy Anderson, only daughter of Lt.-Col. W. F. and Mrs. Anderson, of Ottawa, to Captain O. S. Tyndale, headquarters staff of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tyndale of Montreal, is to take place on September 18.  
The marriage of Rev. Canon Macnab to Miss Eleanor H. Owen will take place in the cathedral at St. Albans, Toronto, on September 14.  
Moncton Transcript: Mrs. James Fogarty has gone to spend a week in St. John. She was accompanied by Miss Margaret and Master John and James.  
Dr. Steves of Boston is visiting in the city for a few days, the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. A. Humphrey.—Mrs. Nutter of St. John is visiting her former home in Coverdale, the guest of S. S. Ryan.  
Miss Margaret Archibald of Hopewell Cape, who resigned from the Sussex school staff at the expiration of the last term, left on Tuesday for Vancouver, to resume her duties as a member of the teaching staff of the Vancouver schools.

THOSE FRENCH NAMES.

(Hamilton Herald.)  
The waucot in a lunge after rhyme with offer did not reach the limit. The newspaper jester who remarked "Pop goes the Vesicle" has him beaten several kilometres.  
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c.  
BIRTHS  
WILETT—On Aug. 29, at 53 Mecklenburg street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Willett, a son.  
MARRIAGES  
LONDON-JONES—Hugh W. London of St. John, N. B. and Marietta M. Jones of Macleod, Chatham county, N. B., were united in marriage at Ludlow street Baptist church Monday, Aug. 26, 1918, by Rev. W. R. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. London will reside in St. John, N. B.  
GODWIN-TURNER—At Sussex, N. B., on August 29, in Trinity church, by Rev. M. C. Sheven, Beatrice, daughter of H. Turner and the late Ethel Turner of Woodstock, N. B., to Sergt. Daniel D. Godwin, C. S. C. son of Elizabeth and the late Thomas E. Godwin of St. John.

DEATHS

PETERS—At Gagetown, on Aug. 30, 1918, in the 73rd year of her age, Mary Belmore, beloved wife of T. Sherman Peters. Entered into Paradise.  
Funeral at St. John's church, Gagetown, at 3 p. m. on Sunday.  
HOWELL—In this city on the morning of August 29, at the residence of Mrs. Frank Hollis, 811 Rockland road, Rev. Frederic Hyde Howell, aged forty-six years, leaving his wife, one son and one daughter to mourn.  
Funeral from St. Paul's (Valley) church, on Saturday, Service 2.30 o'clock.  
Fitzgerald—In this city on the 29th inst., Edith Gertrude, wife of R. E. Fitzgerald, leaving her husband, two sons, one sister and one brother to mourn.  
Funeral from her late residence, 121 Elliott row, Saturday morning at 9.30 o'clock, to the Cathedral for solemn requiem high mass.  
MAGUIRE—On Aug. 29, 1918, John Maguire, aged seventy-five years.  
Funeral from Messrs. Fitzpatrick's in lacred Heart church, Norton, on arrival of the early train.

A POPULAR RESORT

Johnston's Hotel, Upper Loch Lomond, will be able to accommodate parties over the week-end and Labor Day. A delightful spot—good company, good food and beautiful scenery; and the charges are very reasonable. Just a nice run by motor from the city.  
88919—8—31

