The Evening Herald

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PRINT PAPER SHORTAGE.

Newspaper publishers today are facing one of the most serious problems they have ever had to contend with, that of getting a supply of print paper. It is not a question of paying the price, but one of being able to get it at all at any price.

Prior to the outbreak of the European war sixty-five per cent of the wood pulp, from which print paper is made, came from Norway, Sweden and Russia. The other thirty-five per cent came from Canada. Russia and Canada, of course, are too busily engaged elsewhere to give much thought to the matter of cutting wood out of which to manufacture print paper, and by reason of the rigid embargo enforced by Great Britian all importations of wood pulp from Norway have been suspended.

Various remedies have been suggested, but none of them have proven adequate to relieve the situation. Paper manufacturers have been importuned to increase the capacity of their mills, but a thorough investigation by impartial officials of the government has proven this to be impossible in view of the shortage in the supply of sulphide of chemical pulp, due to the war in Europe and the enormously increased demand for paper which has been evident for the past year. Paper manufacturers, during the summer months which are considered the dull season in the newspaper business, have heretofore accumulated a surplus of paper to meet the demands of the busy fall and winter season. This year, however, the summer demand has shown no diminution and most of the publishers have even taken more than their contracted tonnage.

As a temporary means of relieving the situation newspapers throughout the country have abolished their free lists, increased prices to subscribers, cut out the exchanges and taken other means to conserve their supply. All of this has tended to somewhere near meet the situation so that the extreme measure of reducing the size of the papers has been decided upon.

Prices of paper are higher today than at any time in the experience of the present generation of newspaper men and are constantly increasing. To add to the difficulties of the harassed publisher, the large manufacturers have sent out circulars with the information that they will not be able to supply the tonnage contracted for at any price.

Prior to the breaking out of the war very little thought was given by publishers to the matter of print paper supply. The result was that the metropolitan papers, in particular, fed the blank paper into their presses in a manner indicating that it cost but little and that the supply was inexhaustible. Their sunday papers for instance were made up of from sixty to a hundred pages. Much of this stuff never was read except perhaps by a few people. The rank and file of the newspaper readers never waded through it. But the publishers seemed to have the idea that the one that could turn out the most pages for the money made the big hit with the readers. We doubt, however, the correctness of this view. The story of the creation of the world was told in about seven hundred words, and the important news item of that event [illegible] as compared with what should it take from a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand words to record the happenings in the world for one day?

The rank and file of the newspaper readers [illegible] wade through long sessions of happenings. Furthermore, many of the features that have crept into newspapers could not be read if they were to be left out. There are not the mechanical men ready to take other employments that are worth while reading at rates of wages that [illegible] were paid. Many of them were skilled men, most of them were married men with families. The men at the other trades.

Publishers in the great cities have already been compelled to economize in the use of paper [illegible] reducing the amount or [illegible] for eliminating much of the fiction stuff as well. And further economies will have to be resorted to as the hope of the situation being improved a great deal, even after the war closes.

LESSONS IN SAVING.

Recently the board of education of Washington, D. C., decided on a novel way to raise money and at the same time give the children an impressive lesson as to the value of picking up and converting to some use stuff that generally is considered of no value and allowed to go to waste. The result was that 50 tons of old magazines and newspapers were picked up and forwarded to headquarters, which sold for $10.50 and the money was placed to a fund for the equipment of playgrounds and other social activities.

During the first five days of the campaign 54,824 pounds of old newspapers and magazines were taken to the school buildings by the children. The last day of the week totaled 22,119 pounds, one school alone contributing 2,903 pounds. The papers were sold at the rate of 50 cents a hundred pounds for the newspapers and $1.00 per hundred pounds for the magazines.

Why would it not be a good idea for other cities to follow the plan of Washington? Around nearly every home can be found more or less old newspapers and magazines. True, the good housewives make use of many of the papers to cover the pantry shelves and for other purposes connected with her housekeeping duties. But even then there generally are more old papers around the house than can be used up. They are frequently taken out and burned, but more often they find their way into the yard, to be carried by the wind here and there, littering up the town. As for magazines, they are not so easy to get rid of and we hazard the guess that most every home has a few scattered around that could not as well be gotten rid of as not.

Would it not be a good idea for Albuquerque to try this plan? It seems quite certain that a goodly collection could be obtained and the returns might make the trial worth while.

WALSH ON ROOSEVELT.

Likening Theodore Roosevelt to the men who have dictated England's policy toward Ireland, Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the commission on industrial relations, is out with a statement predicting that the election of Hughes would mean "the domination of our foreign policy by Roosevelt and a repetition in this hemisphere of an imperialism as objectionable as England's."

Mr. Walsh quoted Roosevelt's speeches at Cairo and London in 1910 to show kinship between him and the foreign statesmen of the Blood and Iron who have oppressed weaker nations, he said.

