

Mentioned in Despatches

B. T. ROGERS who died a few days ago in Vancouver was President of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery and of the Vancouver-Fiji Sugar Co. The late Mr. Rogers was born in Philadelphia in 1865, served for many years as a chemist in various American sugar refineries and came to Vancouver in 1889, later attaining to the presidency of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery.

GEORGE H. THOMPSON, who has been elected a director of the Bell Telephone Company is Vice-President of the Union Bank of Canada, a former President of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, and in brief one of the best known financial men in the city of Quebec where he was born and educated. He succeeds the late C. F. Sise, Sr., on the Board of Directors.

A. J. JEFFREY, for 15 years Assistant Librarian at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, has just died from heart disease. The late Mr. Jeffrey was formerly a journalist, being connected with the Ottawa Citizen, and later was owner and publisher of the Arnprior Chronicle. He was born in England but came to Canada as a boy of seventeen, spending some time in Montreal.

W. J. TAYLOR, the new President of the Canadian Press Association, is publisher of the Woodstock (Ontario) Sentinel-Review, and Rod & Gun. Mr. Taylor was formerly connected with the Montreal Herald, but purchased the Sentinel-Review nearly twenty years ago. He has long been active in journalistic enterprises and is thoroughly familiar with newspaper work and will make an excellent President of the Canadian Press Association.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES HARBORD, who is now in command of the United States Marines in France has been winning warm praise for his work in capturing Cantigny. He is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, but when the call to service came dropped his farming activities, and today is doing his bit at the front. As a matter of fact, however, Harbord has had quite a lengthy military career serving in Cuba, in the Philippines and later along the Mexican Border.

LIEUT. GERALD BIRKS, who has won the Military Cross for his work in bringing down six German machines in as many weeks on the Italian front, is a son of Mr. W. M. Birks of this city. He is one of three brothers who have gone overseas, and although only a lad in his teens is evidently made of good stuff.

GUSTAVE HERVE, editor of the French paper La Victorie, is one of the foremost journalists in France. It was his accusations and charges that brought about the downfall and conviction of former Premier Calixte. Herve's paper and Clemenceau's are two of the biggest factors maintaining the morale of the French people.

HON. N. GARNEAU, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank of Canada, is President of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Vice-President of the Dorchester Electric Company, and has acted with nearly a score of other financial and industrial corporations in the city and Province of Quebec. Mr. Garneau was formerly a member of the Quebec Legislature but in 1901 was made a member of the Legislative Council.

W. E. LEMON.—Thirty-six years ago W. E. Lemon entered the employ of the Toronto Post Office as a temporary clerk. A few days ago he was made Postmaster of the city of Toronto and now has under his control some fourteen hundred employees. This record of 36 years covers much hard work. Mr. Lemon worked his way up from post to post until he was appointed deputy postmaster a few days ago. Now comes his award when the postmastership of Canada's most important post-office falls to his lot.

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.—A short time ago the press of the United States commented on the fact that a grandson of General Robert E. Lee and a grandson of President Grant met in one of the American training camps where they were serving as private soldiers in a common cause. Now Richard F. Cleveland, a son of the late President Cleveland, has enlisted as a private in the United States Marine Corp. Young Cleveland is a graduate of Princeton University, where he made a big name for himself in college athletics.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR NEWSPRINT.

Washington June 19.

Maximum newsprint paper prices were fixed by the Federal Trade Commission, in accordance with an agreement between the Attorney-General and the manufacturers of the United States and Canada, as follows:

Roll news in car lots, \$3.10 per 100 pounds.

Roll news in less than car lots, \$3.22½.

Sheet news in car lots, \$3.50.

Sheet news in less than car lots, \$3.62½.

Under the agreement, the prices, f.o.b. mill, are retroactive, taking effect April 1, 1918, and stand until three months after the war. Ten companies participating in the agreement, three American and seven Canadian, produced 950,000 tons of newsprint or nearly 50 per cent of the output on the continent in 1917. One of the factors considered in fixing the price was an increase in wages for the pulpwood and paper workers, giving in avoiding a threatened strike on May 1.

American manufacturers, parties to the agreement, are International Paper Company, Minnesota and Ontario Power Company, and Gould Paper Company, and the Canadian corporations are the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Laurentide Company, Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, Price Brothers and Company, Doncona Paper Company, and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company.

The agreement also fixed maximum commissions for jobbers and other middlemen at 15 cents per 100 lbs. for carload lots, 40 cents on less than car lots, and 60 cents on less than ton lots.