BRITISH ACROSS  
RIVER SOMME  
AT ONE POINT

Germans Driven Behind River All  
Along Fronts Where Haig  
Commands

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 30—The Germans have been driven behind the River Somme everywhere along the British front. The whole western bank now is in the possession of Haig's troops and at one place just south of Lachapelle a British force has crossed to the east bank.  
The Germans have destroyed all the bridges, including the railroad bridge and the regular bridge at Peronne. North of the river changed its course from the north to the west, the British swept in so quickly that the causeway over the Somme at Clerly on the north bank was secured intact.  
Clerly is in British hands.  
Peronne and the country to the rear of that city are well under the fire of British guns.  
North of Peronne the Germans now are holding the road to Bapaume as far as a point opposite Comblis. North of here the advance of the British made the enemy retire again. British patrols are astride the road and are moving southward.  
Bapaume seems to have been captured without much resistance by New Zealand troops, assisted by pressure from the English on the south. The town was entered from the north and east. There was only short street fighting and then the Germans, who had been left behind, surrendered.  
Paris, Aug. 30—The Germans are no more at Noyon," exclaim the newspapers in Paris, in triumphant heavy type this morning.  
While all are exultant and all believe that the situation for the Allies is more brilliant than ever, yet previous experience makes French soldiers to shout victory. It is realized that the Germans, although beaten, are still full of fight, but they are undoubtedly in an awkward predicament.  
Operations during the past week have left their front running north and south, instead of northwest and northeast as it should be to permit an orderly retreat to the Hindenburg line, where they hope to spend the winter, keeping the Allies on the barriers and detouring ground to the west of that famous position. The enemy is now some dozen miles from that line and the Bapaume-Peronne road is being cut. Unless he can mark time for a while on the Tortelle River, he will not be able to hold the Peronne-Ham road, which is particularly valuable as it runs along the Somme. Water is the only thing that can stop tanks.  
Once across the Somme there is nothing behind the enemy but a wide plain cut only by the Omling River, which is useless to him, since it runs perpendicular to the front. He will be obliged to hold back General Mangin south of the Oise, where the French army forms a dangerous, aggressive horn in the German line.  
Henri Bidou, military critic of the Journal des Debats, in a dispatch from the battlefield clearly sets forth the plight in which the Germans are placed.

COAL FIND BY SUSSEX MAN

Some time in last May Albert Tribe, contractor of Sussex, went to Alma, A. C., to build a dam for Mr. Garfield White of C. T. White & Sons, Ltd. Having had some experience in mining, he thought the geological formation was such that there should be indications of coal in that vicinity. He spent his evenings and leisure hours examining the rock formations and was rewarded by finding a few inches of coal, one of which is more than a foot thick and surrounded by a large body of shale. He has tunnelled in at high water mark about ten feet and the seams of coal get thicker and by appearance. The further in the seam that he is working on extends above to the surface a distance of more than 100 feet. Mr. Tribe is certain there is a large quantity of coal in the vicinity. He has sent specimens of the coal and shale to Ottawa for analysis.  
IN WALL STREET  
New York, Aug. 30—An advance of 2-1/4 points in American Tobacco was the only unusual feature at the steady but dull opening of today's stock market. Some important issues, including U. S. Steel and Transcontinental, fell minus their quarterly dividends, but continued to the smallest fractions. Equipments, shippings, coppers and other metals were disposed to harden, but specialties eased, Maxwell Motors losing a point. Liberty issues and international bonds were variable.  
Noon Report.  
With no appreciable extension of offerings, the market developed irregular tendencies in the course of the first hour. Yesterday's warning of the local money pool again counter-balanced good work of the market. Active in iron, steel, industrial and equipments reacted from substantial fractions to a point and prominent mills were lower by 1 to 1-1/2 points, although St. Paul preferred showed marked strength and Union Pacific held firm with Southern Railway. The moderate recovery at midday was led by United States Steel and Canadian Pacific.

BOSTON HAS STRIKE

Boston, Aug. 30—Traffic on the Middlesex and Boston street railway, which serves twenty-two towns near here, was completely tied up early today by a strike.  
The carmen quit work at midnight after the company refused to submit differences over wages and working conditions to the war labor board as recommended by the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

LOCAL NEWS

School supplies; try Duval, 17 Waterloo. 88922-9-4  
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL BOOTS  
Lowest prices at C. J. Bassett's, cor. Union and Sydney. 9-3.