"With Roosevelt dictating our foreign policy, as he will if Mr. Hughes is elected, we can expect a repetition in this hemisphere of the policy of exploitation and tyranny, evidenced as precedence that has disfigured the pages of European history.

"I do not refer merely to Roosevelt's hope of Panama or his insistence that Americans were shall go into Mexico with sword and cannon to safeguard the people for the benefit of Wall street investors. I am not thinking merely of the action of armed force and robbery that was under Roosevelt's administration in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, but I am thinking of the spirit of arrogant force and robbery that was under Roosevelt's administration in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, but I am thinking of the spirit of arrogant force and robbery that animates every word and act of his toward the weaker nations. It is not even necessary to point out his close association with capitalists like George W. Perkins of the steel trust, men whose greatest ambition lies in the extension of their financial and economic mastery over rich and defenseless lands.

"Theodore Roosevelt has rendered inferior and servile governments, for years past, in audible utterances delivered at Cairo, Egypt, and in the Guildhall in London he gave to British imperialism the strongest endorsement and the most powerful prop that that haughty and rotten institution has received since the enlightened sentiment of the world marked it for condemnation.

"The same separation for freedom and self-government that has moved our fathers to drive from our shores and from those which England retains, the magnetic force that have emerged our world beyond sight in Cuba where Mr. Roosevelt emerged from the African wilderness. A strong National party that been organized and some of the friends of the great new man in Cairo were radical supporters of the Nationalist cause. A dinner announcing free speech and equitable home rule was tendered and a toast was proposed and a toast was responded to by the Nationalist cause. Roosevelt spoke in sympathetic terms of English rule and reminded the men present that conscription at Ireland's doors was not to be considered. He said it would be a crime for Ireland to be a nation for all kinds of treasons.

"But this was the language, Applied to Egypt, Roosevelt understood it, and he flattered on his duty in Egypt. In the Roosevelt'ian opinion, the people there had been weak and sentimental. He told them he hoped England would stay in Egypt, and that her rulers should not make the mistake of trifling with any movement that threatened the security of English rule. In words that were inestimable for its effect urged a return to that policy of blood and iron which has drenched Ireland with the blood of martyrs.

"Then, as now, in Mexico, Mr. Roosevelt's justification was a plea that the small nation in question was not fit for freedom. It is the stock plea that has justified tyranny in every age and every country where the few have set up their rule over the many. It is the idea that has brought misery and tragedy to Ireland and that has earned for certain elements in the English foreign policy the hatred of the civilized world.

"Today in this country we face a decision that will vitally affect the future history of the nation and of the world. Is America to follow in the foot steps of those European powers who have exploited weaker nations on the plea that they were not capable of enjoying freedom and independence? Is a great Western empire to be built up under the guidance of men like Roosevelt and Hughes, with such like Morgan, Perkins and Rockefeller looming behind them, pulling the wires that shall send navies to this country and armies to that whenever investments of concessions are threatened to the serving of an impulse toward freedom?

"No man whose heart has beaten with Ireland or Egypt or South Africa or any of the other exploited nations of the earth will hesitate in answering."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS NOT IN POLITICS.

We have received from the Southern Pacific news bureau a statement containing the positive assurance that that company is not in politics. In fact, to quote the language of the bulletin, it is as follows:

"It has been suggested that the Southern Pacific should take an interest in the various elections during the present campaign in the states it traverses. It does. But the company is not in politics. It is not taking sides with one party or another. Like any other individual or corporation, it is interested only in policies that are having offered affections its welfare."

The news that the Southern Pacific is out of politics is welcome. Things have not always been so. The Southern Pacific ruled California politically for years. Having its headquarters in that state, the road quite frequently the value of looking out for its own interests. And it was did that in an able manner. Not a measure was ever passed, not a candidate for state, congressional and local offices that was not dictated to the Southern Pacific. And the influence played on occasions, either between the Republican and Democratic parties were considered. The head of the corporation officials at times saw to it that the managers of both tickets were favorable to the company.

We certainly are glad to hear that the Southern Pacific is no longer in politics. Recognizing the serviceability along this line it really has done so, it looks as reasonable that other roads would do well to follow.

MAKE THE MOST OF THE PRODUCTIVE YEARS

One often hears of a person who has spoken of a greater income than he earned during a year or two but failed to lay by enough to keep him in comfort when the hard times came. He had the money while he was earning it but did not realize that the time would come when he could not earn as much as he had been earning and that he should save a portion of his earnings against the time when he could not earn so much.

The farmer who has had a good crop this year realizes that he can sell his surplus crop at a good price and he is inclined to think that the prices will remain high for a long time. He forgets that the time will come when he will have to sell his crop for what he can get for it and that he should save a portion of his present income against the time when he will be forced to sell his crop for what he can get for it.

The farmer who has had a good crop this year and who has been able to sell it at a good price should not be blind to the fact that there will be years when he will be forced to sell his crop for what he can get for it. He