Jobbers' commissions apply either on the net, or on the cost of the paper at warehouses, when freight cartage and other necessary expenses have been added. Customers paying jobbers' commissions are entitled under the award to a statement of these expenses.

CHANGES IN CONTRACTS.

In fixing the price for the Minnesota and Ottawa Power Company, the commission allowed that company to adjust its settlements for paper delivered during January, February and March of 1918, at a figure ten cents above those provided by the general agreement. It also directed changes in the standard form of paper contracts to provide buyers with credit for over-weight and to give them definite weights specifications and full title upon delivery of consignments. Other changes asked by publishers were not allowed.

"The commission in reaching its conclusions did not take into consideration costs, income or excess profit taxes, either individual or corporate," said the commission's statement signed by Chairman Colver, John F. Fort and Victor Murdock, its members. "Since this is not a condemnation proceeding and there is no taking of property in the sense of a sale of the plants, there is no alienation of the going value and the full costs of manufacture and a just and reasonable profit being allowed the result is the same as though fixed by the sellers.

Given the plant and its output, the commission has reached its result by a full consideration of the cost of manufacture, with depreciation and a just and reasonable profit on the operation based upon the value of property employed and the circumstances surrounding the industry. In making the computations the operation of the mills as agreed by counsel, has been considered as three hundred days per year."

Newsprint paper has been selling by agreement paper at three cents, pending the commission's ruling. During hearings before the commission, manufacturers asked a rate of four cents while the American Newsprint Publishers' Association held that two and one-half cents should be a maximum, declaring the latter figure constituted a reasonable advance over pre-war prices.

HELPING THE RED CROSS.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," is an old adage and a true one. In May, 1917, the employees of Babcock & Wilcox Co., of Bayonne, New Jersey, who are doing 80 per cent of their work for the government as boiler-makers, voluntarily pledged themselves to contribute to a Red Cross fund a penny a day, each working day. Last reports show collections from 2,500 workers amounted to \$6,035.

Nobody would feel the loss of a penny a day to the Red Cross, and if every man, woman and child gave that amount, the total at the end of one year would be over \$300,000,000.—The Wall Street Journal

LAST WEEK'S RECORD OF ACTIVE MONTREAL STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Net chge.	Year High.	Year Low.
314 Ames-Holden	21	24½	21	22	—¾	24½	15
503 Do. pfd.	62	62½	60½	61½	—1½	63½	47
240 Asbestos, pfd.	53	54½	53	54½	—¼	55	46½
283 Brazilian	34	34½	33½	33½	+¼	40	32
679 Brompton	54	56	54	56	+2	56	41½
135 Can. Car	32	32½	32	32½	+½	33½	18½
220 Do. pfd.	*73½	*74	*73½	*73½	—½	78½	49½
570 Can. Cement	60½	60½	60½	60½	+½	61	*57
111 Do. pfd.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+¼	91	90
150 Can. Cottons	60	61	60	61	+1	64	48½
157 Can. Steamship	40	40½	40	40½	+½	43½	39½
198 Con. Smelting	*25	*25	*25	*25	+½	26	25
2,140 Dom. Steel	*61½	*62	*61	*61½	+½	63½	*53
150 Dom. Textile	*89	*89	*89	*89	unch.	91½	80½
300 Laurentide	165	166	165	166	+1	167	152
105 Lake of Woods	131	133	131	133	+2½	136	120½
217 Mont. Power	75½	75½	75½	75½	+¾	80½	68½
325 Quebec Ry.	20½	20½	20	20	—¾	22½	15
850 Riordon	118	120	118	118	+¾	123	117½
882 Spanish River	13½	13½	13	13	unch.	16½	13
135 Do. pfd.	50	50	50	50	unch.	53½	50
1,035 St. Lawrence Flour	72	77½	72	76	+4	77½	50
110 Do. pfd.	80	80	80	80	unch.	80	80
7,583 Steel of Canada	65½	67½	65	66½	+1	67½	*49½
142 Do. pfd.	93	93½	93	93½	+2½	93½	89½
BANKS.							
127 Commerce	185½	185½	185	185	unch.	185½	185
51 Montreal	210	210	210	210	unch.	210	210
BONDS							
\$39,000 Can. Loan (1931)	94½	94½	94½	94½	unch.	94½	92½
132,100 Do. (1937)	93½	93½	93½	93½	+½	93½	91½
UNLISTED SHARES							
100 Dom. Glass	*37½	*37½	*37	*37	+1	*37½	26
1,800 Tram. Power	23	23	23	23	unch.	33	23

*Ex-dividend.