NAVY LEAGUE WILL  
SPRING SURPRISE

Committee Leaving Nothing Undone to Make Great Success Thursday—Money Already Coming In  
The citizens will receive a surprise next week, when through the energetic efforts of the committee headed by the naval authority, Captain Mulcahey, a scheme has been devised for the purpose of producing a war-like appearance, and provide the necessary atmosphere for the big drive next Thursday, when hundreds are going to help swell the funds who heretofore have felt no interest or rather responsibility in connection with the navy. The committee are very mysterious and other than this statement they will say nothing.  
Arrangements have been made for the hearing of public speakers on the King square and other public places in support of the great cause which will occupy attention next week. In the meantime citizens from the youngest to the oldest are getting ready with their pennies and thousands to help gladden the hearts of the sailors and give St. John a high place among Canadian cities in the matter of contributions. We have done nobly for the army, can we do less for the navy? Only a few more days remain and during that time it is felt that interest in the Navy League campaign will develop from interest to enthusiasm. Next Thursday, Sept. 5, is the day set apart for the big drive, and the British statutory curtailment in the fact that many have already sent in large sums rather than wait to be called upon.

WAR GARDEN TEA VERY SUCCESSFUL

The war garden tea of Royal Standard Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, on the grounds of Mrs. A. P. Barnhill, Douglas avenue, was very successful. Among the features was a vaudeville programme, including piano solo, Miss Adeline Keegan; canty ball, solo, anonymous; two dances, Little Miss Laura Waring; violin solo, Clarence Causton; dwarf dance (grotesque), anonymous.  
Many flower girls canvassed the patrons for purchases and many very choice articles were lotteried. The following is the list of articles lotteried: Wedgewood cheese dish, won by Leslie Peterson; luncheon cloth with crochet border, donated by Mrs. J. E. Moore, won by Mrs. Hammond Evans; pearl necklace, donated by Messrs. Ferguson & Page, won by Mrs. William C. Cross; picture, donated by Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, won by holder of No. 85; two cases of three smoked mackerel, donated by a friend, won by Mrs. Harry Miller and A. B. Holly; three dozen eggs in basket, won by Mrs. Kennedy; bag of potatoes, won by Dr. A. P. Barnhill. The bag of potatoes and many of the purchases of vegetables were sent by their owners to the charitable institutions of the city.

SUSSEX AUTO BUS

Don't forget to get your tickets early for Nealy's bus for Sussex Sunday and Monday. No tickets sold after 6 p.m. Saturday. Bus leaves 17 Hanover street Sunday at 9 a.m. Phone 8724-1, or 2294-22. 88955-9-3.

MANY MONTH-END SPECIALS AT  
AT OAK HALL TONIGHT AND  
TOMORROW

Oak Hall is offering many special inducements to buyers for today and tomorrow. Saturday being the last half holiday, and Monday being a holiday, these special offerings are doubly opportune. In every department will be found many lines of merchandise which should strongly appeal to one at the exceptionally low prices quoted. Some of these are mentioned in our advertisement on another page in this paper. Many others will be found on the tables, which are not advertised. Oak Hall will be open tonight until ten o'clock, and close tomorrow at one o'clock for the last half holiday of the season.  
Fire Destroys 150 Cans.  
Ottawa, Aug. 29 (Fraser) Yesterday afternoon destroyed the Britannia Boating Club house at Britannia Bay, with all its contents, including 160 cans and other necessities. The loss is estimated at \$65,000.

Holiday Cash  
SPECIALS

- Store Open Friday Night
- 1 lb. block Shortening..... 29c.
  - 1 lb. block Pure Lard..... 33c.
  - 1 lb. tin Crisco..... 30c.
  - 1-2 lb. tin Crisco..... 45c.
  - 1-2 lb. Baker's Chocolate..... 19c.
  - 1 pkge. Santa Claus' Raisins..... 12 1-2c.
  - 1 pkge. Golden Dates..... 10c.
  - 1 tin Crown Syrup..... 22c.
  - 1 tin C. D. Cane Syrup..... 35c.
  - 1 pkge. Cow Soda..... 4c.
  - 1 pkge. Royal B. Powder..... 44c.
  - 1 pkge. Cox Gelatine..... 13c.
  - 25c. pkge. Quaker Oats..... 29c.
  - 1 lb. Cocoanut..... 33c.
  - 1 lb. Olive Butter..... 25c. jar
  - 1 tin Condensed Coffee..... 15c. tin
  - 1 tin Condensed Cocoa..... 16c. tin
  - 10c. bottle Grape Juice..... 7c.
  - 25c. bottle Rasp. Vinegar..... 29c.
  - 10c. tin Devilled Ham..... 8c.
  - 15c. tin Devilled Ham..... 13c.
  - 15c. tin Paris Pate..... 12 1-2c.
  - 20c. tin Devilled Tongue..... 23c.
  - Chipped Beef..... 27c. glass
  - Chipped Beef..... 23c. tin
  - 70c. tin Lunch Tongue..... 63c.
  - 25c. tin Shrimps..... 21c.
  - 25c. tin Lobsters..... 29c.
  - Clam Chowder..... 17c. and 37c. tin
  - Franco-American Tomato Soup..... 18c. tin
  - Bonells Chicken..... 60c. and 90c. tin
  - Soluble Coffee..... 35c. and 40c.
  - 2 lbs. Prunes for..... 25c.
  - 3 lbs. Mixed Starch..... 33c.

