

MILLION DOLLARS WEEKLY WAGES OF NEW INDUSTRY

Two Hundred and Forty-Seven Canadian Factories Are Making Shells.

70,000 MEN EMPLOYED

General Bertram Explains Task Which Canada Has Undertaken.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TORONTO, June 10.—At a luncheon given at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club today in connection with the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the principal guest was Brig-Gen. Alexander Bertram, formerly of Dundas, but now of Ottawa, chairman of the Dominion shell committee. By special request Gen. Bertram spoke on the work of the important organization over which he presides.

Mr. Bertram said:

A Subject Little Known.

"My chief object in addressing you today in my capacity as chairman of the shell committee is to let the people of Canada know what the Dominion is doing in the manufacture of munitions of war. It is a subject which the knowledge men have of our work; men of ordinary intelligence who, through the public press, should certainly be cognizant of the situation as it exists in this country. For instance, I read in an Ottawa newspaper last week a long editorial written by a gentleman in his office which is situated within two blocks of the headquarters of the shell committee, telling the Government what should be done to organize the manufacturers of Canada. Although we have been at work for several months, and so far have produced and shipped 650,000 shells, evidently it has not dawned upon this gentleman that the Government, as well as the manufacturers of the Dominion, were alive to the necessities of the situation, and were doing their respective parts loyally and enthusiastically.

Gen. Hughes a Pioneer.

"I am not here as an apologist for Major-General Hughes. He needs no apologist. To the Minister of Militia and to him alone belongs the credit of initiating the work for the organization of the manufacturers in Canada in a way that they were never organized before in any particular industry. Gen. Hughes is the pioneer of this work in the Dominion; the members of the shell committee are simply the means by which he is carrying out this effective work and splendid service for the Empire. I say nothing of the zeal and enthusiasm with which he mobilized, equipped and dispatched 23,000 men from Canada in seven short weeks after the declaration of war, and since then has sent across the seas an equal number. That in itself is a magnificent achievement, and only in slightly lesser degree will the credit accrue to him for showing the way to the engineering firms of England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as other portions of the Empire, to the manufacture of those munitions without which no war can be successfully carried on. You all read the other day the stirring words of Lloyd George at Manchester. I am glad to know that the manufacturers of Britain are now being systematically organized for the production of ammunition, even after the lapse of so many months. Gen. Hughes was the first man in Canada to grasp this idea.

Engineering Factories Organized.

"Shortly after the outbreak of the war the Minister received an order from the British Government for supplies of arms and ammunition. Contracts were placed for these both in the Dominion and in the States, and then came the request for 200,000 shrapnel shells, unloaded, in equal numbers of 15 and 18-pounders. Canada possesses in the city of Quebec a modern plant for the manufacture of shells, but its capacity is limited, it can only produce 75 shells per day, which was quite inadequate to meet the demand. There was only one thing to do. The Minister of Militia conceived the idea of utilizing the engineering factories throughout the Dominion for shell manufacture, and to secure the co-operation of employers and employees in the engineering trades to take up this patriotic work. As a manufacturer myself I am free to confess that it was with some reluctance that we responded to Gen. Hughes' suggestion, even though at that time many factories were practically idle. Several manufacturers met with Mr. Bertram on the 2nd of September at this meeting there were also present Col. C. Greville Harston, chief inspector of arms and ammunition for the Dominion, and Col. F. D. Laflamme, superintendent of the Dominion arsenal at Quebec. We discussed the whole situation freely, and after hearing explanations by Col. Laflamme as to the manufacture of shells and their component parts, and the examination of drawings and specifications, which were fully explained by both these officers, we came to the conclusion that the manufacturers of Canada could and should engage in this work.

Committee Named.

"Accordingly the following week, at a meeting called by Gen. Hughes at the Dominion arsenal at Quebec, a committee was appointed to organize the movement throughout the Dominion. The members of this committee are Messrs. Thomas Cantley of New Glasgow, George W. Watts of Toronto, E. George of Welland, Gen. T. Benson,

master-general of ordnance, Mr. J. W. Borden, chief accountant and paymaster-general, Col. Harston and Col. Laflamme, the latter four representing the department of militia and defence. I had the honor to be named chairman of this committee. I accepted the office, because I felt it to be my duty. I had the additional satisfaction of knowing that there were associated with me enthusiastic colleagues who would do their utmost to make the undertaking a success. In this I have not been disappointed. I cannot speak too highly of the spirit and energy of my associates.

