

July 10, 1872

--Friend Marshall of the Montague paper Mill says we must not speak of the paper in which our sheet is printed. It was made under his supervision. Well, we won't; it speaks for itself.

July 24

Directory of Corporations in Turners Falls¹

Turners Falls Pulp Co.

Alvah Crocker *President*

E. Bulkley *Treasurer*

Geo. E. Marshall . . . *Superintendent*

We present a directory of the Corporations² located in our thriving little town, that parties outside who may desire to address any of the officers of these bodies may do so correctly, but how little does it convey of the true business interests of Turners Falls . . .

We doubt if there is a town in New England where so rapid strides have been made in the last three years in this place. During that time over three hundred houses and stores have been erected. (and we do not include the mammoth works of the John Russell Co., the Pulp Mills, the Montague Paper co., the Turners Falls Lumber co., or the Machine Shops and Foundry) employment given to about four thousand persons, over three fourths of whom reside in the town, and the march is still onward . . .

July 31

-The Plank "Apron" which carried off the surplus water from the canal at the Montague Paper Mill was itself carried away some time ago, and a stone one has just been completed to replace it, in a more permanent manner.

August 7

-A well has been sunk on the river side of the Montague Mill.

Taxes for 1872

Corporations

Montague Paper Company 1,000.00

Turners Falls Pulp Company 1,250.00

November 20

-The work of boring the artesian well at the Montague mill progresses finely. Mr. J. D. Farwell, who has charge of the work, has been engaged in the same line of business for over ten years past.

-Our table has been graced by a splendid photograph of the town of Turners Falls. The view is taken from High Street, and is remarkably distinct. The churches, hotel, **Reporter** office, Post Office, Schuler's, the Keith, Russell, and Pulp³ Blocks, McVey Bros. Restaurant, the top of Keith Mill, the Suspension Bridge, and many other points of special interest from the foreground; in the distance are Riverside and Factory Village, while the background is our own beautiful hills,

¹ Only the principals will be given, i.e.; Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper companies.

² A portion is offered here. *e.g.*

³ The Pulp Block was located at First Street, directly behind the Shady Glen Restaurant. It had fifteen 2-story tenements with two 2-story tenements at the west end and in the rear for the manager and caretaker.

with the mountains in the distance. As a work of art, it is the best effort we have seen anywhere hereabouts, and reflects credit upon the skill of the artist. Mr. Charles E. Barton has our thanks for his kindly remembrance of the press, and we wish him the success he deserves for his enterprise.

January 15, 1873

-Another machine has been running in the Montague Mill. They will soon commence the manufacture of fine book papers.

January 29

The Montague Mill

It is pretty generally known that one of the principal industries of our town is paper making, yet few have any idea of the vast amount of machinery and space necessary to successfully carry it on. We paid a visit to the Montague Mill on Monday and propose to give a novice's description of that vast pile of stone, bricks, mortar, rags, wheels, shafting, water pipes, and beautiful machinery, all of which we inspected through the politeness of Mr. George E. Marshall, the gentlemanly superintendent, and which has cost more money than we know, giving employment to about forty man and twenty girls.

The mill is the property of the Montague Paper Company, of which Hon. Alvah Crocker of Fitchburg is President. Hon. W. T. Davis of Greenfield, Clerk, and Edwin Bulkley, Esq., of New York, Treasurer.

In the first place, let us premise our description with the assurance that this one of the finest mills in the world, and then proceed to introduce the reader to its various departments. Having entered at the main door we will proceed by the elevator to the

Basement,

where we will find the water-wheels, four in number—two of which are 166 horse-power each, and two of 30 horse-power each. The main line of shafting are also here, and they consist of five—two of which are 90 feet long, each, and are used to run the twelve rag machines on the floor above, the other three, 75 feet each in length being used to run the calendar and paper machines. Here also are the bleaching vats with their immense frame work. These vats are capable of holding forty one tons of bleached matter.

We will pass to the chemical room, which contains three tanks for alkalines and two for chlorine liquor, each of 3,000 gallons capacity. The contents of these vats are conveyed to the second floor or boiler room by means of three rotary pumps. There are also two large boilers for treating straw, wood and esparto grass chemically, and connected with them, but in another room, are two more vats, of 3,500 gallons capacity, into which the stock from these boilers is discharged under steam pressure. This completes the basement, and we will ascend to the

First story, or Boiler Room

The first object to attract attention here is the large rotary boiler, whose use will be explained hereafter—then come one open tub and two large straw or wood boilers, each of a capacity of 20,000 lbs., and they are filled and emptied daily. Adjoining this is the "size" of the room, but we did not enter. Leaving here we enter the engine room where we find eight 400 lb. engines and two 700 lb. engines. And two Jordan machines, whose use will also be explained hereafter. Here we found a most valuable fire protection, consisting of a series of three pipes, two of which conducts to a separate room, that in case of fire originating in any room of the building the steam from four of the boilers can be instantly turned on by someone on this floor. This "protector" is situated with Mr. Marshall, and is certainly the best arrangement we have seen. It seems almost impossible for a fire to get under way, so perfect are the arrangements for its extinguishment.

The Second Story,

reaches the next attractions and contains sorting rooms, and the rag machinery, consisting of the two thrashers, two rag machines and two dusters the company' shop and laboratory. Here we meet the pleasant face of Mr. D. W. Russell, the clerk, who analyses all chemicals used in the mill before they are sent to Mr. Porter Farwell, who has charge of the chemical room and the boiling of the stocks.

The Third Story,

will next receive us and here we find another protection against fire in the presence of two tanks of 20,000 gallons capacity into which a constant stream of water a minute is being forced from the basement. In the bottom of each is a valve connected with an iron lever, that lever being connected with a rod which is at the control of a person in the engine room, hence a fire originating in the structure under it anywhere, in two minutes 4,000 gallons of water may be let loose. Add to this a segment before spoken of in regard to the rod, and the reader will easily perceive the immense advantages at hand to stay a fire.

We will now leave the main portion of the mill and enter the

First Machine Room,

where we find a 48-inch cylinder paper machine. We did not stop to investigate it, but passed on to where the actual work of paper-making was going on in the

Second Machine Room

Here we found a 73 inch Fourdrinier paper machine in full operation! It is one of the handsomest pieces of machinery we ever saw. Those who were engaged upon it call it one of the finest machines in the country. It was made by the Union Machine Company at their works at Fitchburg, and cost somewhere about \$14,000 when it was set up ready for working. It works "a wire" 33 feet long, has two coucher rolls with jackets, four press rolls, whose use will be explained hereafter. Seven drying cylinders 42 inches in diameter each, and two stacks of calendars containing 17 rolls, varying in diameter from up to 14 inches, 5 reels and a cutting machine. As we will give the *modus of* operation, (imperfect of course) we will pass this machine and enter the

Third Machine Room,

in the basement a room the same size as the one we have just left, that is to say 50 by 100 feet. The construction of this room may be of peculiarity, being entirely dissimilar any other in the United States. The foundation is a series of arches the solid rock, and running parallel with the machines. At right angles with these are the upper arches sprung as supports to the machine room above. These latter arches are 26 feet span, and are six in number, five of which are four feet thick, and one nine feet thick. The room contains a 94-inch Fourdrinier machine, which runs a 33 foot wire, has an equal number of coucher rolls with and without jackets, has eight drying cylinders 36 inches in diameter, ten calendars varying from seven to fifteen inches in diameter, and the reels and cutters as the one above. This is also a splendid machine; besides other excellencies[sic] the press rollers are made of gun metal and cost about \$1,000 each; the coucher rolls are also magnificent affairs, and weigh about 2,600 lbs. each. In fact the machine is in keeping with the room and the whole mill. It is first-class in every particular. We should estimate its weight, from inquiries made, at sixty tons. It cost \$20,000, and was made by the Lowell Machine Shop. Under this machine room are four arches of 16 feet each and one at 20 feet. Leaving this room we enter

The Pulp Chest Room,

where we find six chests capable of holding 2,000 lbs., each. There are three pumps here for the purpose of sending the pulp to the machines. The condensed steam from the heaters and drying apparatus is conveyed to a small engine in this room, and thence to the generators, returning the water hot and saving about 16,000 gallons every 24 hours. This finishes our

underground explorations for the present, and having gone all over the building with the reader let us introduce him to Mr. Geo. E. Marshall, the Superintendent, and the gentleman who has directed all this work, and we will start on a trip through the mill to view

Modus Operandi,

of paper making. First, however, let us introduce Mr. John Blake, the master machinist to the mill, for no matter where we turn, where ever there is machinery, he is sure to be there. Mr. Blake has long been connected with the superintendent on other establishments, hence there is a perfect understanding and mutual respect between them.

Having passed John on duty we will ascend to the third story again, and see a bag of pressed rags placed into the thrasher where the dirt is taken out and it is made ready for the girl pickers. It is then sent to the second story where it is sorted and cut up by a corps of girls, under the supervision of Mr. John Fennell.

Here we observe another precaution against fire in a 3,500 gallon tank of water similar to those referred to above, and the doors and elevators are covered and lined with fire-proof material, while no less than three coats of silicate of soda has been laid on every piece of wood visible.

Resuming our task of finding out how a sheet of paper is made we follow the rags to the rotary boiler room, where they are boiled in caustic lime to cleanse them, they are transferred to the washing engines where the alkalines and other foreign substances are washed out, after which they are discharged into the drains, where they remain several days in chlorine liquor for the purpose of bleaching. The bleaching in this liquor being over, they are brought to the engine room, and come under the watchful eye of Mr. J. F. Gleason, the foreman of this and the machine rooms, who watches their passage through the beating engines, where they are beaten or ground into pulp; this pulp is then passed into the Jordan engines for the further purpose of getting a uniform length of fibre. When this is attained the pulp is discharged from the Jordan engines into pulp chests in the basement, and thence conveyed by force-pumps to the different paper machines.

We will pass into the machine room, where the first Fourdrinier machine met us, and watch the process as the pulp comes down on to the "wire" looking like dirty soap suds. In an instant, however, the water disappears, and the soft whit pulp assumes the form of very delicate paper, as it passes from the wire to a coucher roll that has a jacket of heavy woolen material upon it, to prevent its crushing. It passes from these to the press rollers, where it receives its surface, then over the drying cylinders, seven in number, until it reaches the calendars, through these to the paper rolls, off of which it passes under the knife, and either Miss Dow or Miss Whitney reward our patience with a blank sheet of the Turners Falls Reporter.

We will return to the

Finishing Room,

which is situated on the same floor with the second machine room, and is 30 x 100 feet. Here we found a new Web Calendar Machine in course of erection. It was made by the Lowell Machine Shop, and is intended for making fine book papers. It has eight rolls [10] inches in diameter, and two cutters 72 inches each. This is the machine that will apply the satin finish.

All the beating apparatus is covered with asbestos felting, the only entire fire-proof matter known.

The mill was begun in May, 1871, and began to run its wheels just one year from the day the first stone was laid. The stone and brick is the work of Mr. B. N. Farren, the carpenter work that of Mr. Geo. O. Peabody, and the millwright work that of Messers. Gibson & Sheldon, of Fitchburg, and they may each be proud of their contribution to this noble mill. The main building

is three stories and a basement of 128 x 55 feet ground plan. Then comes the connecting building 65 x 32, and the machine building 100 x 55 feet each.

Under the basement and leading to the wheel pit, is the

Tail Race,

consisting of a "right angle-arch," the invention of B. N. Farren, and we here confess our ignorance of the manner of its construction, further than to give the figures which govern its standing. It is about 16 feet span, 26 feet on the outside, and centres on the angle opposite.

-F.A. Hill, watchman at the Montague Mill got his fingers nipped on Saturday while trying to "calendar" them.

February 5

-Workmen are engaged on a ventilator on the top of the Montague Mill.

-The artesian well at the Montague Mill is progressing favorably. A depth of 340 feet has been attained. There is no difference in the strata given in last report, excepting that a vein of harder rocks is found once in a while.

February 12

-The work on the Montague Mill Artesian Well has attained a depth of 396 feet. The strata remains the same as at our last report. Where is that "trap rock" we heard so much about? They have gone down nearly 400 feet looking for it.

February 19

-The well at the Montague Mill progresses! It has now attained a depth of 435 feet, the same strata continuing, but getting a little harder.

-They want a half a dozen girls at the Montague Mill.

February 26

-The Montague Mill Well continues its journey Chinaward. Farwell is engaged in securing some specimens of mica from among a hard reddish strata. He's a preserving young man, and says he's going to find water, if he gets burnt in the attempt. Taking into consideration the locality where he commenced, he will be likely to succeed. Dr. Field will be pleased to learn that he has penetrated 474 feet without perceptible change of atmosphere. He hasn't struck h—coal yet, so you can rest easy.

March 5

Town Meeting

The Town Meeting commenced with the election of Isaac Chenery, Esq., as Moderator and J. H. Root, Esq., as Town Clerk

The report of the Selectmen, embracing the financial transactions of the year, was submitted by R. N. Oakman, Esq., who said that it was a matter of pride as well as pleasure to him to be able to perform his duty for the twenty-third time, and this pleasure was enhanced by the knowledge that the printed report was the first book manufactured in the town, the paper and the letterpress being the outgrowth of our local industries, a fact of which no other Town in the County could boast. The paper being made at the Montague Mill, Geo. E. Marshall, Supt., and the printing, etc., done at the **Reporter** office. The report was most satisfactory to every one present.

-The big machine at the Montague Mill turns put about four tons of paper a day.

-Timothy Kelly, while at work at one of the machines in the Montague Mill on Monday morning, got his right hand caught in the callendars, and had the flesh completely stripped off the arm, from the elbow to the wrist, although no bones were broken. Dr. Coy took charge of the patient, and performed the most skillful operation that has been witnessed in this part of the country for some time. The flesh was carefully brought back on the arm in its proper place and properly treated, and now it is thought that the arm will heal without being disabled.

March 12

Turners Falls: Its Past and Present (From the *Evening Star*)⁴

. . . Already several large manufacturing companies are in full operation. Among these are the Clark & Chapman Machine Company, which makes a specialty of water wheels and saw mill machinery; the Montague Paper Company, manufacturers of fine printing papers, with a daily production of 6 tons; Turners Falls Pulp Company, John Russell Manufacturing Company, whose cutlery is world renowned; the Keith Paper Company, manufacturers of fine papers, and the Turners Falls Lumber Company.

March 19

-The Artesian Well at the Montague Mills is now 679 feet deep. If "coming events cast their shadows before," there is something significant in the fact that Mr. Farwell has struck a stratum of very hard formation known to hydrostatic engineers as "blue bell."

March 26

-The Clark and Chapman Machine Co. are at work upon one of their large water wheels, to take the place of Angell wheel, for the Montague Mill. It is not uncomplimentary to our town to be able to chronicle the fact that for the past year wheels of both makes have been used side by side in this mill, and so far there has been neither trouble nor extra expertise with the Clark and Chapman wheel, while the other has been a serious source of trouble; hence the change. There are now two of C. & C.'s wheels in the mill, and the third is being made.

April 2

-Harry Moynihan was unlucky enough to let a hoist down the elevator at the Montague Mill, on Monday. Bruised cheek, and confinement to the house for a few days. Dr. Coy.

April 16

-The new wheel from the Clark & Chapman Machine shop was put into the Montague Mill at the first of the week.

-The Turners Falls Pulp Company have been "having a spring cleaning." They are repairing their machinery, etc. Will start up again in a day or two.

April 30

-The large, new wheel of the Montague Mill, made by the Clark & Chapman Machine Co., is a perfect success. One of their wheels, only a four inch one at that, using a 3-inch stream is being successfully used to run the large press of the Greenfield *Times*. A still smaller one is to be made;

⁴ *The Evening Star*, a newspaper published in the 1800s in what is now Rensselaer, New York

and by and by we shall hear of the turbine wheel of the Clark & Chapman Manufacturing being used for running family sewing machines. It is a great big success.

May 21

-The Montague Paper Co. held their annual meeting on Wednesday when the following officers were elected: Alvah Crocker, President; E. Bulkley, Treasurer; W. T. Davis Clerk; A. Crocker, E. Bulkley, Wm. C. Denton, A. Pagenstecher, B. N. Farren, J. Willard Rice, Geo. E. Marshall, Directors. The capital stock has been increased 21 shares, making the total stock \$127,100.

June 4

-The Turners Falls Pulp Co. met on Friday last and adjourned till June 8th.
-"Corporations have no souls," therefore it would be absurd to expect that the Pulp Company. The Russell Cutlery Co. and the Keith Company will plant shade trees in front of their whole streets of buildings, as required by their several deeds, or that the Turners Falls Company will insist that it shall be done. Is the clause in the deed meant to be binding only in the case of the man—or, perhaps, the poor widow—who has a lifetimes' savings invested in a small lot in the place?

July 30

-The regular meeting of the Montague Paper Company takes place next Friday.

August 6

-Wm. P. Crocker, Esq., has evidently earned the good will of the mill owners by his happy forethought in constructing a road leading from the suspension bridge under the Keith Mill arch to the Russell Works, and a passage may be had through their yards to the Pulp Mill and Montague Mill. It is made of stone and dirt from the new canal, and besides being very convenient must be very substantial.

August 13

-The Montague Paper Co. have secured the Pulp Mill's reservoir on Prospect Street, together with the pipes leading to the mill, and Mr. M. A. Ward (Geo. L. Manchester's foreman) commenced yesterday to take up the old pipes, and lay larger new ones through other streets to the mill. A four inch pipe will be laid down the hill to and along L Street to the Keith Mill drain, and thence to the mill, thus securing a descent all the way from the reservoir. About a mile of drain will be made for this enterprise.

Taxes for 1873

Corporations

Montague Paper Co.	1,800.00
Turners Falls Pulp Co.	1,500.00

September 3

-Mr. Manchester's men will have the Montague Mill's aqueduct pipes laid this week, and the water will be let into the enormous new tank the first of the week.

September 10

-The new water tank at the Montague Mill is of the same capacity as the Keith Mill's tank, 36,000 gallons.

-The artesian well at the Montague Mill is over 806 feet deep, and the flow of water is 100 gallons per minute. Mr. Farwell is still boring.

September 17

-On Sunday morning a four inch pipe leading from the boilers in the Montague Mill burst, making a report so loud that it terrified the watchmen and some of the hotel folks, although the explosion did no very material damage. The pipe that burst was one to which a whistle was intended to be attached and the steam had no circulation in it, consequently when the boilers were under low pressure, the steam in the pipe condensed, and on the pressure being run up to ninety pounds, the sudden expansion of the water was greater than the pipe could stand.

-The John Russell Cutlery, the Keith, the Pulp and Montague Paper companies have contracted for the fire apparatus necessary for the protection of their works. They will have three rotary and three steam pumps, with all the modern appliances. Let us suggest that it would be well for the Turners Falls Fire District to secure if they can, the proper connections to make this force available in case of fire up in the town. The stream of water from a 6-inch pipe should be a great inducement to the District to seek to make it available in case of need. We do not know that the companies would consent, but presume they would, upon fair terms.

October 8

-The Montague Mill is making the best engine-size, calendered book paper ever made in this country, or in the world, for that matter.

-James Hartford got a heel shern[sic] off by the elevator in the Montague Mill, Friday morning. He'll heal rapidly, it is hoped, as no bones were broken.

October 22

-Mr. J. D. Farwell, Hydrostatic Engineer, having attained a depth of 900 feet with the artesian well at the Montague Mill without gaining more water than was struck at 204 feet. It has been decided to suspend boring for the present. Mr. Farwell returns to his home in Pennsylvania, and will be greatly missed by the host of friends he has made in this place.

November 12

-Michael Daley got a hand smashed by the falling of a sliding door at the Montague Mill yesterday.

December 10

-The Pulp Mill is running again.

January 7, 1874

-The Montague Paper Company are running night and day. They have two year's orders ahead. How is that for hard times?

January 14

-The Montague Paper Company are putting in another steam pump. Mr. George L. Manchester does the work. He has already put in six of these pumps in the different mills and the Cutlery. They are known as the Easthampton Valley Steam Pumps.

January 21

-The Pulp mill was at its speed all day Friday last, the ice preventing the shutting of the gates. No damage was done.

-George L. Manchester has put in seven of the Easthampton Valley Co.'s pumps in our mills, distributed as follows: Montague mill, 4; Pulp mill, 1; Keith mill, 2. Mr. Myron A. Ward, his foreman, is engaged on the one being put in the Montague mill at this time.

-The Montague Paper Company has added one of the largest paper cutters manufactured in their mill.

February 25

-Mr. John Jameson enters upon the discharge of his duties as master mechanic of the Montague mill to-morrow morning, vice John Blake, who goes to Kentucky. It is a worthy appointment.

May 6

Turners Falls

This for a place but five years old is almost a wonder. The first grand feature of this town is the Connecticut river with its monster dam, affording probably the most reliable and extensive water power in the state if not in New England. There are already massive machine shops, run by Messrs. Clark & Chapman; pulp works—that of preparing wood for its manufacture into paper, George Hance superintendent and with whom we took a walk through the mills; very extensive paper mills, and probably the largest cutlery establishment in the world; all built of brick and stone, and all in successful operation.

June 17

-What does the new foundation on the Montague Paper Co.'s site mean? "Business."

July 8

The Paper Mills at Turners Falls

Franklin County has now only two mills that make white papers, both of which are located at Turners Falls. The mill at Shelburne Falls has been standing idle for some time, and part of the machinery has been taken out and sold to New Jersey parties.

The Montague Paper Company of Turners Falls have a large mill capable of producing six tons of news and book paper every 24 hours. The daily product has been crowded up to seven tons when there was an extra call for paper.

The mill was started in June, 1872, with one 72 inch machine, and in February following, a 34 inch machine was put in, bringing the mill up to its present capacity. There are 12 engines, including two Jordans, in the mill, with a capacity of from 400 to 600 pounds.

There has been no reduction in time or wages during the panic. Eighty hands, the full compliment, are now employed. Three and a half tons of news and two and a half tons of book paper are manufactured daily. The newspaper is both white and tinted, and the book embraces all kinds of fine and super-calendered papers. The annual sales are about \$450,000, mostly to Boston and New York parties. Several of the first periodicals in the country are printed on Turners Falls paper.

Both foreign and domestic rags are used, together with some straw in the news department.

The nominal capital of the company is \$127,000. Alvah Crocker is president, George E. Marshall, agent and manager, and R.N. Oakman, treasurer. Mr. Marshall has been in the paper

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

business ever since he was seven years old, and has previously managed mills at Lawrence and Louisville.

The Keith Paper Company, which was organized in 1871, has recently completed a very fine mill just below the cutlery company's works. The capital of the Keith company is \$250,000, and John Keith, formerly manager of Richardson & Upton's mill at North Adams, is president and manager.

Five tons per day of fine writing and ledger paper is the full product of the mill, but it was started up only last August, since the agreement of the paper makers association to reduce production, it has not yet been run to its fullest capacity. The value of the annual production will amount to \$600,000. The paper finds a market mainly in New York and at the South and West.

The mill is built of brick 300x40 feet, five stories high, besides a five story wing 100 feet long and two smaller wings. The Turners Falls Railroad runs along the entire front of the mill, giving facilities for shoveling coal directly into the boiler room and for handling other freight with equal facility.

Ten large engines, 700 pound washers and 600 pound beaters, prepare the stuff, and two machines gauging respectively 72 and 72 inches make the paper. The total cost of the mill, tenements for help, and a twelve inch aqueduct from a spring two and a half miles distant, was about \$450,000—*Daily Union*

July 15

-The walls of the new Montague Paper mill look as if they intended to interfere with the prospect riversideways.[sic]

August 12

-Work on the Montague Paper Co.'s new mill goes on steadily and surely.

August 19

Local Matters

-The cry for more room at the Montague Paper Mill will soon be answered, as the new addition is fast rearing its head above the foundation.

September 9

-Mr. J.F. Gleason, late foreman of the Montague Paper mill, left last Wednesday for Wisconsin, where he will take charge of a paper mill.

October 7

-The John Russell Cutlery Company held a meeting, Wednesday. Mr. D.C.G. Field, former Treasurer was elected President and Superintendent, and R.N. Oakman, Jr., Cashier of the Crocker National Bank, was elected Treasurer. Mr. Oakman resigns the Cashiership[sic] at the bank, as well as the Treasurership[sic] of the Montague Paper Company. The changes were made necessary by the death of Mr. Ely, the former president.

November 4

-The John Russell Cutlery Company employs 450 hands at present and their business is steadily increasing. The Keith Paper Company are being a larger business than at any previous time in their history, and the Montague mill is cramped keeping up with their orders. Things look lively at the Pulp mill, and Turners Falls has probably never been so prosperous.

-The Montague Paper Company have completed the three story addition to their mill, and are now putting in a turbine water-wheel from the Turners Falls manufactory of Clark & Chapman, and a pen stock four and a half feet in diameter. A portion of the front of the new building, which, by the way is intended for the finishing department, is being fitted up for a general office, 20x22 feet, to be handsomely finished, while adjoining is a private office, 18x18 feet. A true draw-bridge, 120 feet long is to span the canal in front of the new building, while a suspension foot bridge will connect the new office with the east side of the canal.

December 16

Editorial Notes

We presume no man in Franklin County has taken a greater interest in the aboriginal history of Turners Falls than Dr. Roswell Field of Riverside, who for many years has been collecting every scrap of printed information on the subject which can be obtained.

That gentleman has very kindly placed all his books and papers bearing on the subject at the disposal of the editor of this paper, and in the course of a few weeks we have no doubt the **Reporter** will be in a position to give much interesting matter relative to the operations of our noble Red brother on these, his unhappy hunting grounds, some two or three hundred years ago.

In the meanwhile, we would deem it a great favor if any other persons in this vicinity who may be posted on the subject, would communicate the intelligence to us for the benefit of our readers.

The reader, who has never seen Turners Falls must not be led to believe that the engraving on our first page aims at anything beyond simply giving a view of the magnificent falls. The scenery everywhere about the falls is fully as grand as the view presented. The artist did not attempt to show any of the mills, excepting the Turners Falls Lumber Company's establishment on the left, as those acquainted with the scene will observe, nor does he convey to the eye of the stranger any idea of the existence of the smart little village of Riverside, which extends along the west bank of the river for nearly a mile.

In the view given, the Clark & Chapman Machine Shop, the Pulp Mill, the Montague Paper Mill, and a portion of the extensive John Russell Cutlery works should be visible, but the cataract was all the artist made any pretensions to sketch. To the stranger it might not be out of place to say that the Connecticut River is over twelve hundred feet wide at the falls, and the water, varying in depth, according to the rains, from one to ten feet, has a fall of thirty-five feet, being nothing short of a pocket edition of Niagara.

Those who desire to visit Turners Falls at any time will find the Farren House, within a stone's throw of the falls, one of the most comfortably furnished hotels in the State, with a table as generously provided as any of the large city hotels, and all who are looking for suitable places to locate manufactories, of any kind should become familiar with the position in which Turners Falls stands.

-Two years and a half ago the Montague Paper Mill, one of the largest in the United States, had not commenced business; the foundations of the Keith Paper Mill, now the finest and best appointed in the world, were then being laid; the extensive cotton factories of Mr. Griswold, now well under way in construction, were not thought of; the magnificent suspension bridge, which is a credit to the place, was under construction; the beautiful Farren House was not then completed; the streets were not graded, and trees grew in the center of Avenue A; the beautiful Oakman school house was built, burned and rebuilt since then; the Keith Paper Company, at a cost of

\$35,000, have constructed an aqueduct from Coldspring⁵ to their mill; the beautiful residences which ornament the surrounding hills have nearly all sprung up, and on every side can be seen lasting improvements.

-The Montague Paper Company will furnish the paper used by Leslie's Illustrated publications, as well as the paper used by the *Boston Herald*.

-The Clark & Chapman Machine Company have work enough on hand to keep them busy all winter. They are now putting in a \$2000 three-foot turbine wheel for the Montague Paper Company.

-The Montague Paper Company's new office is 28 by 20 feet and 14 feet high, and is handsomely finished in black walnut. It is one of the finest offices in this part of the country. A new American Steam Safe weighing about 500 pounds was recently put in.

December 23

-The Montague Paper Company, after having got their artesian well 875 feet deep, only to find water not suitable for their use, have been considering for a year what to do with it. By turning the well upside down it would have made a tip-top shot tower⁶, but what on earth could they do with a shot tower?

-Rye straw has been arriving at the Montague mill in large quantities during the week, principally from Montague farms.

January 6, 1875

-The Montague Paper Co. are fitting up magnificent parlors for the use of the officers and directors of the company, and have just finished in elegant style, wash rooms and water closets. The parlor is finished in black walnut, richly furnished and exceeds in beauty their new office.

-The Montague Paper Company, Pulp Company, Turners Falls Water Power Company, and the stockholders of the Crocker National Bank, will hold a special meeting on the 12th to elect presidents in the place of the late Hon. Alvah Crocker, who was president of each. Hon. Wendell T. Davis, Hon. R.N. Oakman, and B.N. Farren, Esq., stand foremost among the candidates.

January 13

-The Montague Paper Company elected B.N. Farren, President, George F. Marshall, Treasurer, once R.N. Oakman resigned, and Charles T. Crocker, Director.

-The Turners Falls Pulp Company elected Charles T. Crocker President and Director.

February 24

-The Pulp Company is at present doing a better business than at any time for three years. They have more orders than they can fill.

March 3

-There is a possibility of the Montague Paper Company and Montague Pulp Company being united, when another machine for making paper will be added.

⁵ Should be Coldbrook.

⁶ A shot tower is a tower designed for the production of shot balls by freefall of molten lead, which is then caught in a water basin. The shot is used for projectiles in firearms.

March 10

-The Montague paper Company have more orders than they can possibly fill. Their book papers are the most celebrated for excellence of any in the world.

March 31

-On Friday a meeting of the stockholders of the Montague Paper Company and Turners Falls Pulp Company was held to take action in the matter of consolidation. The majority of stockholders of the Montague Company held stock in the Pulp Company, and became convinced that were both mills united under the control of one corporation, the result would tend to greater financial prosperity, consequently it was decided that the Montague Paper Company purchase all the property of the Pulp Company and thus form one of the most extensive and complete book and news paper[sic] manufactories in the country.

By the most judicious management of Mr. George E. Marshall, a paper maker whose knowledge of all matters connected with the business gives him a leading position in the art, the mill have been made unusually profitable to the stockholders, in comparison with similar concerns, in these times of depraved trade, and have gained a national reputation for the excellence of their papers.

The purchase just made will result in the addition of paper making machines, while the pulp producing machines will be run in connection with the paper making department to greater advantage than before. The transfer has not been completed, but will shortly take place.

April 14

-Couldn't some one[sic] prevail upon the wealthy men of Montague, and there are many, to come together and build a mill here to rent to small manufacturers? There's millions in it. Within three or four weeks several tenants as would be desired have been here looking for buildings with power, in which to locate, but they were all lured to Holyoke, where building s are in course of erection for them. Until we have more manufacturing, Turners Falls must remain dead, while a couple of mills more, like the Montague and Keith would have the effect of almost doubling the value of the property in the town of Montague.

April 21

-The freshet has bothered the Montague Paper Company to some extent, rendering the river water too muddy for bleaching purposes.

May 12

-George O. Peabody is building for the Montague Paper Co., a house in which to store some of their pulp making machinery.

May 19

-The Montague Paper Company in unquestionably the back bone of Turners Falls in a business point of view, and there seems to be no end to its enterprise.

It has commenced to increase its already extensive facilities by the erection of another large building to connect with the pulp mills. The building will be of brick, 40 feet wide by 100 feet long. George O. Peabody has the contract for the work, the foundations and walls being rapidly carried along by Messrs. Campbell & Hazelton, the brick coming from the yard of Adams & Son.

The building will be completed in about three months, and will be used for the assorting department and boiler room. Its cost when completed, including the machinery, will be from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

May 26

-Horace Way has returned to town, and is at work on the machinery of the new Montague Paper mill.

June 2

-The newly elected officers of the Pulp Company are:
Edwin Bulkley - President and Treasurer Wendell T. Davis - Clerk
Directors - B.N. Farren, Albrecht Pagenstecher, W.T. Davis, C.T. Crocker, Edwin Bulkley

June 16

-George O. Peabody has received several car-loads of Southern Pine timber for the new Montague mill.

-Engineer Crocker has completed a survey of the river from the Montague mill to the Fall River Dam, and finds it feasible to lay a twelve-inch pipe to supply pure water for the new mill. Work will probably be commenced at once, the pipe to be laid by Mr. George L. Manchester's men, under the superintendence of Mr. Ward.

June 23

-There were two saw mills at Turners Falls in 1812, one on the site of the Montague mill and the other where the Turners Falls Lumber Co.'s mill now stands.

June 30

-Last week a statement appeared in the Greenfield Gazette which we must call attention to. In an editorial report of the location of the new bridge at Turners Falls it is said that the Montague Paper Company had built a new portion of their mill since the surveys were made, expressly to defeat the bridge project.

The statement was either made maliciously or through ignorance, for what do the Montague Paper Company care whether there is one bridge there, or fifty.

The Turners Falls Water Power Company may have opposed the bridge, but it is absurd to think that the Montague Paper Co. would pay a high price for land and erect a mill which they did not want, simply to defeat a bridge project which did not interest them one way or another.

The Montague Paper Company bought their land from the Turners Falls Company, paid their price, and attend right to the business of making paper, being under no obligation whatever to oppose any or anything that the Turners Falls Co. oppose. In the first place the Montague mill as it now stands was so planned at its inception, and we have every reason to believe that the sole responsibility of building that portion of the mill which stands in the way of the bridge, rests with Mr. George E. Marshall, the Superintendent of the Montague mill, whose whole energies are centered in the interests of the company he represents.

If the Montague or other companies opposed the bridge, it was nothing more than natural. They had nothing to gain by the building of a bridge, but much to lose. During the dull times of the past two years, hardly a dollar has been made by the capital invested here, and it would be expecting too much to have them court a burden of taxation for a bridge which would be of no possible benefit to them.

We have favored the bridge since the first issue of the **Reporter**, just three years ago, and think now that it will be a great boon to this and adjoining towns, but we never yet so far lost our reason as to believe the Montague Paper Company went to the expense of buying land and erecting a mill for no other reason than to defeat the bridge.

July 7

-The Pulp Mill is closed for a week to remove part of the old machinery and make various changes in the old apartment.

-The Turners Falls **Reporter** of last week, say that we made a "malicious" or "thoroughly ignorant" statement, in asserting that the Montague Paper Company built their extension to prevent the location of the bridge as had been proposed.

If the **Reporter** will refer to our article once more, it will see that we only expressed what the *friends of the bridge* claimed, not any knowledge of our own. Mr. Marshall, the Superintendent of the mill, is unknown to us, and we would not intentionally say anything to his injury.

But those who have interested themselves in the building of the bridge have frequently asserted, and it has been generally understood in Turners Falls and elsewhere, that the opponents of the bridge were instrumental in having the paper mill so constructed as to defeat the enterprise.

We understand that the Montague Paper Company will claim damages to the amount of \$20,000 if the bridge is built as proposed. Their office, which is finished in a very expensive manner, is located in that end of the building.—*Gazette*

-The new building for the Montague Paper Company is completed to the roof.

July 21

-They are building the old Pulp mill chimney to the height of the tall ones of the Montague mill.

-While Christopher Crimmer and Alfred Adams were working in the flume of the Montague mill, the other day, J.D. Farwell incautiously opened the wicket gate, the water coming in such force as to almost drown the occupants of the flume. One of the men managed to get to the man-hole before the water rose far, but the other was completely drenched.

July 28

-A couple of engines for the Montague mill arrived, Thursday. They were manufactured by Me. E.D. Jones of Pittsfield, who is the most competent engine builder in America. Two Keith mill engines were also made by him.

August 4

-The County Commissioners have located the Turners Falls bridge. They have decided not to interfere with the buildings of the Clark and Chapman Machine Company, but a new portion of the office of the Montague Paper Co. will have to be demolished to make room for the terminus on this side.