EXTRA SPECIALS

- Lion Brand Macaroni..... 10 1-2c. pkge.
- Fine Old Canadian Cheese..... 21c. lb.
- 15c. Venetian Bath..... 3 for 25c.
- 3 rolls Toilet Paper..... 2 for 25c.
- 3 pkgs. Toilet Paper..... 28c.
- Lux..... Only 10c. pkge.
- 4 cakes Lenox Soap..... 25c.
- 4 cakes Sunlight Soap..... 30c.
- 4 cakes Gold Soap..... 30c.
- 4 cakes Surprise Soap..... 30c.
- 5c. Nail Brushes..... 2 for 7c.
- Special Wash Boards..... 20c.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE  
LIBRARY

You only need the New Books on Sale. Save money by renting them from us. Special Cakes, Bread, etc., cooked by the women of The Woman's Exchange. Tea and Lunches. LUNCH, 20c. up-168 Union Street.

THE BEST QUALITY AT  
A REASONABLE PRICE

MAKING IT EASY  
FOR YOUR EYES  
Defective eyes have to work harder to see. Usually vision isn't as good as it would be if properly fitted glasses were worn. Eye-strain exists, and unless it is removed permanent injury to sight will follow. Glasses help the overworked eyes. They bring normal vision and protect sight.  
There are very few perfect eyes. Often strain is present when it is not suspected. The sensible thing is to have us examine your eyes. Then you will know exactly what should be done.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-569

Walter Gilbert  
Jewelers and Opticians,  
21 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

SEE US BEFORE BUYING  
FURNITURE  
FOR YOUR HOME

Be fair with yourself. Make it a business rule to see if you can't get a better piece of Furniture here, in style, quality and finish and at a better price than elsewhere.

We claim to have a large and beautiful assortment, and can save you money on every purchase—be it a Kitchen Chair, or a Parlor Suite, a few yards of Oilcloth or a Fine Rug.

Give us an opportunity to show you our stock and a comparison of our prices.