Expert Adviser Secured.

"Col. Laflamme undertook the technical instruction of the manufacturers, while Col. Harston was allotted the equally important duty of superintending the examination and inspection. Before the end of the month we were fortunate to secure the services of Mr. David Carnegie of London, England, as an ordnance adviser. You may realize how fortunate we were in this respect when I tell you that Mr. Carnegie, who is one of the recognized authorities on steel and munitions of war, was for many years in charge of the shell factory at Woolwich arsenal. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, and an active member of the most important engineering institutions in the Motherland. Col. Carnegie took up his duties immediately, and since September has been on the work day and night.

New Industries Established.

"General Hughes was careful to improve upon the committee that to the utmost possible limit the component parts of the shells should be 'made in Canada'. This principle we have constantly kept in mind, and I am satisfied that when the war is over, and these establishments cease manufacturing munitions certain industries will be created in the Dominion of a lasting character, for which the country will receive permanent benefit. For instance, I may mention that the manufacture of copper refined and smelted is a mere bagatelle, although in 1914 the country exported approximately 30,000 tons of copper ore in matte form. Our own production of copper annually imports 21,000 tons of the refined product. Why should not the work of smelting and refining our native copper be done in Canada? You will be pleased to learn that as a direct outcome of the work of the shell committee this will be made possible. Our experience in the past has demonstrated the fact that the development of this industry in the Dominion, while it would undoubtedly be a benefit to the Dominion, is above all things a military necessity. Canada will not have to remain long under the dependence of the United States for refined copper, and I can assure you of this, that within three or four months, we expect to be making in this country, from the native product, all the copper bands required in the production of shells.

Canadian Steel Used.

"At the outset our work was largely of a formative character. We wanted Canadian steel for Canadian shells. Heretofore none such has been forthcoming. Col. Cantley was entrusted with this work and the country is under deep obligation to him for having rapidly installed and equipped a plant for producing the first steel made in Canada for shell manufacture. It was agreed to supply free of charge to those manufacturers who would undertake the work of finishing and assembling the complete shells all the component parts entering into the construction of the shell. In this way many of the smaller manufacturers were relieved of the financial burden of carrying a heavy stock of the raw materials, and which very largely contributed to the success of this huge undertaking. It was further decided to eliminate unhealthy competition by paying uniform prices for the same article. An inspection company was chosen to deal with all shell components, thus relieving the assembling manufacturers of the responsibility of inspection, while at the same time satisfying the shell committee beyond question that the component parts of shells were correct in every particular before the finished article passed into the hands of the government inspector.

Orders for 9,000,000 Shells.

"Starting with the first order for 200,000 shrapnel we have since placed orders aggregating 9,000,000 shells, consisting of 15 and 18-pound shrapnel, 18-pounder, 4.5 and 6-pounder high explosive shells. In addition we have placed orders for 100,000 cartridge cases, 5,000,000 fuses, 2,000,000 primers, and 1,000,000 friction tubes. "Before awarding a contract a careful investigation is made as to the ability of the firm to carry out the particular work assigned to it. If there is any doubt as to the plant being unsuitable, a competent inspector is sent to report upon the state of the factory. You will quite understand that in order to safeguard the interests of the country the committee had to stipulate that contracts placed would be subject to cancellation. Each manufacturer adjusts his own machinery to the particular work assigned to him, and is furnished with a set of inspection gauges as a guide in making the manufacturing gauges required. The preparation of the drawings for the various parts, and the preparation of the gauges and their distribution, have involved considerable labor, but we got it done and done well.

Many Inspectors Employed.

"To give you an idea of the certain feature of our work I may mention that the inspection of the various component parts, including the analyses of the material, and physical tests call for the employment of over 300 inspectors, besides several chief inspectors. Most of the inspectors are experienced machinists and tool-makers who are carried out by nearly 300 examiners and district inspectors under the direction of Col. Harston. Such an army of inspectors emphasizes the care which is being taken to produce satisfactory results, and which have been highly commended upon by the officials of the war office. Upon Col. Harston also devolves the actual proof tests, these

being carried out at a certain place, the average number of shells fired daily being 300. As soon as the shells have passed examination, and have been packed ready for shipment, the manufacturer receives his check.