The Commissioners advertise for proposals for an iron bridge of the whole length, or for an iron bridge from the Montague shore to Great Island and a wooden bridge of the Howe Truss pattern from the Great Island to the Gill shore. The bridge is to be completed by the first of May, 1877. Or at least the advertisement says so, but it seems as though \$42,000 will not be sufficient to

construct the bridge and pay damages to the Montague Paper Company for the destruction of their office.

August 18

A Question Sir

Editor of the Reporter

Dear sir—I believe that engineer Stratton is to lay before the bridge commissioners, tomorrow, his plans and specifications, together with the cost and damages, of the new bridge. Will he include in his estimate of damages the destruction of part of the Montague Paper mill, and figure the whole cost at less than \$42,000?

It seems to me that it was a piece of blind folly in the advocates of the bridge to locate the bridge without first having a public hearing in regard to where it should be built.

The bridge will not be built where it is proposed, or I am an

Indian

Turners Falls, Aug. 17, 1875

-Bartlett Brothers are painting the new Montague mill.

August 25

-While Superintendent George Hance was working around a shaft in the Pulp mill, Friday, a large piece of iron flew from a workman's sledge and struck him in the knee, inflicting a very painful wound. He is now able to walk about with the aid of a cane, but is unable to bend his leg.

-Plans of the proposed Turners Falls bridge are now ready at the office of the Clerk of Courts, which have been drawn by E.A. Stratton, the engineer employed by the County Commissioners.

The specifications require that the bridge shall have a carriage way of 18 feet in the clear, and a projecting side walk on either side, of five feet in the clear. The bridge shall be capable of sustaining 80 lbs. to the square foot, exclusive of its own weight. From the Turners Falls side of the river to Great Island the bridge is to be built of iron, of a suspension of truss form as may be decided upon.

The span for a train bridge over the present canal shall be 73, 100 or 150 feet as may be determined; there will then be, from canal to bulkhead 82 feet, from bulkhead to Great Island 583 feet, which has stretch may be spanned by two spans of 230 feet, two of 178 feet and one of 130 feet. From Great Island to Gill shore, there will be clear apart of about 310 feet, making a total length of 960 feet.

The masonry for the bridge is to be of that character called "first-class rubble," and as quarried as to actual of being laid in regular course without hammer dressing and all to be laid in the best quality of hydraulic cement mortar. Particular attention must be given to the up-river ends of the piers in the basin channel of the river, and cut water points are required of [shafter] style as in the piers on the Montague bridge, and all the stone in the up-river ends of the piers are to be dowelled together up to high water line. In quantity there will be about 1630 cubic yards of masonry. There will be embankments and excavations for the roadway on Great Island, which will amount to about 2,800 cubic yards.

Proposals will be received for the whole work or separately, as parties may prefer, and all work to be done to the acceptance of the County Commissioners. The plans take from the east end of the Montague Paper mill about twenty feet. The estimate is as follows:

1,630 yards of masonry at \$7, \$11,410; 2,000 yards of earthwork at 25 cts, \$700; the price of the superstructure will determine the balance of the cost; assuming that the entire bridge may be built of wood, at a cost not exceeding \$30 per linear foot, the amount would be \$28,800, making a total cost of \$40,210.

It is claimed that a truss bridge or a suspension bridge can be built at as low figures as those given in the estimate. A number of bridge builders have made inquiries either by letters or by personal visits, and bid are likely to be made at quite low figures.

September 1

-The Union Machine Company of Fitchburg are now fitting up the new machines in the Montague Pulp mill, although only one half the number of wood pulp machines will be used hereafter, through a better knowledge of the process of manufacture, more pulp will be got out when the mills are built.

September 8

-George O. Peabody has constructed a coffer dam behind the falls to turn off the water, while a trench is being excavated and the aqueduct pipes are laid by Mr. Manchester from Fall river to the Montague mill. The pipes are being laid below the surface of the rock, and are being held down securely against damage by ice or logs. They will run in a straight line from the mill to the lower island, then turn to the Greenfield shore, and up in the mouth of Fall River, the route forming the shape of the letter S, very nearly. Thirty men are employed on the work.

-The Commissioners have postponed the opening of the proposals for constructing the bridge to the 15th. On Monday, The Montague Paper Company filed an inquiry with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, asking that the commissioners be enjoined from further proceeding in making a contract or contracts on account of the bridge, until more ample provision is made for their damages. A subpoena was issued, and the commissioners duly notified to appear and answer at the next term of the court, and show cause, if any they have, why any information should not be heard.

It is more and more apparent that when a bridge is built it will be at the ferry or at least not on the site including Great Island. The future public convenience and the present public expense point most unmistakably elsewhere for view of the enormous damages which it seems impossible to avoid.

According to the location, the Montague Company will obtain at least \$25,000 and possibly as much as \$50,000. A pier in the canal as proposed would be a damage to the Water Power Company of many thousands of dollars, which added to the damages of the Montague Paper Company, and the cost of the bridge, would make the highway over the river a pretty dear piece of property.

September 15

-E.D. Jones of Pittsfield has placed six new engines in the Montague mill.

September 29

-The Montague Paper Co., will reduce the wages of some of their best paid help, after the 1st of October. This will be the first time the Montague Co. have reduced their help since the mill was started.

-The Montague [Paper] Company have successfully laid their aqueduct pipe over the deepest part of the river that could not be dammed conveniently. The pipes were put together with

knuckle joints and lowered from a pontoon bridge, and secured on the bottom with stone ballast. The aqueduct will be completed in about a month.

-The Bridge Commissioners met at the Farren House, Thursday, to hear all claims of damage in consequence of the new free bridge laid by them, and to make awards thereon.

Hon. R.N. Oakman and George E. Marshall, Esq., Superintendent and Treasurer of the Montague paper Company were present as special committee to represent the claims of the Montague Company in consequence of the unfavorable absence of President Farren of the Montague Company the case was only partially heard, and was adjourned to Greenfield, October 7, at 10 a.m., when the Montague and Turners Falls companies will put in evidence of engineers, mainly, upon the question of damages.

Mr. Oakman claims that, as the bridge is now located, the company were seriously damaged, and they should look to the commissioners for remuneration. The damage is of a peculiar nature the mill itself being seriously injured by the road as laid out. The mill is 500 feet long, cost \$500,000, and the road takes of 20 feet, or \$20,000 worth for which the commissioners propose to allow them only at the usual rate. Besides this, there is 7 feet reserved to them between their mill and the bulkhead to be used as passage way. All the company's territory is now covered and they cannot replace this loss by any addition.

Another and greater damages is that the bridge will open up the mill to stragglers, interlopers, etc., from which they are now exempt by their insulation; the secrets of the trade might also leak out. The greatest damage would be done by the necessity of removing their finishing rooms, or else to have them seriously injured by dust, etc., that would unavoidably drift in from an open highway, thus making it impossible to estimate the damage done them by loss of reputation for fine paper.

The capacity of the mill is to be increased 50 per cent as least, making it one of the largest mills in Western Massachusetts. The directors determined some weeks since to protect themselves as far as they were able.

On the above points they based an estimate of damage thought low at \$50,000, and would prefer to be let alone, rather than be paid that amount, though probably having received that amount in clean cash they would make no further trouble.

T.M. Stoughton objected to an adjustment on the ground that the decision of the commissioners might have great weight with the action of the Supreme Court at Greenfield on a petition for an injunction against building of the bridge. Mr. Marshall said that a little dust in the making of fine papers injured them greatly, and as the company are now finishing some \$12,000 worth of fine papers a day, it was an important matter and \$50,000 a low estimate for damages.

Mr. Clark of the Clark and Chapman Machine Company put in a claim for damages to land and water-wheel, placing the first at \$1000 and not being able to estimate the latter.

Mr. Oakman appeared in behalf of the Turners Falls Company, and stated if the bridge is made to span the present and proposed canals the company should make no claim for damages. Neither would they if a short bridge was put in on the guaranty that it should be replaced without expense to them when ever necessary.

In the latter case, the town of Montague might be called upon to complete the bridge to its full length after the canal is widened, and so is interested in damages.

October 6

-The Montague Paper Company have started up ten of their pulp machines.

-The Montague Paper Company were fortunate enough to get their aqueduct laid across the river before high water. They worked night and day and had the pipes successfully laid, as the water commenced to rise in the river.

October 13

-The Montague Paper Company have had water through the aqueduct from Fall River. The pipe is capable of carrying nearly 3000 gallons per minute into their reservoir. A sufficient quantity to supply the entire mill, pulp department included, the year through. It is doubtful if another paper mill in the world has such a generous supply of pure water, so essential in making superior papers. The acquisition of this is necessary all to paper making will enhance the value of their paper and pulp in a marked degree.

October 20

-Andrew Parmer, a millwright in the employ of E.D. Jones, had a hand crushed by the falling of a gear on it, while at work in the Montague mill, Saturday.

-The Bridge Commissioners were here yesterday with Engineer Stratton taking new measurements with a view to relocation to avoid the Montague Pulp Company's claim for damages.

-Joseph Scully, while attempting to throw a belt in the Montague mill, Saturday night, was knocked down and severely stunned, through want of care in performing his job.

October 22

-The Bridge Commissioners were here yesterday with Engineer Stratton taking new measurements with a view to relocation to avoid the Montague Pulp Company's claim for damages.

October 27

Montague Paper Company and the Turners Falls Bridge

Mr. Editor—All the local; and other more distant publicans have been a long time employed by the friends of the "Bridge" to get up a fictitious public sentiment in favor of their project. By representation and misrepresentation they have endeavored to make it appear that the public sentiment favored it. But what we most complain of is their persistent effort to belittle and belie our corporations, than which for honorable dealing no town or village can boast their superior.

Heretofore nothing could be found too bad for the leading petitioners to say of the Water Power Company, and their vim and vengeance seems now to be let loose upon the Montague paper Company. They have asserted and reasserted that the mill was built solely to stop their bridge, accusing such men as Alvah Crocker, B.N. Farren and Alexander H. Rice of the folly of putting out their money by the tens and hundreds of thousands simply to stop their pet scheme; too absurd to be answered.

Some weeks since you called attention to this matter in an aptly written editorial paragraph defending the Montague Company, but it seems to have put no check upon the wicked purposes of a few interested parties.

The bridge having been located by the commissioners so as to necessitate the raking down of a part of the company's mill, and thereby, and other wise causing great damage, and it being believed that no adequate provision for the payment for the same has been made, the company asked the Supreme Court that their just rights be protected. Now it is stated in a late *Republican* that if the bridge is relocated so as to avoid the company's premises, they will apply for an injunction on the ground that the commissioners having located, have no power to relocate under

the act. This is evidently intended as a stab at the company out of a spirit of pure revenge, for having occupied their own premises and endeavored to protect their own rights.

The life and prosperity of our village lies in the success of our corporations, and it becomes us to defend so far as we may be able, from the mercenary motives, selfish purposes and jealous prejudices of outside persons.

The Montague Paper Company is one of our best managed and most enterprising corporations. It has never wavered or faltered through panic or depression, never reduced the time or wages of its employees, never asked the town for the expenditure of a dollar in their behalf and pays into the town treasury more than one-fifth of all the taxes assessed for the current year.

Let us put our foot upon the vile aspersions of those men who seek in the unmanly manner to accomplish their own purposes.

November 10

-Charles Hosmer has taken a situation in the office of the Montague mill.

November 24

-John Jameson's coat tail got caught in the Calenders in the Montague mill the other day, tearing the coat completely from his back. He was not hurt.

December 1

-B.F. Whitcomb, of the Montague mill, has leased S.R. Pierce's new house, and will bring his family to the village soon.

-The Bridge Commissioners have filed their answer to the petition of the Montague Paper Company for an injunction against the taking of any of their property for the location of the new bridge. The commissioners say that the notice filed that they had located the bridge was published through an inadvertence, that they had not made such a location, and when they do locate the bridge they don't intend to encroach on any property of the Montague Paper Company. They therefore ask that the petition be dismissed.

The fact of the location being once placed on file, and a meeting to determine damages on the location having been held, the opponents of the bridge claim the pleas of inadvertence "to be a thin dodge." The case may be heard at the December meeting of the Supreme Court, or at some specially appointed time, but the probability is that nothing will be done in the matter till the April court.

December 8

-B.F. Whitcombe is night foreman at the Montague mill.

December 15

-The new 82 -inch Fourdrinier machine will be started in the Montague mill next week.

December 22

-B.F. Whitcomb came near meeting with a serious accident in the Montague Paper mill, the other night, by being caught in a shaft. He was saved by the breaking of the unit.

-The Montague Paper Company now run out ten tons of book and news papers,[sic] and four tons of pulp daily. For making pulp they use six or seven cords of poplar daily.

-John Jameson narrowly escaped serious if not fatal injury in the Montague mill Thursday night. He was working among a network of belts and shafting, when his clothes got caught on a

shaft, but he had the rare presence of mind to grasp a post when he discovered his perilous position, and held on to it till the machinery tore the clothing from his back.

When freed from the shaft it was found that the only injuries he received were a slight displacement of the bones of the left elbow and several bruises on the head and arm. A man less good would have been killed.

-The Bridge Commissioners have put on exhibition at Engineer Stratton's office in the Mansion House, Greenfield, the proposed location of the new bridge here, though it has not been filed with the clerk of courts and admits of a possible change.

The new location will take off the northwest corner of Clark & Chapman's shop, cutting back ten feet on the north end, and running down 26 feet on the western side. This will necessitate the removal of two heavy lathes in the shop, but will not materially injure their facilities. The commissioners have also decided to carry the bridge entirely over the proposed full width of the canal, reserving the water-power company the right to widen the canal under the bridge.

This location does away with any angle on the northern shore, gives a better approach, does not go within a foot of the Montague Paper mill and gives better foundation for the piers on this side. The total length of the bridge will be about 1000 feet. Its width, 18 feet in the clear, with sidewalks five feet wide on each side, though over the canal there can be but one sidewalk. Its angle with Avenue A is about 30 degrees, it makes a slight angle on "Great Island," and enters the sidewalk at Riverside at about right angles.

The hearing to award damages has been appointed at the Farren House on the 29th, but will be adjourned until the following day, as all parties cannot be present.

1876 Reporter is not available

May 23, 1877

-Superintendent George E. Marshall, of Montague Paper Company, is having the new Pulp Mill mostly completed under his constant and total supervision, and before many weeks forward, ponderous machinery will be incorporated into his operation. The building which is [word obliterated] by 40 feet, has been made suitable for the new machinery and business, exceedingly solid brick foundations have been constructed for the machinery, and everything that is being done is indicative of thoroughness and solidity. Quite characteristic of Mr. Marshall.

Power is being arranged for, and Mr. Marshall, who is the foremost paper maker in the United States, ever anxious for progress, has concluded to forsake the turbine wheel, for a machine much better adapted to the work required. The power will be obtained through four wheels on a horizontal shaft, an arrangement patented by John W. Ross, of Delphos, Ohio, an engineer of much ability; and the application is direct to the work, dispensing with bevel gears, mitre wheels or belts. The four wheels are arranged in order on a shaft of hammered iron 32 feet long and 8 1-2 inches in diameter, and are fifteen feet below the water level of the canal, the full power of the 35 foot head being obtained by means of a perfectly air tight draft tube of boiler iron seven feet in diameter to each pair of wheels. The wheel is made in one casting, extra heavy; the wheel-casing is also cast, entire, as is the register gate; and it is confidently claimed that no trouble will readily arise through breakage or wear.

The wheels are forty-two inches in diameter, and at two hundred revolutions per minute, will give fully 1,300 horse power. Being set purposely on a level with the sixteen pulp grinders, the shaft of the wheel will be coupled direct to the shaft of the stones, dispensing with the friction of

bevel gears or belts, and obviating the great expense resulting from the use of these customary transmitters of power. On the up-river end of the driving shaft will be a pulley for the transmission of power to all the machines throughout the mill.

Any number of wheels may be added to a single shaft on this plan, and immense power can be obtained with economy in space and cost. The system is entirely new to New England, and many manufacturers are anxiously waiting to see the machinery in operation, it being the impression that a revolution in water wheels will ensue (no pun intended.)

This wheel (or wheels) was made under the direction of the inventor, John W. Ross, by the Delphos Iron Works, of Delphos, Ohio, and the shaft is the work of the Corliss Engine Company of Providence. Mr. Ross is superintending the work of placing the wheels in position.

May 30

-Wm. Peacock had his left thumb taken off a little below the joint, by the paper cutting machine in the Montague Mill, one day last week. Dr. Campbell attended.

June 27

-Silas Harris received an ugly wound from a heavy piece of iron that fell on him, in the Montague Mill, the other day.

July 11

-Messrs. Campbell & Hazelton will finish their tunnel contract for the Montague Paper Company in a week or two.

July 25

-A Frenchman named Joseph Breault (Jo Bro) while at work in the Pulp Mill, last Wednesday, fell and broke his leg in two places, below the knee. The limb was set by our Medical Examiner, Dr. Coy and Dr. Campbell.

August 1 (New Bridge testimony; portions germane to this document. *e.g.*)

. . . Dr. Field, of Riverside, said he was more positive than ever that the advocates of the bridge "would lie like the very devil." He thought the evidence of men who worked for the Lumber Co. not worth considering, as a man will talk and vote in the direction of his bread and butter. He thought the strip of land owned by Mr. Stoughton along the bank of the river prompted men to ask for a bridge, Mr. Field thought there was no danger at the ferry, and that as many lives were lost by falling bridges as by dangerous ferries. He admitted the convenience of a bridge but denied the necessity. He thought it would be better to never build a bridge than to destroy the Montague Paper Co.'s mill, but admitted that if a bridge were built at the ferry no one would object.

. . . George E. Marshall, manager of the Montague Paper Company, did not think public necessity required a bridge. He employs about 200 hands, and pays out \$10,000 a month. He buys \$30,000 worth of wood and straw from the farmers, and has no complaint as to present facilities in obtaining the raw material from all the country round about. His company furnished employment to fully one-third of the inhabitants of the village and he is in a position to know that the public do not require a bridge. It was not a fact that his company had built a portion of the mill on purpose to defeat the bridge project, and he had letters in his possession that were written when he managed a Louisville, Ky, concern, in which then plan of the mill as it now stands was [untouched].

-The Montague Paper Co. have commenced to erect a building 135 by 35 feet on the upper side of the canal, for a saw mill, for their own convenience. The power will be transmitted

from the main mill by wire belting. The machinery was made by the Clark & Chapman Machine Co.

August 8

-Geo. E. Marshall has obtained a patent for the preparation of wood for the mechanical manufacture of pulp. When the wood to be used in making pulp becomes dry it is difficult to grind, and the fibers are reduced in length by the stones. To soften the wood alkalis would discolor the pulp, owing to the presence of acetic acid, and Mr. Marshall's study of a new process was to obviate this. The process which he has just had patented, gives the desired result by subjecting the wood to a certain hydrostatic pressure charging every pore to its utmost, with water of a certain temperature.

August 15

-George Hance has had a number of men to work for several weeks floating the million feet of logs belonging to the Montague Paper Co., from the river to Dr. Field's pond. A canal one hundred feet long and in some places ten feet deep has been cut to allow the free passage of the logs.

-Geo. G. Rockwood has taken a negative of the Montague Mill, the view commanding the entire river walls from the bulkhead to the cutlery. It is the largest negative ever taken in Franklin County, being twenty by twenty-four inches.

August 22

-The new pulp mill will be ready for business next week, probably.

September 12

-The Montague Paper Company's new saw-mill will be the largest frame building in town.

-The Montague Paper Company's new pulp mill is now in full operation and the new Ross wheel surpasses even the expectations of the inventor.

-There is work for every man in this vicinity now, at reasonable wages. The Keith, John Russell Cutlery, Montague Paper and Clark & Chapman Machine Companies are all doing a thriving business, and the store-keepers have no cause to complain.

-Ed Taylor, a workman in the Montague Paper Mill, while sitting on the bridge that crosses the canal, on Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, lost his balance and fell over the railing into the water. Being unable to swim, he sank, but was drawn by the current to the rack in front of the penstock when he rose the second time, and in a few minutes his cries attracted Chris Crammer, who fished him out. Taylor remained insensible some time[sic] after he was taken from the canal.

-Montague Paper Company, building 300 by 40 feet, fitted up as a pulp mill.

-Montague Paper Company, Saw Mill on bank of canal, the largest frame building in Montague.

-Engineer Crocker is constructing a weir at the tail race of the new pulp mill, for the purpose of measuring water used.

-Montague Paper Company, building 300 by 40 feet, fitted up as a pulp mill.

September 19

-C.N. Johnson is slating the roof of the Montague Paper Company's new saw mill.

The Montague Paper Company's New Pulp Mill

The new pulp mill of the Montague Paper Co. is now running to its full capacity in splendid style, and it is without doubt the finest one, all things considered, in the world.

The building for this new branch is 300 feet long by 40 feet wide, and two stories high. There are at present in operation eight grinders of English stone, 4 feet in diameter, and 19-inch face, on one line of shafting 64 feet long, and eight inches in diameter, each stone having its own section with two bearings each of 18-inch face, the whole resting on massive granite foundations. These stones run at a speed of 100 revolutions per minute, and grind the pulp from blocks of wood fed by five radial plungers operated by screws, and worm gears, which press the blocks upon the face of the stones. It takes about 150 horse power to run each stone. It is not customary with other manufacturers to refine the pulp as made on these stones, but Manager Marshall's aim has always been to make the best of pulp as well as the best of paper, and therefore he runs six refining stones in connection with the grinders.

After leaving the grinders the pulp, in a fluid state, flows to the screens which strain out any blocks or splinters that may be present. Thence the pulp is pumped up to the "splinter molds." A set of revolving of fine wire cloth. The pulp which passes through these screens is sufficiently fine to be run into sheets for paper making; but that which refuses to pass through is sent to the refining stones, which are of the same material, are arranged and driven precisely the same as those in a flour mill, and after being ground to the requisite fineness the pulp goes with that strained from the first grinding to the "wet machines," three in number, where it is run into sheets for export and home use.

All of the machines are most thoroughly and substantially built, and everything about the new mill is so perfect and complete as to challenge the admiration of every practical man. The motive power of this splendid mill is obtained from the most powerful water wheel in existence, or rather four wheels 48 inches in diameter, arranged in pairs, on a horizontal shaft 22 feet in length and 8 1-2 inches in diameter. The wheel is set 15 feet below the canal level, and with the aid of two 20 foot draft tubes, the power of the water equal to a head of 35 feet is obtained. The wheel at full gate discharges about 2200 cubic feet of water per minute, and has about 1100 horse power, the same as the world-renowned Corliss engine⁷ that drove the machinery at the Centennial Exhibition last year.

This wheel is the invention of Col. John W. Ross, of Piqua, Ohio is styled the Delphos Turbine" and is manufactured by the Delphos, Ohio, Iron Works. The whole arrangement of the water wheel and fixtures is truly wonderful, and every point is so guarded against wear or breakage, that it is folly to contemplate anything serious in either direction

The water wheel shaft passes directly out horizontally through each end of the penstock or flume, and the west end connects by massive couplings directly to the line of shafting of the grinding stones. The other end drives the wet machines, pumps, saw mill on the opposite bank of the canal, fire pumps, elevators, &c. Mr. Ross, the patentee, has had the superintendence of the application of this great motor, and he expects to furnish his system to several manufacturing concerns in New England shortly. He claims that the cost per horse power does not exceed that of ordinary turbines,

⁷ A Corliss steam engine (or Corliss engine) is a steam engine, fitted with rotary valves and with variable valve timing patented in 1849, invented by and named after the American engineer George Henry Corliss in Providence, Rhode Island. Engines fitted with Corliss valve gear offered the best thermal efficiency of any type of stationary steam engine until the refinement of the uniflow steam engine and steam turbine in the 20th century. Corliss engines were generally about 30 percent more fuel efficient than conventional steam engines with fixed cutoff. This increased efficiency made steam power more economical than water power, allowing industrial development away from millponds.

and it has been demonstrated in this case that the new arrangement possesses advantages in the score of economy over all others when the running expenses are considered.

The Montague Paper Co. have now, with this addition to their hitherto large paper and pulp mills, without doubt, the largest concern of the kind under one roof, and using so much power. In the world, no less than two thousand and five hundred horse power being constantly employed, every working day in the year, and every hour in twenty-four. This great constantly growing concern is managed by George E. Marshall, the leading book and newspaper manufacturer of the present generation, a man of vast experience, an inventor of many valuable processes used in the art, a clear-headed director, and a wonderfully good financier.

All these brilliant qualities, uniting in one man, have been the channels through which the remarkable tide of prosperity has flowed to the Montague Paper Company during all these years of "hard times," when other book and news mills have been shut down, while his has not lost an hour (except the Fourth of July) for five years or more. He is ably assisted by George Hance, as superintendent of the pulp departments, W.D. Russell, as chief clerk, and Chas. C. Kuhn and C.W. Hosmer as assistant clerks.

September 26

-Chas. N. Johnson had the first two fingers of his left hand taken off by a circular saw, in the repair shop of the Montague mill, Thursday. Dr. Coy attended.

October 24

-Geo. E. Hartley has been rip-rappin the Montague Paper Co.'s dam, at Fall River.

October 31

-The Montague Paper Company has leveled and otherwise improved their mill yards.

November 14

-The Montague Paper Company is building a bridge across the canal from its saw mill to the new pulp mill.

November 21

-The Montague Paper Company is making about ten tons of book and news paper daily. The 200 hands employed draw about \$7,000 a month.

November 28

-Arthur Jackson had a finger caught and smashed in the calenders^s at the Montague mill yesterday.

-Geo. Russell had three fingers smashed, yesterday, by being caught in the Montague mill calenders.

December 12



The Montague Paper Co. upper dam at Fall River. c1900. e.g. archive

^s A calender is a series of hard pressure rollers used to form or smooth a sheet of material such as paper or plastic film. In a principal paper application, the calender is located at the end of a papermaking process (on-line). Those that are used separate from the process (off-line) are also called *supercalenders*. The purpose of a calender is to make the paper smooth and glossy for printing and writing.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

-Dwight Wetmore fell into the wheel pit of the Montague mill, the other day, and was severely injured.

January 9, 1878

-The Montague Paper Co. has bought a five year old colt, weighting fourteen hundred pounds.

February 6

-From Chief State Detective Stephenson's annual report, we learn that the Keith, Russell and Montague mills were inspected during the year, but the authorities found it unnecessary to order any changes, in the way of swinging doors, fire escapes, &c.

March 6

-Enrico M. Perry, formerly agent of the Turners Falls Lumber Co., has taken a situation in the office of the Montague Paper Co.

March 20

-Geo. E. Hartley has the contract to peel the bark from so many cords of wood belonging to the Montague Paper Company.

-George Spencer got caught on a shaft at the Montague Paper mill yesterday, and every stitch of clothing was stripped from his body, without severely injuring him, however.

March 27

-A log from the wood pile in the Montague paper mill yard, Thursday, fell on a 18-years old daughter of Daniel Leary, Friday, and broke her leg. Dr. Coy set the fracture.

May 1

-The Montague Paper Company are having their tenement block on First Street painted, papered and thoroughly renovated throughout. J.F. Bartlett does the work.

May 8

-John Frazer, a workman in the Montague mill, has bought Joseph Sharon's house on Canada Hill, on the Greenfield side of the river.

-Roman Schweitzer, a workman in the Montague mill, has bought a farm near Millers Falls, for \$800.

June 5

-John Carroll, a young lad, had six fingers, three on each hand, crushed in the calenders of the Montague mill, the other day.

June 12

-The Montague Paper Co. will take 800,000 feet of logs from the coming drive for the manufacture of pulp.

June 19

-A workman in the Montague mill got hold of the first gold he ever saw, in payment of wages, and was surprised to find that a village merchant would take it at face value. He had an idea that it wasn't worth as much as silver.

-The Montague Paper Co. agreeably surprised its help on the 15th, by paying them in gold coins of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars. Six thousand dollars in "yellow boys" were paid out, and it is the intention of the bank and the corporations to keep the gold in circulation in the village. If the money is liked, Mr. Marshall will again pay in the precious metal, but if it is found that it is hoarded instead of used in the payment of store bills, silver and bills will be paid out as usual.

June 26

-The pulp mill is shut down for a day or two on account of rolly[sic] water.

July 3

-The Montague Paper Co. are building an addition to one of their stock houses, 25 by 50 feet. Tyler & Peabody do the work.

-The Montague Paper Co. have been experimenting with peat for fuel for several weeks, but the owners of peat bogs have so great an idea of the value of the stuff that it can never be burned with profit so long as coal-screenings remain so cheap.

July 10

-The Montague Paper Company are putting a new mixing engine into their mill.

July 17

-The Montague Paper Co. again paid their help in gold on the 15th.

July 24

-Mr. Marshall, manager of the Montague Paper Co., has been experimenting of late with wood paper, and has succeeded in making good paper entirely of wood, the first time in history of paper making. Only a few years ago, it was considered impossible to make a sheet of paper that would hold together with more than fifty per cent of wood, but to-day an all-wood paper, as made by Mr. Marshall is superior to some of the more pretentious grades that are in use.

July 31

-Extensive repairs are being made in the Montague mill.

-He was an observing old countryman, and he "took in" the entire village. He had made the circuit and stood before the great furnace in the Montague mill, thoughtfully observing the firemen as they shoveled in the water-soaked peat. "Your lager beer I like," he said "you have a rip-staving old tavern; plenty of good stores, and some tarnation good factories; but you're a queer lot of bein's as 'ud go and haul in cartload of mud and burn it 'fore a fellow's eyes, and make newspapers out of an old wood pile. You fellows will come to some bad end if you keep on." He left to wander back to Gill by the way of the new bridge. (a strange entry . . . not attributed to anything. e.g.)

August 21

-The Montague Paper Co. are replacing their boxed-up elevators with E.D. Jones' open ones, self closing floors.

-The Montague Paper Co. are going to put a high fence around the yards back of their tenement block, giving each house a separate enclosure.

September 11

-James Bowman had his arm very badly injured in the screens of the Montague mill, last week.

-The Montague Paper Co. have had patent Jarvis furnaces set under all of their boilers, and have made special arrangements with the owners of peat bogs, so that peat won't cost more than coal.

September 25

-Geo. E. Marshall, Esq., treasurer and superintendent of the Montague Paper Co., has obtained through James S. Grinnell, Esq., of Greenfield, a very valuable patent for the manufacture of an imitation manila pulp.

October 16

-A barrel of lime fell upon James Hartford, in the Montague mill, Monday, and injured him badly.

November 13

-Henry Bellows had a finger split in a rag-cutter in the Montague mill, last week.

-The Montague Paper Company are building commodious wood-sheds and other outbuildings for all the tenements of their First Street block. R.B. Campbell is making the foundations and vaults, which are of brick.

November 20

-The Montague Paper Company are using the flat above the dam to pile such logs upon as they get by river for paper making.

December 4

-Thomas Kelley had his leg caught in some machinery in the Montague mill, the other day, badly injured.

December 18

-Anchor ice carried away the track at the Montague mill head-gate yesterday, necessitating the withdrawal of the water from the canal, and consequently the stoppage of all the mills. Anchor ice rarely troubles the mills here.

-The Montague Paper Company's dam at Fall River, which was built to hold a supply of clear water for paper making was carried away by the flood last Wednesday. The pipe that conducts the water to the mill was broken near the Gill shore at the same time.

-Thomas Murphy, a hard working and useful man, was accidently killed by falling from the bridge over the railroad track at the Montague mill, Saturday. The bridge is from the stock house to the mill, and being only 14 feet from the track, a draw has to be used to allow trains to pass, the draw being lifted toward the mill by a rope and windlass.

January 1, 1879

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

-The Montague Paper Company is replacing the dam at Fall river, carried away by the late freshet. The new structure will be much stronger and better than the old. R.B. Campbell has charge of the work and he employs about thirty men.

January 29

-The Montague Paper Company are buying large quantities of Poplar wood this winter. Some of the wood comes from the borders of Vermont and New Hampshire, and is worth more than cord wood.

-Joseph E. Coughlin failed to walk 100 miles in 21 hours, Saturday, owing to sickness brought on by injudicious eating and drinking.

February 5

-The Montague Paper Company pay \$6.50 per cord for good poplar wood.

-The Montague Paper Company are paying \$10 per ton for good rye straw. They want 50 tons a month for three months.

February 9

-James Donoghue lost the end of a finger in a cutter in the Montague mill, Saturday.

April 2

-John Jameson of this village has received, through the agency of James S. Grinnell, a valuable patent for steam traps. They have been tried in the Montague mills with complete success, and Mr. Jameson has every reason to expect large profits on his invention, some time.

May 7

-Governor Thomas Talbot has appointed W.D. Russell, clerk of the Montague Paper Company, a justice of the peace.

May 14

-The Montague Paper Company will begin soon to build a brick stock house 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, near the canal.

May 28

-R.B. Campbell has been building a road at the Montague Paper Company's Fall River reservoir.

June 4

Campbell & Hazelton are building the new stock house for the Montague Paper Company.

June 18

-Amos Adams & Son supply a million brick for the new paper mill and the stock house for the Montague Paper Company.

-Messrs. Campbell & Hazelton, contractors and builders, are pushing work on the stock house for the Montague Paper Company.

June 25

-Geo. O. Peabody does the woodwork for the Montague Paper Company's stock house.

-The Montague Paper Company will put in two 48 inch Hercules water-wheels, July 5th, to replace two Dayton wheels of much larger size.

-The electric light has been introduced into the Montague Mill.

-In tearing down the old straw house belonging to the Montague Paper Company, the premises were found to be swarming with rats, and three dogs which happened to be near dispatched over one hundred of the rodents in a few minutes. One dog killed three of the nimble animals at one grab and one shake.

July 2

Electric Light in the Montague Mill

George E. Marshall, Esq., of the Montague Paper Company, always on the alert to adopt, or invent, such improvements as may be used with decided advantage in manufacturing, has introduced the electric light into his mills, and at present has two hanging electric lamps in operation, one in the finishing room, and one in the engine room.

The electric current is generated on a Brush Dynamo-Electric machine, and each lamp has the brilliancy of 3000 candles. The light being purely white is beyond all comparison with other systems of illumination, when the effect of sunlight is desired for comparison of colors, shades and delicate tints, as is frequently the case in manufacturing fine book papers.

The expense of the electric light is slight considering its manifold advantages, one cent an hour for each lamp covering the cost, outside of the expense incurred in buying the machine, which was in the vicinity of \$500.

In time, Mr. Marshall will get a larger machine, no doubt, and light the principal rooms in the mill by electricity, including the pulp departments.

July 9

-Christopher Crammer was rather badly injured by a ponderous iron shaft which fell upon him as he was at work putting in a water-wheel at the Montague Mill, the other day.

-Some lawless individual cut almost in twain the large cable rope that secures the booms of the Montague Paper Company to the Montague shore, and the company offers a reward of \$100 for the detection of the criminals. Last year the company had about \$40 worth of rope stolen from the booms at the same place.

July 30

-George E. Marshall of the Montague Paper Company, and John Keith, of the Keith paper Company, are at Saratoga, attending the Paper Manufacturer's Convention.

August 6

-A man carrying a hod of bricks, fell about 18 feet from the gable of the Montague Paper Co.'s new stock house, a few days since, striking his head on the chime of a barrel, neither man nor barrel were hurt much.

Boiler Explosion in the Montague Mill

The people of this village were startled about eleven o'clock, Saturday evening, by a noise which many thought at first to be distant thunder, immediately followed by a crash, the noise of escaping steam and the sounding of the fire alarm at the Montague Mill.

The knowing ones at once surmised a boiler explosion to be the cause of the disturbance, which proved to be the fact. The Rotary Bleach Boiler, situated in the river end of the main mill, had exploded, demolishing the river end of the mill, a portion of the front wall towards the canal,

and killing Daniel Leary, a workman, and slightly injuring Michael Burke and Daniel Kelleher. The boiler was used for boiling rag stock, and was 7 feet in diameter and eighteen feet long, made by Coughlin & Mullin of Holyoke.