J. Marcus, 30 Dock St.

WOULD IMPORT  
CANADA'S PULP

British Paper Merchants Inquire About Product of Dominion  
Supply Law in Britain—Question of Dominion Ability to Compete With Scandinavia is Raised  
Canadian manufacturers can reasonably expect a broadening in the export business after the war in pulp and paper to Great Britain if they can compete with Europeans who held this trade prior to the war. Conditions in the United Kingdom as a result of the import duties placed in the way of the shipment of these products have been acute in the last three years, and a system of collecting waste paper for repulping has been resorted to, to aid in a solution of the situation. A number of British firms have been formed to attend to the collection of refuse paper, and practically every municipality in Europe has a department for looking after this work. There is a general inquiry among British paper merchants as to Canada's ability to compete with the former countries in the pulp and paper markets of Britain after peace has been declared. The answer to this query is not established, but an attempt to compete with the European exporters of pulp and paper products would mean an extensive addition to Canada's foreign trade revenue.  
Prior to the war, Britain imported pulp and paper products valued at over \$35,000,000 a year, the bulk of which came from the United States. Imports of newsprint from Newfoundland closely approximated those of Norway in 1913, when \$60,213 hundred worth of the former country and \$88,102 from the latter.  
Pulp Export is Enlarged.  
The growth of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in pulp since the beginning of the war is indicated by a comparison of the exports for the fiscal years 1914 and 1917. In 1914, the former twelve months exports of chemical pulp were valued at \$36,774, as against \$2,677,923 for the second period. For the same two years the value of Canadian Trade Commissioner J. E. Buehler's report to the department of trade and commerce, gives a statement of the conditions prevailing in the British market for pulp and paper. He quotes a letter from a British paper merchant which is given as characteristic of the general attitude of the trade as follows:  
"If Canadian manufacturers can show us reasonable reasons for our changing our trade from Scandinavia to Canada, we should naturally be only too glad to assist members of the British Empire rather than Scandinavian suppliers."  
"Apparently, the whole future of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in this commodity, at any rate, depends on the basis of cost of production and transportation, the latter particularly," reports Trade Commissioner Riff.  
Difficulties of Transportation.  
"There is no need to emphasize the self-evident fact that Scandinavia, and the invaluable commercial asset it confers upon her exporters. This phase of the question was thoroughly investigated by the special commission of Canadian business men who visited Europe two years ago. Their comments were: "In taking a general view of the transportation between Canada and the Allied nations, it would appear that the established lines have not given that the fullest benefit from their natural resources and manufactured products."  
"In the opinion of the commission the question is too important to be left to the decision of private corporations, or some proposed legislation, it could not be met by waiting for the consent of the Canadian parliament to any decision made by the Imperial Cabinet."  
But after the war the conditions will be entirely different. There will not be the same necessity for rapid action. Parliamentary control will be resumed. Any action to be taken by Canada even if it controlled by the British government, and which contains a large Canadian force, large at least in relation to our population. At the same time we in Canada have very little to say about the operations of the army as a whole; even the British government must leave that in the main to General Foch. The initiative does not come from Canada. In many cases, as in the appointment of General Foch, it would be impossible to wait for the consent of the Canadian parliament to any decision made by the Imperial Cabinet.  
Suppose, for instance, that the Imperial Cabinet decided in favor of a system of preferential trade, requiring alterations in the British and Canadian tariffs. That matter would have to be decided by the Canadian parliament so far as Canada was concerned. We could not leave the decision to Sir Edward Kemp. On the other hand, Sir Edward Kemp could hardly take a part in framing the tariff for the United Kingdom. The Imperial Cabinet might recommend, but it could not execute.  
The arrangement should, therefore, be