247 Factories Engaged.

"In one single establishment in Canada, except the Dominion arsenal at Quebec, is the complete shell made. One hundred and thirty firms from Halifax to Vancouver are engaged in the work of machining and assembling. Others are occupied in the manufacture of blanks, bullets, discs, cartridge cases, buckshot, primers, tubes, tin cups for shrapnel, grub screws, sockets and plugs, steel base plates and boxes. From an enumeration of these various lines it will be observed how extensive the several operations are. At the present time not less than 247 factories are engaged in this work in 73 cities and towns in the Dominion. In Montreal alone 35 factories are employed, Toronto has 28, Hamilton 17, and so on throughout the Dominion from coast to coast. Practically every province of Canada is participating in this enterprise.

Weekly Wages \$1,000,000.

"The manufacture of shells in this country is giving employment to between 40,000 and 70,000 artisans, while the total weekly wage bill easily amounts to \$1,000,000. From these figures you will see what the shell-making industry means to the workmen, as well as to the manufacturers of the Dominion. The changes which were necessary in the equipment of the various factories by adding new machinery, or in the readjustment of existing plants, were made by the manufacturers themselves and at their own expense. These changes gave employment to many other factories which were not directly engaged in making ammunition. In the course of a very short time now we shall be producing from between 40,000 and 50,000 shells per day. For the contracts already placed it may interest you to know that 100,000 tons of steel, about 30,000 tons of lead, and several thousand tons of other materials are required.

High Explosive Manufactured.

"In referring to the various industries covered by the sphere of operations of the shell committee, I cannot but make allusion to the investigations conducted at the instance of the Minister of Militia in connection with the supply of propellants and high explosives. In addition to the manufacture of several thousand tons of cordite and powder in connection with the present contract, through his instrumentality an important new industry has been initiated in the Dominion, viz., the manufacture of the high explosive, trinitro-toluene. The revenue alone from the contract placed with this company will be nearly \$5,000,000. I mention this so as to give the gentlemen present an idea of what has been accomplished in one direction only, but I think you will agree with me that the value of having such an industry in Canada far outweighs any monetary consideration which may be named.

All eager to Assist.

"We have endeavored to discover the ability of the various manufacturers to undertake the work, and it has been most gratifying to find not only a readiness to produce ammunition, but an eager desire amongst all to assist the committee in carrying out its duties. The cordial co-operation of both employer and employee has been one of the finest features throughout the strenuous times in which we are now involved. I wish to emphasize here in particular that the backbone of the whole situation is the mechanical ability of our workmen, who have done wonders in developing methods of manufacture which have hastened the production of the finished material.

No Politics.

"I could speak upon this subject for a much longer period, but I do not wish to weary you. I am sure you will give the shell committee credit for having done its best in this national crisis. I will say this, and I am sure every one of my colleagues of the committee will concur, that in our work politics have no place, and we have been given an absolutely free hand. This is a time of national emergency, in which every true Briton must do his part, according to the ability with which he has been endowed. In the patriotic work in which we are engaged I am sure that all those associated with us, the manufacturers, as well as the workmen of Canada, will do their part loyally and enthusiastically, until victory has been achieved. I close, as I began, with Lord Kitchener's words: 'Those who are engaged on the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal.'

PRODUCE MUNITIONS

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

Canadian Manufacturers Also Decide to Encourage Recruiting.

TORONTO, June 10.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association today adopted the following resolutions: That the members of the association producing munitions supply the highest quality at fair prices; that they encourage recruiting among their employees and sales an example themselves by offering themselves for service; that the Federal Government be asked to appoint a competent commission, including the chairman of the railway commission, to investigate the transportation problem of the Dominion; that better facilities be arranged for the placing of ships necessary for the transport of Canadian goods to British ports; that a commission be appointed for developing a thorough system of technical education, and that the Governments of provinces be memorialized to install a competent fire marshal, the commission of conservation to interest itself in this problem.