One head of the boiler was blown into the river, while the balance, weighting about eight tons, shot straight out through the heavy brick fire wall and the entire length of the rag engine room, through the front wall of the mill to the railroad, a distance of about 115 feet. In the course the boiler took, it struck a Jordan engine, a heavy iron machine, weighing two and one-half tons, with sufficient force to knock it through the front wall of the mill, and into the canal, a distance of about seventy feet from where it was located.

Very little damage was done to the machinery in the engine room, though the slightest deviation from the course it took, would have destroyed many thousands of dollars worth. About 15 feet of the front wall and 25 feet of the side wall of the engine room from the foundation to roof were knocked down.

At the rear of the mill, that portion of the river side of the fire wall, is almost a complete ruin. This comprises a building 30 by 51 feet, and four stories high. The most to be regretted is that the accident should have never been tended the loss of life. Daniel Leary was an industrious, hard-working man of good habits and disposition, and well liked by his fellow workmen. He leaves a wife and four children. He was standing directly in the course of the boiler in its passage through the engine room, and must have been instantly killed, and the wonder is that other employees of the room escaped with such slight injuries, and some without even a scratch. This accident will throw very little labor out of employment and that only temporarily. Two of the Fourdrinier paper machines were started as usual Monday morning, and the other machines will be idle for two or three days. The accident at this time is unexplainable.

August 13

-The work of repairing the damage by the boiler explosion in the Montague mill is being pushed. The loss to the company is not less than \$14,000 or \$15,000.

-Yesterday, Justice Dana held an inquest to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the recent boiler explosion at the Montague mill, and will give his decision in a few days. Mr. Marshall summoned the best boiler experts to be found in the country.

August 20

-Edward Buzzell had a hand caught in the pulp machinery of the Montague mill, one day last week, but was not seriously injured.

August 27

-An eight day clock was blown through a brick wall at the time of explosion in the Montague mill, and was not injured sufficiently to prevent its running.

September 17

-James Foley had three fingers taken off by a circular saw in the wood-working room of the Montague Paper mill, last week.

December 3

-The Montague Paper Company will light their new pulp mill with gas from the John Russell Cutlery Company gasometer.

December 17

-The farmers of Charlemont are selling quantities of poplar logs to the Montague Paper Co. The farmers say that human ingenuity was baffled for six thousand years in endeavoring to find a use for the poplar wood, until pulp for paper was suggested.

-The Turners Falls Paper Company will begin to make manilla paper about the first of February, employing at first about thirty-five hands. Mr. James Marshall (brother of Treasurer Geo. E. Marshall of the Montague Paper Co.) a paper maker of wide experience, will have the superintendence of the new mill. He was for many years superintendent for the Bremaker-Moore Paper Co., of Louisville, Kentucky.

January 1880

Improvements in Turners Falls during 1879

Note: The improvements will be chiefly directed to the paper mills.

For the images shown⁹
e.g.



View of a portion of Turners Falls as seen from the Town of Gill. 1879.

List of New Buildings and the Causes Which Led to Their Erection

Before our readers we spread a truthful sketch of a small portion of Turners Falls as viewed from the road passing around the Gill shore of the Connecticut River, for the benefit of those who have never had the pleasure of seeing one of the busiest as well as one of the most picturesque towns in the New England states. Below, we also give a view of the entire falls and river above the village as seen from a point on the Greenfield shore of the Connecticut.

Taking an imaginary position by the fence in the foreground, the reader will observe a small portion of the great falls which are the cause of all our greatness. The whole volume of the Connecticut pouring over a fifty¹⁰ foot fall. The first building at the falls is the Shawmut Manufacturing Company's Leatherette works, underneath which, through a massive bulk-head, passes the water from the river to the canal which furnishes power to the manufacturing

⁹ Transcribers' Note: The images shown in this facsimile are contemporary copies of the images printed in the January 14, 1880 issue of the Turners Falls Reporter. The images from the Reporter are not as legible as the cuts shown here. Images; Ed Gregory archive.

¹⁰ Somewhat of an embellishment. The fall is 30-feet.

e.g.

establishments that are in operation here. Behind the Shawmut is the Clark Manufacturing company's shops and foundry where fire pumps, water wheels, saw mill are made, and general machine work done. Facing us, extending along the riverbank, is the Montague Paper Mill, where all grades of book and news, and some grades of writing papers are made, also wood pulp in great quantities. This establishment—managed by Mr. George E. Marshall, one of the shrewdest, and most progressive paper makers in the world,—is the most extensive in the United States, and has been prosperous to a marked degree. The product of this mill is 10 tons of paper, and 10 tons of pulp a day.

Beginning just below the rapids at the right, is the John Russell Cutlery works, the largest establishment of its kind in America, and believed to be one of the largest in the world, employing about 700 persons, and using the most improved machines and devices to make the best cutlery at the lowest price, and as a result, John Russell knives are sold today in Sheffield, right in the Englishman's teeth, we would say, if we did not know that the Englishman never puts his knife in his mouth. The establishment is managed by Mr. R.N. Oakman, Jr., a young man of splendid executive abilities, who must be credited with leading his company to success through all the hard times. He is assisted by an able corps of specialists, Mr. W.P. Dustin, who has charge of the selling department, being considered one of the best posted hardware men in the United States.

Below the cutlery works, and out of view, is the world famous Keith Paper Company's fine paper mill, acknowledged on all hands to be without an equal, in its appointments and managements, on the American continent. All grades of fine writing papers are made, from the toughest ledger to the most delicately tinted notes for ladies' use. Much of the success in making very thin papers is due to the quality of water used in washing the "stock," and in this respect the Keith company are especially favored. The purest spring of water that ever came from the mountain side is carried in 12 inch iron pipes a distance of two miles to the mill. The cost of the aqueduct alone was \$35,000. The product of the Keith mill is five tons a day. Mr. John Keith is president and treasurer, and gives the entire business his personal supervision.

The next mill site below the suspension bridge, is occupied by the Turners Falls Paper Company's new mill, one of the most substantial structures ever erected for the manufacture of paper. We shall refer to this mill again.

The Griswold Manufacturing Company's cotton mill is the next mill below. This concern is just starting up, and has now one hundred looms at work on the finest cotton goods. New machinery is being added as fast as it can be made, and in a short time the product will be doubled. Mr. Joseph Griswold, Jr., an experienced manufacturer and bright business man, brought up to the business since boyhood in his father's cotton mills at Coleraine, has charge of this mill.

These mills give employment to a great many persons, who earn good wages.

The causes which lead to such activity in real estate transaction and building enterprise the past year, are manifold. First of all, the return of better times, gave the manufacturers opportunity to increase their product with profit, thereby employing more kelp, and furnishing steady



The falls and islands.

employment to those already in the mills. The first to take the lead was the Montague Paper co., which concern added a 78-inch Fourdrinier machine, and made other improvements. The John Russell cutlery works soon began to employ more hands, and then lengthened the house of labor. The Keith company were soon forced to run the finishing rooms in their mills nights. [It must be remembered that the machines on which the paper is made, in the mills here, are always kept in operation every hour during the year, except on Sundays. Each mill has two gangs of hands, who work the alternate twelve hours of the day, beginning at 12 noon and 12 midnight.] Then, early in the spring, President B.N. Farren, of the Turners Falls Co., organized a new paper company, with these officers: B.N. Farren, president; W.E. Everett, treasurer; Geo. E. Marshall, R.N. Oakman, Jr., Charles S. Wheelwright, W.D. Russell, Porter Farwell, directors; James F. Marshall, superintendent. Work was at once begun on a new mill for the manufacture of manilla paper, and in a few weeks the machinery will be put into operation. Mr. Griswold began in the summer to place machinery in his cotton mill, which has been in course of construction several years, and a short time ago Turners Falls shipped to New York its first bale of manufactured cotton. Another help to our prosperity was the erection of a magnificent suspension bridge across the Connecticut river, a quarter of a mile above the falls. The bridge is 550 feet long, and cost \$42,000. But the villagers had not begun to congratulate themselves on the arrival of better days, when President Yeamans of the New Haven and Northampton railroad came on the scene with a corps of civil engineers, surveyed a route for the extension of his railroad to Turners Falls from Northampton, received bids, let the work, and now the road is in course of construction. Before snow flies next fall, regular trains will be running on this new road direct between Turners Falls and New York.

Directly in the center of the large sketch, is the Farren Hotel, on avenue A, a splendid building which was erected at a cost of \$75,000. Just opposite is Schuler block, which was erected at a cost of \$16,000 in 1872, where the **Reporter** office is located.

The Montague Paper Company began the business boom in the spring, by buying land above the canal and building a handsome brick stock house on a solid stone formation. The building is two stories high, 140 feet long by 30 feet wide, with slate roof, capped with a handsome cupola. Like everything planned by Geo. E. Marshall, Esq., the very efficient treasurer and manager of the Montague Paper co., this building is substantial, handsome, yet in every way perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed. Campbell & Hazelton were the contractors for the brick work, and Geo. O. Peabody the wood-work.

The Montague Paper Company have constructed wood-sheds, four hundred feet in length, in the rear of their First Street tenement block.

-The Montague Paper Company are now paying \$14 a ton for Rye straw, having advanced the price from \$10.

January 28

-The farmers are bringing in poplar wood and rye straw for the Montague Paper Co., in immense quantities.

February 11

Fatal Accident in the Montague Mill

Another of those fantastic accidents which shock the village at short intervals has occurred and another fine young man has met with a fearful death. Just as I had begun his active life with great hopes for a bright and successful future, Jesse Whitmore, brother of former representative from this district went to his work in the Montague mill. Monday at midnight, and had just taken his place as back-tender, or assistant machine tender, and was oiling the machinery.

Observing the sheet of paper break, he dropped his oiler, and instead of going around then machine, he attempted to dodge through a 12-inch belt running horizontally over a forty-two inch pulley, when he must have slipped, and falling on the belt he was instantly drawn into the pulley, when about every bone in his body was broken.

So great was the strain, that the large and heavy iron pulley was smashed into splinters, and the tough rubber belt was torn asunder as though it were but tape. The machine-tender, also observing the sheet break, ran to fix it, when he saw something wrong with the pulley on the opposite side of the machine, and jumping to the spot, found the lifeless form of his fellow workman quivering on the floor.

The accident is distressingly sad, but it is the old, old story of men who, being used to work among machinery and its propelling belts, forget its dangers, and take risks at the peril of life.

In his untimely death, his relatives suffer a cruel blow for he was a favorite, the youngest of a large family, and the village loses one of its finest young men. His funeral will take place at Sunderland, Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

February 18

-Dolph Morrison had his overall stripped from his body by being caught in machinery at the Montague mill yesterday.

-James Powers yesterday fell from a boiler which was being placed in position in the Turners Falls Paper Company's mill, and was considerably hurt.

April 7

-The Montague Paper Co. are erecting a telephone line between their mill and the Turners Falls Paper Company's mill, and to the residence of Manager Geo. E. Marshall.

-The Turners Falls Paper Company are putting in three machines to make wood pulp by the Völter Process, under the jurisdiction of the Montague Paper Co., who own the exclusive right for this place.

April 14, 1880 through December, 1880, the **Reporter** is not available. *e.g.*

Jan 5, 1881

The Montague Paper Company was the next great factory, absorbing the Pulp Company. Above we give a correct picture of the great establishment, as seen from the river, but which conveys not a perfect idea of the extent of the concern, owing to their numerous buildings hidden from view. They manufacture over twenty tons of fine book and news papers, and wood pulp daily, and have been successful from the start.

The management has always been in the hands of George E. Marshall, Esq., a thorough paper maker and business man of the progressive type, who believes in putting upon the market only such paper as is of the best quality of its grade. An inventor himself, he uses every machine to be obtained what will improve the quality of the paper, or increase the product. Mr. Marshall has always selected with great care his subordinates, and the best informed and most practical men have always been given positions of thrust in the office or as foreman.

W.D. Russell, a thoroughly educated young man, imbued with common sense principals, has always been Mr. Marshall's right hand man, while Enrico M. Perry, a very capable accountant, has had charge of the books for years. George Hance, formerly superintendent for the old Pulp Company, has ever since had charge of the pulp department; Porter Farwell and L.E. Fales are foremen of the paper mill.

The Montague Paper Company have built a brick stock house, 104 by 40 feet, divided into four fire-proof compartments, demanded by increased product, and they are just finishing an important addition to their mills. In making chemical pulp from wood alkalis used were formerly thrown into the river after use, and Mr. Marshall has had a very large re-claimer constructed to save the alkalis, which can be used over again after going through the process. The re-claimer building of built of brick, 132 by 40 feet, with a handsome chimney 92 feet high, and a four foot flue. The work was done by Campbell & Hazelton. The process of re-claiming the alkali will be described in these columns in a week or two, as the fires have not yet been kindled. It is an elaborate system of evaporation, effected by means of intensely hot fires. The apparatus is being put in by Mr. T.L. Snyder of Phoenixville, Pa.

-The Montague Paper Company built a fire-proof stock house, 104 by 40 feet. Campbell & Hazelton did the work.

-The Montague Paper Co. are finishing their chemical works. The building is 132 by 40 feet, with chimney 92 feet high.

February 9

-A street lamp near the Montague mill is a new improvement.

February 16

-A workman in the Montague mill, named Martin, fell upon the ice this morning, and dislocated his shoulder.

February 23

-The Montague Paper Company are buying all the poplar and bass wood the farmers may bring at good prices.

March 2

-The Montague Paper Company have about three thousand cords of poplar wood in their yards.

March 16

-A man named Schweitzer cut his foot badly while trimming bark off the logs in the Montague mill yard, yesterday.

April 13

-Patrick Benoit had his face badly burned by hot caustic liquor in the Montague Paper Company's reclaimer works yesterday.

--A local telephone circuit is about to be established, taking in this village and Montague City, with the following subscribers at present: George F. Adams, Dr. Coy, C.W. Hazelton, D.P. Abercrombie, at Montague City.

The John Russell Cutlery Co., the Montague Paper Co., the Turners Falls Paper Co., the Crocker National Bank, C.N. Johnson, the telegraph office, the railroad depot, I.A. Darling, George E. Marshall, and R.N. Oakman, Jr., of this village.

May 11

-The Thomas Brothers were at work with twenty men quarrying rock for a building for the Montague Paper Company, when they were ordered to stop, yesterday, by the Turners Falls Company.

May 25

-The Clark and Heald Machine Co. are building a "None-Such" water wheel for the Montague Paper Co., and another for the J. Russell Cutlery Co., of this place. They have also just sold one of their twin pumps to go to North Carolina.

-Christopher Crammer, boss of the repair department of the Montague mill, came very near going to his long home the other day. He was at work among large belts in the lower part of the mill when he incautiously came too near a rapidly revolving belt, a loose end of which struck him on the head and removed a large piece of his scalp.

June 22

-F.H. Emery, while at work repairing the elevator in the Montague mill, Monday, fell upon a sharp-pointed iron, which penetrated his thigh several inches, inflicting a wound of a very dangerous character.

July 6

-A new sewer is being put in which will better carry the waste-water from the pulp block¹¹ to a point in the river near where the village is supplied with drinking water.

July 20

-The Montague Paper Company are re-laying a portion of their spring water pipe from their mill along the bottom of the Connecticut to Fall River, so as to avoid the danger of breaking the pipe by running logs, by securing a better location. Manchester & Ward are doing the work.

August 3

-The Montague Paper Company have had their business office thoroughly renovated, papered and painted, and it is now one of the handsomest offices anywhere.

September 21

-William Howard, who has been in the employ of the Montague Paper Co. for many years, goes this week to take charge of his uncle's paper mill at Ballston Spa, N.Y.

September 28

-"Pulp Block Nine" played a game of base ball[sic] with the Millers Falls club, at the home of the latter, Monday, and the result was another victory from the Turners Falls boys.

November 30

-Arthur Baker had the misfortune to lose the middle finger of his hand on the machinery of the Montague Paper Mill, the other day.

¹¹ The location of the "pulp" block was on First (1st) Street.

January 4, 1882

**A Boom! Another Year's Growth—The New City Strides Along!
As Manufacturing Increases, So the Town Increases.**



View of Turners Falls from Fall River, with Mt. Toby in the back ground. 1882

This image from the archetype newspaper. e.g.

Another year has gone by, and we again take pleasure in giving a record of a year's growth of Turners Falls, which shows a vigor almost unparalleled in the history of rising factory towns in the state, notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the decision which prevented the addition of another fine Keith paper mill.

Had that project been carried through, as we all had hoped, the result would have been a boon to the place such as its great and wise projector, the Hon. Alvah Crocker anticipated at the return of good times.

Before the reader we spread a truthful picture of the new city, (which we have obtained through the courtesy of Clark W. Bryan, Esq., of the *Paper World*), in which is revealed a busy hive of money-making people, raised in what was but a few years ago a wilderness, by the magic wand of the manufacturer.

To manufacturing alone is the village indebted for its existence, and the rapidly revolving turbine has raised the price of land from ten dollars an acre to fifty cents a square foot, in a term of years not much exceeding a bakers' dozen. Although last year nearly one hundred houses were erected, this year the aggregate sum expended is much greater than in any year since the place was started.

The cause of this prosperity is easily shown—the expanding of the established manufacturing interests of the place, the investment of more money in machinery, and the employment of additional labor. The Montague Paper Company, Joseph Griswold, the John Russell Cutlery Co., and the Turners Falls Paper Co., have all done much to make the town grow and prosper. It was very amusing to see the *Springfield Republican* devote so much space to the business activity of Greenfield just because that town had invested a few thousand dollars in buildings while it dismissed Turners Falls with a few lines, in face of the fact that this town has invested more money in the year than all the rest of the county put together, we should judge.

The Montague Paper Company

This great corporation, under the superb management of Treasurer George E. Marshall, has grown steadily year by year until the public had supposed every available foot of the land had been covered with mills, so that the limit of expansion had been reached. But a manufacturer of great genius is not to be kept back by seeming physical impossibilities, and early in the spring Mr. Marshall set men at work almost into the river to put up another building by which the capacity of his mills could be increased.

This building is of brick and stone, two stories high, 58 by 40 in size. In the upper story are seven large tanks for bleaching purposes, and a Wetleaf cylinder machine. Below there are eight brick drainers of immense capacity. Thomas Brothers had the contract for the building, while the drainers were built by R.B. Campbell.

In their canal building, which is 292 feet long by 22 wide, in the lower story of which is situated pulp mill No.2, they put in two, four-and-a-half foot and one five foot steel tubular boilers, made by D.M. Dillon of Fitchburg. In the upper story of the building they put in two 600-pound and one 1000-pound beating engines, made by E.D. Jones of Pittsfield. And one Jordan engine.

Beyond the engine room is a handsome machine room in which they have recently started a magnificent 62-inch Fourdrinier paper machine, made by the Union Machine Co. of Fitchburg. This machine cost, set up, not far from \$20,000. There is space left in this building for another such machine, to be added, possibly hereafter.

Beyond the machine-room is a handsome finishing room, 40 by 22 feet. A round chimney 106 feet high, with a four-foot flue, has been built for the new boilers mentioned above. The company has also constructed a truss bridge over the canal connecting their saw mill with the other mills, over which the poplar wood is carried in cars on rails and distributed by miniature railways to the proper places in the mills, which management will do away with the trouble and expense of teaming the wood between these points.

In thus building their business, the Montague Paper Co. has spent over \$60,000 since last spring. The capital stock of the company is now \$400,000, the stockholders having increased that at the annual meeting in as much for one company.

The Turners Falls Paper Company

Treasurer Everett has increased the product of his mill considerably the past year, and has started new machinery to the value of over \$12,000, including four run of stones for grinding wood pulp under the Vöelter patent¹², and a wood shaver.

-The occupants of the house, which is the Pulp Block¹³, were ordered to remain indoors to see whether the disease would manifest itself in any other member of the family, but the occupants of the house were disposed to willfully disobey orders, and the place was guarded at both entrances by policemen. The selectmen seeing the danger of keeping such a family in the village, hired a house on the plains and moved every soul from the infected house to the former.

¹² Heinrich Vöelter grew up in Heidenheim and attended elementary school there, where he was taught by his grandfather. At age 14, he began an apprenticeship at a Heidenheim weaver shop. In addition, he learned from his father, who operated a local paper mill, the art of paper production. After the apprenticeship Vöelter went to Bautzen to continue and complete his studies of paper manufacturing. While in Saxony, he met Friedrich Gottlob Keller (1816-1895), from whom he took over an 1846 patent for manufacturing paper from wood fiber mash. He further developed the method such that mass production of paper from wood became possible - until then, paper had been produced from rags. He returned to his hometown after his father's death in 1848, where he benefited from the help of Johan Matthäus Voith (1803-1874), who in 1852 constructed two grindstones for the Vöelter paper mill.

¹³ This would be the long-gone tenement block on First Street. It was a two story brick building. It had 16 tenements. Very similar in design as the Cutlery Block on Third Street in Turners Falls.

However, the husband of the young woman left the quarantined house without leave and came down to the village, but Sheriff Allen soon got hold of him and took him back, and punishment will be inflicted if he attempts to escape again.

January 18

-The whole family of Kelliher's, and the husband of the woman that died, who were removed from the Pulp Block, as a precautionary measure, have been taken down with the Small-pox, and are quite sick. The two pest houses becoming full, the selectmen were obliged to hire another house on the Plains.

January 25

-Poplar is coming in very fast since the recent snow fall. The Montague Paper Company pay \$7 per cord for both poplar and bass wood.

February 8

-L.J. Marsters has taken T.F. Harrington's place as foreman of the rag room of the Montague Paper Mill. Mr. Harrington goes into business with his brother in Amherst.

March 22

-L.E. Fales, foreman of the Montague Paper mill, had his hands in a dangerous place in some machinery, when a careless workman started up the wheels, and as a result Mr. Fales had a thumb badly smashed and the nail pulled out by the roots. It is reported that he subsequently injured a toe by coming in contact with the man that started the machinery.

May 24

-The Montague Paper Company has begun to build a brick machine shop, 30 by 80 feet, opposite their reclaimer building. Thomas Brothers do the brick work and Hitchcock and Farnsworth the woodwork. The room at present occupied by the company as a machine shop will be used as a finishing room after the new building is completed.

June 7

-This morning about nine o'clock, a young man, named James McAllister, incautiously fell upon gearing in the Montague Mill, and was seriously, though probably not fatally injured. One arm was broken in several places, his head was scratched up, and he was otherwise injured. Dr. Coy has the patient in charge.

June 14

A Valuable Invention

Messrs. John Keith and C.M. Burnett have just received through the agency of Hon. James S. Grinnell, a very valuable but simple patent for extracting by means of magnets the particles of iron and steel which from crushed buttons get into the paper pulp, and being rusted by the sizing, destroying much paper.

June 28

-Arthur Strahan, Hitchcock & Farnsworth's foreman in charge of repairs in the Montague mill, was struck by some falling machinery and had a wrist broken.

July 5

-John Richardson, while at work in the pulp mill, Monday night, got his thumb caught in the machinery and the flesh and muscles were stripped from the bone as clean as a whistle. Surgeons Coy and Messer amputated the thumb close to the hand.

July 19

-The Montague Paper Company have recently put patent elevator safety guards in their mill. There is no concern in the country that so studiously takes precaution against accidents to its employees, and the matter of cost is never taken into account when a possible danger is to be guarded against.

July 26

-The Pulp Block Nine went to Bernardston Saturday, to play with a Keene nine for a prize of \$20.00, but, the umpire being partial, and so unfair, the game was not finished.

August 2

Damage by Fire and Water (a portion is given here. *e.g.*)

Last night, about ten o'clock, the village was startled by the sound of the fire-gong on the Keith mill, as the alarm was at once recognized as an indication of fire in or about the mill.

The district alarm was instantly given, and the villagers, of all ages and sexes, ran with breathless haste to the scene.

The firemen of the mill were ordered to their stations, and lines of hose were laid from hydrants connected with fire pumps of the John Russell Cutlery works, Montague Paper Mills and the Keith Mills. The steamer was on the ground with steam up in a remarkably short space of time, but the course the mills were first to get water, not having to wait for steam.

August 16

-The Montague Paper Company is drawing out its annual stock of spruce logs at Goddard's Point. The company has bought about twice the usual number of logs this year. George Hance superintends the work as usual.

-The annual Methodist camp-meeting at Northampton will begin on Wednesday, the 23rd, and continue one week. The Methodist Society of this village owns a tent on the grounds.

-Jacob Sessler and Charles Slater had a quarrel in the Montague mill, the other night, and the latter seized a broom and struck Sessler over the head with the handle, producing concussion of the brain so as to render the injured man insensible for two hours. For a long time it was supposed the man was killed. Dr. Messer was called.

August 23

-The Pulp Block Nine played a match of base ball[sic] on Saturday afternoon with the Deerfield Nine, and the latter were licked to the tune of 44 to 4.

October 18

-Andrew Donovan got hurt in the elevator of the Turners Falls Paper mill the other day

November 29

-The Montague Paper Co. are building an addition to their wood room.

January 10, 1883

The Montague Paper Co., that enterprising concern that has allowed no season to pass for many years, without increasing its capacity, seemed to have every available foot of land covered, and the past year its expansive energies were directed in the line of cast improvements, while however at the same time adding to its productive plant.

March 14

-George E. Marshall, Esq., head of the Montague Paper Co., and the best paper maker in the country, has obtained through the agency of James S. Grinnell, Esq., a most valuable patent for machinery in paper mills, changing entirely the expensive train for running the machine for making paper. It is safe, economical and can be managed with the greatest ease in changing the speed in every part of the machine.

May 30

-W.D. Russell of the Montague Paper Company has rented one of Joslyn's new houses on Seventh Street and will begin housekeeping.

-Fire broke out in the cotton waste room of the Montague Paper mill, Monday afternoon, about two o'clock. At the first sound of the mill's whistle, which at that house meant fire, nearly all the men, women and children of the village started for what they supposed was to be a repetition of the great Keith mill fire some years ago, but which proved to be but slight. The fire was soon under control and in half an hour was entirely out. The damage to building and stock was slight.

July 18

-The Montague Paper Company have put a donkey engine¹⁴ to work to draw spruce logs from the river.

-The Montague Paper Company's spring water reservoir, at the source of supply, has been emptied, and George E. Hartley has a gang of men at work cementing the walls so as to exclude all surface water.



Donkey engine.

August 15

-George Hance, of the Montague Paper Co., has a gang of men busy with a donkey engine drawing spruce logs from the river to the bank, above the suspension bridge. The company will take over two million feet of logs for paper making this year.

September 12

-The Montague Paper Company have replaced their whistle with a gong that plays a louder strain a few octaves lower.

-B.N. Farren, Esq., contemplating an extended trip to Europe, resigned the position of President of the Montague Paper Company and the Turners Falls Paper Co., and at meetings of those companies yesterday, George E. Marshall, Esq., was chosen president of each.

September 19

-The Montague Paper Company are building a tower over their elevator well.

¹⁴ Steam donkey, or donkey engine, is the common nickname for a steam-powered winch, or logging engine, widely used in past logging operations, though not limited to logging.

-Contractor R.B. Campbell is busily employed making vast improvements in the Montague Paper Co.'s mill.

October 3

-President George E. Marshall of the Montague Pulp Company of this village, has invented a new wood pulp digester, which is going to make a great saving in that business.

No matter how tight the joints have been made in the old digester, the immense pressure of steam, with the chemical gasses, would soon open the joints so that there would be a leakage. The invention consists of an outer jacket, so made that a space of several inches is left between the jacket and the digester. This too, is supplied with live steam, which brings a like pressure on the outside of the digester, and thus, accomplishes the purpose for which it was made

October 24

-The Turners Falls Company have sold nearly 100 acres of land at Factory Village, with all the old buildings, to the Montague Paper Company, for \$15,000. The land is located on both sides of Fall River, from which the company gets its washing water and has been used by the Montague company for several years. It is located in the towns of Gill and Greenfield and the company buy a strip of land along the stream in order to protect their waters from pollution.

November 28

-Dolph Morrison of the Montague Paper mill got caught in a belt Wednesday night and was slightly injured about the shoulders.

January 16, 1884

-The Montague Paper Co.'s wood-pile has assumed immense proportions.

-The Montague Paper Co. and the Turners Falls Paper Co., make paper so much better and stronger than the average that their product is sought after by those newspapers that have presses that run at a high speed.

January 23

-The Montague Paper Company's wood yard is about full and they have begun to fill up the vacant lot on the opposite side of the avenue. They pay the farmers a mint of money every year.

February 6

-The young women of the Montague and Keith mills are to have a Leap-Year sleigh ride soon.

March 12

-E. Bowman of the Montague mill will go to Maryland soon to take a position there.

April 2

-A few years ago the Montague Paper Company leased of the Russell Cutlery a building 290 feet long, with the right to buy it. The sale has now been made by the payment of \$50,000.

The cutlery company are cramped for room, and would have been glad to retain the building for their own use, but the proviso of a possible sale was incorporated in the lease years ago, before the business assumed such large proportions. Having secured this property, the

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

Montague company have made a permanent contract for additional water power with the Turners Falls Company, and have a 3000-horse-power privilege.

May 7

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President and Treasurer - George E. Marshall

Directors - A. Pagenstecher, B.N. Farren, Charles T. Crocker, Moses Bulkley,
J. Willard Rice, George E. Marshall, Cornelius Perry, W.D. Russell,
Porter Farwell. Clerk and Treasurer - Austin DeWolf

-Last Saturday night, Fred Emery had an arm dislocated at the elbow, while trying to run on the felt washer belt at the Montague mill. On Monday this week at the same mill, Timothy Carroll had two of his fingers caught in the calenders, and on Tuesday at the Turners Falls Mill, Dan and Michael Burke had their fingers caught in the same way. Bad case of "mashing" all round.

May 21

-The Montague Paper Company are building a large platform for greater convenience in handling freight over the Canal Railroad.

July 2

-L.B. Roberts from Montague takes E.S. Hull's place at the Turners Falls Paper mill.

August 27

Manufacturers & Businesses as Tax Payers

Montague Paper Co.	5512.50	Turners Falls Paper Co.	1437.50
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December 3

-A fire in the wood room of the cutlery the other night would have been serious were not the mills so well protected with their own fire departments, aided by the village firemen. Streams from innumerable nozzles from the cutlery, the Keith mill and Montague mill, poured a river of water on the fire. It seemed as though the whole volume of the Connecticut River was being diverted from its course to the fire.

December 10

-The deluge of water made at the late fire at the Cutlery works (with the exception of the single efficient stream from the steamer) was delivered by the Crocker Pumps, only about one-third of their capacity being developed, however.

The Keith pump furnished three streams, it can supply seven. The Cutlery pump three, it has thrown eight streams. The Montague pump blew out a joint in the main pipe, consequently but a small portion of the water from that source reached the fire. The safety valves had to be adjusted at half pressure to enable the hose men to control the pipes.

These pumps have been in service from six to eight years. Their reliability has been demonstrated at every emergency.

-There will be an auction sale at No.6 Pulp Block¹⁵ on Monday evening, the 15th.

¹⁵ The former First Street block of row houses. Built the same as the present Cutlery or "Third Street Block" and located behind the Shady Glen Restaurant. Now a parking lot.

December 17

-Frank Marshall, a machine tender at the Montague mill, was struck by a revolving pulley early Monday morning, receiving a severe scalp wound.

February 18, 1885

-B.F. Mullen of Holyoke has been putting in several of his patent screens or strainers for blowing-off rotary bleach boilers in the Montague paper Company's mill.

April 22

-The Montague Paper Company are having some of the rooms in their mills painted and Kalsomized.¹⁶

April 29

-Albert Smith cut his hand quite badly with broken glass while washing windows at the Montague Pulp mill.

June 24

-The Montague Paper Company are having their "Pulp Block" on First Street thoroughly renovated from end to end, all the front rooms being handsomely papered and ceilings decorated. As good and comfortable a lot of tenements as can be found anywhere are those in that block now.

July 15

Death of George E. Marshall

The community loses an excellent citizen, every good local enterprise its most liberal supporter and the paper-making fraternity one of its ablest members in the death of George E. Marshall, which occurred on Thursday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The end, though not wholly unexpected, came suddenly. Mr. Marshall was about the preceding day and there were no unusually alarming symptoms in his case. He had been an untiring worker and over a year since there were premonitions that his unceasing activity of mind was telling upon that delicate organ. For years he had stuck close to business, but the great enterprise he had built up from its very foundation had been too exacting of the head which planned it and carried it on to such a grand success, and Mr. Marshall found himself well-nigh broken down. He, accompanied by Dr. Coy, sought rest and health on a foreign trip and in a few months returned somewhat better. It was only a respite, however, for the disease, which was a softening of the brain, asserted itself again and ended the life of this tireless worker and excellent man on Thursday.



George E. Marshall
Nov. 16, 1832 - July 9, 1885

Mr. Marshall was a native of Lunenburg and was born Nov. 16, 1833. His father was a paper maker and at 20 George E. was thoroughly conversant with the business as then carried on. He was engaged in various enterprises connected with the establishment of mills for the manufacture of paper in the West and South till 1871, when through the influence of Hon. Alvah Crocker he came to Turners Falls and took charge of the erection and fitting up of the mill of the

¹⁶ Whitewash, or calcimine, kalsomine, calsonine, or lime paint is a low-cost type of paint made from slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) and chalk (whiting). Various other additives are also used.

Montague Paper Company. In 1875 he was elected treasurer of the company and subsequently was given the office of president also. From a small beginning the mill has grown year by year under the management of Mr. Marshall till now it employs 250 hands and uses wheels of 2750 horse power. Its daily product is 20 tons of news and book papers, 12 tons of dry wood pulp and 4 tons of chemical pulp.

All the improvements that the manager's fertile and active brain could contrive and all the best machinery invented by others were added to the plant; the buildings were made most substantial and the capacity yearly increased. The prosperity of the company has been remarkable, attracting attention far and near and giving Mr. Marshall an enviable reputation as a specialist in this business. He put brains into his work and was able to turn out an excellent product at a minimum expenditure for labor and stock. The mill has never had a shut down for lack of work nor has its employees ever had to submit to a general cut-down in their wages. This plant is a speaking memorial of the business ability, mechanical ingenuity and executive mind of George E. Marshall. But this was not the only paper making establishment of which he was the head, lie was President of the Turners Falls Paper Company also, whose mill produces about five tons daily.

But not alone as a paper manufacturer will he live in the hearts of the people of Turners Falls. He was public-spirited, charitable and kind. His interest in public enterprises is attested by the fact that he was at the head of the movement for establishing the fire district, the public library and various local improvements, lie was also, though not a member, the main prop of the Baptist church. As President of the Crocker Savings Institution he did much to encourage the working people to lay by their wages. In the National bank, too, lie was a trusted and valuable officer. His generosity was great, but his benefactions were in accordance with the injunction "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Many a poor family could tell of the opportune gifts that have come to them from this kind and generous hearted man.

Such a person is an inestimable treasure in any village and the loss when he is summoned away is correspondingly great. Turners Falls has not received a severe blow. The sense of public loss was evinced by the large attendance at the funeral, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Baptist church. Mr. Marshall left a wife and two adopted daughters. In his immediate family also was living his father, now in his 77th year.

-Miss Lucy Howard had a finger taken off in the cutter in the Montague mill, the other day.

- On Thursday afternoon last, George E. Marshall Esq., has suddenly passed to that Bourne¹⁷ from whence no traveler returns.

-Lawyer Wm. S. Dana and W.D. Russell of the Montague Paper Co. have bought a block of land 150 feet square on High Street, between the residences of L.E. Fales and Fred Colle. Both will probably build some time in the near future.

August 12

-The Montague Paper Co. are putting in a new wheel of three hundred horse power to furnish power for more grinding stones for their pulp department.