WOULD IMPORT  
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British Merchants Are Anxious.  
The statistics relating to imports of paper from Canada are not yet published for the year 1917, but those embracing the year 1916 show that imports of paper on reels were only 57,868 cwt., compared with 75,142 cwt. in 1914; and imports of mill board and pulpwood board 139,026 cwt. in 1916, against 213,922 cwt. in 1912. This decline in the volume of purchases from Canada is regrettable at a time when Great Britain was anxious to increase her imports. It must be borne in mind, however, that lack of transportation facilities and the British statutory curtailment of imports have considerably handicapped Canadian exporters.  
"A short time ago the secretary of the Wholesale Stationers and Papermakers Association called at the Birmingham office of the Canadian trade commissioner to discuss the subject of future supplies of paper from Canada. The commissioner showed that continued interest is being shown by British firms in trade with Canada. Business men in the United Kingdom are fully conscious of the difficulties under which Canada is laboring, but the general opinion is that no time should be lost in discussing preliminaries before the cessation of hostilities."  
The Imperial War Cabinet  
(Toronto Star.)  
Henceforth, if the Canadian government desires to communicate with the government of the United Kingdom, or vice versa, the communication will be direct, not through the Colonial Office and the governor-general. This is a sensible reform, which will expedite business and save responsibility to the Imperial War Cabinet will have a permanent instead of a periodical existence. The London Chronicle says: "This cabinet will not in future carry out its decisions, but attempt to override or dictate to the constituent governments. It will rest with them to carry out its decisions, which will be arrived at with the knowledge of and full reference to their various policies and programmes."  
It has yet to be seen how this new system will work out under responsible government, which is the basis of the British constitution. Under the system the king governs on the advice of responsible ministers. Laws are made by His Majesty, but by and with the advice and consent of parliament. Practically, the responsible ministers govern, and they also initiate the most important legislation, which is enacted by virtue of the royal assent. Under the new system, if this majority disappears, if the government support falls off, the government is defeated, and the king must look to other advisers. Responsible government means the responsibility of government to parliament.  
It has yet to be seen whether the new system will work satisfactorily. During the war we have of course a direct interest in the army, which is controlled by the British government, and which contains a large Canadian force, large at least in relation to our population. At the same time we in Canada have very little to say about the operations of the army as a whole; even the British government must leave that in the main to General Foch. The initiative does not come from Canada. In many cases, as in the appointment of General Foch, it would be impossible to wait for the consent of the Canadian parliament to any decision made by the Imperial Cabinet.  
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"In the opinion of the commission the question is too important to be left to the decision of private corporations, or some proposed legislation, it could not be met by waiting for the consent of the Canadian parliament to any decision made by the Imperial Cabinet."  
But after the war the conditions will be entirely different. There will not be the same necessity for rapid action. Parliamentary control will be resumed. Any action to be taken by Canada even if it controlled by the British government, and which contains a large Canadian force, large at least in relation to our population. At the same time we in Canada have very little to say about the operations of the army as a whole; even the British government must leave that in the main to General Foch. The initiative does not come from Canada. In many cases, as in the appointment of General Foch, it would be impossible to wait for the consent of the Canadian parliament to any decision made by the Imperial Cabinet.  
Suppose, for instance, that the Imperial Cabinet decided in favor of a system of preferential trade, requiring alterations in the British and Canadian tariffs. That matter would have to be decided by the Canadian parliament so far as Canada was concerned. We could not leave the decision to Sir Edward Kemp. On the other hand, Sir Edward Kemp could hardly take a part in framing the tariff for the United Kingdom. The Imperial Cabinet might recommend, but it could not execute.  
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WOULD IMPORT  
CANADA'S PULP

British Paper Merchants Inquire About Product of Dominion  
Supply Law in Britain—Question of Dominion Ability to Compete With Scandinavia is Raised  
Canadian manufacturers can reasonably expect a broadening in the export business after the war in pulp and paper to Great Britain if they can compete with Europeans who held this trade prior to the war. Conditions in the United Kingdom as a result of the import duties placed in the way of the shipment of these products have been acute in the last three years, and a system of collecting waste paper for repulping has been resorted to, to aid in a solution of the situation. A number of British firms have been formed to attend to the collection of refuse paper, and practically every municipality in Europe has a department for looking after this work. There is a general inquiry among British paper merchants as to Canada's ability to compete with the former countries in the pulp and paper markets of Britain after peace has been declared. The answer to this query is not established, but an attempt to compete with the European exporters of pulp and paper products would mean an extensive addition to Canada's foreign trade revenue.  
Prior to the war, Britain imported pulp and paper products valued at over \$35,000,000 a year, the bulk of which came from the United States. Imports of newsprint from Newfoundland closely approximated those of Norway in 1913, when \$60,213 hundred worth of the former country and \$88,102 from the latter.  
Pulp Export is Enlarged.  
The growth of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in pulp since the beginning of the war is indicated by a comparison of the exports for the fiscal years 1914 and 1917. In 1914, the former twelve months exports of chemical pulp were valued at \$36,774, as against \$2,677,923 for the second period. For the same two years the value of Canadian Trade Commissioner J. E. Buehler's report to the department of trade and commerce, gives a statement of the conditions prevailing in the British market for pulp and paper. He quotes a letter from a British paper merchant which is given as characteristic of the general attitude of the trade as follows:  
"If Canadian manufacturers can show us reasonable reasons for our changing our trade from Scandinavia to Canada, we should naturally be only too glad to assist members of the British Empire rather than Scandinavian suppliers."  
"Apparently, the whole future of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in this commodity, at any rate, depends on the basis of cost of production and transportation, the latter particularly," reports Trade Commissioner Riff.  
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