CRUISER TRAINS GUNS

ON DANGEROUS DERELICT

Vessel Believed To Be Schooner Abandoned May 28.

HALIFAX, June 10.—Training her six inch guns on a derelict which she sighted yesterday many miles off the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, one of the cruisers belonging to the Halifax Naval Station attempted to destroy the abandoned vessel, but was unable to sink her. This morning Marine Agent Harvey received a message from the cruiser saying that she had passed a derelict, dangerous to navigation, in 42°44 north, 65°00 west, and had fired on it, but without success. It is believed that this derelict is the three-masted schooner Harry, which was abandoned May 28, and the crew landed at Shelbourne. The Harry has since been reported south of that position by passing steamers.

GRAMPAN IN ENGLAND

OTTAWA, June 10.—The militia department was advised tonight of the safe arrival of the Grampian in an English port. She carried 1,038 officers and men from the 48th Battalion Winnipeg, 500 from Winnipeg and Brandon as reinforcements to the 75th Cameron Highlanders, and a party of 33 doctors.

Most Exceptional Opportunities In Saturday's Sale List



The word unusual might well be applied to many of the sale announcements for Saturday, for unusual it is to buy at this season a \$16.50 Summer Silk Dress for \$6.95, or a Palm Beach Parasol for 98c, Men's Black or Navy English Serge Suits for \$10.00, Boys' Suits for \$1.95 and \$3.48 (worth up to \$8.50), and Men's 1915 Straw Hats for 95c. These are examples of the many special opportunities for Saturday, and a glance at the list below will lead you to much-needed, seasonable merchandise at fractional prices.

25 Only \$10 to \$16 Dresses Saturday \$6.95

This first great underpriced, sharp movement in our dress frocks is one of the annual June stock-straightening necessities. We begin tomorrow with 25 dresses, lines that have been so depleted by busy buyers that few of each number remain, and none to be duplicated again; these will be found at prices from one-third to one-half regular, some even less, for a quick clearance Saturday. They include messalines and crepes in brown, navy and black chiefly, but a few single dresses will be found in other shades; regular prices \$10.00 to \$16.50; sizes 16 to 18 years and 34 to 40 bust. Come early for your choice of these. Sale price.....\$6.95

Bungalow Aprons 50c

A fresh shipment of these ever-popular Aprons just received. The quality of this lot is excellent, and will go quickly. On sale Saturday. 50 dozen Aprons—the famous Bungalow Apron, made of good quality print, blue with dot and stripes, and white ground with blue and black stripes. Special 50c. Neat Dusting Caps to match Aprons. Price two for 25c

In Infants' Wear Section--BONNETS, 15c

A group of Dainty White Muslin Embroidery Bonnets, in dainty designs. Saturday 15c

PAPER DIAPERS, 15c Dozen

These are just the thing for travelling—Paper Diapers, put up in dozen packages. At 15c a package SECOND FLOOR.

60 Only House Dresses, Saturday 89c

These should be cleared in an hour or so in the morning. Get yours early. Five dozen splendid quality Gingham House Dresses; waist is plain, fastened in front, having neat stitched-down collar of plain chambray with embroidered spray at front; three-quarter set-in sleeve, with chambray cuff; plain two-piece skirt; colors grey or blue, with white stripe; sizes 34 to 46. Special, 89c

A Clearing of Underskirts, 98c \$1.29 to \$1.75 Skirts for

We advise an early visit to this section Saturday, as the opportunity is an unusual one. A clearing of odd and broken lines of Sateen and Satinette Underskirts in navy, purple and emerald; splendid skirts, worth \$1.29 to \$1.75, on table to be cleared. Special price 98c each

18c Flowered Crepes Special, 11c Yd.