November 4

The Old Pulp Mill Burned

At Half past twelve o'clock yesterday, the village was startled by an alarm of fire from the Montague Paper Company's gong, and there was an immediate rush for the mills to render

¹⁷ A boundary between one place or one thing and another.

assistance. Smoke in a black dense body was found issuing from every part of the old pulp mill, indicating a fierce fire in progress in the building at what point not easily located.

Quickly the Alvah Crocker engine had a stream on, and hose was quickly laid from the hydrants connected to the pumps of the mill, the cutlery, and the Turners Falls Company's pump, and a dozen streams poured tons of water into the building but the fire made a stubborn resistance, and the smoke drove the fireman back whenever any attempt was made to get inside the walls, and two young fellows were overpowered and had to be carried home.

By hard work and excellent management, however, the fire was confined to the one building although the main building was just touched. The fire caught in the heavy harness work of Georgia pine in the lower part of the mill, and on account of its location there was no possible way to get the full benefit of the water, and for hours a most calamitable[sic] fire was imminent.

At six o'clock, however, the fire was partially subdued. The loss cannot be less than \$100,000, and is even greater than if everything had been burned up, as the salvage is worthless, and it will cost considerable to take down the half burned timbers and remove the debris.

The building was 150 feet by 50 of brick, and was the original Turners Falls Pulp Mill, absorbed by the Montague Paper Company. It was insured and the adjusters will be here this afternoon to adjust the loss after which work will be commenced on the reconstruction.

About one third of the capacity of the Montague Paper Company's mills will be affected for several months, but Treasurer Russell will be quick to improve every opportunity to increase the product of the balance of the mill, and will buy pulp of others to make if need be to keep up with customer's orders.

December 9

-C.N. Johnson is putting the new gravel roof on the rebuilt Montague Pulp Mill.

December 16

-A workman named Welch in the employ of C. N. Johnson, had his hand badly burned by the accidental turning of a kettle full of hot tar on it, while at work putting on the roof of the new Montague Pulp mill.

-Thomas Brothers have sold 500,000 brick to the Montague paper Company for their new mill.

December 23

-The Montague Paper Company have put in a 50 horse power engine to supply power for some of the machinery until the new wheels are put in.

January 27, 1886

-The Montague Paper Company will put into their new mill Crocker's turbine wheels set on horizontal shafts. This method of setting powerful water wheels is the most economical ever devised, as they never break down or get out of repair.

February 10

-John Hastings, while at work on repairs at the Montague mill, Sunday morning, had his leg broken by a large timber falling on it. Dr. Coy was speedily summoned, and although the break is a very bad one, the unfortunate man is getting along well.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

April 28

-There will be a match game of base ball between the nines of the Keith and Montague Paper mills, on the local grounds, on Saturday afternoon.

May 19

-The Montague Paper Company are putting in a 50-light dynamo in their mill from the Thompson-Houston Company, to light their works with the incandescent light. When the new mill is finished a 150-light dynamo will be put in.

May 26

-The Montague Paper Company have begun to light their mills with fifty incandescent electric lamps, and will double the plant if it proves satisfactory.

June 16

-Treasurer Russell, of the Montague Paper Co., has staked out his High Street lot, preparatory to building a fine house.

-The Montague Paper Company started up the Fourdrinier paper machine that has been idle since the fire, when the machinery producing the stock for it was destroyed. The pulp machinery has not yet been placed.

July 7

Treasurer W.D. Russell, of the Montague Paper Company, has plans for a splendid house on High Street, which is estimated to cost \$10,000, and Lawyer Wm. S. Dana will probably begin soon to put up a residence on the same street. These, with over \$100.00 outlay by the Montague Paper Company in repairing the part of their mill destroyed by fire, and several other blocks in contemplation, \$65,000 for a perfect system of sewers, and \$100,000 for water works, electric lights, to come, are convincing evidence that Turners Falls has taken a start, even in a season of business stagnation, and the growth has not the slightest appearance of ginger bread. It's solid meat.

-The Turners Falls Lumber Co. have used all their supply of logs and are buying from the Montague Paper Co. to patch out.

July 14

-The several corporations have decided to pay their help at different times in the week. The Montague Paper Co. paying Friday; the Keith, Monday; the Turners Falls Paper Co., Wednesday; the Cotton Mill, Saturday; and the Cutlery every day. This arrangement will be greatly appreciated by the merchants.

July 28

-Lester Salmon has taken a position in the office of the Montague Paper Co.

August 4

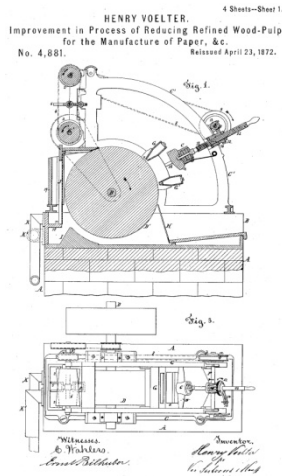
-The Montague Paper Co. have put up a new steam gong on their mill to take the place of the old one which was broken a few weeks ago.

-The new pulp machinery in the Montague mill is about to start, and by next week everything will be running smoothly.

August 18

The New Pulp Mill

It is truly an ill wind that blows no good. When, some months ago, a disastrous fire broke out in the old pulp mill of the Montague Paper Company, and caused a destruction of over \$100,000 worth of property, a feeling of sorrow rapidly spread over the village, that a company which had developed faster, and became of greater magnitude, than any other, should meet with any set back, as evidently would be the case with a considerable percentage of its machinery destroyed, and more especially on account of Mr. Russell, who has always had the entire confidence and esteem of the community, as he undoubtedly had of the capitalists of the concern, coming as he was, into the sole management of the great corporation which he had grown up into.



Voelter pulp grinder.
patent image

Young men do not always get the credit for one half the force that is within them, and many were solicitous lest the burden should be considered of moment among his other cares. The misfortune, however, found the young manager to be of the stuff of his worthy predecessor—Mr. Marshall—and he proceeded at once with matchless ability to repair the loss, and has succeeded in a manner that must be in every way highly pleasing to his company.

And today stands a pulp mill as much superior to the old as the skill of the finest mechanics could devise, all of the science of paper making developed in the last decade being drawn upon to correct the errors of an immature industry.

The old pulp mill built by the Turners Falls Pulp Company, now defunct, was erected in 1870. It was of brick 50x200 feet, and was arranged to run 12 stones to grind wood under the Voelter¹⁸ patents in the old fashioned manner. The power was then obtained from four water wheels of different makes, running on vertical shafts. This power was transmitted by beveled gears to lines of shafting hung on immense ungainly harness work of southern pine, occupying valuable space, the system demanding a network of belting at once costly in the extreme and power absorbing to a fatal degree.

As soon as the fire was extinguished, Manager Russell and his Master-Mechanic, Mr. Wm. R. Farnsworth, began to plan for the new structure and its equipment of machinery in a style radically different from the old. Close and scientific thought was given the whole subject in every detail, with a view of seeking every improvement that experience could suggest, while at the same time obtaining the better results with vast economy, present and prospective.

As a master-mechanic and millwright, Mr. Farnsworth, with superb technical knowledge, backed by delightful "horse sense," probably stands unequaled in the Connecticut Valley, and his plans were speedily produced for the splendid mill that is in operation to-day.

¹⁸ In 1844 there was patented in Germany a machine for grinding wood for the manufacture of pulp. The inventor, Keller, sold the patent to the firm of Henry Voelter's Sons, who afterwards used the pulp in the manufacture of news paper. The Voelters made numerous improvements in Keller's invention, and a quarter of a century after it was patented in Germany by Keller this wood-pulp machine was destined to play an important part in the United States, when in response to the demand for the rapid printing of daily newspapers the web press was to come into use. The Voelters, Christian and Henry, made numerous improvements in the machine, Christian Voelter obtaining patents in various European countries, in France even as early as April 11, 1847. Henry Voelter patented his improvement on the pulp machine in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 29, 1856, and in the United States, August 10, 1858.

As soon as the old shell was cleared of debris, workmen under the superintendence of that excellent master-builder, Mr. R.B. Campbell, began to rebuild the brick walls, carrying some of them up to a greater height than formerly, and adding strength where experience suggested.

The old and inefficient tail-race for the wheels was blasted out to great depth, and a brick arch, 26x16 feet, was sprung from the wheel pits in a quarter-circle to the river. The basement was blasted out for a considerable depth so as to bring the heavy machinery down to a better level, and to obtain the benefit of the best working head for the wheels.

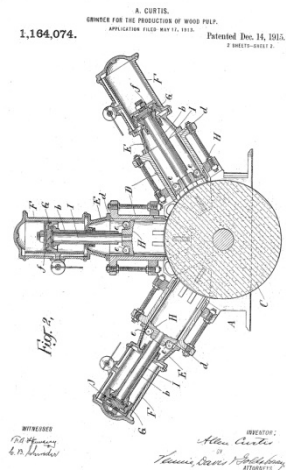
Fire being the paper mills' worst enemy, every thought was given to eliminating that source of danger in every direction, and not a stick of wood was allowed to do duty where brick and iron could supplant it. The floors were made of strong wrought-iron girders, braced together, with brick arches between, the whole being covered with alternate squares of marble and cement. The old-fashioned notion of always setting a turbine water-wheel on a vertical shaft to drive heavy machinery was abandoned as clumsy and unscientific, and orders were given to Hon. E.D. Jones, of Pittsfield, to produce three Crocker turbine wheel of 100 horse power each, (the invention of our bright young inventor, Mr. W.O. Crocker, of this village,) to be set on horizontal shafts.

These wheels are set upon foundations as solid as rock and iron can make them, are encased in wrought-iron cases, ten feet in diameter, and upon draft tubes 16 feet deep and six feet in diameter. The shafts of two, 6 inches in diameter, connect directly with two sets each of the improved Curtis pulp grinders,¹⁹ which are fed automatically by hydraulic pressure, these four stones taking the place of twelve of the old make of Voelter grinders to produce the same quantity of pulp.

By this arrangement the ponderous machinery is confined in a comparatively small space, the power is applied without the loss by friction of counter-shafts, gears and belts, and with a consequent saving in repairs of great magnitude. The third wheel supplies power to drive the engines and washers, the wet machines, and other machinery incidental to the business of pulp and paper making.

The shaft from this wheel; some 100 feet long, is set upon the firmest of bearings, between rows of upright wrought-iron columns that support the brick and iron floor overhead, and will always be certain to remain in line, without that amount of friction always possible in long lines of shafting, (carrying heavy belting,) set in a system of wooden harness-work, no matter how rigid it may be constructed. In place of the old wooded drainers eight large brick drainers have been built in their places, arranged for the convenient and rapid handling of "stock."

On the second story, there are five 44-inch washing engines, two 48-inch beating engines, made by E.D. Jones of Pittsfield, after the most modern manner, two Gould engines and one Jordan engine, through all of which the pulp and other fibres pass in process of manufacture before going to the Fourdriniers to be woven into paper. At the extreme end of the story are two wet machines which take the pulp as it is ground from the wooden blocks, separate it from the water, and turn it off in thin sheets before it goes to the beaters and washers. On this floor also is the chipper, which takes a peeled stick of wood and cuts it up as a potato chipper would a carrot in



Curtis Pulp Grinder.
patent image

¹⁹ A grinder for the production of wood pulp, comprising a cylindrical rotary grind-stone and stationary pockets for holding the wood to be ground across the periphery of the stone, in combination with pressure shoes located at opposite sides of the center of the pockets, and means for A grinder for the production of wood held in said pocket, and a plurality of pressure devices operable in said pocket in forcing said pressure shoes independently against the wood.

the hands of a vegetable cook. This chipper is driven by a 60 horse power steam engine (the company having use for all its water power in other directions,) and the product goes to the digesters to be made into chemical pulp by the caustic soda process.²⁰

In the northwest end of the new building there are three stories and in this upper story the rag cutting that used to be done in the center of the paper mill proper is now performed, so that another element of danger has been removed from a vital point to where it can be considered absolutely safe.

The delay of so many months in rebuilding the destroyed mill was somewhat a drawback to the company, of course, but now that the affair is completed, they have one of the finest pulp mills in the country, built most economically, solid and lasting, practically safe from another disaster by fire, and capable of turning out the product at a minimum of cost, with the incalculable advantage of freedom from excessive cost for repairs, which outlay has in times past been the rock on which so many paper manufacturers have gone to pieces.

The policy of the Montague Paper Company has long been to "build for economy in the future," and Mr. Marshall was quick to see that when the days of intense competition came, the mill that was best fortified against leaks from its revenue would have the least occasion to fear a demoralized market. They have replaced the frail with the strong; unstable wood was thrown out to give place to stone, brick and iron; machines that trembled with the vibration of heavy wooden timbers stand to-day on piers of masonry.

The false economy of running anything within a fraction of its breaking limit finds no favor here, and even the roofs that once had to be cleaned of snow after every storm, are now made to withstand all the weight that may lodge on them, and the time of men with snow shovels is used to produce something profitable. The cool, calculating management of the concern has thus applied the unerring science of mathematics to every detail of present and future cost, and nothing is done that does not point to economy of materials and resources.

When others were throwing away their soda liquor, this corporation built a reclaimer,[sic] and 70 per cent of the chemicals are thus saved for future use. A well equipped wood-working shop is maintained, with steam power, so as not to be depending on the water wheels, when repairs are needed; a first class machine shop, with every tool requisite, is fully supplied with skilled mechanics, and in fact wells in every branch are maintained so that nothing halts a moment while depending on outside skill. Every part of a machine liable to breakage is kept in duplicate, labeled, and stored in houses built for the purpose, and they can be found at once in case of accident.

September 1

-Frank Marshall, at the Montague mill, this afternoon, had his foot badly crushed, by being caught in a gear.

September 15

-The Keith Mill base ball nine have left a purse of \$25 at this office to be covered by an equal sum from the Montague Mill team, and challenge the latter to play for the purse of \$50 on Saturday afternoon next on Goddard's grounds. The Keith nine expect their opponents to "put up or shut up" at once.

²⁰ Sodium hydroxide, also known as caustic soda, or lye, is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula NaOH. It is a white solid and highly caustic metallic base and alkali salt which is available in pellets, flakes, granules, and as prepared solutions at a number of different concentrations. Sodium hydroxide forms an approximately 50% (by weight) saturated solution with water. Sodium hydroxide is used in many industries, mostly as a strong chemical base in the manufacture of pulp and paper, textiles, drinking water, soaps and detergents and as a drain cleaner.

December 15

-The Turners Falls Paper Co. have bought the electric light plant in the Montague Paper Mill, and will light their mill with incandescent lamps.

February 2, 1887

-Farmers are hauling in considerable poplar wood since the snow came in abundance. The Montague Paper Company will pile up about 200 cords.

February 9

A Year of Prosperity (Only the paper mill content will be shown. *e.g.*)

The unfortunate fire which destroyed a portion of the Montague Paper Mill, necessitated the rebuilding of that structure at an outlay of over \$100,000 during the year. The John Russell Cutlery are now expending some \$25,000 in constructing new gas works, but we shall receive a further description of the improvement for a future occasion.

February 16

Residence of W.D. Russell

The residence of W.D. Russell, Esq., Treasurer of the Montague Paper Company, is the most pretentious structure of the kind in the village. It is located on High Street, commanding a most magnificent view in every direction.

The plans were furnished by a Holyoke architect of considerable celebrity. The plans were given to contractor R.B. Campbell, who is far famed as a constructor of high grade buildings, with the instructions to erect, after his most skilled manner, the house, according to the design of the architect, slighting nothing, and deliver the place over to the wood workers only when everything pertaining to the mason's art had been accomplished.

When Mr. Campbell finished his work, and which he had every reason to be proud, that master mechanic W.R. Farnsworth had oversight over the skillful joiners that were selected to finish up the home that would always reflect the credit of the conscientious workmanship.

The building is of the finest brick. It is of irregular shape, two stories high, having an octagon tower rising above the main structure considerably. The main part is 25 by 35 feet, with an L 18 by 20 feet, and wood-room 12 by 14 feet. The front door is in the tower, inside of which is a vestibule of generous size, either side of which is a cloak closet. Swinging doors of heavy French plate glass lead into a large square hall, comfortably furnished, and made cheerful with a modern fireplace. A graceful flight of stairs, richly paneled, lead to the second story from the hall.

On the right is the library, in the corner of which is an open fireplace, and in the rear is the sitting room divided by sliding doors.

Opposite the sitting room is the pinning[sic] room which also has a fireplace. Directly in the rear of the dining room is first the butler's pantry and then the kitchen pantry, and then comes the kitchen, in the rear of which is the wood-room and closets.

The upper story has five chambers, bath rooms, water closets, and in then tower, commanding views of splendid scenery for miles around, is a most cheerful sewing room.

The entire house is finished in cypress wood, oiled, even to the piazzas that extend around the front and south side. The walls are all hard finished, and tinted different colors, with a delicate border to correspond. The floors in the hall, library and dining room are polished maple, covered with rugs of great size and thickness, while the balance of the house is carpeted.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

May 11

-The Montague Paper Company have bought a magnificent pair of horses from the gypsies.

May 25

-The annual meeting of the Turners Falls Paper Company was held yesterday, and those of the Montague Paper Company and the Turners Falls Company, to-day.

Officers of the Turners Falls Paper Co.:

President - B.N. Farren

Treasurer - W.E. Everett

Clerk - Austin DeWolf

Directors - B.N. Farren, W.D. Russell, Porter Farwell, C.W. Wheelright, R.N. Oakman, Jr., W.E. Everett, D.P. Abercrombie.

Officers of the Montague Paper Company:

President - B.N. Farren

Vice President - W.D. Russell

Treasurer - W.D. Russell

Clerk - Enrico M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, A. Pagenstecher, Chas. T. Crocker, J. Willard Rice, Moses Bulkley, Cornelius Perry, W.D. Russell, Porter Farwell.

July 13

-Contractor Michael Sullivan is removing the ledge of rock on the north side of the Avenue near the reclaimer, for the Montague Paper Company, and they will build on site a suitable barn.

February 15, 1888

-N.B. Hall, foreman of the stock house of the Montague Paper Co., fell from a pile of bales of waste in the stock house, the other day, striking his head on the brick floor, and was seriously, if not fatally injured. He has been delirious ever since.

May 2

-Andrew Schneider had his hand caught in a machine at the Montague mill, and terribly lacerated the flesh.

July 25

-The Montague Paper Company have begun to lay a two foot pipe across the Connecticut river from their mill to a point up Fall river a sufficient distance to obtain a large supply of pure water by gravitation. The pipe will lay in a deep trench on the bottom of the river, free from danger of ice and logs. A coffer dam will be needed to turn the water during the progress of the work. A stone dam of great strength will be built on Fall river to make a storage reservoir. Michael Sullivan & Son have charge of the work of blasting the trench.

August 29

-The Montague Paper Company are putting a new roof on the mill on the river bank.

September 19

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

-Barbara Schmidt, a six-year-old girl, while gathering bark near the Montague Mill saw mill backed off the bridge over the railroad track, a distance of about thirty feet, breaking her left leg and injuring herself internally.

Dr. Best took the little sufferer in charge. This, the second broken leg this year suffered by children gathering bark around the wood yards, and the cost of mending broken limbs will be greater than the total value of all the waste bark put together. But the poor people must save in every way, and fuel is quite an item.

October 3

-R.L. Goddard has sold to the Montague Paper Company and the Turners Falls Paper Company, about two acres of land above the upper suspension bridge, to be used as a yard for the storage of logs. Mr. Goddard gives a right of way past the brick house in continuation of Second Street, making access to the logs pile much more convenient than formerly.

October 10

-The extremely high water in the Connecticut will prevent the Montague Paper Company from finishing laying their aqueduct pipes this fall.

November 21

-Contractor Michael Sullivan has completed the dam over Fall river for the Montague Paper Company, and it is as fine a structure of its kind as can be found in the state. The dam is 168 feet long, 24 feet high, and is of stone laid solid in cement.

December 5

-The Montague Paper Company are laying sidewalks from the Avenue to the bulkhead for the convenience of all who may have occasion to go that way. Thanks go to the new Treasurer, C.W. Hazelton.

December 12

-The Turners Falls Paper Company have built an addition to their mill in front by the upper suspension bridge to make room for the wood as it is rolled into the mill to be taken and prepared for the pulp machines. Their new stock house on the opposite side of the canal on the railroad track is completed and makes quite a respectable addition to the buildings in that neighborhood.

December 19

-Charles Slater, a workman in the Montague Mill, monkeyed with a buzz saw and left half a finger in the saw dust as a reminder.

January 9, 1889

-The building of the Turners Falls Paper mill caused a boom that rushed up 120 houses, big and little, in one year. The building of a shoe factory will certainly accomplish at least half as much now.

January 9

The Montague paper Company has made some considerable repairs and changes in their mill, and have spent a great many thousand dollars in laying a large water pipe in the bed of the

Connecticut river and up Fall river to a new dam of stone for the purpose of obtaining a large supply of pure water.

May 8, 1889

Officers of the Montague Paper Company:

B.N. Farren - President W.D. Russell - Vice President E.M. Perry - Clerk
Directors - A. Pagenstecher, Chas. T. Crocker, B.N. Farren, J. Willard Rice,
Moses Bulkley, Cornelius Perry, W.D. Russell, Porter Farwell

May 29

More Valuable Than Gold

The Montague Pulp Company have the best supply of pure water for washing purposes of any news mill in existence, since they built their reservoir in Fall River. The water is like crystal and it is taken by gravity to the mill through a two foot iron pipe from Fall River to the mill. The pipe lays[sic] on the river bed below the Turners Falls dam.

June 5

-Enrico Perry is up at the head waters of the Connecticut looking after some timber interests for the Montague Paper Company. This company has arranged for a certain supply of wood for paper making in a convenient locality, sufficient to last very many years, and is much better provided in their supplies than almost any other paper mill in the country.

June 26

-John Russell Cutlery Company shut down for a two weeks' vacation, expected to start up on the first of July. A gang of men has been kept busy night and day making the needed repairs in the works, and changes in the flume of the Montague Paper Company, which is connected with the flume of the cutlery, but with all the rush they find it impossible to start up the big cutlery works before the 9th of July.

Mr. Dustin is a little bit impatient in having the men out of work longer than two weeks, as he knows they do not like long vacations, but he feels that they will be all the busier when they do start with repairs all made and the shops running like clockwork.

August 14

-Treasurer W.D. Russell of the Montague mill and Treasurer W.E. Everett of the Turners Falls Paper mill attended the meeting of paper manufacturers at Saratoga.

-John Howard ran against a rapidly revolving belt in the Montague mill and had his eye badly burned.

August 21

-The Montague Paper Company have been prevented from connecting the pipe from Fall River, on account of the extreme high water in the Connecticut River for over a year, but they have decided to do the work notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered. A coffer dam is being constructed for a distance of some three hundred feet to turn the course of the river²¹ so that the big iron pipe may be embedded in the bottom of the stream.

²¹ Would this be the Connecticut or Falls River? A coffer dam of 300 feet tells me that this would be the Connecticut, as Falls Rivers is only 50 or 60 feet wide at its widest. *e.g.*

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

-The Montague mill paper makers beat the Keith mill paper makers in a game of base ball on Goddards' grounds, last Saturday by a score of 26 to 17.

-The Montague Paper Company have been prevented from connecting the pipe from their reservoir in Fall River, on account of the extreme high water in the Connecticut River for over a year, but they have decided to do the work notwithstanding the difficulties. A coffer dam is being constructed from the mill to the island, a course of some three hundred feet in the hope that this will allow the work to be completed and the pipe embedded in places in the rocky river bed.

September 25

-Enrico M. Perry has gone to Quebec on a week's business trip for the Montague Paper Company.

October 23

-Chris. Crammer, for many years the boss wheelwright of the Montague Paper mill, is now holding a similar position in Claremont, N.H.

November 20

-The wheels and pulp machinery have been all put in place in the reconstructed part of the Montague mill, and the wheels are being run to limber up the machinery, and is everything runs along smoothly they will begin to make pulp in the new part, Monday morning. This will increase the product of the mill quite materially.

December 25

-Edward E. Barnard was quite severely injured, recently, while making repairs at the Montague mill. No bones were broken, but he was bruised so badly that he has not been able to work since.

May 7, 1890

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Vice President & Treasurer - W.D. Russell

Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - A. Pagenstecher, New York,
 B.N. Farren, Philadelphia,
 Moses Bulkley, New York,
 Jonathan Bulkley, New York,
 Alex H. Rice, Boston,
 W.D. Russell, Turners Falls,
 Porter Farwell, Turners Falls

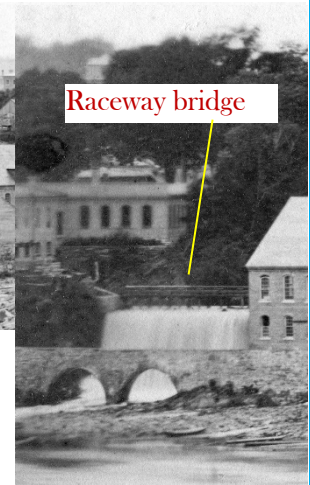
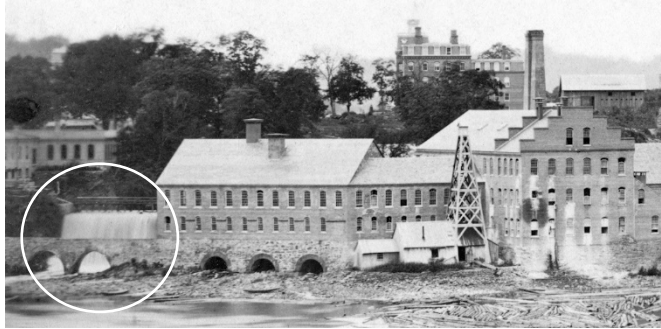
August 6

Sad Drowning Accident

-James Martin, aged 17 years, a son and support of widow Martin who lives on Canada Hill, was drowned in the Connecticut River last Saturday. He worked in the cutlery and walked over the logs to the island to swim at noon and then being in a hurry to get back he jumped from

the race way bridge in rear of the Montague mill²² on the bank wall, he missed his footing and fell into the race way and thence carried to the river.

A search was at once begun for his body but without success, and the diver searched for him all day Sunday but gave up the search with little hope. On Monday a river man found him lodged between the logs not far from where he fell, with his neck broken. Medical Examiner Coy viewed the remains.



August 20

-The Montague Paper Company has begun to put up an addition to their very extensive plant, which will increase their product considerably. The stone foundations are going in for a building along the river wall, 40 by 150 feet, of brick, to be used for a new 814-inch Fourdrinier machine. Michael Sullivan has the contract for the stone foundation, and the new machinery in running order by mid winter.

September 10

-Benjamin Eddy, a young Englishman, who had just returned from out west having gone there last fall in company with Richard Davey, after working in the employ of the Montague paper Company for a week, had his left hand caught in the gears on Thursday and badly mangled it so that Dr. Best found it necessary to amputate the hand just above the wrist.

December 3

-Last Friday morning as William Burke was at work in the Montague mill he fell and dislocated his right shoulder. Dr. Messer attended.

February 4, 1891

-The Montague Paper Company has received several cars of new machinery from the Union Machine Works at Fitchburg, and is setting it up in the new part of the mill.

March 18

-The Montague Paper Company will make extensive alterations and improvements this spring in the arrangement of the boilers by putting in new ones of uniform size and power and putting them into one building where they can run more economically.

March 25

-Enrico Perry is up in the woods of Canada looking after the business of the wood preparing mill there of the Montague paper Company.

²² This article is primarily for the reference to the race way and its bridge at the Montague mill. This is the first reference to that area of the Montague mill that I've come across. *e.g.*

April 1

-William Burke and Harry Hall each got two fingers caught in the calenders in the Montague mill last Saturday, and severely injured them.

April 8

-Riley Farnsworth injured two of his fingers in the calenders of the Montague mill, Wednesday. This is the seventh accident of the kind in the same mill within the past two weeks. John Dunbar, Thomas Crowe, Jacob Long, S.F. Kerslake, William Burke and Harry Hall are all disabled from work and under the care of Dr. Messer.

April 15

-Arthur Strahan had his hand jammed in the dryers in the Montague mill last week.

June 3

-Eugene Briggs, while at work in the Montague mill, received a bad wound in the head from a flying missile. Dr. Messer attended.

July 1

-The Montague Paper Company will abolish night work for the women this week.

August 12

-The Montague Paper mill is about down this week making extensive repairs and improvements.

August 19

An Important Invention

William R. Farnsworth, the very capable master-mechanic of the Montague Paper Company has just received patent papers for an invention of unusual worth, and which will bring wealth not only to the inventor but to all who use it.

It is an expanding shaft on which rolls of paper are to be wound, in making, then withdrawn, to be used in winding the next roll. When the paper is ready for the press at the printing office, another expanding shaft is inserted and by the aid of a hand wheel, made to fill the place tightly left by the shaft withdrawn at the paper mill.

This great invention does away with an iron tube in every roll of paper in transit from the mill to the printing press, which represents a cost to some large mills of \$5000 to \$6000 a year for tubes above, their renewal, return freight, etc.

Mr. Farnsworth has thoroughly tested his invention, and demonstrated its success and will proceed at once to supply all the paper mills in the country that desire to save lots of money.

August 26

Improvements in the Montague Mill

The Montague Paper Company has been making some important improvements in its plant. The nine boilers that supply the mill with steam had seen their best days, and had to be replaced with new ones. The large brick stockhouse on the upper side of the canal has been taken for this purpose, and a handsome circular chimney has just been completed, 125 feet high with six feet flue.

The new boilers are five in number, 20 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, and will have 250 h.p. more capacity than the ones they displace. The old carpenter shop that straddled the canal has

been demolished, and steam will be carried to the mill through large protected pipes carried over the canal on a new iron bridge.

On the upper side of the canal a commodious carpenter shop has been built, supplied with a steam engine of ample power for wood working, and also sufficient to run the dynamo which furnishes electricity for the incandescent lights of the mill.

-Michael Sullivan has the contract to blast out extensive coal bunkers for the Montague Paper Company near their new boiler house.

September 9

-John Bishop cut off his thumb in the Montague mill, last Friday. Dr. Messer dressed the wound.

-Arthur Brothers, an employee at the Montague mill, had his leg badly bruised, Friday, while unloading a car. Dr. Messer attended.

January 20, 1892

-Henry Park of Riverside, had the misfortune to get his fingers badly lacerated in the shaver of the wood-room of the Montague Mill, last week.

January 27

-The want of snow has made the hauling of poplar wood to the Montague Mill rather difficult.

February 10

-The farmers are bringing in considerable wood to the Montague mill.

May 4

The Turners Falls Paper Company's Officers

B.N. Farren - President W.E. Everett - Treasurer E.M. Perry - Clerk
Directors - B.N. Farren, Philadelphia, A. Pagenstecher, N.Y., W.D. Russell, Turners Falls,
W.E. Everett, Turners Falls, D.P. Abercrombie, Turners Falls, Porter Farwell,
Turners Falls.

Montague Paper Company Officers

B.N. Farren - President, W.D. Russell, Vice President and Treasurer, E.M. Perry - Clerk
Directors - A. Pagenstecher, N.Y., B.N. Farren, Philadelphia, W.D. Russell, Turners Falls,
Chas. T. Crocker, Fitchburg, Moses Bulkley, N.Y., Jonathan Bulkley, N.Y.,
Alex H. Rice, Boston, Porter Farwell, Turners Falls.

June 8

-George Hance, one of our oldest manufacturers, has resigned his position in the Montague Mill, and will in the future lead the easy life of a gentleman farmer.

Mr. Hance came here as superintendent of the Turners Falls Pulp Co.'s new mill, and was the first on the ground to make a paper fibre, using the Voelter patent. When the old Pulp Company was absorbed by the Montague Paper Company, Mr. Hance continued to look after the pulp making for the larger concern.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

June 15

-William Argy, day foreman at the Montague Mill, has resigned his position and accepts one with the Palmer Paper Co. at Palmer Falls, N.Y. He is succeeded by John Howard.

September 21

-Ed Slate got his fingers caught in the calenders at the Montague Mill, which will lay him up for a few weeks.

October 12

-The Montague Paper Company have laid a concrete sidewalk in front of their block on First Street.

March 22, 1893

-Hiland Farnsworth is employed as assistant draughtsman in the Montague mill.

April 19

-The Montague Paper Company is putting in an iron and cement floor in one of the rag rooms and making other improvements.

-Patrick Stanton had his hand badly injured in the Montague mill, yesterday. A weight fell from the ceiling onto his hand, seriously crushing it.

May 24

-The Village Improvement Association is busy replacing all trees along the streets that have been destroyed or have died the past winter, and the Montague Paper Company is turfing and otherwise beautifying its lot on the corner of First Street and Avenue A.

June 7

-The Montague Paper Company are building an addition to their machine shop.

July 19

-The Montague Paper Company is putting in two more steam boilers.

August 23

The following businesses pay a tax of \$100 or more in the Town of Montague, this year of hard times and money.

Crocker Institution for Savings	\$436.80
Franklin Electric Light Co.	175.50
John Russell Cutlery Co.	6045.00
Keith Paper Co.	4387.50
Montague Paper Co.	9418.50
Turners Falls Cotton Mill	1755.00
Turners Falls Paper Co.	2535.00
Turners Falls Co.	6825.00

August 30

-A party of young people held a picnic at the Montague Paper Company dam on Fall river, Wednesday afternoon.



Montague Paper Co. dam. Sometimes known as the "Upper Fall River Dam."

e.g. image 8.8.2012

November 1

-Herman Seiler, Jr., narrowly escaped a serious accident in the Montague mill, last week. He slipped and was caught in a belt, but luckily his injuries were light, and he is now able to be at work.

December 6

-Michael Sullivan is tearing down one of the chimneys of the Montague mill, in the part that has been abandoned.

April 18, 1894

-The Montague Paper Company has removed several of its old boilers and will replace one of its small paper machines with one of greater capacity. Other alterations are to be made in the mill the coming summer.

May 9

-Fred A. Perry, formerly with F.I. Webster, is at work in the Montague mill.

-The Montague Paper Company is taking off of the roof of its mill preparatory to fixing the floor and putting in a much larger paper machine.

May 23

Officers of the Turners Falls Paper Company:

President - B.N. Farren, Turners Falls

Treasurer - W.E. Everett

Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, Turners Falls

A. Pagenstecher, New York

W.D. Russell, Turners Falls. Porter Farwell, Turners Falls. D.P. Abercrombie, Turners Falls,

W.E. Everett, Turners Falls, K.B. Fullerton, New York

Officers of the Montague Paper Company:

President - B.N. Farren, Turners Falls

V.P. & Treas. - W.D. Russell

Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, Turners Falls,

W.D. Russell, Turners Falls,

A. Pagenstecher, New York, Porter Farwell, Turners Falls

Alex H. Rice, Boston,

Charles T. Crocker, Fitchburg

Jonathan Bulkley, New York

June 27

-There will be a match pull at the tug-of-war between tour works with the Montague mill on the Avenue, July 4, at 9 o'clock a.m. A gold-headed cane will be given to the foreman of the winning tour.

July 11

The tug-of-war held on the Avenue between the tour workers of the Montague mill was witnessed by a large number of people who were much amused. The tour under the foremanship of George Howard won, and he was awarded the gold-headed cane.

July 18

-Daniel Sullivan an employee of the Montague Paper Company had an arm badly injured at the mill Friday.

-William R. Farnsworth, master mechanic of the Montague Paper mill, has invented and patented an expanding shaft and expanding plugs for use in winding roll paper on the printing press, and success is assured.

August 15

-Harry C. Hall had one hand badly jammed in the calenders of a paper machine at the Montague Paper mill, Friday night.

August 22

-John Crean cut his wrist quite badly while at work in the Montague mill, Thursday.

October 17

-John Koonz had an arm broken, Saturday, while putting a felt on a wet machine in the Montague Paper mill.

October 31

-Thomas Manna, while at work in the Montague mill recently, putting in steam pipes, fell several feet through a staging, badly cutting his head.

November 7

-Fred Marsden severely injured two fingers recently by having the caught in the calender of the Montague Paper mill.

January 2, 1895

Montague Paper Mill

The Montague Paper Company has spent \$35,000 or \$40,000 in repairs, and in bringing their machinery up to date, so as to be able to hold their own safely in the fierce strife for business which the hard times have been the means of augmenting.

Treasurer W.D. Russell is one of the shrewdest, most conservative, and yet alert men in the common news industry to-day, and he clearly cast his eye to windward to size up the coming industrial squall. While others seemed to see an inspiration in extravagant outlays for chimerical machinery that promised to rainbow chasers the wonders of Aladdin's incandescent, Mr. Russell decided to make improvements upon a conservative basis with the certain assurance of success as far ahead as is usually given to the eye of the mortal to see distinctly.

The floor of the mill that was once part of the cutlery plant. Was found to need repairing, and the old pitch roof had to be replaced with a flat factory roof. These repairs imperative, and about the last needed to completely modernize the plant, it was decided to displace a 76 inch Fourdrinier machine that had been in operation over twenty years, and put in an up to date machine of a capacity of 118 inches.

The main floor is of iron girders, brick arches and cement covering, resting upon iron pillars that have their foundation on the rock below. The huge Fourdrinier machine is a veritable giant alongside the machines of less modern build. It was constructed by the Union Machine Company of Fitchburg, and is considered by experts one of the finest pieces of machinery of its kind in the world, as solid as the rock of ages and steady and smooth in operation as a watch. It is a marvel of the machinist's art, and its product cannot be excelled. In an extremely well-lighted room, it has been the wonder and pride of all in any way connected with manufacture or use of paper.

The huge dryers, with surfaces like glass, are something new in construction to anything before in use in this country, and are very effective in their inherent qualities, but their value is greatly enhanced by the application of the Paul system of steam circulation, which is maintained by accelerating the withdrawal of the condensed steam by vacuum pumps. This system dries the paper more quickly with much less fuel, and is entirely automatic in its action. The sheet being over-dried, the tension becomes greater, and the sensitive lever is at once operated to shut off the steam until such time as the sheet has the exact amount of heat applied to dry it properly. The usual hood to carry off the rising vapors being removed by a system of over-head heating and exhaust fans on either side of the building.

While the principle of the paper machine is not materially altered, the thousand and one things demanding thought of the mechanical engineer to enable him to double the width of a machine and increase its speed beyond the wildest dream of the paper maker of a quarter of a century ago, stamps the new creation as the masterpiece of engineering skill.

One of the newest things in the way of improvement is the product of the company's own master mechanic, William R. Farnsworth, who has applied for a patent. It is a delivery reel at the end of the machine, where the finished product is rolled up on spools all ready for the great lightning presses of the dailies in sheets miles long. The improvement facilitate the handling of the huge rolls, and prevents many mishaps liable to occur when arranged in the old way. With the new machine, of course other auxiliary up-to-date machines had to be supplied to feed the monster's 24 hours a day appetite without running any risk of disturbing his digestion, and the leading one of this class is the Marshall Perfecting Engine, without which it is almost impossible to make paper. This machine was invented by young men brought up in this very mill, and they to-day have the satisfaction of seeing their machines in the use in mills in every section of the civilized globe, with duplicate orders coming to their works here, or their manufacturers in England and France constantly.

Another up-to-date machine is an idea originated in this mill, a horizontal pulp mixer, in which the stuff is mixed by the aid of propellers revolving in boxes, accomplishing the work as no other machine or process has done. It is well to remark also that this great paper machine is driven by the Marshall driving train, the invention of George B. Marshall, the first treasurer of this company, one of the brainiest paper makers of his day and generation, whose memory is revered by the craft as has fallen to the lot of new men.

The company having exhausted their allowance of water-power, decided to put steam to run this new mill, and a handsome horizontal engine of 100 horse power, built by the Union Company of Fitchburg, furnishes power to drive the big paper machine, and auxiliary machines,

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

and also furnishes enough exhaust steam to supply the driers, so that their power practically costs them nothing.

The Montague Paper Company has now one of the most up-to-date mills in the world, with five modern paper machines as follows; 118 in., 84 in., 96 in., and two 66 inch machines, and their product is acknowledged to be the first in quality of any produced on this continent to-day.

When some of the wonderful machines come out of the brains of the visionary engineers, and successfully make a sheet of paper 150 inches wide at the rate of 100 feet a minute, very likely treasurer Russell will have learned their value, and the old Montague mill may then have fewer 66 inch machines and more leviathans.

Turners Falls Paper Company

The Turners Falls Paper Company put up an addition to their mill, 30 by 45 feet, and two stories high, of brick, to give them more room in their manufacturing operations, especially in screening their wood pulp, having put in new apparatus for this purpose. The cost was kept under \$5,000 by the strict oversight of treasurer and Manager, W.E. Everett. The improvement does not increase the capacity of the mill but enhances the value of the product, and makes the handling of the output much easier.

March 13

-William R. Farnsworth of the Montague mill, has secured a patent on a paper winding machine.

March 20

-George Stotz received some severe injuries at the Montague mill recently, by dropping a heavy piece of iron on his feet.

May 8

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Vice President and Treasurer - W.D. Russell

Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, W.D. Russell, Porter Farwell, Charles P. Crocker,
Jonathan Bulkley, Alexander H. Rice, A. Pagenstecher

May 29

-James Howard, who has been employed some time as a machine tender in the Montague Mill, has gone to take charge of the 72 inch machine in the Bulkley-Dunton mill at Middlefield, Mass.

June 26

-Miss Harriet Emery has entered the Montague Paper Company's office as type-writer.

July 17

Turners Falls Company Officers

President - C.T. Crocker Clerk and Treasurer - C.W. Hazelton

Directors -	B.N. Farren, Montague City	C.T. Crocker, Fitchburg
	Charles E. Stevens, Ware	W.P. Dustin, Turners Falls
	Jonathan Bulkley, N.Y.	Clemens Herschel, N.Y.
	Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg	R.N. Oakman, Montague City
	D.P. Abercrombie, Turners Falls	

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

September 18

-A workman in the Montague mill, named Secard, had his foot badly jammed Thursday. A roll of paper weighing about 1500 pounds slipped from a truck and fell on it.

October 30

-Arthur Berard, a workman at the Montague mill, has his leg badly jammed, last week, by a heavy roll slipping from a truck.

-Claude Kellogg had one of his arms badly burned Monday while at work in the Montague mill. He was taking the paper over on the paper machine when his foot slipped, throwing his arm in between the dryers.

November 6

-Robert Farnsworth had two finger nails torn out by being caught in the calenders at the Montague mill, Thursday.

December 18

-Otis Farwell has taken a foremanship in the Montague paper mill made vacant by the resignation of George Howard.

February 12, 1896

-The blundering trade papers started the story that the Montague Paper Company had bought the Lake Megantic Paper mill. The item went far and wide although it was utterly devoid of truth. It was a surprise to stockholders in both concerns.

March 11

-Foreman Otis Farwell of the Montague mill has rented I.A. Darling's house on K Street, and will occupy it as soon as repairs are made.

April 29

-James Atkins has accepted a position as night watchman for the Montague Paper Company.

May 20

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Vice President and Treasurer - W.D. Russell

Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, Philadelphia; A. Pagenstecher, New York;
Charles T. Crocker, Fitchburg; W.D. Russell, Turners Falls;
Porter Farwell, Turners Falls; Jonathan Bulkley, New York

June 17

Officers of the Turners Falls Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Treasurer - W.E. Everett Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, Albrecht Pagenstecher, W.D. Russell, Porter Farwell
W.E. Everett, D.P. Abercrombie, K.B. Fullerton

August 26

Casting Anchors to Windward

The Montague Paper Company of this town was one of the pioneers in the development of wood pulp. Its first manager, George E. Marshall, was the boldest leader of his time in experimenting with the use of wood fibres and means for creating a product at small cost.

The local woods were culled of all their fibrous wood, poplar, bass wood and spruce, and then it became a question how remote the mill could be to the source of supplies without the cost of transportation entering into the calculation as a bar. Logs were driven down the Connecticut river hundreds of miles, but in this plan there was always an uncertainty of delivery or possible failure of supply at the source.

Mr. E.M. Perry of this foremost and prosperous company, a lumber man by instinct and early training, a lover of the woods and all their contents. He soon found himself wandering over the great wilderness of Canada, studying the contents of wooded tracts, their water courses, and all means of outlet.

The hungry stomachs of the ravenous pulp grinders must not only be fed with great quantities of spruce, but the future supply must be taken into consideration by all who would maintain supremacy in the paper making world. Mr. Perry emerged from the wilderness with knowledge such as only the skilled scout (in business as in anything else) can ever know.

President B.N. Farren, Treasurer W.D Russell and Superintendent Porter Farwell soon saw the value that lay beyond the veil, and matters were soon shaped up to obtain possession of valuable sources of supply that mean everything to the great paper manufacturing industry here.

The whole manufacturing business in Megantic controlled by Turners Falls capital, is prosperous to a degree. The pulp mill is a handsome structure, built on solid granite foundations. Power is supplied by the Chandiere river, and a good thousand horse power is forever at their service. The mill is supplied with the very latest machinery and a generous product is obtained from the amount of capital invested. One mill prepares wood for the mill at home, and a stock sufficient for several months is always on hand awaiting shipment.

The mill saws easily 75,000 feet of lumber a day, besides producing a large quantity of pulp wood from the slabs and waste from the lumber saws.

In the center of the township of Witton,²³ which the whole town is owned by the Montague Paper Company, is a very beautiful sheet of water, about a half mile in diameter, filled with immense trout, and surrounded by game in profusion.

-William R. Farnsworth, master mechanic of the Montague Paper Mill, has just had a patent allowed for a regulator for woodpulp grinders. The wood is fed to the stone through pockets, under hydraulic pressure. At present when a pocket gets out of wood the stone increases in speed, creating a danger to the machinery if allowed to exceed a certain limit. The regulator applies more pressure to other pockets as the speed tends to increase, thereby not only making the machinery run smoothly but at the same time increases the product 20 per cent.

October 28

-Patrick Doran, aged about 40, a workman in the Montague Paper mill, has a finger crushed in a calender so badly that Dr. Messer found it necessary to amputate the member.

²³ Witton may have been an enclave of Megantic. I made attempts to locate Witton via the internet and drew a blank. Witton may have been to Megantic as the "Patch" is to Turners Falls. *e.g.*

-John Van Inwegan, employed in the Montague mill, had his hand caught in a saw, this morning. Several fingers were badly bruised, and it was found necessary to amputate one of them. Dr. Best attended.

December 23

-Robert Farnsworth sustained a few slight injuries while at work in the Montague Paper mill, last week. Dr. E.C. Coy attended.

January 27, 1897

-Superintendent Porter Farwell and Master Mechanic William R. Farnsworth of the Montague Paper mill have just received their patent for a regulator for pump stones. This invention is one of the most important in the woodpulp industry and its use has demonstrated its great money-making value.

Heretofore when pockets were replenished something like an eighth of pressure was taken from the stones, and a resort of power regulation was had to equalize the speed, which proved ineffectual while at the same time wasteful of power.

By this invention, when a pocket is being replenished, pressure is applied to all the other pockets automatically, keeping the speed even, and producing as much pulp as when all the pockets have wood to the face of the stone. By actual test, a very large increase of pulp is obtained at no additional cost, and the machinery is all controlled with the precision of clock work. It is one of the lucky machines of brainy, practical men that will earn its cost over and over again almost every year of its existence.

February 10

-Superintendent Porter Farwell and Master Mechanic William R. Farnsworth of the Montague Paper mill have just received their patent for a regulator for pump stones. This invention is one of the most important in the woodpulp industry and its use has demonstrated its great money-making value.

March 31

-James Atkins has taken the position of foreman of the rag room of the Montague mill, recently held by John Fennell.

-E.F. Kellogg, who has worked in the Montague Paper mill for 25 years, has given up his position and will move with his family to Tolland, Ct.

May 19

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Vice President and Treasurer - W.D. Russell

Clerk - E.M. Perry

Directors - B.N. Farren, Philadelphia; A. Pagenstecher, New York;
Charles T. Crocker, Fitchburg; W.D. Russell, Turners Falls;
Porter Farwell, Turners Falls; Jonathan Bulkley, New York

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

-W.R. Farnsworth, master mechanic of the Montague paper Co.'s mills, has returned from Lake Megantic, Quebec, where he has been making plans for a saw mill to replace the one burned earlier in the winter.

June 16

-The Montague Paper Company was obliged to shut down its mills, last Thursday and Friday, on account of high water.

July 7

The tug of war between the Montague Paper mill team and members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society proved very exciting and was won by the former.

October 6

-John Howard, foreman of the Montague Paper mill, just got back from two week's vacation.

February 9, 1898

The Montague Paper Company and the Turners Falls Paper Company of this village have changed hands. All their property and rights have been sold to the New York Corporation, The International Paper Company, which was chartered in New York last week, and the mills have gone into the hands of the new proprietors.

What the effect will be time alone can tell, but turners Falls will not be the loser except by the transference, possibly, of some of our strongest men to other and more extensive fields of usefulness. Certainly, however, the individuals put to more steady employment of the mill machinery in the future, and a greater output rather than less.

Business got to such a pitch of poverty that every mill owner was glad to quit if some other corporation could be formed to stem the tide of destruction. With all the big mills under one management an immense saving will be made in manufacturing, each mill only doing that which best suits it, instead of going into the market cut-throat fashion for such business as could be got by hook or by crook, or forced on it by the duplicity of some big consumer who delighted in playing mill against mill in his search for "concessions." The old business became rocky by degrees until no one knew where it would be at a twelve month ahead.

The new corporation which has bought up all the mills of any size, is incorporated under the name of the International Paper Company of Corinth, Saratoga Co., New York. Its present capital stock is \$45,000,000. The charter was file in Monday of last week.

The new company held its first meeting on Monday, the day on which it was incorporated, and elected the board of directors whose names appear in the certificate of incorporation given below. The following board of directors was elected:

William A. Russell, Hugh J. Chisholm, D.O. Mills, A.N. Burbank, William E. Epler, A. Pagenstecher, Warren Curtis, F.H. Parks, Garret Schenk, H.M. Knowles, H.G. Burleigh, T.S. Coolidge and Roswell P. Flower.

These are the officers:

President - William A. Russell 1st Vice President - Hugh J. Chisholm

2nd Vice President - A.N. Burbank Treasurer - W.E. Spier

Warren Miller was booked for Secretary, but a little hitch coming up, it may be thrown elsewhere.

Executive Committee - William A. Russell, D.O. Mills, Hugh J. Chisholm,
A. Pagenstecher, William E. Spier, H.M. Knowles,

Finance Committee - A.N. Burbank
D.O. Mills, William A. Russell, Hugh J. Chisholm
A. Pagenstecher, A.N. Burbank, William Spier

The Board of Directors, officers and committees will hold office until next August, when another election will be held. The executive committee will meet in New York the latter part of this week to consider the matter of appointing the heads of the manufacturing, construction and sales departments.

The following is a list of the seventeen companies in the combination:

Glens Falls Paper Mill Company of Glens Falls, N.Y., 275 tons.
Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company of Palmer's Falls, N.Y., 150 tons.
Otis Falls Pulp Company of Livermore Falls, Me., 150 tons.
Glen Manufacturing Company of Berlin Falls, N.H., 135 tons.
Niagara Falls Paper Company of Niagara Falls, N.Y., 120 tons.
Rumford Falls Paper Company of Rumford Falls, Me., 100 tons.
Fall Mountain Paper Company of Bellows Falls, Me., 105 tons.
Winnipisogee Paper Company of Franklin, N.H., 70- tons.
Lake George Paper Company of Ticonderoga, N.Y., 50 tons.
Webster Paper Company of Bangor, Me., 26 tons.
Montague paper Company of Turners Falls, Ma., 50 tons.
Turners Falls Paper Company of Turners Falls, Ma., 11 tons.
Russell Paper Company of Lawrence, Ma., 20 tons.
Falmouth Paper Company of Livermore Falls, Me., 60 tons.
Haverhill Paper Company of Haverhill, Ma., 40 tons.
Herkimer Paper Company of Herkimer, N.Y., 25 tons.
Umbagog Pulp Company of Livermore Falls, Me., —
Five other firms have been considering the advisability of joining the combination.

These are:

The Piercefield Falls Pulp and paper Company of Piercefield Falls, N.Y., 30 tons.
Gould paper Company of Lyons Falls, N.Y., 30 tons.
Ontario Paper Company, 26 tons.
Remington Paper Company of Watertown, N.Y., 30 tons.
Wilder & Co., of Olcott Falls, Vt., 40 tons.

Of these five the Piercefield Falls Pulp and Paper Company and the Ontario Paper Company will go in, the Gould Paper Company staying out, leaving the Remington Paper Company and Wilder & Co. doubtful.

The capital stock of \$45,000,000 is divided into \$25,000,000 preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock, each divided into shares of \$100 each. The power is reserved to increase the preferred stock by issuance of \$100 each, and if the same shall be required for conversion of the mortgage bonds of the company, to be issued for the aggregate principal sum of \$10,000,000.

In accordance with the last provision there was filed in the county clerk's office at Saratoga on Wednesday, the consent of the directors of the company to issue a mortgage of \$10,000,000 on the entire property as security for an equal amount of 6 per cent bonds payable in gold. Under the provisions of the charter the preferred stock shall be entitled out of the surplus net profits to cumulative dividends at the rate of and not exceeding 6 per cent, per annum, beginning on April 1, 1898, payable in quarterly dividends, in preference, and prior to any payment of any dividend on the common stock for such quarter. The common stock shall, after the payment of quarterly

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

dividends on the preferred stock, be entitled to such dividends as may be declared out of the net surplus of the earnings of the company.

The whole number of shares of which the capital shall consist is 450,000, subject to such increases as may be authorized by law, such shares to always be of the par value of \$100 each. The stock is to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The company commenced business with \$60,000. . . . The article goes on to describe—in detail—the certificate of incorporation. No relevance for this writing. *e.g.*

February 16

William D. Russell Goes up Higher

The organization of the International Paper Company has been completed by the selection of Warner Miller of New York, as Secretary, and William D. Russell of the Montague Paper mill at Turners Falls, as Auditor.

While Turners Falls will lose one of its finest citizens by the selection of Mr. Russell to such an important position, there is behind the sorrow of all our people to his loss from among us, genuine gladness at the choice of a most worthy gentleman to a post of honor and considerable emolument.[sic] As auditor of a \$45,000,000 corporation, simply means that talent and ability of the highest order have won for him an enviable position.

May 18

-Eugene Chapman has taken his old position in the Montague mill.

May 25

Mr. Everett's Added Duties

Treasurer and Manager Willard E. Everett of the Turners Falls Paper Company has been appointed financial agent of both mills of the International Paper Company of this village, at, of course, increased salary.

This news will be pleasing to all our people, as by the consolidation of all the big mills, we were in danger of losing most of our skilled managers, drawn to higher places, on account of superior merit.

Mr. Everett came to Turners Falls with a superior technical education, (finished at Heidelberg University) and learned in the old Montague mill the art of paper making from bottom to top. With plenty of money, he invested largely in what was long known as the "new mill," and has always been its treasurer and manager.

It was for years one of the most successful pieces of manufacturing property in the valley, the gilt edge running clear through it, and Mr. Everett was always given due credit for his share of its success.

The mill was absorbed by the big company, and Mr. Everett will continue will continue in its management as well as being the financial agent of the Montague mill as well. Mr. Everett has taken his share in advancing the welfare of the village, in every direction, and has been broad enough to [put his money into the trotting park for the benefit of lovers of horse flesh, while at the same time contributing largely to the church treasuries.

The village is glad that he is to remain, rather than have the place be filled by a stranger.

-Enrico M. Perry, for many years an important man in the affairs of the Montague Paper Company, has been in New York for some time in the office of Auditor W.D. Russell of the International Paper Co. Mr. Perry is without a question one of the best informed men in the

country on the wood supply of paper making. The International Paper Company will avail itself of his great skill in the line he has followed so successfully for so many years.

June 15

-The annual meeting of the Montague Paper Company, will be held at the Farren House, on Wednesday, June 29, at 9 o'clock.

-Arthur Strahan, who has been employed as carpenter in the Montague mill for a great many years, is now prepared to do wood work and carpentering of all kinds for the public. Prices will be reasonable, and his past experience will assure satisfactory work.

July 20

-George Stearns, superintendent of the Montague Paper Company's plant in Megantic, Canada, has been down here the past week on business.

August 10

-Wilbur Haskins had two fingers of his left hand quite badly jammed, last week, while at work in the Montague mill, his hand caught in one of the calenders.

August 24

Officers of the Turners Falls Paper Company:

B.N. Farren - President W.E. Everett - Treasurer E.M. Perry - Clerk

Directors - B.N. Farren, W.D. Russell, W.E. Everett, Porter Farwell,

D.P. Abercrombie, A. Pagenstecher, K.B. Fullerton

Officers of the Montague Paper Company:

B.N. Farren - President W.D. Russell - Vice President and Treasurer

E.M. Perry - Clerk Directors - B.N. Farren, A. Pagenstecher, W.D. Russell

Jonathan Bulkley, Charles T. Crocker,

Porter Farwell

Officers of the Lake Megantic Pulp Company:

B.N. Farren - President W.D. Russell - Treasurer E.M. Perry - Secretary,

George M. Stearns - Superintendent

Directors - B.N. Farren, W.D. Russell, E.M. Perry, Porter Farwell, W.P. Dustin,

George M. Stearns

September 14

-William RE. Farnsworth, master mechanic in the Montague mill, has gone with other experts to take inventories in the machine shops of all the mills of the International Paper Company.

October 5

-Emanuel Jenkins, while at work in the Montague mill, Monday afternoon, lost two fingers on one hand by getting it caught in the calenders. Dr. Messer attended him.

December 21

-C.H. Bowman, formerly a machine tender in the Marshall mill, has gone to work in the Montague mill.

January 4, 1899

-Harry C. Hall of Co. L has returned to his old place in the Montague Paper mill.

February 15

The International Paper Company's Mills Here

Superintendent Porter Farwell has received instructions from the International Paper Company's headquarters to take under his charge the mill of the Turners Falls Paper Company, and extinguish its name, making it merely a part of the plant of the Montague mill, by which name all of the business will be known here. The change went into effect Feb. 1st.

Superintendent Farwell has made appointment of his subordinate as follows:

W.L. Salmon - Cashier and book keeper.

C.W. Hosmer - Paymaster, with charge of orders and shipping department.

S.A. Batson - Clerk

Miss Hattie Emery - Typewriter

W.R. Farnsworth - master mechanic, with entire charge of all the repairs and steam plant.

Lowell E. Fales - Assistant superintendent to have charge of the old Montague mill.

Otis M. Farwell and E.F. Thompson, night and day foremen, alternately.

Raymond E. Farwell - Assistant to the superintendent in making daily tests of pulp and paper, with all details for New York office.

The mills here now produce an average of 70 tons a day. When they came under Mr. Farwell's superintendency[sic], some dozen or more years ago, the product was not up to 30 tons a day.

February 22

-Jeremiah Kennedy of Canada Hill, while at work in the Montague mill, Monday, last week, cut off the tops of two fingers.

March 1

-William R. Farnsworth, master mechanic for the International Paper Company, has gone on a business trip to some of their new possessions.

April 26

Another Good Man Goes

W.R. Farnsworth, who has been Master Mechanic at the Montague mill for many years, has been appointed assistant to Superintendent of Construction Curtis, of the International Paper Company. The duties of his position will take him away from Turners Falls most of the time.

He left on Monday to superintend the construction of the boiler plant of one of the mills of the trust. Mr. Farnsworth is another of the brainy men taken off by the big paper trust as too valuable to be allowed to remain here.

He is not only a superior mechanic, but a man of remarkable good judgment in all things, a worker and a deep thinker in his work, and that charming ability to illuminate the surroundings with an electric blue when nothing else seems to be of service in bringing order out of chaos.

Mr. Farren, a supreme judge of men of every quality for every purpose, over thirty years ago, discovered the fine qualities of Mr. Farnsworth, merely from general observation, and selected him for an important position in the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, and the man filled the expectations, just as Mr. Farren divined he would.

Mr. Farnsworth has held his position as master mechanic here ever since the completion of the tunnel, and it has been known for some time that eventually he would be called to his larger field of usefulness.

When the big trust was formed, the men in authority soon discovered a mine of brains in Turners Falls, and one after another has been called up higher from sheer merit. The thoughtless public little think how much solid stuff the old Turners Falls contained when there was a hurrying here to be in on the ground floor of what promised to be the banner little manufacturing city of New England.

Oh that we had more of the prime life of Alvah Crocker, John Keith, George E. Marshall and Joseph Griswold, that our fondest hopes might have come to a better fruition!

May 17

-An expert draftsman is here making complete plans of the paper mills owned by the International Paper Company. Elaborate plans of every mill owned by the company will be used in the New York office. There is two month's work here.

July 19

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Vice President & Treasurer - W.D. Russell Clerk - E.M. Perry
Directors - B.N. Farren, C.T. Crocker, A. Pagenstecher, Jonathan Bulkley, W.D. Russell

August 16

-Ryan Brothers, the slaters from Greenfield, have the contract to put a gravel roof on mills 4,5,6, and 7, of the International Paper Company in this place. The buildings are part of the plant of the old Montague mill, and the roofs are now covered with asbestos. Slate will be used to cover mill No.3.

August 23

-The water in the Connecticut is unusually low, and is causing the mills considerable trouble. The saw mill at riverside has been forced to shut down some of the time, and so have the pulp departments of the International Paper Company.

September 20

-John R. Howard is assistant superintendent of the Montague mill of the International Paper Company, has spent his vacation visiting all the big paper mills in the trust.

October 11

-The International Paper Company is having the old wood room building of the Montague mill raised up eight feet, and will have a brick wall put under it. The building is to be used to store wood pulp.

-The flume at the Turners Falls Paper mill having become rotten, the International Paper Co., are making repairs, which will take a week, probably.

October 18

-Norman P. Farwell of the Crocker National Bank, Ray and Otis Farwell of the Montague mill are camping for a week in the club house up the river about three miles, at the Horse Race.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

-W.R. Farnsworth, master mechanic of the International Paper Company is superintending the repairs of the mills here. Besides other important work, two Payne-Corless engines of 150 horse power each are being installed in the Montague mill to drive the 118 inch and 86 inch Fourdriniers, releasing so much water power to be available for pulp grinding. In time all the mills of the International will put in steam engines to replace water power, as the steam so used can be used in drying the paper.

-James A. Thomas has the contract to put in the brick work for the basement of the International Paper Company's wood room.

October 25

-The Turners Falls mill of the International Paper Company has started up again after its shut down for repairs.

November 8

-George Reavley, while at work in the Montague mill, injured his hand by getting it caught in a machine.

November 15

-The Montague mill of the International Paper Company is rushed with work and many of the hands have to work overtime.

December 27

-Mr. Enrico Perry has resigned his position with the International Paper Company, where he has been in the New York office since the formation of the trust. He goes to a new mill of large size in Michigan in which he has financial interests.

Mr. Perry is the best informed man in the country on the question of raw materials of the paper industry, and was the pioneer in developing new fields for the supply of wood.

February 28, 1900

-The International Paper Company will place new boilers in the Montague mill.

March 14

-David Trepanier, the popular French grocery clerk for L. Hamlin has resigned and will go to work for the International Paper Company.

March 21

-Joseph Alane, a workman at the Montague mill, was severely injured last Wednesday afternoon by a roll of paper weighing about 1500 pounds falling on him from a truck which he was moving. His hip was dislocated and his back injured, but he is getting along well.

March 28

-The International Paper Company is to make some extensive repairs in the Montague Paper mill, one of the 62-inch paper machines is to be taken out and an 82-inch machine put in its place.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

April 11

-Otis Farwell, while at work in the Montague mill, last week, accidentally cut off the tips of two fingers.

-Master Mechanic W.R. Farnsworth is home this week looking after the new steam plant being put into the Montague mill.

May 2

-The International Paper Company is storing several hundred cords of pulp wood near the cotton mill.

May 16

-The International Paper Company is making some extensive repairs in the Montague mill. One of the 66 inch paper machines is being taken out and replaced by an 84 inch machine brought from Haverhill. Some new steam engines to run the machines are also being put in.

June 6

-Frank Dube was struck accidentally by an iron lever over the region of the heart while at work in the Montague mill, Saturday, and for a time Dr. Messer thought the heart would not come into action again, but gradually the patient revived.

June 13

-The 120 inch paper machine in the Montague mill, which has been shut down for repairs, is running again.

-John Grogan had one of his hands quite seriously burned while at work about a paper machine in the Montague mill, last week.

-While making repairs in the tower of No. 2 mill of the International Paper Company, Monday, a workman set fire to the accumulated dust, and quite a little blaze was started, and the fire worked under the sheathing where it was hard to reach with water. It took some time to put the fire out, although the damage was not serious, and was confined to the tower.

June 27

-The 84 inch paper machine in the Montague mill of the International Paper Company is shut down undergoing repairs. A new engine is being put in.

July 11

-A special meeting of the stockholders in the Montague Paper Company will be held at the Farren House, on Tuesday, July 31, at 9.30 a.m.

July 18

-The repairs on the Montague mill of the International Paper Company are about completed and the 84 inch machine which has been shut down will start up this week. The machine will be run by steam, as a new engine has just been put in to furnish power.

August 1

Officers of the Megantic Pulp Company of Quebec.

President - B.N. Farren

Treasurer - W.D. Russell

Secretary - E.M. Perry

Superintendent - George M. Stearns

Directors -B.N. Farren, W.D. Russell, W.P. Dustin, George M. Sears, E.M. Perry

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

Officers of the Montague Paper Company

President - B.N. Farren Clerk, Treasurer & Vice President - W.D. Russell
Directors - B.N. Farren, A. Pagenstecher, Jonathan Bulkley, W.D. Russell,
Charles T. Crocker

-Andrew Hahn, formerly of the firm of Schuhle & Hahn, the butchers, has gone to work in the Montague mill.

August 22

-A special meeting of the Montague Paper Company will be held in Whitaker's Inn²⁴ this village, next Monday afternoon.

August 29

A Bad Accident

Two Jews, while at work removing a boiler at the Montague mill, one afternoon last week, met with a serious accident, and as a result, both are laid on the shelf and are suffering from causes beside heat.

One of the Jews was working on the inside of an old boiler, which was to be moved, and while doing so, he lost his footing, and fell a distance of some 28 feet. In falling, he struck an iron spike and his shoulder was badly lacerated. Beside this, his skull was fractured. His fellow countryman endeavored to go to his assistance, but this only made matters worse for he met with a like mishap, and was also seriously injured. Medical attendance was summoned and the men were removed to their homes.

-Employees of the Montague mill had a clam bake, Sunday near the Taft place on the road to Montague.

September 12

-An employee of the International Paper Company, Montague mill, by the name of Jones, got his hand caught in the rolls as was quite badly burned, recently.

-Yesterday, the two mills of the International Paper Company were obliged to shut down because of the low water in the Connecticut river.

September 26

-Francis Eddy was severely injured last week while at work in the Montague mill. His arm got caught in the machinery and was broken.

October 10

-James Atkins in painting the woodwork in the International Paper Co's. No.3 mill.

November 21

-E.E. Barnard, foreman of repairs in the International Paper Company, got a bad wound in his hand yesterday while putting belt on a machine.

-Frank Seiler of Park Street was severely injured shortly before noon, Thursday, while at work in the Montague mill. Some pulp wood which was being dumped down a scuttle struck him

²⁴ The Farren House.

full force as he was at work near the grinding machine on the floor below. He received a bad scalp wound and a compound fracture of the leg.

November 28

-Ryan Brothers of Greenfield are repairing the roofs of some of the buildings of the International Paper Company.

January 9, 1901

-Edward F. Thompson, while at work in the Montague mill, last week, had his foot quite seriously injured.

January 23

-Eugene C. Briggs, an employee of the Montague Mill, has been granted a patent on a paper making machine.

February 6

-Otis M. Farwell has accepted a position as superintendent of a large paper mill in Wisconsin, and has gone to his new position. He has been a foreman in the Montague mill.

February 13

-E.E. Barnard of the repair department of the Montague mill had seven of his twelve men out sick last week, and one is quite low.

February 20

What Chumps These Experts Be

We are gravely informed by a paper trade journal that "expert opinion has been obtained to the effect that a high grade paper can be made from Rye Straw." The Montague Paper Company Of this village made paper out of Rye Straw nearly thirty years ago, and abandoned the use of it as raw material only because of the unreliability of the paper.

-T.W. Sullivan of G Street, South End, has resigned his position as engineer at the Montague Paper mill and has accepted a position in Fitchburg and Lawrence.

-John Killelea has been appointed one of the foremen in the Montague mill to take the place of Otis. M. Farwell.

April 10

-The office in the Montague mill is being repaired and improved.

May 1

-Elliott Holden injured his arm by getting it caught in some machinery while at work in the Montague mill, last week.

May 8

-Some new top dryers are being put on one of the 84-inch paper machines in the Montague mill.

May 22

Annual Town Meeting (Just the mill information given here. *e.g.*)

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

It was voted to raise \$500 by taxation and expend same in establishing a steam fire gong in the Montague mill of the International Paper Company. Mr. Porter Farwell, a member of the committee, was voted the thanks of the district for securing permission to place the gong on the mill.

July 10

Fireman's Field Day (Just the mill information given here. *e.g.*)

The tug-of-war was won by the Montague mill team who defeated the Amherst firemen's team.

July 17

-The Hawkes Electric Light Company of Boston are putting in a new electric light plant in the Montague mill.

August 14

The Long Looked For Gong

A new four-inch duplex fire alarm steam gong will soon be located on the Montague mill, for fire purposes, the contract having been let to George M. Stevens of Boston. The bell system has been extremely unsatisfactory as it could scarcely be heard by the men inside their homes. The new whistle will be loud enough to warn everybody of a fire.

August 28

-An employee of the Montague Paper mill by the name of Atkins, had his arm caught in the dryers on a paper machine yesterday afternoon, and slightly burned.

September 25

-Jacob Carter, 58 years old, was severely injured on the head by falling into the wheel-pit at the Montague mill. He did not regain consciousness for a long time.

October 2

-Sigmund Maile of Second Street while at work in the Montague mill last Saturday morning, lost the tip of a finger as far as the first joint, by a piece of machinery accidentally falling upon it.

October 23

-Robert Farnsworth was slightly injured while at work in the Montague mill. A shipping hook caught in his face.

November 13

-Charles Parks of Montague City has repaired the bridge over the canal near the Montague mill.

-George Shattuck of New York City is the new draughtsman for the International Paper Co. in the Montague mill.

January 22, 1902

-Miss Pearl Crouse is employed as stenographer at the office of the Montague mill.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

June 4

-Elliott Holden had one of his legs injured last Thursday, while at work in the Montague mill by getting caught in a belt.

October 15

-Patrick Cunningham is superintending the work preparing the canal near the Montague mill.

January 14, 1903

-Herbert G. Edson, who has been employed in the Montague mill for over twenty years, has taken a job in the Keith mill.

February 25

-John Carter, while at work in the Montague mill yard, last week, had a thumb quite badly crushed.

April 15

-Miss Pearl Crouse, stenographer in the office of the Montague mill, has resigned her position there to accept a like position with the Millers Falls Paper Company, at Millers Falls.

May 20

-The old office of the Turners Falls Company is soon to be demolished. It has a history.