On sale at a price which will mean a complete clearance in a very short time Saturday morning. We offer an excellent quality printed crepe, 250 yards only, in good useful colors. The material is a very firm weave and shown in the newest colorings; style is a narrow even stripe, with pretty floral pattern intertwined in light blue, pink, sage blue, putty, mauve and grey; some suitable for kimono, dressing gowns, summer dresses and children's wear; 27 inches wide; regular 18c yard. Special Saturday 11c yard

Large Pound Tins Talcum Powder, 19c

With the hot weather comes the increased demand for talcum. On Saturday only we will sell one-pound tins of excellent quality borated talcum, in two odors only, beautiful violet and lily of the valley. Do not miss this sale. One-pound tins, special 19c

50 Black and Navy Serge and Fancy Worsted Suits On Sale Saturday Morning \$10.00



This is a rare opportunity, for seldom you find black and navy serges on the sale tables. Saturday we will sell 50 only suits, including a few fancy worsteds, at above price; a size or two may be missing in some lines, but all sizes will be found in the group collectively. The worsteds are in greys and browns, and these, as well as the blacks and navy, are made of imported English worsteds, the very materials that are becoming scarce and hard to procure. There are odds, and ends and broken ranges, but correct in style and detail; three-button sack, three-piece suits for men and young men; sizes from 34 to 42; and out they go Saturday at above price. Early buying will be profitable Saturday, beginning at 8:30. Your choice of 50 suits, black, navy, grey or brown, special \$10.00

Palm Beach and Kool Kloth Suits Going

Don't wait for the sizzling days, as these suits are going; made up in hot-weather style, with cuffs and belt loops on trousers and unlined coat; two-piece suits, 33 to 46. Prices \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 suit

60 Boys' Two-Piece Suits, \$3.48 Worth up to \$8.50

This is positively the greatest opportunity we have yet offered in boys' suits; 60 only, and it will be necessary to come early for your sizes; all are bloomer knicker style, two and three button double-breasted coats; knickers are the large, roomy kind; splendid tweeds and worsteds, in sizes for ages 7 to 15 years; some splendid greys and browns, also darker colors in this assortment; 60 suits in all. These will be on the sale table at 8:30 Saturday morning at \$3.48

30 Boys' Oliver Twist and Buster Suits, \$1.95 Worth up to \$4.00

These are in sizes for ages 2½ to 6 years; light and dark colors in tweeds; neat, dressy suits for younger boys. Bring the boys Saturday and get a good school or holiday suit; worth up to \$4.00 each; 30 only, to clear Saturday at \$1.95

Seized With Paralysis Could Not Walk

Most Extraordinary Cure Effected by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To have the nervous system paralyzed, to be unable to walk and scarcely able to talk, and then to be completely cured, is not a usual experience, but Mr. Hyatt tells in this letter what he passed through. Doctors told him his case was hopeless, and when they gave up he turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and obtained complete cure. Mr. Avery Hyatt, blacksmith, St. Anna, Lincoln County, Ont., writes: "I am a blacksmith by trade, and some years ago became afflicted with paralysis. I could not walk or read, or write, and could talk with difficulty, so that it was a hard matter to understand anything I would say. Being only a young man, I was nearly discouraged. Two doctors told me it was brought on by overwork, and that my case was hopeless. "One day my father read about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and advised me to try it. I bought 12 boxes, and when the fifth was used I saw that I was getting better. By the time the 12 boxes were used I was cured. I am well and working every day, thanks to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." This statement is certified to by Mr. Elmon J. Hodgkins, J. P. No ailment is more dreaded than paralysis. And yet how few people realize that paralysis of the nerves is only a natural result of neglected nervous troubles. At first you do not sleep well, have nervous headaches or indigestion, and yourself easily irritated and annoyed, can hear noises which in good health you would never notice. You begin to consider yourself sick, and yet you lack the usual energy and vigor and feel out of sorts. Restore the nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

SALE OF STRAW HATS, SATURDAY 95c 10 Dozen 1915 Models



Men's and young men's styles, five different shapes in the lot (made in Canada); all are this season's most popular shapes—straight brims and high crowns, in plain and rough straws. This is a special purchase from the hat factory, and to start the straw hat season, we offer (ten dozen only) these, the very newest shapes; sizes 6½ to 7½; your choice of five shapes. On sale Saturday 95c each SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

ROAST LAMB DINNER.

Full Course Saturday, with Fresh Strawberry Pie—35c. Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5:30. Restaurant.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

"CORTESE ORCHESTRA" SATURDAY.

Afternoon Balcony (Main Floor) 3:30 to 5:30. Special Afternoon Tea, 10c and 20c, in Restaurant.