It was first a **school house**, in the dim and misty past, when Turners Falls was a picturesque wilderness, and the mother of Manager Farnsworth of the company received some of her education in the little building, while her father ran the lonely **saw mill** about where the Montague mill now stands. Next the building was a **meeting house**, then the **office of the Turners Falls Company**, the big corporation that developed the great water power, **then it was a village lock-up**, then an **open tramp house**, at a time when tramps came in droves of a dozen. It is believed the building saw other uses, now forgotten, but it was finally moved to its present location near the bulk head to be used as an office by the late Abijah Clark. Now that the machine company has a fine new office nearing completion, the old building will be released for other uses, or torn down for kindling wood. It has more of a history than all the rest of the village.

July 1

-John Howard, foreman of the Montague mill, will sell his horse and buy an automobile. He will acquire a Knox machine and it will be very attractive in appearance.

July 8

-Theodule[sic] Moreau of South End was seriously injured, Friday night, by a fall. He was at work in the boiler room in the Montague mill, on the steam pipes, when in some way he lost his footing and fell to the floor, a distance of several feet. He injured his spine and sustained internal injuries, and was at once removed to the Farren Hospital.

July 29

-Harry Vinnicombe, an employee in the Montague mill, took a boat back of the mill, and started for the log jam below the falls. He lost control of the boat and was thrown on the logs in the stream. No one was near and the **sound** of the falling waters drowned his **voice**, so that he could

not summon help. After spending several hours on the desert island, he was observed by a rescuer, who brought Mr. Vinnicombe out of his perilous position by the aid of a rope.

August 19

-John Shea of Canal Street, had his foot crushed one day last week while at his work in the Montague mill, by having a heavy roll fall upon it.

October 14

-Patrick Cunningham has a gang of a dozen men at work on the island²⁵ blasting rocks with which to protect the twelve inch pipe that crosses the river to Fall river. The ice and freshets had uncovered the pipe in several places. The pipe carries the clean water supply to the Montague mill.

November 4

-Charles E. Saxton of Greenfield has charge of moving the boilers from the old boiler-house to the new boiler-house in the old reclaimer[sic] building of the Montague mill of the International Paper Company.

December 2

-Miss Celia Flynn of Greenfield has been engaged as stenographer and typewriter in the Montague mill of the International Paper Company.

December 9

-The water in the Connecticut has fallen extremely low and rain is greatly needed. The Cotton mill had to close Monday for lack of water, and yesterday all the other mills with the exception of the Keith and Montague mills had to shut down also.

January 6, 1904

No School Signal

As the fire gong on the Montague mill is not in use at the present time owing to extensive alterations being made there, the "No School Signal" will be given by the gong of the Keith mill, whenever, on account of inclement weather, it seems advisable to close the schools. The signal in use is as follows:

January 20

-Miss Minnie Donahue has taken the position of stenographer in the office of the Montague mill, succeeding Miss Celia Flynn of Greenfield, resigned.

February 24

-The new steam fire gong which has been placed on the new boiler house of the Montague mill has a very sonorous tone and can be heard miles away. There will be no difficulty in anyone hearing the fire alarm hereafter.

March 23

-The fire-alarm gong on the new boiler house of the Montague mill speaks in no uncertain sound when called upon. In testing the different boxes, Saturday noon, the sound was deafening to such as were in the immediate vicinity of the alarm.

²⁵ The island would be Samoset Island near the mouth of Fall River. Some call it Peskeompskut Island . . . a misnomer.

-The tall chimney at the old boiler house of the Montague mill of the international Paper Company, the tallest in this part of the country, is being taken down to make way for the widening of the canal.

November 23

-Part of the pulp department of the Montague mill is shut down for a week for repairs. A new water-wheel is being put in.

December 21

A Pole's Horrible Death

A shocking accident occurred at the Montague mill last Thursday afternoon, when a Pole, names Anthony Engalonis, aged about 35 years, was killed while putting a belt on a revolving pulley. It is supposed that he was caught in the set screw. He was whirled around several times before the machinery could be shut down. He had one arm torn from its socket, both feet were taken off, and his legs broken and terribly mangled.

The man still retained consciousness despite his terrible injuries, but he died before he could be removed to his home. He leaves a widow and four young children, the youngest being only about two weeks old. The funeral took place Saturday morning from St. Mary's church.

January 25, 1905

-Clarence Campbell had the misfortune to get one of his hands caught in the machinery, cutting two fingers quite badly, while at his work in the Montague mill.

February 22

-A French employee of the Montague mill was quite seriously injured yesterday by falling into the elevator shaft. He sustained severe injuries on his head.

March 29

-James Moore of Riverside, who is employed in the Montague mill yard, had the misfortune to break his hip, while at work this morning. He was unloading a cart of clay near the Turners Falls mill, when the cart suddenly tipped in some way, throwing Mr. Moore some 15 feet.

April 12

-F.H. Seiler, foreman of the pulp department in the Montague mill, who has been housed by an attack of the grip, is able to be at work again.

July 12

Mr. B.N. Farren

The decision of Mr. B.N. Farren to retire from the active interest in many of the large corporations in which he has been interested for a term of years passing the average life of man, prompts the writer to say a few words of the gentleman he has known well for many years.

The brief resolutions of the corporations from which he retired, must necessarily record only the sorrow of parting.

Mr. Farren is the last one of the original stockholders to retire from active participation in shaping the policies of the companies. He came to Turners Falls before the dam was built, with that sterling man, Colonel Alvah Crocker, the business giant of the Commonwealth of those days. Colonel Crocker was on the commission to construct the Hoosac Tunnel. Mr. Farren had come

up from Pennsylvania, where he had handled engineering successes, to take a contract on the tunnel construction. San the proverb has it—"it takes a god to know a god"—so it takes a business genius to know his kind.

Colonel Crocker and Mr. Farren became associates and friends. The land was spied out, and the first man consulted with the problem of engineering was Mr. Farren.

The cutlery works were the first thought of Mr. Farren, took the contract to construct the vast plant, and also the canal. He took stock in the company to encourage its establishment here. He was one of the first to put up money to start a ground wood pulp mill here, the Volter process imported from Germany. From that mill all the improvements in the manufacture of all wood paper have sprung, and George E. Marshall was the genius to uncover the germ that has developed into one of the greatest industries of the age. Mr. Farren built that mill too. Then followed the Montague mill, in which Mr. Farren was a stockholder.

A machine shop was needed, and of course Mr. Farren's pocket book was touched again.

The hotel was a necessity, and the Farren House came into existence. He was also a stockholder in the Keith mill, in fact, he was interested in about everything that ever existed in the manufacturing line, (except of course the Griswold corporations, whose interests lie in other directions entirely.)

Mr. Farren was always a helper. In a thousand ways his good offices have been exerted, but always in such a quiet way that the world has known little of the good deeds. Many a struggling business man has owed his resultant's success to the kindly offices of Mr. Farren.

He was always a shrewd business man, inclined to be conservative may be, but of that class that proves the worth of a proposition by its success. He has lead a universally successful business life, his interests being diversified, and extending over many states and into other countries

The seal of approval of most of the large undertakings which he has directed, has been stamped on them in such a manner as to leave no question of his business genius and his knowledge of men.

His intimate associates in the active years of his life also give a measure of the quality of the man—Governors Talbot, Alexander H. Rice, General Butler, and men of like stamp. And as to his mind the fact that he was an intimate and loved companion of Archbishop Corrigan of New York, shows the breadth of Mr. Farren's learning.

He has traveled well over the world, has lived abroad a great deal and has become familiar with the best culture of Europe, so that his business ability sometimes seems to be dimmed by the finer social graces.

We say this much with almost brutal frankness of the gentleman who has meant so much for the welfare of Turners Falls in a business way, to say nothing of the good that has come gracefully through his hands in the magnificent churches of the village, and the incomparable hospital at Montague City, raised as a monument to a son, whose loss was a greater blow to Turners Falls than most people are aware of. It is meet that as Mr. Farren retires as much as possible to private life, free from all unnecessary business cares, that a few more words might be said than the ethics of formal resolution will allow.

July 26

Extensive Repairs to Montague Mill

Mechanical Engineer W.R. Farnsworth is conducting many important repairs to the plant of the Montague mill of the International Paper Company.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

He has just finished a new roof, 40x 100 feet, to the office and store room building. The old fashioned roof with embattlements²⁶ was taken off, and a modern mill roof replaced draining two ways. It is of the most substantial construction, of Southern Pine, covered with a five ply gravel protection.

Mr. Farnsworth is now replacing the roof of the 80 inch machine building, 50 by 200 foot, with a modern roof of Southern Pine, pitched two ways, and covered with a five ply gravel coating. The shell room, 35 by 120 feet, will receive an especially strong roof with new trusses of Southern Pine, and graveled as the others.

The rag room will be entirely ripped up and new timbers with pine, and extra heavy pine floor laid, making a vast improvement. The room is 35x90 feet.

A new shipping platform will also be constructed, 300x50 feet. It will be of brick and Southern Pine timber.

The present underground coal bunker, holding 600 tons, will be enlarged to take 200 tons of coal. This will be covered with steel I-beams and four inch Southern Pine, with accommodations for three railroad track, upon which the coal cars will run to dump the cargoes into the bunkers. From these bunkers the coal is elevated to the hoppers in the boiler room, where it is fed to the boilers by automatic stokers.

This steam plant, designed by Mr. Farnsworth, is one of the most complete known to the paper manufacturing trade, nothing that experience could suggest being omitted, either in the matter of economy in producing steam, or the comfort and convenience of the engineers and assistants, water closets, lavatories, with hot and cold water, clothing lockers, etc., being of the most approved and generous designs.

June 13, 1906

-A 175 horse power steam engine used to drive the largest Fourdrinier paper machine in the Montague mill, was completely knocked out of commission Monday morning by the bursting of the cylinder head. The cylinder was 16x20 inches, and the piston was working under a pressure of 110 pounds, and without apparent cause the cylinder head came off with a loud report, and passed across the building striking a brick wall.

May 1, 1907

The New Mill of the Ryegate Paper Company (F.Y.I. Montague Paper Co. group. *e.g.*)

In the early 80's, George E. Marshall, W.D. Russell, and Porter Farwell of this village, bought the water power at Ryegate, Vt., intending to develop it at an early date. Some shore rights, however, promised at first, were not given over until a few years ago, when a company was formed to put in a dam and build a paper mill.

Mr. Marshall retained his interest in the property, and other prominent manufacturers took stock in the enterprise, and the mill is now running along prosperously with Raymond E. Farwell as local manager, Henry Smith, another Turners Falls boy, as superintendent, and W.D. Russell as treasurer, with the office in New York.

The Turners Falls Machine Company has built for the new Ryegate, Vt. Paper mill, six 54 foot and 36 foot Crocker wheels, which furnishes power for grinders, screens, cylinder machine, dockers, beating and refining engines, also one 150 and 250 horse power steam engines made by Fitchburg Steam Engine Company. These steam engines furnish power for the paper machine, dynamo and electric motors.

²⁶ Structure enhancement. Fortified architecture.

May 22

-S.D. Emery, Jr., Had one of his legs badly wrenched by being caught in the machinery in the Montague mill last week.

August 7

-The local paper makers union received word, this week that the three shifts arrangement would go into effect at the Montague mill, September 1.

November 28

C.W. Hosmer, who was paymaster at the Montague mill, used to get his great broad shoulders under a bag of silver dollars and wend his way to the mill office looking like Atlas with the world on his back.

February 26, 1908

-The mills were compelled to shut down last Thursday on account of a setback of water in the Connecticut river caused by ice jams.

July 1 **Narrow Escape From Drowning**

Nelson Miller, a 14 year old Riverside boy who lives at Mrs. Fletcher's, had a narrow escape from drowning, Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The lad was in bathing near the mouth of Fall river, and not being familiar with the currents of the Connecticut, he got into trouble.

He tried to swim to the second island, where the current, which is very strong at that place, pulled him through the sluice used by the log drivers.

He reached the back of the cutlery works and clung to a rock. The watchman in the Montague mill saw the boy's sorry predicament and notified the men who were at work, whereupon Louis Barnard and John Cocking put out with a boat to Nelson's rescue, and he was brought to land none the worse for his narrow escape from a watery grave.

July 8

The International Paper Company (Ref. to Montague Mill. e.g.)

The International Paper Company has ordered a cut in the wages of all its employees, the men designated as salaried getting the knife deep, in some cases down to the quick, while the men are given a straight cut of ten per cent.

The wood paper industry was developed in this town, and the writer knows every step taken since the Voelter process and patents to make paper of wood were put into operation here.

Albrecht Pagenstecher of new York, one of the foremost paper manufacturers in the world to-day, who has always been a leader in the industry, and has forgotten more about paper, processes and machinery of its making, than half the experts of modern times think they know, was the leader to start the old Turners Falls Pulp Company, having experimented with the process in a Connecticut town in a small way.

The first superintendent was George Hance, and the first clerk was his brother-in-law, F.I. Webster. Wood was bought from the farmers, and delivered at the mill for \$3.50 and \$4 a cord. No thought was ever given to the future scarcity of wood. After a short time the Montague paper mill, making the finest book paper and also common news, under the superintendency[sic] of George E. Marshall, took over the pulp mill, and the old company went out of existence.

Mr. Marshall, one of the greatest geniuses in the industry that ever lived, experimented in every direction to make common news that would have all the qualities required and still be cheap. It must be strong, so that the web would not break on the fast rotary presses then being developed,

it must have a quality to absorb the ink instantly, so that the paper could be printed on both sides instantly, without offset or daubing ink, it must be made so that wetting could be abandoned, something that at one time was deemed possible by printers, who from the days of Gutenberg had supposed every sheet had to be wet before printing. To-day, wet printing is unknown.

Mr. Marshall gave every thought of his life to the perfection of paper for fast newspaper work, and in a few years the Montague mill was the largest in the country, with a product unapproached[sic] by any other manufacturer, a reputation the mill has never lost. Turners Falls made the fast press possible, and also led the way for cheap papers.

As the mill grew, however, the wood supply near home began to get scarce, and farmers many miles off had to be solicited to get out wood for the company and freight it in. In time this supply began to wane, and the price of poplar wood rose to \$8.00 a cord delivered. Then came the need of seeking the best means of securing a supply further off, and looking into the future.

Mr. Enrico Perry naturally was the genius to solve this important problem. A woodman by instinct, with a genuine love for the woods, he was the pioneer to locate the best adopted woodlands, to obtain the best concessions, to make contacts, and size up the men for subordinate positions. He first explored the west river from Brattleboro, and cut off all the country on the narrow gauge road up to the end. He worked further north, and kept his mill well supplied for years ahead, and was the first man to go in to Canada for pulp wood on a large scale.

On snowshoes, with the thermometer at zero, he explored the wilderness where the axe of civilization had never struck a tree, and slept in the heart of the primeval forest with only a guide to keep the wolves off, with a lean-to for shelter, night after night, counting trees and estimating between sun and sun.

He was a leader who had perfect command of the situation, and was years ahead of all others he had blazed the trail for. In the development of common news paper at a possible price, he had quite a part, and it should have brought him great wealth if the law of compensation had been rightly administered. However, his great abilities won him much, but not in the proportion it is sometimes dealt out to the millionaires of a decade.

George E. Marshall, the man more than all others who did so much to make cheap paper, and who had the happy faculty of associating with him, men who could lead and do, thought he saw the limit to which paper could go with profit, and the writer has heard him many times remark that when prices ever dropped much below six cents per pound, it was time for him to quit the game.

Prices did go down after his time, and kept going down by the arts of buyers in combination, playing mill against mill, trying to rule prices even to the ruin of the producers, until a combination to fight a combination became a necessity. Of course a combination meant fancy prices for some out of date mills, but it was the price of life as matters were going.

Much has been said about the impossibility of the Montague mill being closed here. There is no possibility in it.

The only purpose of this article is to point out the conditions in the evolution of a great industry, by an eye witness, and to get people to consider the effect on Turners Falls if the once largest paper mill in the world should bow to the inevitable and pass into oblivion with boarded up windows.

August 5

The Paper Makers' Strike

The paper makers in the Montague mill are on a strike.

The International Paper Co. has been having quite hard sledding during the depression in business, the demand for paper having fallen off to an alarming extent. They had to cut down expenses. They had a number of high priced men, quite a few having come to them as inheritances from the old companies. The company figured up how much a ton of paper cost in each mill. In order that the business be run successfully the cost of paper at any mill must not exceed a predetermined price. It was decided to cut every salaried man some 50 per cent down to 7 percent, this to include foremen or superintendents, or boss machine tenders, whatever title they passed under in different towns.

Now some of the latter men belonged to the union, and this meant to cut a union man, so the union must object by the usual methods. It so happened that Mr. Thompson, the boss-paper maker, in the front rank, did not belong to the union, so there appeared to be no grievances in this village, and no cut had been ordered for any one under him. There has been rumors that some men were cut under supposition that they were salaried men, but not enforced when they were found to be simply wage earning foremen.

Nothing but this inadvertence, quickly rectified, could be considered as a grievance, in the mill here. It was confidently expected by the men that there would be no strike here, and all hands expected to go in Monday morning. However, Saturday evening a telegram was received from the president of the general union, ordering the men to refuse to go to work Monday morning. As no cut had been ordered, Superintendent Porter Farwell was as much surprised as the men, and nothing was left to be done except to the stock in shape to keep from damage, and shut down.

Up to last evening the men had not heard from the main official in new York and did not get at the meat of the trouble. Of course labor is controlled by unions much as an army is controlled in action, and it may be the wisdom on the part of the generals to keep the men in ignorance of motives of certain moves.

Note: Ancillary information in the form of three paragraphs that I felt are not germane to this work. They will not be given here. e.g.

The men here are a good, orderly, wholesome lot of mechanics, and they step out of the work quietly and orderly, and enjoy a little vacation of their own choosing.

Entirely aside from this dispute there is a real pathetic side to the condition in this town. From the day that mill started 36 years ago there has never been a word of trouble, never a shut down, never a day' idleness for the man who wanted to work, always at good pay, and always in a happy frame of mind, all his surroundings congenial, treated with consideration and courtesy from the office down.

They were a band of workers, centered together with almost family affection. When an accident occurred the men were never sent home but sent to work cleaning up or doing something to put in their time. In that 36 years there was a constant desire by the management to be decent to the men, to hold their respect and confidence, and the crew were loyal to the core.

All this no one can gainsay. The sad feature is that 140 men felt bound to bow to the inevitable without the slightest knowledge at the time they had a grievance. No one insists that they did wrong, only the sorrow of it, is that the fortunes of war should sometimes be so cruel.

The Minds That Led the Way to Cheap Newspaper.

In these times when newspaper publishers are fighting all kinds of paper trusts, real or fancied, in an endeavor to get news-paper for less than cost, when the paper makers of the east are

on a strike against real or fancied grievances, it is well to tell some stories as to the rise and development of the paper industry.

The men controlling the water power here happened by chance to be led by that great business man and paper maker, Alvah Crocker. With a power to develop industries had to be secured.

The first impulse was to get the John Russell Cutlery works of Greenfield, and this was secured by Wendell T. Davis, a Greenfield man, and intimate and legal advisor of the Russells. With a suggestion from Mr. Davis and leading enthusiasm of Col. Crocker, the cutlery works were transferred and of course Mr. Crocker's business associates, such as J.C. Ayer, Benjamin F. Butler, Thomas Talbot, and other men of means and manufacturers, were drawn into the enterprise.

B.N. Farren, the leading railroad contractor of the day, a business companion of Mr. Crocker, the father of the Hoosac Tunnel and all railroad connections, was soon found to be the ideal associate in the development of Turners Falls, and at once took his position as the real leader in all its great enterprises.

Being a paper manufacturer, with a knowledge obtained by long practical experience, Col. Crocker's first thoughts were for a business he knew from top to bottom, and he set his heart on a paper mill.

Albrect Pagenstecher, his friend, was a paper manufacturer, with a view into the future few if any possessed. Edwin Bulkley, a retired sea captain, one of the best parcels of humanity that generation had ever seen put up, was a paper maker, with several mills. All three men were soon led by that wonderful promoter, and forceful man, Col. Crocker. George E. Marshall was a relative of Col. Crocker. Not on that account, but because he was a born paper maker, he was selected to start the Montague mill, making book and common news, while John Keith was selected by Edwin Bulkley, who knew him well, to bring into existence and to lead to success a fine paper mill.

Both men were selected solely for their ability to do certain things and they made good in a manner that astonished the paper making world. Both men were geniuses of a superior order, and each as different from the other as it is possible to get two natures. John Keith was a born mechanic without following out any particular line, or devoting himself to manipulation of any machinery to any extent. He simply knew all things mechanical without the trouble of hand practice, or apparently any deep study into the mystery of complicated cam motions or cycloidal[sic] gears. He was also a born salesman, and a judge of human nature that did not need citations to refresh his memory. He made the Keith mill by the force of his marvelous abilities, and there it stands to-day the lasting monument of a genius.

George E. Marshall, another genius, had a far different mental equipment, and he attracted like minds, and men of great business capacity and power were attracted to him, while the sane men would be repelled by Mr. Keith. John Keith seemed to need few who knew anywhere near what he did in business or mechanics, while George E. Marshall naturally attracted every man with a paper making idea towards him.

George E. Marshall's first and last impulse was to loan his creepers to every young man of ability he saw starting out to climb. Keith had a big a heart, and as fine an impulse, but his nature taught him to applaud every effort, and if anything to say "Climb, ye devvel, climb."

B.N. Farren was of the same make up as Mr. Marshall. All his life time he was disposed to be of help and assistance to all worthy people. His advice was sought after, and very many men owe most of their success in life to Mr. Farren.

George E. Marshall was developing the paper industry as fast as experience, thought and experiment could work. It was easily seen that speed of machines was the great desideratum.[sic] At every attempt at speed, a hundred difficulties would present themselves, difficulties so great that no

one man, be he ever so great a genius could overcome them instantly. The web would break, the drying surface was all thrown out of proportion, the suction boxes were ill-proportioned, the stuff chests and methods of delivering of the fibres held in solution were out of time, all movements were at odds, and all had to be studied out and brought into harmony, to be again disturbed by the first attempt to get more paper over the machine, and thus lessen the cost to the consumer for a lower price.

George E. Marshall invented the Marshall Driving Train now a necessity the world over, and Master Mechanic W.R. Farnsworth, a great natural mechanic, applied it to a new 90 inch machine. The old paper machines were much smaller, and 75 feet a minute was the record breaking speed for a narrow sheet.

The new machine, with that newly invented driving train, was started up at a speed of 100 feet a minute, and afterward was settled down to a steady gait of 125 feet a minute, a sheet 90 inches wide. A moment's figuring will tell the wonderful story of increased product. Unfortunately, the consumer was the first to be on the ground to say hands up, and prices doubled.

About this time Mr. Farren, always on the lookout to help his really and truly friends, suggested to Mr. Marshall that they put up a new mill to be owned partially and run wholly by the bright young men coming up. Mr. Farren would put in 60 per cent of the money, and the others were given liberal opportunities to get in on the ground floor, after it had been carpeted.

Mr. Farren, like all contractors on a large scale, had broad ideas about everything. He could see an effect from any cause quicker than lightening—in fact the big contractor is always a big man—always farsighted and usually successful in everything. He rarely knows what it is to lose largely from any errors in judgment. The habit of handling men and materials by the wholesale, assures against it.

Mr. Farren was no paper maker, but he was often in paper mills, and he had quietly studied the machinery and methods. He watched closely the supreme efforts made to obtain speed. It was a tradition that a paper machine must rest on a wood floor supported by immense wooden beams, and harness work of Georgia pine. The resiliency of a wood floor was considered absolutely necessary to a long machine line a Fourdrinier to keep in tune and time. It was of a like tradition that the ruling machine must be made of wood as it was 100 years ago, a theory not disproved by a score of inventors who made metal machines only to be failures.

Mr. Farren treated the old tradition with respectful difference, but seriously objected to the seemingly wasteful practice of keeping at least six skillful mechanics forever on repairs around those paper machines. He desired to build a paper mill, something after his own ideas, acknowledging always the practical knowledge of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Farnsworth.

The "new mill," just below the bridge, was erected, and almost all traditions were abandoned. Instead of the wood floors, always wet and slimy, and wood beams forever rotting out Mr. Farren wanted a solid foundation, a net work[sic] of steel girders, and a cement floor. To him an increased speed should be expected from such great rigidity, just as he would expect greater speed of a railway train from the same cause and he knew well the science of railroading.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Farnsworth cooperated with Mr. Farren in his ideas, with certain misgivings of unlimited success from reasons going far back into tradition. Theoretically they knew the new system must be correct, but looked for the variation. A Fourdrinier of 87 inches width was installed and in a short time the whole paper making world was astonished to learn that in this little village one of the largest paper machines in existence was running at a speed of 175 feet a minute, making the best newspaper from a spruce log, the world ever saw.

The machine ran like a deer and all the hopes of Mr. Farren were realized. But something undesirable developed. That great speed of a many geared machine on a rigid foundation began to

tell, and although apparently going as smooth as a watch, the wear and tear of gears was enormous, and the machine showed the loss of the elasticity of the old wood harness work.

Then W.R.E. Farnsworth got in his work. He tried cushions of lead between the rigid foundations and the heavy machine with apparent success, but in time the lead spewed out like gold under the beater's hammer, and more thinking had to be done. Slabs of heavy rubber were tried with like success, and finally Mr. Farnsworth put cushions of hard pine between the machine and foundations, and from that day to this a permanent custom was established for the proper setting of fast moving machines. Mr. Farnsworth's wisdom being demonstrated, and the traditions of the old paper makers upheld in a measure sufficient to command the respect of progress.

That machine in that mill kept gaining in speed until at last it reeled paper off at the rate of 350 feet a minute. In its day that mill was a perfect mint, and while not started with any such hope or desire, it saw no equal in New England, we do not care what the product. To-day it is idle with windows boarded up, because of the genius of such men as Mr. Farren, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Farnsworth, and Mr. James Marshall made it possible for other men to start other mills, and larger machines, nearer the wood supply, running ten machine mills, each machine 120 inches wide, at a constant speed of 550 feet a minute, 24 hours every working day in a year. This latter day competition has been made possible by copying boldly and following the pace set by the paper makers of Turners Falls.

The credit of developing the fast paper machine must also be shared by James Marshall, father of Frank J. Marshall. Mr. Marshall was a paper maker than whom no better stood in shoe leather in the whole world, and when the "new mill" started he was brought here to run it. After great speed had been obtained a snag was struck. The calenders at high speed began to heat, and there was unequal expansion of the metal so that the sheet ran thick and thin at opposite edges, thus causing frequent breaks on the fast running printing presses.

It was left to Mr. Marshall to invent a blower to remedy a provoking evil, and to-day no paper mill in the world has been able to improve on Mr. Marshall's inspiration, the child of necessity. The papermaking world acknowledges a debt of gratitude to him for a device that he gave to the world, free.

When talk is made of paper making, all must remember that Turners Falls was never off the map—the German—the American or the Japanese.

August 19

-The post office receipts show some falling off from a year ago. If the strike at the Montague mill continues there will be a still further falling off.

September 16

-Both the day and night watchmen of the Montague mill were called out by the union a few days ago on account of having been notified that their wages would be reduced.

September 23

-The strike is fortunate for many mills this season, as they could not run if they wanted to, for want of water. With the Montague mill running here there would not be a drop of water left for any one[sic] else in the stream. All over New England it is the same.

October 7

-Water in the river is away down, and every mill on the stream is praying for rain or that the strike at the news mill may continue. The idle mill of the International has kept many other workers in bread money.

October 14

Resignation of Superintendent Farwell

Porter Farwell, superintendent of the International Paper company's Montague mill in this village, has resigned his position. Mr. Farwell has been so active in the paper business in Turners Falls for many years that he feels the need of rest and his physician orders it.

Mr. Farwell became foreman of part of the Montague mill in 1872, and foreman of the whole mill in 1874 under George E. Marshall, and superintendent of the whole mill after the death of Mr. Marshall. When the business was absorbed into the International, he continued as superintendent of the mill for a year, and thereafter had been superintendent of both that mill and the Turners Falls mill.²⁷

Mr. Farwell is a trustee of the Crocker Institution for Savings, director of the Ryegate Paper Company of East Ryegate, Vt., and connected with the Lake Megantic Pulp and Fiber Company at Lake Megantic, Quebec. Mr. Farwell will continue to live at Turners Falls.

He was one of the original stockholders of the Turners Falls Paper Company and a director, and a stockholder of the Montague Paper Company, and a director for a number of years previous to its absorption in the International. He was also a large stockholder and director in the defunct Marshall paper Company.

Mr. Farwell resigns his position against the desire and wishes of his company, who take pleasure in testifying to his great abilities as paper maker, and the very efficient management of the plant here.

New Superintendent for the Montague Mill

F.P. Campbell, formerly superintendent of the plant of the International Paper Company at Wilder, Vt., has been transferred to the Montague mill of the same company of this village.

He is an expert paper maker, and high grade business man, approachable and unaffected, and in the prime of life. He is a nephew of one of the Wilder brothers who established the paper business at Wilder and nearby water powers. He has had charge of a business of considerable magnitude, the product of four Fourdrinier and three cylinder machines. Wilder is on the Connecticut river, three miles above White River Junction.

Work Begun in the Montague Mill

Fourteen paper and pulp makers came from Milton, Vt., Monday evening, and went direct to the Montague mill where they started up the pulp department. They are highly skilled mechanics, a decent and sober lot of fellows, are union men, protected as such by the Federation of Labor, and are not strike breakers. They have been for years in the employ of the same company, and they are merely taking places in another mill of the same concern, which was idle because the former workmen could not be persuaded to go back to work.

The company has been very square and above board in its dealings with the men, but they seem to prefer idleness, which is a right they possess, and no one feels at all like scolding them for any position they may take so long as they do not interfere with the rights of other people to work or do business after such manner as may seem best.

²⁷ The Turners Falls Paper Company (1879-1897); located on the west side of the canal near the east portal of the lower or "White" Suspension Bridge. To the International Paper Co. in 1898.

The mill where these men came from has been idle since July 1st on account of want of water, and the workmen are glad to obtain employment to support their families. Other men will come to start up the paper making machines, if the men here refuse to take their old places.

To say that it is impossible to find men who are willing to work, and that a certain lot of men have great corporations completely at their mercy, for all time, is beyond the pale of reason and contrary to every previous experience in the world. While men may strike or not, for any purpose they choose without creating any ill feeling whatever, there is no good reason why they should not use a little individual common sense. They know, and everybody knows, that it is the habit of a leader to be over sanguine, and not be possessed of a judicial temperament upon all occasions otherwise he wouldn't be a leader.

October 21

Pulp and Paper Being Made

The Montague mill of the International paper Company is quietly making pulp and paper daily. They have only one paper machine running yet, but in time more will be started, as soon as help can be secured from outside. No local help shows the slightest disposition to go to work.

A strike in one trade over a five per cent cut in wages will never be the means of compelling uncounted thousands to suffer infinite misery. Keep cool and let your hair grow, It's going to be a cold winter.

-About a half dozen repair hands came from Milton last night at five o'clock and went to work in the Montague mill. There was no hostile demonstration whatever. One young man shot a camera at them, but the chance of inflicting a very dangerous wound were slight especially at early candlelight.

October 28

-Superintendent Campbell of the Montague mill has leased Mrs. Martha Fales' house on High Street and will occupy it soon. He has come to grow up with the country, and will help make a better country of it.

-Someone scaled the picket fence between the cutlery works and the Montague mill, the other night, and began throwing stones at the windows of the mill. The fellow escaped when someone came out of the mill.

-Four machine tenders and about forty other workmen in the Montague mill, got tired of loafing and punishing their families, and applied for the old places they had voluntarily left, and were promptly accepted, and went to work Monday morning. A big crowd of curiosity seekers lined the streets, and a few small boys, who never heard of a union or never knew anything of union principles yelled out the epithet "scab," simply because there was no policeman on duty to arrest them.

Bellowing out epithets does not add to the small boy's dignity nor help the cause of union labor, but rather the reverse, and a few arrests for breaking a very distinct law would tend to shut the mouths of the professional wind jammers, who try all they can to injure decent union labor.

November 4

-The water in the Connecticut river is very low indeed and the mills are having more or less difficulty in running, on that account.

November 11

-Low water in the Connecticut river is interfering with the running of the mills. The pulp department of the Montague mill cannot be run to anything like its full capacity, the Keith mill is depending on electric power to quite an extent and the Esleeck mill is able to run only in part. If good heavy rains do not prevail over a wide extent of water shed before cold weather sets in, this town may suffer severely from the drouth all winter long.

November 25

-The water in the Connecticut continues extraordinarily low, and the mills are having great difficulty in running. This town is fortunate in having a sufficient supply of drinking water, during the extreme drought, as in many places the supply has given out, or is so bad that it is dangerous to drink the water without first boiling it.

-The pulp-workers who came from Wilder, Vt., to work in the Montague mill, when the local men preferred to loaf, have gone back home to work in their old places, water having come to run the mill they are regularly attached to.

January 6, 1909

-Water was 14 inches below the top of the dam yesterday morning. All the mills were running, but were handicapped by low water. To-day the water is going to waste in plenty, and the future depends wholly on the extent of the thaw. Two inches of rain fell yesterday, locally, the greatest fall in many months.

February 17

-Harry Vinnicombe, while at work in the International Paper mill early Thursday morning, had an artery severed in his hand by its being forced through a window by the breaking of a belt.

March 17

-F.H. Fowler, who has been engaged in engineering work for the International Paper mill, finished here last week and, left to his home in Bellows Falls, Vt.

April 28

-F.P. Campbell, superintendent of the Montague mill of the International Paper Company in this town has been promoted to the management of the mills of the company at Chisholm, Me., at a very much larger salary, with much greater responsibility.

August 4

-Low water in the river is bothering the mills somewhat. The International Paper Co. cannot run its pulp department to its full capacity on account of the low water.

September 15

-Superintendent F.E. Holbrook of the Montague mill of the International Paper Co., having made good here, has been appointed General Superintendent of a number of large mills with headquarters in Glens Falls, N.Y. Mr. Holbrook is a progressive paper manufacturer, well informed in all its phases and has a pleasing personality that goes with good management.

September 29

-All the mills seem to be having a general shake up in employees and foremen. There has been a general impression that a good deal of "dry rot" in persons long holding jobs is accountable for many of the shifts.

October 20

-Herbert Hinckley, who has been foreman of the pulp department of the International Paper Company's mill, has gone to Glens Falls, N.Y. and taken a similar position there. Carter Hall, who has been assistant foreman, is his successor here.

November 3

-W. Libbey of Lisbon Falls, Me., is the new superintendent of the International Paper Company's mill here to succeed F.E. Holbrook, who was recently promoted to chief assistant of the general manufacturer. Mr. Libbey and his family will occupy the Fales house, High Street.

November 24

The Last of Our best Old Friends

With reverence we announce the death of the old Montague Paper Company, for the last years of its life merely a superannuated body with its soul gone, the soul which is denied by law to all corporations, having been born into this noble old creation.

Monday afternoon at four o'clock, a special meeting of the stockholders was held in the parlors of the Crocker National Bank, and it was voted to petition the Superior Court for a dissolution of the corporation.

Thus the curtain falls, and one of the most beneficent institutions ever planted in Turners Falls will have a name only in the memory of the oldest people interested. Most of its property, machinery and good will went to the International Paper Co., and now the remaining woodlands and other property not needed in paper making here, have gone into other corporate hands.

The originator and successful manager of the well loved old paper making company was George E. Marshall, firmly believed to be the greatest and most resourceful paper maker the world ever produced. He was a marvel in technical skill, and wide in his knowledge of paper making machinery, an inventor of some of the greatest helps to successful paper making on a large scale ever produced, and now of world wide application.

It was George E. Marshall who developed the wood-pulp paper industry, and the first man in the world to produce a sheet of paper solely from the fiber of Poplar and Spruce. He was the first man to take the German Voelter process, introduced into this country by Albrecht Pagenstecher, a large stockholder in the mill, and develop it to its utmost, resulting in turning the newspaper making industry upside down, and making the cheap daily paper of numberless pages a possibility.

The present writer well remembers the stupendous work of Mr. Marshall in the experimental days done so quietly and modestly, kindly and neighborly all the while with the village people, loved and admired by all. Trial after trial was made to accomplish the object sought and ream after ream of paper went through the **Reporter** press in an endeavor to ascertain the best possible composition and treatment to obtain paper suitable for newspapers run through presses at high speed. In those early days all newspaper was wet before printing, the sheets being wet in troughs and the rolls sprinkled from a spray during the process of rewinding. The

Reporter press soon demonstrated that a sheet of wood news would show up well and dry quickly without offset, without wetting and that was the result of Mr. Marshall's quest.

After his most arduous endeavor to reduce the price of paper to the consumer we have heard Mr. Marshall say that he would quit the business if the price ever fell below six cents a pound, and still largely by his own motion he lived to see contracts made at half that figure.

In the Montague mill, a generation ago, Mr. Marshall invented the process of making what is now known as Kraft paper, exploited in late years by the Swedes, and the writer has a sheet of that first produced paper, stronger and better than new. Mr. Marshall found that in bleaching, the strength was lost and took it for granted that the public would never buy a paper of that brown shade, notwithstanding its extraordinary strength, and so paid no further attention to his great discovery. The world is full of that exceedingly strong brown paper now, and the Swedes are given the credit for its origin. The secret was in cooking wood in the hot liquors under high pressure.

The passing of the old company gives a pang to a delightful sentiment created in the heart of not a few. Mr. Marshall was a splendid specimen of manhood, a delightful personality. He was a loyal citizen of the town and village, and although he never held office to any extent he took an interest in politics—but only the politics that would be creditable to the community.

Not only to the town was Mr. Marshall loyal, but to all people in it. When his company needed anything that could be supplied by the village merchants the trade went there. He was interested in every man in business, and desired to see him thrive. To him it was business not to go out of town for anything the town could supply. He even took special pains to go into all the village stores and chat with the merchants, and take a kindly interest in their welfare. He was very opposite of a great many men in like position, who seemed to think that it would be a crime to encourage the small business men and mechanics on the village streets.

The writer speaks from personal knowledge, and nothing would have kept him in the village but for the kindly and friendly spirit of Mr. Marshall, and his substantial assistance, as well as that of the late John Keith and the elder Joseph Griswold.

Mr. Marshall was a generous employer of labor, but he was just to capital as well, and when the occasion came for retrenchment in expenses labor was asked to bear its share of the burdens without any maudlin²⁸ sentiment of sorrow, or oily statements of putting back wages when time got better. Sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof, and so Mr. Marshall, strong and willful, performed each day's work according to the needs of the day. When he died the whole town was one family in grief.

Then Mr. Marshall had with him from the beginning, W.D. Russell, who finally became treasurer of the corporation, and at the shift became auditor of the I.P. Corporation. Mr. Russell was another local citizen, devoted to the interests of the town, and grew up to be a factor in the paper business of the country. One of the strongest business men the county has produced was taken from this village when the old Montague Company ceased to make paper.

Enrico M. Perry, the pioneer in the pulp wood supply, who sought all the woodlands, and developed all ways and means of harvesting and transportation, a wood-man by birth, instinct and training, was taken from us by the passing of the company, and none was more loyal than Mr. Perry. Mr., Perry has got much that belongs to him financially in his new business enterprise elsewhere, a reward well earned, but there is no doubt he would still be an admired citizen of the village had the old Montague held on to its name and fame and product.

²⁸ Over emotional.

Porter Farwell, the Superintendent, was the one executive head spared to us after the passing and he now enjoys a well earned retirement from many years of active duties that brought success.

And so some of us old fellows feel a twinge when we say that the old Montague Paper Company will henceforth not even live in name.

December 1

-Frank Dascomb, an employee at the Montague mill, while working on the night shift, Saturday, was thrown from a load of paper that was being pushed out of the mill on a car, and received injuries to his left leg which will confine him to his home for about a week.

-By the breaking of a coupling, a car load of paper that was being switched at the Montague mill, Monday, took an excursion into the canal. The paper was removed from its watery bed but the car will remain in the canal until Sunday, when it will be taken out with the aid of a steam derrick.

Income for Farren Hospital (Germane to this paper but not essential. *e.g.*)

B.N. Farren of Philadelphia, according to a deed filed at the Franklin County Registry, transfers to the Pennsylvania company for Insurance of lives and Granting Annuities, a tract of land on First Street, Turners Falls, including 34,023 square feet and the well known Pulp Block.²⁹ Provision is made for the payment of the proceeds thereof, under certain conditions, to the Farren Hospital of Montague City.

This block of forty³⁰ tenements was one of the first built in the village, to accommodate families working in the first pulp mill. It was occupied almost entirely by Yankee families, superintendent George Hance occupying the first house at the upper end.

It was the quality row of the village then, and in fact about the only place there was for human habitation. It was one of the few pieces of property in this vicinity that carried perpetual insurance in an English company. One policy and one large premium paid in advance insured the property against loss by fire forever, or until burned down. The insurance company has had the use of that one premium for over forty years, and there never has been a blaze in the block.

February 10, 1910

-Edward E. Barnard, who has been for many years employed as Master Mechanic at the Montague mill of the International Paper Company, has given up the repair work which he formerly looked after, and will stay in the shop. For some time Mr. Barnard, who is now 69 years of age, has desired to drop some of the burdens of his day's work, but till now has prevailed upon to continue. His action is voluntary.

John H. Cocking takes his place in repair work. J. Monroe Chapman, who has been a foreman at the Montague machine shop of the International Paper Company, retired Saturday night after a service of many years as machinist. He was formerly employed by the old Clark & Chapman Machine Company before going into the Montague mill years ago. Lewis Farrell succeeds him.

²⁹ The 1st Street Block was razed in the 1960s. To imagine what it looked like, the 3rd Street Block—or Cutlery Block—is built exactly the same as the old 1st Street Block.

³⁰ An 1884, 1889 and 1895 Sanborn Fire map shows thirty (30) tenements (15 two-story) along with the Mill Superintendent's dwelling.

The 1877 "Birdseye" view of Turners Falls shows thirty (30) tenements along with the Mill Superintendent's dwelling. In the 1960s, I can remember eight (16) tenements along with the Mill Superintendent's dwelling. *e.g.*

March 16

-Daniel Dupont had a narrow escape from a serious injury at the International Paper mill one day last week. He was cleaning the grinders when he was struck by a flange, making a deep gash in his face. A physician was summoned and Mr. Dupont was soon able to resume his work.

April 13

-Harry Vinnicomb, an employee of the International Paper Company, had a narrow escape Saturday morning from serious accident while at work in the mill. A spring roll on a paper machine fell, striking him on the side of the head and falling on his ankle. A piece of bone was taken out by Dr. Messer, and eight stitches were required to close the wound made.

June 1

Annual Dinner of the Stockholders of the Keith Paper Company

The annual dinner of the stockholders of the Keith Paper Company was served last Thursday afternoon at the American House, and was a function of rare merit, as well as to the table service, the food for the inner man and the food for thought. Nothing was left undone which would enhance the pleasure of the occasion.

Last year Treasurer J.F. Bush broke away from a time honored custom, and invited his heads of departments, together with a number of local and Greenfield business men, to join the stockholders in their annual dinner, and the gracious act was appreciated alike by the stockholders and the invited guests.

There was the usual list of stockholders supplemented by the president, Albrecht Pagenstecher of New York, who has been absent in Europe for the Past three years. His return to the head of the table was a decided pleasure to all the stockholders present, and was greeted by them with genuine enthusiasm. One of the younger men in the bantering way, asked for a reason for his absence, thus robbing them of the pleasure of association. Mr. Pagenstecher could for a second find no better excuse than that he had a feeling than that the Kaiser need be under his eyes, but then Theodore I, "the King of Kings," went over to hob-nob with the other great potentates, he felt all his responsibility had ceased, and he was thus enabled to meet again his old business comrades.

There were toasts proposed by President Pagenstecher to Treasurer Bush for his able stewardship, and to his corps of able lieutenants, the men who make the paper, and the men who sell it. A toast was given to Ex-Senator Joseph F. Bartlett to the revered president of the company, Mr. Pagenstecher, "a strong personality in the paper industry, and the father of the wood pulp industry in America." Charles P. Crocker, the veteran manufacturer in many lines, proposed the health of Keith's aggressive and effective treasurer, Mr. Bush, extolling his progressive methods and telling ways of modern business.

Mr. Crocker also was kind enough to propose a toast to the editor of the **Reporter**, whom he has known these many years. To print a village newspaper and be able to stand up in your boots and say your soul is your own, be honest to yourself and to the world that is broader than self. Mr. Crocker thought to be qualities that should receive recognition of all men.

Very likely Mr. Crocker did not know that many of the qualities he was good enough to admire were nurtured under the inspiration of his most excellent father, the late Colonel Crocker. This generation does not know much of the wonderful man to whom Turners Falls and its successful industries their existence.

Colonel Alvah Crocker was a typical New England Yankee, a born manufacturer, a mixer, a promoter, a natural politician, the soul of honor and honesty, a loyal friend to all business

associates. He was the father of the Hoosac³¹ tunnel, an aggressive force in the building of the greatest Massachusetts railroads, the V&M³² being built by his influence and money, the engineer³³ being his talented brother "Uncle William" Crocker, so many years the Turners Falls Company's treasurer here. Col. Alvah Crocker had mill interests in Lawrence, in Lowell, in Fitchburg and other places. His political influence in pushing to completion the great tunnel, and the railroads leading to it, brought him to Turners Falls, to view the barren rocky site, with its vast waters going waste. Instantly he saw in his mind's eye, a great manufacturing center if the power were only developed.

A company was at once organized, and a host of friends with capital were invited to develop the proposition. The John Russell Cutlery Company were induced to come from Greenfield and quadruple the size of their plant, and that was the first mill on the stream. Capital was subscribed for by the enterprise of Mr. Crocker and his friends, and then came the waspish little Dr. Ayer³⁴ of pill fame, bluff old Ben Butler,³⁵ the Amese,[sic] the shovel makers, modest Tom Talbot,³⁶ the Lowell manufacturer, (who went down with flying colors as the Republican-Prohibition exponent for Governor against the older Gaston,) and others, among them, that wonderfully successful man, tunnel builder and railroad constructor, B.M. Farren, who instantly became a leading spirit in all our enterprises, always taking a kindly personal interest in everything, leaving the only extensive memorial the town has, the splendid hospital at Montague City.

Colonel Crocker knew the manufacture of paper from rag to the finished product as few men knew it, as it was developed as an art about a hundred years ago and onward to his death in 1875. He knew the business as conducted by his own household, and knew it as conducted by others. He knew men as well as he knew machines, and understood their aspirations. He had the firmest conviction of success in anything he ever undertook, and inspired confidence in others.

Being a paper manufacturer, of course the Colonel's thoughts first turned to paper. His acquaintance in the Berkshires soon led him to Albrecht Pagenstecher, a young German of magnificent physical proportions, well educated, and highly cultured, a striking figure among men, who had recently come to America with some money, unbounded hopefulness, and a patent, which has proved one of the greatest in the world's development. Of this later.

The new company was formed and a pulp mill put up which is now part of the Montague mill plant. This mill was managed by George Hance as superintendent, and F.I. Webster as clerk. These gentlemen were friends of Mr. Pagenstecher when he set up his patented process in the Berkshires. Edwin Bulkley and his partner, Mr. Dunton, well known paper mill owners and paper dealers in New York, were induced to come to the new concern here.

No sooner had the colonel got the pulp mill going than he cast around for some one[sic] to take hold of a paper mill, and his mind soon turned to a relative, George E. Marshall, one of the greatest paper makers of his day, who had experimented with all know fibres, from flax to straw,

³¹ Sometimes spelled as Hoosic.

³² Vermont & Massachusetts

³³ A design, concept. Mechanical & industrial engineer.

³⁴ James Cook Ayer (5 May 1818 Groton, Connecticut-3 July 1878 Winchendon, Massachusetts) was the wealthiest patent medicine businessman of his day. Dr. Ayer was also brother of wealthy industrialist Frederick Ayer.

³⁵ Benjamin Franklin Butler (November 5, 1818-January 11, 1893) was an American lawyer, politician and soldier. Born in New Hampshire and raised in Massachusetts, Butler served in the Massachusetts legislature and as an officer in the state militia. During the American Civil War, Butler served as a major general in the Union Army, in which he helped create the legal idea of effectively freeing fugitive slaves as contraband in service of military objectives. He was the 33rd Governor of Massachusetts.

³⁶ Thomas Talbot (September 7, 1818-October 6, 1886) was the 31st Governor of Massachusetts, and a major textile manufacturer in Billerica, Massachusetts.

from corn husks to grass, and had tested their usefulness thoroughly a quarter century before the government amateurs began to proclaim the "discovery" of these fibres for use in paper making.

The Montague mill went up, and a high grade of book and newspaper was produced, and the great problem of making newspaper cheap and absorbent was worked out so that the daily paper to-day going through the press, printing both sides at once, at the rate of 50,000 an hour is possible. Without the patent brought here by Mr. Pagenstecher and the development of its possibilities by George E. Marshall, the million circulation a day of a newspaper would be utterly impossible.

Then came the Keith mill, Colonel Crocker insisting that the village must have one of the finest paper mills in the country too. His eye soon rested on John Keith, who had made good in two mills, both as a manufacturer and a salesman, and with the advice of Edwin Bulkley and Governor Alexander Rice, Mr. Keith was selected for the next winner on the stream.

The very first thing Mr. Keith did was to secure a spring of the purest water for washing paper, and it cost \$50,000 to pipe the precious fluid two miles to the mill. The mill was a winner under Mr. Keith's marvelous management, and what followed is common knowledge.

Before any mill but the cutlery was completed, Col. Crocker wanted to see a village newspaper established. He always spoke a kind word for it, he put his hands in his pocket for it, and compelled every stockholder associated with him to become a subscriber. For many years almost every man having a dollar's worth of interest of Turners Falls was not only a subscriber but had friendly interest in the personality of the editor, as many a kindly note indicated. They all knew that no name would ever go on the list by solicitation, and when a subscriber had reasons for discontinuation, there was no regret. Well does the writer remember one graceful act of the Colonel toward this newspaper.

Here is a man of tremendous business interests, in mills, in railroads, in real estate, in finance, who went to the trouble to pick a large basket of pears in his own garden in Fitchburg, put them on a seat beside him in the train, transferred the load at Greenfield, and lugged the heavy burden in his hand up the cow path from the station to the **Reporter** office on Fourth Street, just as a matter of kindly interest in a country editor whose star virtue was his ability to say at all times what he thought to be true!

Only a basket of pears, but the memory of that gallant tug will last long after the many lemons that have been handed us since by men who should be carting pears, have been forgotten. A few remarks the other day at the dinner relative to the non-appreciation of the village newspaper by the modern capitalists, will excuse us from remarking that under the old management of the Montague mill the **Reporter** went everywhere in the mill, and the corporation subscribed for a half dozen copies yearly. The very first act of the International Paper Company, when it acquired the mill, was to discontinue every copy of the local paper sent to the mill, and withdraw all its printing patronage, although this office is equipped to furnish printing to most of the large city banks in New England. This paper never resents the withdrawal of patronage, however, and in spite of flagrant neglect, the editor has taken pains to speak up for the right when the great corporation had costly strikes on its hands, or had been assailed by mendacious politicians.

Recalling some names will explain why Mr. Pagenstecher sits to-day in a board of directors made up largely of the third generation from the men he first became associated with. He was a young man of brains and business capacity, owner of a valuable patent, and he seemed of an even age with hustling, bustling older men, such as Colonel Crocker, the refined Governor Rice, the suave and portly Willard Rice, shrewd Edwin Bulkley and Deacon Jones, and such. To-day he greets with a wholesome greeting one of the second generation, Charles T. Crocker, 77, six years

his senior, a son of the splendid Deacon Jones, two of his own sons, and two sons of Charles T. Crocker, and the sterling and aggressive son of Edwin Bulkley.

These men who hold stock in these corporations are as alert as the founders, or more so, and all do business at the modern pace, and have no patience with laggards. This may explain their evident liking for the tremendous push and perseverance of their treasurer, Mr. Bush. Whoever expected to see less energy displayed by succeeding generations will be greatly mistaken. There is no doubt Charles T. Crocker has larger interests to-day than his father had, but he attends to all with an energy and decision that is simply marvelous.

Strong and vigorous physically and mentally, no trifle escapes his notice, and is never at a loss time to do a generous and kindly act. In one of his smaller mills, the plant could never be able to make a satisfactory dividend, no matter what methods were tried, yet as trustee of a saving institution he took a special pride in the fact that the workmen in that mill could get better dividends from their savings than the capital of the mill could.

Mr. Pagenstecher dropped a casual remark in conversation about the development of the wood pulp industry that throws a bright light on the efforts of great men of great endeavor in manufacturing. He said it was true that there was a certain pleasure in watching the development of ant great industry from the point of view of the one who controlled its destinies, but that pleasure he said was nothing to be compared with that derived from the association of like spirits, each contributing a share to success.

The studious German mind discovered the original wood paper makers in the wasps who gathered the wood fibers loosened by the attrition of rain drops on old fence rails, and with a rosin sizing made paper houses of sufficient tenacity to withstand all weathers. A patent covering a grindstone with pockets in which blocks of wood were placed to be pressed against the stone was all that was needed with years of experimenting, to make in quantities as good a fibre as the wasps find by the attrition of rainfall, and many more years of experimenting to so mix and manipulate those fibres in turning them into sheets of paper that the oil inks of the printing press would instantly be absorbed, so that the sheets would not be off-set in rapid handling.

There were two Keiths. John intensely practical, as well as aesthetic, and Henry, grown to be largely ornamental, with the graces finely cultivated. The Keiths were aristocrats in the blood. They were democrats in politics, and democratic in their thoughts, and yet were dignified and exclusive to a degree. They could be kindly and interested in all people, and yet draw the line in social intercourse at culture and good breeding, John Keith, who began business in Worcester as a stationer and pen manufacturer, was a born paper man. He was a paper manufacturer by instinct, and the first person in the world to suggest the possibility of making Bristols³⁷ on a Fourdrinier machine. Previous to that time cardboard and pasteboard in truth, sheets of paper pasted together—two ply, three ply, four ply, meaning so many sheets pasted together by hand.

This was expensive. John Keith, with his superintendent, took a machine one Sunday, when nobody was by to laugh at them, and demonstrated against the judgment of all seasoned paper makers, that 160 pound Bristol could be made on a paper machine. When the Keith mill was started, one machine was run a large part of the time on Bristols, something which the papermakers of the world had said not long before was an impossibility. And by the way, one of the most astute paper manufacturers to-day, Charles T. Crocker, Jr., a man of the accumulates ability of three generations, runs a family mill largely on mill Bristols, whose quality cannot be

³⁷ Bristol board (also referred to as Bristol paper or Super white paper) is an uncoated, machine-finished paperboard. It is named after the city of Bristol in the southwest of England. Common sizes include 22.5" × 28.5" (572 × 724 mm) and its bulk thickness is .006 inches (0.15 mm) or higher and A4, A3, A2 and A1^[18] Bristol board may be rated by the number of plies it contains or, in Europe, by its grammage of 220 to 250. It is normally white, but is also made in different colours.

touched by any other mill, and his first knowledge came through his fingers in our mills here of original methods.

John Keith, the founder and treasurer, brought with him his brother Henry, Major Henry Keith was a born newspaper man, and before the war edited the only democratic newspaper in Massachusetts, beside the *Boston Post*, the *Worcester Democrat*.

At the outbreak of the war, Henry Keith went to the front, and was mustered out at the close with the rank of Major. He was in the Customs Department in New York and then drifted back to newspaper life, first as night editor of the *St. Louis Democrat* and then on the *St. Louis Republic*. His health failing, he came here when the mill started, and superintended the laying of the \$50,000 aqueduct to the spring. When the mill began to make paper in the fall of 1872, Major Keith went into the office as correspondent. In those days the typewriter was unknown, and if it were it wouldn't be tolerated for a minute.

To-day you see in the same Keith mill office a large force of men and women, many typewriters, statisticians, cost men, sales agents, sample clerks, all working for dear life, with business piled up before them sky-high, all nerved up to do their best.

In the old time there was hardly work enough to keep one bookkeeper busy. There wasn't even the need for even an office boy, and the Major in the most elegant manner wrote with his own hand, using a stub pen, all the correspondence the business demanded, with an occasional letter from the pen of treasurer Keith, who was an artist with the pen and a magician with words, although the major was no slouch when it came to the literature of the business. And yet, with all that quietness and simplicity in the office, the mill was a winner. The Major became highly interested in the papermaker's art, and the present writer must now for the first time confess his innocent part in the great tragedy in the cause of the paper making science.

Having become quite interested in the evolution of wood paper making from the wasps to Mr. Pagenstecher's patent, the writer had secured a very large hornet's nest, and presented the Major with it, with an accompanying tag saying it was the work of the original paper makers, as practiced for probably a million years. The Major was delighted, and he hung up the souvenir in his chamber in the Keith Block.

When the mill was started all the help was brought from other paper mill towns, and there being no other place to live, the company was compelled to operate a boarding house for the girls. They occupied rooms ranging along a corridor extending the full length of the block. The superintendent had a tenement at one end downstairs, and the boss finisher a home at the other.

It was rather cold weather when the Major hung up his hornet's nest, and as he viewed it daily, and admired the work of the original paper makers, it looked as innocent as a smoked ham. The Major was a handsome fellow, of pronounced military bearing, a good dresser, and neat in his habits beyond all comparison. He always got up early to shave and dress, and on the fatal morning he found his room too cold to shave in his customary negligee costume. He built a large paper fire in the sheet iron stove, and proceeded to shave himself. The unexpected warm air rose to the confines of the home of the original paper makers and they came out in battalions to dispute the claims of the value of rags and Fourdriniers, and took a fiendish interest in all of the Major's anatomy not protected with the material that bond papers are made of.

The Major, a personification of dignity, coolness and courage, who more than once sought the bubble reputation even at the canon's mouth, opened his chamber door, and with razor in hand, darted for the end of the hall in the hopes of escaping his tormentors, all the while yelling like a Comanche Indian. But the worst was to come.

The first mill girl's door opened to see what this racket was, and whether it was the Major's agonized face, the razor brandished high in the air, or the Major's swiftly moving bare feet that

satisfied her curiosity no one could ever learn, but the door was closed with a shriek, and every other door along that long corridor opened and closed with a shriek, until the whole scene seemed to be pervaded with the actions of a madman, accompanied by shrieks of varying tones much resembling the tuning up of a calliope at a circus.

Down stairs the Major could not go with any sort of grace, and to stand still with those vicious devils at his heels was out of question, and he continued to run, razor high in air, damming the original paper makers to the south east corner of Tophet,³⁸ and his warmest friend who had been so generous with his souvenir to the utmost depths of a Simon Pure lake of molten brimstone.

Exhausted, the Major was rescued by a genius who could handle Yellow Jackets by holding his breath, and the student of wood pulp making by the original artisans prayed to heaven that wood pulp would never enter into the manufacture of fine paper, and from that day his prayer has been answered except in such fine mills as choose to take the chances of being stung.

Mr. Bush, the Treasurer of the Keith Paper Company, may be illustrated by story. The present writer met a very bright Irishman down the country not long ago. "I see you have Mr. Bush up in your country," said the man. "And a mighty good man he is." "What do you know about him?" was asked. "The best way in the world to know a man—I worked for him once sir. And he'll listen to reason in any man," said Pat, "but you can't fool him." Then the man wanted to tell a story to clinch his point.

The man was a "handy" around Mr. Bush's mill, and knew papermakers everywhere. He had a weakness, he confessed, for conviviality on occasion, and Mr. Bush knew it. One day the man was asked if he knew where he could find a good loft man. He thought he could find a man in Holyoke, and a Saturday he was posted off to stay over Sunday and find his man when the mills were closed.

The "handy" thought he should have at least ten dollars for expenses. He knew Mr. Bush was not stingy, but he knew his own limitations when he got out with the boys, and Mr. Bush was doing all he could to keep temptation out of his way by cutting down the allowance. "Pat," said Mr. Bush, "you do not need very much money; you can go to Holyoke and spend the time visiting among your friends you know." "Say now Mr. Bush, phat³⁹ in the divvel kind of friends do you suppose a man wud have if he had no money." Pat won his point. "Isn't that listening to reason, sir," said Pat with a wink. And Pat could say again to outsiders who may criticize Mr. Bush as a free spender in business, "How in the divvel can you expect a man to have business without money!"

June 8

-A horse and wagon belonging to the International Paper Company, while unloading pulp wood at the company's mill Saturday, backed down a chute leading to the machinery. It was with difficulty and not until the shafts has been sawed from the wagon that the horse was extracted from the chute.

³⁸ In the Hebrew Bible Tophet or Topheth was a location in Jerusalem in the Gehinnom where worshipers influenced by the ancient Canaanite religion engaged in the human sacrifice of children to the gods Moloch and Baal by burning them alive. Tophet became a theological or poetic synonym for hell within Christendom.

³⁹ Phat does mean Pretty Hot and Tempting. The problem with "phat" is that it is no longer in. It has kind of phased out and is mostly used by wannabes, lowerclassmen in high school, or middle schoolers. It is now considered a slang faux pas. I wouldn't use it if I was you. Source; Urban Dictionary.

September 21

-Ambrose Desautel of L Street, who was injured by a fall from the roof of the Montague Paper mill Thursday morning, died at midnight Sunday as a result of his injuries. He did not recover consciousness after the accident. He fell 40 feet, breaking an arm, a leg and several ribs. He was employed as a carpenter by the International Paper Company.

October 19

-Columbus Day in town was exceedingly quiet and the Avenue looked like a deserted village. The schools and places of business were closed all day, but the mills ran as usual.

May 14, 1911

-One of the large paper machines in the International Paper Company has been shut down on account of a couch roll breaking.

June 7, 1911

-Harvey B. Crouse had his hand badly burned the other day while at his work in the International Paper mill, by having it caught in the dryer.

July 5

-The mills shut down from Saturday until to-day, so that the work people might escape the tortures of the terrible heat, and make the most of the Fourth by visiting among Friends.

July 12

-Clarence Allen got his hand caught in the calenders in the paper mill and badly crushed Thursday. He was taken to the office of Dr. Leary, where the hand was dressed. Three of the fingers are in very bad shape, but it is hoped they will not have to be amputated.

August 16

-The water in the river and the canal is so low that part of the mills had to be shut down yesterday. There is only about 4½ feet of water in the canal, and the water in the river is the lowest it has been this summer. The passenger launch Eagle cannot run way up the river because of low water. Unless the river rises there will be more shut downs.

-The 120-inch paper making machine of the International Paper Company shut down Monday, in order that necessary repairs may be made to the water wheel. The machine will be out of use for about three weeks. This will lower the product of the mill quite materially, as the machine is capable of making from 22 to 25 tons of paper every 24 hours.

September 6

-The Morning Stars and the Night Hawks, two baseball teams picked from the day and night workers of the International Paper Company's mill, met in a battle royal at the High school grounds, Monday. The Morning stars were captained by William Farren and the Night Hawks by Claude McClintock. Superintendent Libby pitched for the Stars and Captain Farren was catcher. The battery for the Hawks was Relihan and Farnsworth. The game was a victory for the Night Hawks, the core being 11 to 10.

October 4

-Miss Elsie M. Cassidy, who has been employed by the International Paper Company for the past two years, as stenographer and bookkeeper, left Monday for her new home in Hartford, Conn.

January 10, 1912

Treasurer Coy Has a Better Offering

The town of Montague is to lose the services of one of its most competent and faithful officials. James D. Coy, who for the past four years has been treasurer and tax collector of the town and general right hand man to the selectmen, Mr. Coy has just accepted a position as Chief Clerk in the office of the International Paper Company. Mr. Coy will continue in his present office till the end of the fiscal year, Jan. 31.

Mr. Coy succeeds Walter H. Ray at the International Paper Company's office. Mr. Ray having accepted the position of Bookkeeper for the Turners Falls Company, and will begin his new duties next Monday. He has been with the International Paper Company for the past five years and in that time has worked up to his present position of Chief Clerk.

January 31

Where is the Old Pigeon Hole in Newspaper Offices, Where Accurate Information Was Stored?

In the notices of Mr. Farren's death both the daily and weekly papers had more wrong information than the **Reporter** has seen in many a day. The story as told was a running fire of twisted information and palpable error. Few knew the man as he was, and few told the true story of his endeavors.

It may be interesting to know that the railroad bridge at Montague City was built by Aaron Wright, the celebrated bridge builder of that day. The new toll bridge took the place of the old toll bridge, established generations before. The stone for the new piers came largely from the old piers, and most of the timber in the old bridge went into the new.

Rector Goss, who had a finger in every pie, bought the old bridge and demolished it. While the bridge was building a ferry was conducted at a point a few hundred feet below. Mr. Farren put in the foundations of the cutlery, but the superstructure was contracted to Rector Goss and George O. Peabody. Mr. Peabody got scared at the undertaking and Mr. Goss gladly released him, but gave him the woodwork to superintend.

The railroad bridge was not yet built and the timbers for the cutlery were framed on the Deerfield side of the river. W.R. Farnsworth and E.E. Barnard worked on the frames there.

The old Pulp mill and the Montague mill were built by Mr. Peabody. The Reporter spoke of Mr. Ricker of Maine, as one of the builders of the dam, before Lon Richardson finished it. In early days it was the opinion of many, that Turners Falls would grow like a mushroom, and Mr. Ricker went out on the plains about a mile from High Street and bought some thirty acres of land, on which he built a house for himself, expecting in a few years the new city would be built all around him. W.R. Farnsworth has the plot now minus the house, and the magic city is still afar off.

Mr. Ricker went to Holyoke and put that huge apron on the old wooden dam there. There was some confusion likely in names of Farren in some contracts.

March 27

-The wages in the Turners Falls mill of the International Paper Company will be advanced on May 1, in common with these of the other mills of the company. Both day and night workers

who are paid on an hourly base will have their wages increased one cent an hour. The increase which amounts to approximately \$150,000 per year is voluntarily granted by the company.

April 24

Herman Sauer of Park Street, a millwright for many years in the employ of the International Paper Company, met with an accident while at his work Saturday afternoon.

It is feared he is injured internally. Mr. Sauer was at work in the second story of the mill, when he stepped on a trap door through which rolls of paper are lowered to the floor below and he fell through to the floor below, a distance of nearly 20 feet. He received injuries to his back and a bad bruise to his head. He was taken to his home partly unconscious, and unable to talk. The extent of his injuries could not be ascertained at once. Mr. Sauer is one of the oldest paper mill employees in town, and it is hoped he will soon be able to be on his feet again.

June 26

-Mrs. Martha A. Fales has sold her residence on High Street to Willard T. Libby, superintendent of the Montague mill, who has been occupying the property ever since he came to town.

July 31

-Extensive improvements are being made in the Montague mill of the International Paper Company and when they are completed the mill will be modernized so as to hold its own with any in the country, as to economy and quality of production. Several of the old water-wheels have been taken out and more efficient ones put in their places.

It is planned to run a larger part of the mill by electrical power than has been done formerly, and many motors are being installed. It is planned to run everything by electricity except the machines, grinders and one [illegible].

October 9

The Building Up of Towns

A small portion of this lengthy article references Turners Falls. It will be given here. e.g.

. . . It occurs to very few men that it is a tremendous task bring in doubting candidates for factory sites and town lots by the scruff of the neck, as a policeman would a darky[sic] caught in the act of stealing a watermelon, and few ever consider how really few communities have grown into considerable manufacturing centers, except for the germ inherent in the spot, and still fewer consider the everlasting good and permanence that might result if more loyalty were shown to what they have, with an earnest desire to cultivate what is latent at home.

Everything Turners Falls has in the way of manufacturing came from loyalty of its own moneyed interests to the place. Every dollar in the cutlery was put in by men, or friends of men, owning the water and land, the old pulp mill the same; the Keith mill the same; the new mill to give the young men a chance; the cotton mill by a nearby friend of the town, and the earnest solicitation of another friend, Col. Crocker. Had not local boys, the Marshall brothers, put up the newest paper mill, in all human probability Mr. Esleek would not be making paper here to-day. The machine shop was put where it stands by local money for local people.

January 29, 1913

Procuring Age and Schooling Certificates

The following letter has been sent to all the mills and factories in Turners Falls and vicinity by Superintendent of Schools, Frank P. Davison, and contains so much information as to the steps necessary for minors to take in order to obtain employment in mills and factories, that we reprint the letter in full. Children cannot now be sent to work whenever it suits either their convenience or that of their parents, but considerable "red tape" has to be gone through with in order to comply with the rigid requirements of the laws of Massachusetts.

Turners Falls, Jan. 12, 1913

To the employers of Minors in the Mills and Factories of Turners Falls and Vicinity.

Owing to the fact that the superintendent of schools is obliged to vacate his present residence on Central Street, and to move outside of the village of Turners Falls, it will not be convenient for those wishing Age and Schooling Certificates to come to his residence in the evening as formerly, therefore to make it as convenient as possible for the public the writer has decided to open an office hour at the Selectmen's rooms. Until further notice this office hour will be from five to six o'clock on every Thursday afternoon, beginning with January 20, 1913.

In this connection it may be well to suggest, that, to avoid any delay and inconvenience on the part of those seeking such certificates, the respective superintendents of the mills and factories purposing to employ any minors between the age of fourteen and sixteen, should impress upon such candidates for certificates the following facts:

1. Such persons must obtain an employment ticket from the future employer.
2. They must go to one of the school physicians, either Dr. Messer or Dr. Leary, to obtain a health certificate.
3. They must bring these certificates to the superintendent of schools, and must be accompanied by parent or guardian.

In the case of all minors who are over sixteen years of age and can read and write the English language it is only necessary for them to come in person and make application for the literary card. All illiterate minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one must be accompanied by some one[sic] who can certify to their age and place of birth.

Respectfully yours, Frank P. Davison, Superintendent of Schools.

April 2

The water was not nearly so high as the ice was driven, the cakes being lapped and pushed one over the other until they were higher than the top of the bulkhead. An ice jam below once made it look rather serious for the mills for a short time.

May 7

The Board of Trade Makes Formal Objection to Proposed Reduction on Paper

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Board of Trade, held Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted, copies being sent to President Wilson, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee Underwood, and to each of the representatives and senators from Massachusetts:—

Whereas, the tariff bill now before Congress greatly reduces the duty on all grades of paper and places news print paper on the free list. A move which will be very injurious to the paper plants of this town which manufactures fine papers, and which will make it impossible for the news print paper mill of Turners Falls to compete successfully with the mills of foreign countries which

are more favorably located and, whereas, the prosperity and life of our town is largely dependent on the activity of the paper mills.

Be it resolved, that we protest against this measure, which is obviously so unjust to our paper manufacturers and to their employees. And be it further resolved that we protest against the most earnestly request the repeal of section 2 of the Canadian Reciprocity Act, which admits free of duty most of the news print paper imported into this country from Canada.

May 21

-William Care of Riverside had his arm badly injured while at his work at the Montague mill, Friday, by getting it caught in some machinery. He was removed to the Farren Hospital.

September 3

All the Mills Shut Down Till Monday

The water will be taken out of the canal to-morrow morning, and all the mills on steam will be shut down completely till Monday morning. This is done to give additional supply to float the logs in the Connecticut River, which is extremely low. The end of the 30,000,000 feet of lumber in the advance drive has passed over the dam, and the second installment of 10,000,000 feet is expected to reach here soon.

October 1

-Superintendent of School F.P. Davison has this week visited each of the mills on the canal and issued the various certificates required by the new labor law to the minors entitles to have them. He will be at the selectmen's rooms to-morrow, Thursday afternoon from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. In order to grant certificates to those young people who have not already secured them.

October 8

While the Devil is Catching the Hindermost, He May Grab the Foremost

The newspapers gloat over the fact that print paper and pulp stock now come in free of duty.

The Montague Paper mill in this town, the pioneer plant that made cheap print paper possible, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended in experiments and practical demonstration to the great profit and assistance to the cheaply sold newspapers, having been squeezed dry by the clamor for something cheaper, something cheaper, something cheaper, will now have a nice time in paying big wages for short shifts competing against the mills built in the forests and run by workmen who have not been educated up to automobiles, dress suits, electric lights, all the modern conveniences that must be had by the most unskilled now.

October 29

-Harry Jackson of Prospect Street, for many years employee as a machine tender in the Montague mill, met with a serious accident early Thursday morning, while at his work. He slipped and fell against a wet felt roll, while it was in motion, and fractured three of his ribs. He also received internal injuries. He was at once taken to the Farren Hospital. Pneumonia developed, but now he is very comfortable.

April 22, 1914

-Patriots' day was a very quiet holiday. All the places of business and the schools were closed, but the mills ran as usual.

July 1

-The International Paper Co. is rapidly converting into pulp the mammoth mountain of pulp wood on the river road, which has been such a prominent feature of this landscape for some time. The pile was so huge that weeks of steady eating away at it have only now begun to appreciably reduce its dimensions.

July 15

Turners Falls Will Take Care of all Stayers[sic]

Although houses and tenements are scarce in Turners Falls, let not anyone for a moment suppose the village will not be in a position at a moment's notice to house all families desiring to settle here permanently. The continuing cry of scanty tenements has given everybody a wrong impression of Turners Falls, its people, and the ability to cope with any condition that may arise, and that instantly. The writer has seen about every brick laid in Turners Falls, and knows full well the enterprise of the people back of all the corporations here. When the cutlery came there were no houses to shelter its workmen, and the corporation was compelled to build the 40-house block on Third street.

When the pulp mill started, there were still no homes for its workpeople and up went the Pulp block on First street, containing another forty houses. The Keith mill block of tenements and boarding house on Canal street was all in readiness for the workpeople from paper mill centres[sic] as soon as the mill wheels started.

Mr. Griswold built his mill and block at the same time, so that there was always a roof to cover every head that came among us. When the shoe shop started there were nearly a hundred houses put up by private enterprises to take care of all permanent residents. And now, whoever desires to find a permanent home here, while engaged in the new silk mill, or any other mill, will find no trouble in getting what is desired.

Turners Falls has the land waiting for homes, the material to build them, the men with skill in construction, and the ability to rush all work to completion in the shortest possible time. Besides all that, the means is at hand in any amount to aid the construction of homes of all sorts in record-breaking time, up to all possible limits of growth. Hundreds of acres of choicest building lots are everywhere pleading to the settler to come and occupy them, and builders, by the score would be on the ground to listen to the music of the hammer and saw, while Phillip Jacobus's lumber mill would make merry sounds day and night with musical saws and buzz-planers, shaping materials to any desired dimensions at short notice. The stayer who puts out his hand in this village, at any time, and says he's come to stay, will get a good, hearty welcome and the powers that be will get busy to find a roof that will protect his family.

A word to Fred C. Abercrombie, representing the Turners Falls company, or to W.H. Ray, secretary of the Board of Trade, will start something that will bring results immediately, if not sooner.

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.'s New Office

(H.C.R. will widen & lengthen the canal. e.g.)

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Company, who had an office in the Colle Block, have taken the office in the "new mill" of the International Paper Co. which has been idle a long time. This will give the construction company a fine office home, of large capacity, into which they may install bath-rooms, lavatories, closets, and all the conveniences for the comfort of a very large office force, and corps of engineers. The entrance is opposite the office of the cotton mill on Sixth Street.

August 26

-Harry Vinnicombe of Riverside had a narrow escape from losing his thumb yesterday noon, at the Montague mill, when a roller dropped some distance onto his hand. The thumb was badly crushed and a bone broken and he also received burns on the arm.

September 16

-Samuel D. Emery of L street, who strained some of the ligaments in a leg while at his work in the Montague Paper mill, Friday night, is able to get around with the use of a cane.

September 30

-The passenger bridge over the canal to the cutlery works has been demolished to allow the core to be taken out of the canal by the contractors. The Montague mill bridge has to be used by the cutlery employees until the work on the canal is finished, when a substantial new bridge will be erected, similar to the one at the Montague mill.

-The "old cutlery" building of the Montague Paper mill of the International Paper. Co., in which is one of the big Fourdrinier machines, is having a new roof put on, the old one having rotted out.

March 24, 1915

-Andrew Shulda of K Street, a youth who is not yet 17 years of age, was before the district court yesterday charged with the larceny of brass from the International Paper Co. Young Shulda, it is claimed, helped himself, one noon, to a quantity of brass rolls, caps, rings, etc., part of a machine at the mill which had been taken apart and took the brass, after he had broken it. up, to a junk dealer's where it was found in a shed. State Agent Palmer, whose presence was required, was unable to be present yesterday, so the case was continued until Friday.

March 31

— Andrew Shulda, whose case was continued from last week, was before the district court, Friday, charged with larceny of brass from the International Paper Co. He was found guilty, but on the recommendation of State Agent Palmer he was released, on condition that he go to work, a definite promise of steady work having been given Shulda by the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Construction Co. Max Baker was also before the court, charged with receiving stolen property, the said stolen property consisting of the brass which Shulda had taken, and which had been found in Baker's barn. Baker pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5, which he paid.

June 2

Turners Falls Trades League Formed

A. I. Potter, the genial baseball enthusiast, has been hustling around all spring trying to get a shop baseball league organized. His efforts have at length borne fruit, and the shop league has become a reality, and been organized for efficient work. Some mighty good baseball games are assured throughout the summer, and plenty of good, clean baseball will be forthcoming every Saturday afternoon until Labor day.

Four teams are comprised in the league which has been named the Turners Falls Trades league. The teams represent the Esleeck mill, the Keith mill, the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co., and the Montague Machine Co. and International Paper Co., combined. Each of the companies represented by a team has supplied the players representing their shops with uniforms and equipment. It is planned to play double header baseball every Saturday afternoon throughout

the summer, the first game scheduled being for Saturday, June 19th. The employers have given the project warm support and the members of the teams have already begun to practice with energy.

The officers of the league are:

President - A. I. Potter Secretary - Louis Hahn
Treasurer - William Argy
Board of Directors - W.T. Libby, A.R. Smith, William. H. Croft,
Fred C. Abercrombie

The Board of Managers will be composed of the managers of each of the four baseball teams. This Board of Managers will have the general management of the league's affairs with the assistance of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

The new league begins existence with everything in its favor, and with the enthusiastic support of all interested in the various shops and in clean, healthy sport.

June 9

John Zorack of First street, an employee of the International Paper Company was badly injured by a heavy roll of paper falling upon him. His left ankle was crushed and the heel fractured. He was taken to the office of Dr. McGillicuddy, where his injuries were attended to, and afterward he was taken to his home. He will be laid up about four weeks.

Turners Falls Base Ball Trade League

At a meeting of the managers or acting managers of the baseball teams from the International Paper Company, Esleeck Manufacturing Co., Keith Paper Company and Turners Falls Power & Electric Company, held in the office of the Turners Falls Power & Electric Company on June 1st, 1915, after, a conference held by an official and men from, each company for the purpose of formal organization of a league, the following officers were elected in the regular way.

President - A.I. Potter, Turners Falls Pwr. & Elec. Co.
Secretary - J.G. Short, Keith Paper Company.
Treasurer - W.R. Argy, Montague Machine Company.
Directors - W.T. Libby, International Paper Company, F.C. Abercrombie,
Turners Falls Pwr. & Elec. Co., A.R. Smith, Keith Paper Company.
W. H. Croft, Esleeck Manufacturing Co.

List of Eligible Players. (I.P. & M.M. Co. only *e.g.*)

International Paper Company and Montague-Machine Company. G. Foley, T. Murphy, A. Guilbault, A. Mathieu, H. Grimard, E. Pocket, P. Derosier, W. Argy, R. Farnsworth, J. Donahue, W. Libby, A. Coberior, J. Togneri, (lives in town, works in Millers); H. Daily, (outside man, High school).

June 23

Turners Falls Trade League Opens Its Season

On the High school grounds Saturday afternoon, the Turners Falls Trade League opened its season of base ball[sic] at 2 o'clock. The first game played between the International Paper Co. and the Esleeck Mfg. Co., finished with a score of 7 to 5, in favor of the International Paper Co. The star man of the game was George Foley making four hits. The batteries: Togneri and Cote for the International Paper Co. and Derosier and Lamoureux for the Esleeck Mfg. Co. The umpire was Sauter of Greenfield. The game between the Keith Paper Co. and the Turners Falls Power & Elec. Co. was called off on account of rain, but will be played at a later date.

July 7

Keith Defeats Esleeck While the Turners Falls Power & Elec. Co. Hands the International Paper Co. a Whitewash

On High School oval, Saturday afternoon, July 3, the Trades League played their second double header of the season. The first game between the Keith and the Esleeck resulted in a victory for the former, the score being 12 to 7. The Keith scored 4 runs in the first inning, the Esleeck fielding the ball poorly. The Esleeck had to change their line-up around in the first three innings on account of one of the players misunderstanding the time the game was to be played. After the third inning the scoring was about even. Batteries, Keith, Collins and Casey; Esleeck, Derosier and Milkey, Lamery; umpire, Sauter.

The second game was called by umpire Sauter at 4.35, between the T.F.P.&E. Co. and the I.P. Co., resulting in a shutout for the former, score, 14-0. Pfersick, who done the pitching for the T.F.P.&E.Co., pitched the first no-hit, no-run game of the season. His pitching along with Maynard's hitting were the features of the game, Maynard getting 5 hits, out of 5 times at bat. Batteries, T. F. P. & E. Co., Pfersick and Morgan; I.P.Co., Togneri and Teahan.

Trades League Played Afternoon Game on Holiday

On account of the rain Monday morning the Trades League had to call off the morning game, but played their afternoon game as scheduled between the Esleeck Paper Co. and the International Paper Co., resulting in a victory for the Esleeck score 9 to 3. The game was fast throughout the nine innings, both teams hitting the ball hard. The International Paper Co. started things in the first inning, the first three men up getting a hit off Rist but Grimard gave them a setback when he knocked out a nice two bagger and was called out for not touching first. Rist tightened up after the first inning, and kept the hits scattered. Milkey who does the back-stop work for the Esleeck played a fine game, assisting in several plays at second base. The Esleeck punched hits in the sixth and seventh innings, netting them six runs, thus giving them a good lead.

Esleeck Mfg. Co.		International Paper Co.
Koskuba	r.f.	Paulin
Sullivan	2d	Murphy
Milkey	c.	Thomas
Derosier	1st	Foley (p)
Lamery	3d	Cote
Fugere	l.f.	Derosier
Lemaire	c.f.	Coban
Rist	p.	Togneri
Care	s.s.	Grimard

Runs, Sullivan 2, Derosier 2, Lamery 2, Care 2, Lemaire, Cote, Griemard, Togneri. Stolen bases, Milkey 2, Sullivan, Lamery, Care 2, Lemaire 2, Grimard, Murphy, three base hit, C. Derosier. Two base hit, Cote, Foley. First base on balls off Togneri 1. Struck out by Togneri 9, by Rist 10. Hit by pitcher, Lemaire 2, Murphy. Umpire Sauter of Greenfield.

July 14

Keith Now Leads the Trades League

The Keith Paper Co. ball team, under the management of John C. Short, stands in first place in the Trades league, having won three straight games. The team has been playing good ball, considering that this is their first year together. They have two cancelled games to play with the Turners Falls Power & Elec. Co. which were called off on account of rain. The fans are anxiously

awaiting for these two teams to meet. The Esleeck showed their strength in Saturday's game, by winning an 11 inning game from the White Coal. They have a strong battery in Derosier and Milkey, who are considered the best in the League.

The Turners Falls Power & Elec. Co. have not shown up as well as was expected of them, as this is their second year together, and the team is made up practically of High school and college players. Pfersick, their twirler, is the only southpaw pitcher in the league, and with a little more support, ought to put the team in good standing. The International Paper Co. have shown up the poorest of the four teams, having won but one game and losing four. Their team will be strengthened this week, as they expect to make several changes in their line-up.

July 28

The Summer's Macadam Work

Superintendent of Streets John E. Sullivan is macadamizing a part of First Street and Avenue A, near the office of the Turners Falls Power and Electric Company and the International Paper Company's barn. This will finish the macadam work for the year. Four thousand dollars was appropriated, and with this the whole of Central Street has been macadamized, over half of Prospect Street, and the job now about done. It was not necessary to take stone out of the ledge owned by the town, as the stone used was purchased from Fowles & Nevins, who constructed the large block on the corner of Fifth Street and Avenue A, who had to dig their large cellar out of solid ledge, thus giving them considerable stone which they sold to the town for 50 cents a load. It was much cheaper to secure the stone this way than having to blast it out, and the selectmen were thus able to do much more work with the sum appropriated. Mr. Sullivan plans to start work on the cement walks authorized next week.

White Coals Shut Out I.P. Co., 6 to 0

In the first game of the afternoon on High school grounds, Saturday afternoon, July 24th, the T.F.P.&E. Co. shut out the I.P. Co., 6 to 0. Tromblon, who pitched his first game for the White Coal, did well keeping the hits well scattered, and was also given good support. The game went along well until the seventh inning, when the White Coal, with a three run lead, netted 3 more runs on errors by the I.P. Co. Maynard played a fine game at short-stop, getting five assists. Brazeau starred in the outfield for the I. P. Co.

Turners Falls Power & Electric Co.		International Paper Co.	
Morgan	c.	Murphy	
Bean	2d	Eppler	
McLaughlin	c.f.	Brazeau	
Maynard	s.s.	Grimard	
Hosmer	1st	Foley	
Rau	l.f.	Daley	
Stoughton	r.f.	Pfersich	
Metz	3rd	Sherman	
Tromblon	p.	Togneri	

Runs, Morgan 2, Bean, McLaughlin, Maynard, Stoughton. Two base hit, Eppler. Stolen bases, Morgan, Bean, McLaughlin, Stoughton, Metz 2. First base on balls, off Tromblon 1, Togneri 5. Struck out by Tromblon 8, Togneri 3. Hit by pitcher, Bean. Time, 1 hour and 10 minutes. Umpire Sauter.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Esleeck Co.	5	2	.714
Keith Paper	3	2	.600
Power and Electric	3	2	.600
International	1	6	.140

August 11

-Superintendent W.T. Libby of the International paper company's mill has received a notice from President Phillip T. Daly, which he has had posted, informing those of the employees that are connected with military organizations of service to the state or to the country will hereafter be paid in full for any and all time lost at the mill while they are serving in these organizations. The order is a general one and goes into effect in all of the mills of the company throughout the United States.

August 25

-Edward Thompson, for many years day foreman of the International paper company's mill, has retired and is succeeded by Claude McClintock, who has been night foreman. Mr. McClintock is succeeded as night foreman by James McConnell.

November 3

Superintendent W.T. Libby to Leave Town

Willard T. Libby has resigned his position as superintendent of the Montague mill of the International Paper Co., in this village, to accept a much better position with the Remington Paper and Power Co., at Watertown, in northern New York. Mr. Libby came here to take charge of the mill just six years ago, and his management has shown marvelous results. Mr. Libby was graduated from Bowdoin college in Brunswick, Maine, and is possessed of a broad education, with keen business insight, marked executive ability, and a technical knowledge of paper making not equaled[sic] by a great many men of self-proclaimed prominence in the industry. A close student of books, Mr. Libby dug down deep into practical affairs until many concerns have had an eye on him for future possibilities. He learned the art of paper making in the Pajepscott[sic] paper mill at Brunswick, Me., and his six years here of close application has made him a most valuable man. The company which he goes with has three mills producing 100 tons of paper a day, and the parties selecting him for the management of the mills are the oldest and most successful financiers and manufacturers in the paper making industry on the continent. Mr. Libby has come to like this village very much, and he is respected and admired by the whole community. Socially he has little desire to go, but business prudence on behalf of himself and family demands a respectful hearing to the financially appreciative call for ability. Mr. Libby and wife have been natural leaders in the social life of the village, which will suffer from their departure.

November 17

Reception to W.T. Libby

Willard T. Libby, for six years superintendent of the International Paper Co.'s mills here, who has resigned to assume a new position in Watertown, N.Y., was given a striking testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the International employes[sic] here, when, last Friday evening' he was tendered a farewell reception in Papermakers' hall, by the men who served under him, and was presented with a splendid chest of table silverware as a tangible evidence of their esteem and

respect. Nearly every employe[sic] of the Montague mill was present at the reception and they made it very clear that Mr. Libby's departure was regarded as a direct personal loss by each individual. Harvey B. Grouse, on behalf of his fellow employes, made the presentation speech,' in which he referred to the mutual good fellowship and kindly feeling that had characterized Mr. Libby's superintendency,[sic] and the retiring superintendent made a fitting response. Refreshments were served and a delightful social time enjoyed before the final farewells were said.

February 16, 1916

-S. Deering Emery, formerly of this town, now of Greenfield, who is employed as a machine tender by the International Paper Company, had his hand caught in a winder and three fingers badly jammed recently. The arm was also burned at the elbow. The wound is healing nicely.

May 3

-Work on the playground at Second Street has been started again by the playground committee of the Board of Trade. The cinders which the International mill has spread on the broken rock fill of the property are being smoothed out to give a better surface for ball games and the like.

June 28

-Miss Mary Hammerle of Riverside, who has been stenographer for the past year in the office of F.E. Wells & Son Co. of Greenfield, has taken a similar position with the International Paper Co. of Turners Falls.

September 13

Little Boy Seriously Hurt

A little Polish boy, about four years old, was run over by a freight car on the N.Y., N.H. & H. railroad on First Street at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and one leg was so badly injured that it will probably have to be amputated. Pulp wood was being unloaded for the International Paper mill, and the little boy, who was playing about the track, was unobserved and was run over by one of the empties. He was taken to the Farren hospital.

October 11

-Thomas Rellihan of Avenue A, while at work in the Montague mill, had his right arm severely injured last week by having it drawn into a paper winder as far as his shoulder. His arm was badly burned and crushed, and he will not be able to use it for several weeks.

November 8

-George Arms of Greenfield, formerly of Riverside, broke an arm Saturday, while at his work in the Montague mill. He was using a pulley when the pulley block broke and the large wheel struck him in the arm.

November 22

-Mr. Kellogg, superintendent of the Montague mill, and family, have moved into his new house on the corner of Davis Street and Crocker Avenue.

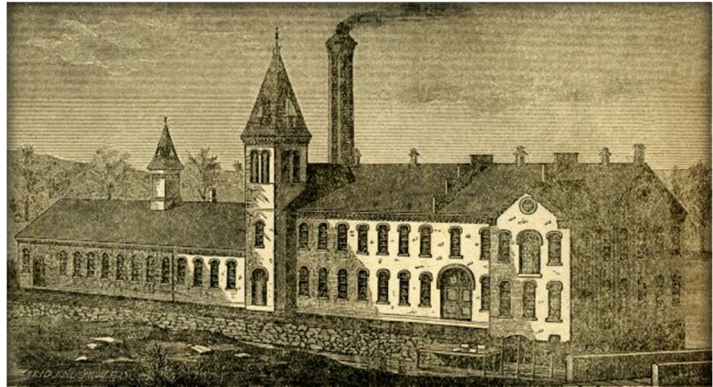
January 17, 1917

-Mathew M. Cassidy, who has been assistant at the N.Y., N.H. & H. railroad station, has left, and has taken a position with the International Paper Co.

February 21

The Keith Paper Company Buys a New Mill for Extension of Business

The Keith Paper Company has purchased the finely built paper mill just below the lower suspension bridge at Fifth street, from the International Paper Company, after a long period of negotiation, and will in the near future remodel the structure, and produce the same high grades bond and ledger papers that have made an enduring name for the Keith Paper Company during its half century existence under the constant and proud management of the foremost papermaker of the world who always had in mind rare Ben Jonson's immortal "Not for a day, but for all time."



The illustration that appeared in this issue of the T.F. Reporter.
Caption:

The Keith Paper Company's New Mill for the manufacture of more high grade bond and ledger paper.

The building just acquired was erected for the Turners Falls Paper Company, a local corporation making news paper,[sic] fostered by George E. Marshall, the pioneer in the development of wood news in America, and B.N. Farren, capitalist, for the purpose largely of encouraging worthy young men who had shown marked ability here in the development of the paper industry, among them, W.D. Russell, now a strong force in controlling the destinies of the International Paper Company. This mill, on account of the skill embodied in its construction and equipment, on lines developed by masters of the industry here, was a marvelous winner from the start. At the time of the organization of the International, "the new mill," as it was known locally, went into the combine, and when the paper makers demanded three shifts a day, the plant, with one machine, was found to be ill-adapted to such working conditions, and so was dismantled and abandoned as a news print possibility.

The Keith Paper Company, under the treasurership[sic] and management of Albert R. Smith, a born papermaker and of a noted family of papermakers, a keen and accurate conservative business man withal, has met with marked success, and the plant has been modernized in the highest degree to assure a continuous excellence in its famous product, and at the same time accelerate the production to help serve the ever increasing demand. The company has a large undeveloped mill site south of the parent four-machine mill, which may eventually be covered with a two-machine mill, but the "new mill", separated only by the Esleeck paper mill, will be the first developed, and we hope soon.

April 4

George Moreau, who was recently appointed Superintendent of Streets by the Selectmen, declined to accept the appointment, having decided to continue in his present position with the International Paper Co.

The Selectmen, therefore, have re-appointed John E. Sullivan to be superintendent of streets. Mr. Sullivan has filled the office for several years, is well qualified for the work, and was willing to accept re-appointment.

May 23

-M.M. Cassidy has become yard foreman at the International mill, succeeding George Moreau.

June 13

The Montague mill employees of the International Paper Co. have taken \$12,400 in bonds, but this amount is not included in the amount reported by the local Liberty Loan Committee, as the International subscriptions went through the New York office of the company.

November 14

Y.M.C.A.

The local committee includes the following: Karl F. Miller and Thomas P. Frawley for the Keith mill; W. H. Ray, Jr. and A. W. Potter for the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co.; H. McC. Knickerbocker and W. H. Croft for the Esleeck mill; E. L. Taber for the McLane Silk Co.; E. L. Page for the Cotton mill; W. H. Roberts and J. Louis March for the John Russell Cutlery Co.; Wm. Argy for the Montague Machine Co.; W.L. Salmon and Joseph W. Hosmer for the International Paper Co.; B. F. Hinckley for the Hinckley Mfg. Co., and Wallace A. Marston and William A. Burnham for Montague City. The business men of Turners Falls will be called upon by Joseph A. Harlow, Michael Blassberg and Walter J. Rist.

January 23, 1918

The Five Day Shut-Down Hits Turners Falls

In compliance with orders of the federal fuel administrator, which descended on the country like a bombshell, last Thursday, the local plants affected by the order promptly closed down Thursday night, for the five day holiday, and resumed operations this morning. Those plants in Montague and elsewhere which operate by hydro-electric power were not compelled to close. The John Russell Cutlery Co., who were compelled to shut down two days on account of shortage of coal before the general five-day shut-down order was issued, were allowed to run Friday and Saturday by special permit, as they have an urgent government contract, and they also were allowed to run on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The federal order summarily stopped all paper making in town, the Keith, Esleeck, International and Millers Falls Paper companies all being affected.

February 22

-All the local merchants kept their places of business open last Friday, Washington's birthday, and the mills ran as usual. Everybody has had holidays enough of late and so nobody was anxious for another.

May 22

William Dubie Accidentally Drowned

On Saturday morning, Louis W. Swift, a foreman, discovered a body floating in the canal near the gates of the Montague City power house. The body was later identified as that of William Dubie of G Street, aged about 40 years, who had been away from home for nearly a week, and whose whereabouts were unknown. The body had undoubtedly been in the water for several days, and its identity was established by the finding of a pay envelope of the International Paper Co. by whom Dubie was employed, in the corpse's pockets. The unfortunate man was in the habit of

leaving home occasionally, without notice, so that when he failed to return, his wife was not alarmed, thinking he would show up almost any time. Beside his widow, he leaves six children. The body was viewed by Medical Examiner Dr. Twitchell, who pronounced it a case of accidental drowning. The funeral was held Sunday, Rev. J. W. Casey officiating.

June 12

-The Turners Falls Power & Electric Co. are going to fill up the vacant lot on the corner of Avenue A and Second Street, a move which will mean a great improvement in the appearance of this corner. The ashes from the International Paper Co. will be used for filling, and then loam placed on top.

July 31

-William Ponch of Central Street has resigned as machinist at the International Paper Company, a position which he has held for the past 20 years. He will take a needed rest before assuming a nosy position.

August 21

W. L. Salmon Resigns

W. L. Salmon, who for the past 30 years has been connected with the International Paper Co., of late years as cashier and agent, has resigned his position, and has taken one in the office of the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co. He commenced his new duties on Monday. Mr. Salmon's successor in the office of the International Paper Co. will be Joseph W. Hosmer of Greenfield, formerly of Turners Falls, who has been a faithful employee of the company many years, and who was in line for promotion.

Mr. Salmon's departure from the International Paper Co. is much regretted. He entered the office of the old Montague mill when very young, starting as a clerk under W.D. Russell, and has been steadily promoted. When the International Paper Co. purchased the Montague mill, Mr. Salmon continued with the new company, and of late years has held the highest office position the company had to offer here. He has been the embodiment of efficiency and faithfulness.

October 23

W. L. Salmon Honored

W. L. Salmon, who recently resigned as agent for the International Paper Co. at the Montague mill, after 30 years faithful service, was surprised last Wednesday evening, by a company of employees from the International Paper Co. who presented him, on behalf of the employees, with a handsome gold Waltham watch, as a visible token of their esteem, and to remind him that his many years friendship were appreciated.

Mr. Salmon was very much overcome by this entirely unexpected and valuable gift, and by the sentiments which prompted its bestowal. The watch has a plain gold case with Mr. Salmon's monogram engraved on the back, and is inscribed inside the cage: "Presented to W. L. Salmon by the employees of the International Paper Co., September, 1918."

-The International Paper Co. has presented the Red Cross Canteen Committee with a check for \$150, for use in its work during the epidemic. This check, and oil other contributions, are greatly appreciated, and the canteen has been a blessing during these trying times.

January 1, 1919

-International paper Co.

New York, December 26th, 1918. The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business, January 6th, 1919. Owen Shepherd, Treasurer.

April 30

-Claude McClintock, night foreman at the International Paper Company's mill, accidentally fell through a coal chute in the mill, Wednesday night at about tea o'clock, falling about 20 feet. He was rushed to the Farren hospital, where it was found that three ribs were fractured. It was at first feared that he had received injuries to his spine beside. He was fortunate to escape as t as he did.

June 18

Joseph Lamoureaux Killed

Joseph Lamoureaux, aged 59, a teamster working for the International Paper Company, was killed Monday morning by falling with his team into the gravel pit at the South End. His cart loaded with loam going too near, the edge of the pit gave way, and the man, horses and cart were buried in the debris. The man was killed. The horses survived. Mr. Lamoureaux was born in Quebec, but lived here many years, He leaves a widow and several stepchildren.

July 9

-International Paper Company-

NEW YORK, June 25th, 1919. The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this company, payable July 15th, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business, July 7th, 1919. Owen Shepherd, Treasurer.

December 10

-Anthony Perreault, aged 31, driver of the International Paper Co.'s large auto truck, was suddenly taken ill while unloading the truck last Wednesday morning, and died at the Farren Hospital at noon without recovering consciousness. His parents and several, brothers and sisters in Maine survive him.

February 4, 1920

The Cotton Mill Bowlers Lose the Laurels

After winning two consecutive games from the John Russell Cutlery Company team, Captain Paris' strong Cotton mill team was badly defeated by the International Paper mill team at the American House bowling alleys, Monday evening, by twenty-four pins.

Captain Paris had the high single round at 105, but failed to keep up his good average in the remaining strings. Captain Martin, in the face of defeat, rallied his men onward to victory, which now give the championship to the International Paper Company.

Final score;

COTTON MILL

Paris, Captain	105	79	72
Burnett	79	78	93
Lonergan	68	72	67

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

Ferrier	82	76	72
Leveille	68	70	76

Total 1185

INTERNATIONAL MILL.

Lemonscales	80	103	78
Murley	68	79	74
Pfersick	70	87	75
Care	79	87	78
Dory Hamelin	87	83	75

Total 1209

March 17

Internationals Win And Lose

The International paper mill bowling team defeated the East Deerfield round house team at the American House alleys last Thursday evening in a very exciting game. Care was the high scorer of the evening. Pinfall: International, 1225; East Deerfield, 1156.

Friday evening the International took on the John Russell Cutlery's best five and were defeated by 30 pins.

Owing to the inability of the John Russell Cutlery players not being able to keep behind the foul mark was the handicap the International couldn't overcome.

Dori Hamlin was the high scorer of the evening with 270 and was also highest single firing scorer with 124. This games makes the two teams even for the honors and it is the Internationals' desire to meet, this same team again with a good reliable referee. The score: John Russell Cutlery, 1258; International 1223.

June 30

Albert Dlugosz of First Street broke his arm in two places yester day[sic] morning, by getting it caught in a machine while at work in the International paper mill. He was taken to the Farren hospital.

July 14

-C.C. Hosley, the well known blacksmith of Second Street, has sold out his business to Mr. LeFavour of Fitchburg, who has already taken possession. Mr. Hosley will take a position in the International mill.

August 25

-Superintendent Harry J. Kellogg of the International Paper Co. it the owner of a new Hudson touring car.

October 13

New Foundry and Machine Shop

The Montague Machine Co., a subsidiary of the International Paper Co., starts this week on the erection of a new plant at the corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth Street. The machine shop and foundry to be erected will be of the most modern type, equipped with all the newest machinery and appliances. The building will be brick and steel and will be of unit construction to facilitate the erection of additions in the future.

The company's new site is 190 x 240 feet, so there will be ample opportunity for future growth. The Foundation Co. of New York has the contract for the work.

The new plant of the company is made necessary by recent enormous growth of business. It is impossible to enlarge the present plant because of limited space. The company has been engaged for a considerable time in doing repair work for the various mills of the International Paper Company, and more recently has begun to manufacture new paper machinery. At present the machine company employs 50 men, but this number will be doubled when the new plant is occupied which it is hoped will be about March 1. Later on, the force may be increased to the plant's capacity of 500.

Much of the credit for this latest local industrial expansion is due to Manager William Argy, who has been largely instrumental in inducing the International Paper Co. to expand their Turners Falls plant, rather than to locate out of town.

-Joseph Beaubien of Fourth Street and John Gikins were both taken to the Farren hospital one day last week. Each man had a fractured ankle. Mr. Beaubien got his by being struck by an automobile while walking home. Mr. Gikins, who works for the International Paper Co., had his ankle broken by a truck passing over it.

January 19, 1921

-Frank A. Cushman, for a long time an engineer for the International Paper Co. here, has resigned, and gone to his home in Pawtucket, R. I.

February 2

-The International Paper Co, have bought a motor[sic] equipment for the removal of snow. The equipment is used in connection with their powerful Jeffry truck, and will make it possible to reach their wood piles at all times during the winter.

March 2

-Charles A. Smith, an employee of the International Paper Co. here, had his left hand badly injured, last week, while at work, by getting it caught between two rollers of the wetting machine. He was taken to the Farren hospital.

May 4

-The International Paper Co, mill here is shut down, because of labor troubles involving the various mills of this and other companies manufacturing news print paper.

June 29

-John Strobel, an employee of George Starbuck and Sons, suffered severe scalp wounds last week, while at work at the International paper mill. The head of a hammer in the hands of another workman above him, flew of the handle and hit Mr. Strobel in the head.

July 6

Strike Seems Broken

The International Paper Co. mill here opened yesterday morning after having been closed since May 1. The mill opened in order to give the help who wished a chance to return to work at an approximate cut of 21 per cent in wages, according to the officers of the locals of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the Pulp and Sulphite Workers.

Turners Falls Reporter The Turners Falls Pulp and Montague Paper Mills

The employees gathered in groups about the street to discuss the matter some of the men returned to work yesterday, more to-day, and from the outlook this afternoon it seems certain that practically all the men will have reported for work by to-morrow.

July 13

-The International Paper Co.'s mill resumed business as usual, last week, practically all the men who were on strike returning to work Thursday.

-Miss Mary Hammerle has joined the office force of the International Paper Co.

August 3

-Superintendent Harry J. Kellogg of the International Paper Co. is driving a new Essex car.

August 10

-Superintendent H. J. Kellogg of the International Paper Co. has bought a new Hudson sedan.

September 14

-The International Paper Co. received Seven carloads of coal last week. It is being sold to the company's employees at cost.

November 9

-W.L. Salmon, who for several years has been cashier of the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co., and previously was for years cashier of the local mill of the International Paper Co., has become a partner in the old established insurance business of W.H.P. Gilmore & Co. The firm is now known as Vatet & Salmon and will continue the business as heretofore. L.E. Vatet, who was the junior partner of W.H.P. Gilmore & Co. bought out the late Mr. Gilmore's interest.

December 7

-The bowling match held last night at the American House alleys, between the John Russell Cutlery Co. team and the International Paper Co. ended with the latter victors, by 15 pins. The town team will play Greenfield this evening here.

December 14

Council for Community Work Formed

At an enthusiastic meeting held Friday eight, at which Wendell Thompson, of Community Service, Inc., who is in Turners Falls for a few months getting things going, presided, the Community Council, representing every organization, church, etc., in Turners Falls, was organized, and plans laid for a number of community activities. There are about 80 people in the council, and the officers were chosen:

Elwyn L. Taber - President

Jerome Shea - Vice President

Wallace B. Marston - Treasurer

Mrs. Effie K. Hance - Secretary

Rev. J.W. Casey, Rev. Andrew Lekarayk, Rev. P. J. Lee, Joseph B. Keating, Mrs.

Elise Messer, Mrs. Henry J. Kellogg and Martin Schuhle - Executive Committee.

An activities committee was also selected and is made up of Mr. Shea, Mr. Schuhle and Mrs. Kellogg.

Plans were also made for holding a Community Christmas tree, and laying out several skating rinks, to give the children safe and readily accessible places to enjoy this wholesome winter

sport. Work on these projects will commence at once, and the Christmas tree will be donated by the International Paper Co.

The Special Day committee in charge of the Christmas tree plans include:

Joseph E. Cullen - Chairman; Karl F. Miller, John T. Quinn, Henry J. Kellogg,
Mrs. Emma K. Winch and Miss Margaret Shea

January 18, 1922

Community Service Industrial Basketball League Formed

The Community Service Industrial Basketball League was formally launched at a meeting held last Thursday evening. Six teams are in the league: The Esleeck Mfg. Co., the Montague City Rod Co., the Griswoldville Mfg. Co., the McLane Silk Co., the International Paper Co., and the John Russell Cutlery Co. The first games were played last night between the Esleeck Mfg. Co. and the Montague City Rod Co. and between the Griswoldville Mfg. Co. and the McLane Silk Co.

Games will be played at Hibernian Hall every Tuesday and Thursday evenings until April 1, at which time a silver loving cup will be awarded the team winning the largest percentage of games played.

As a number of other teams beside the industrial teams desired to enter this league, The basketball committee of the Community Service council has decided to open an independent league to include any teams not eligible to the industrial league.

January 25

-Much interest is being shown in the Industrial Basketball League games, conducted by the Community Service Council. Last night, the Montague City Rod shop vs. International Paper and the McLane Silk vs. John Russell Cutlery five, furnished the sport.

February 1

In the Industrial league games at Hibernian Hall last night, the Rod shop defeated the McLane Silk Co., 13 to 14; and the International Paper Co. five defeated the Griswoldville team, 21 to 13.

March 1

-Gunar Larson got his arm caught in machinery while at his work in the International mill, last week, but escaped with slight injuries.

- End -