

FUSE COMPANY MADE A THREAT

Shell Committee Told Bid Could Be Dropped Unless Action Taken.

HAD STRONG BACKING

Lawyer Worth Several Million Dollars One of Patterson's Associates.

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on which they had options were pressing his concern so hard that he and Dr. Harris informed the committee they would have to have a contract or a refusal of contract within a very short time.

"Silly" Undertaking. A few days ago W. Lyons Brown, the British fuse expert, expressed the opinion that the International concern was "silly" to agree to deliveries within five months after receipt of contract. Asked by Mr. Hellmuth what he had to say to that, the witness surprised the commission by saying he thought Mr. Brown was absolutely right. In making the bargain he had gone against the advice of his own experts, who he thought, were pessimists. He said he thought now they were optimists.

Somewhat indignant was his reply to Mr. Hellmuth's question as to whether there was corruption in securing business.

No Undue Influence. Not a penny, he declared, had been expended to influence any of the shell committee. Moreover, it never occurred to him to exert such influence. The International concern was given a 15 per cent. or \$1,800,000 advance on its order. When Mr. Hellmuth asked how much of that amount remained on hand when the first delivery was made, the witness, with a twinkling smile, informed him that the whole amount and about \$2,300,000 more had been spent in getting ready to manufacture.

Mr. Patterson was very careful in giving the names of his concern's sub-contractors, for fear of subsequent trouble it might cause them. Mr. Hellmuth wanted to know what trouble he feared. Mr. Patterson replied that Canadians did not appreciate the obstacles thrown in the path of munition manufacturers by propagandists in the States, and told of the precautions the International was forced to take to protect its plant.

Harris to Testify. Proceeding with the witness, Mr. Hellmuth read a letter from the Russell Motor Co., informing the commission that Lloyd Harris, prominently mentioned through the inquiry in connection with that company, was sailing for England on Thursday, May 11, and asking for a hearing on Tuesday. To this the royal commission agreed. Mr. Justice Duff said that Col. Carnegie's evidence gave the impression that there were numerous conditions between the war office and the shell committee. He asked that search be made for such, and that they be introduced. Mr. Hellmuth agreed to produce any that had not been put in as evidence.

Overcome Obstacles. To Mr. Hellmuth's question Mr. Patterson said he had been for sixteen years connected with the International manufacturing business. He was a director and fuse expert for the International Ammunition Co. He organized the American Machine and Foundry Co., of which he was president. The question of fuses, he said, was first introduced to him in 1914, or 1915, by Dr. John A. Harris, but nothing definite came of it. Next, in March, 1915, Harris told him that some of his business partner's seemed to discourage his launching into the manufacture of time fuses. He wanted Patterson to form a company for the object of carrying on of such manufacture, in which witness was interested, but met with some discouragement. He finally succeeded in interesting a lawyer, now the legal representative of his firm, a man with several million dollars, whose name he did not care to mention.

First Approaches. The first meeting with the shell committee, Mr. Patterson said, took place in Montreal, where Harris and he bid at \$4.50 per mark. The shell committee, he said, tried to get them to reduce the bid. They verified this price after getting load-offers from sub-contractors. He believed the loading would cost them \$1.50 to \$1.60. The proposed company had two experts in consultation, Mr. D. Cushing and H. W. Torney. Mr. Patterson told of the requirement of the shell committee that the number 80 fuses had been filled with English powder.

He sought to obtain this powder in Canada or the United States, but learned there was a great difference in composition and that part of the fuse specifications could not be filled. The Dupont Works, he said, refused to entertain the proposition of loading fuses. They visited the Artillery Fuse Company's plant, where Mr. Penn, the manager, offered to load fuses at \$2.50 per fuse. But they were not satisfied with the firm's capabilities.

In Penick's State. Witness said Harris and he were more or less panic stricken at this stage when the lowest loading proposition put before them was \$2.50. Col. Carnegie was disappointed and intimidated he would not place an order with any concern which could not demonstrate that it could load fuses. Finally they secured the services of an expert loader in the Frankford arsenal and still later those of Col. Rogers Burney. Col. Carnegie met both these men and approved of their capabilities. Nothing definite in the way of a contract had yet been done.

Witness said that machinery options were expiring which prompted him to come to Ottawa on May 19, to press the shell committee for prompt action.

Mr. Hellmuth: Had you heard at that time that you had any competitors for that order? Mr. Patterson: I believed that we had competitors but did not know who they were. I have since learned from the newspapers that they were.

Mr. Hellmuth: Did you then have or have you since formed any connection with the American Munition Co.? Mr. Patterson: None whatever.

Price Too Low. Mr. Hellmuth wanted to know what the company's attitude was toward Col. Carnegie's letter in early June virtually ordering 2,500,000 fuses at a minimum of \$4.25.

Mr. Patterson said that General Burney, their expert, advised them the price was too low, and besides the time specified was too short to allow them to manufacture fuses. The company in order to expedite things wrote a letter to the shell committee offering to supply 5,000,000 time fuses, No. 80 at \$4.90, which was further reduced to \$4.50 on April 23 on visit to Montreal. Up till June 1st witness said no order was forthcoming, because the committee insisted on \$4.25 minimum, and the delivery date. He was not present at the signing of the contract on the 19th. Witness said they had grown impatient at the delay and had already practically formed the International Ammunition Fuse Co. Witness said if they could not get orders from the shell committee they hoped to get some business thru Imperial agents.

Asked why the loading and manufacture of fuses could not have been done in Canada, Mr. Patterson said there was no particular encouragement from Canadian munitions and manufacturing companies and it was almost impossible to get experts in Canada. American army experts, he said, would not go outside the United States.

Frank Confession. Mr. Hellmuth: You had a Mr. Brown here the other day, who said a company who would undertake to make fuses in the time you did was silly.

Mr. Patterson: I think Mr. Brown was absolutely correct. (Laughter.) Mr. Hellmuth: Why, then, did you undertake to do it? Mr. Patterson: Brown knew the business. I didn't. Our Gen. Burney advised me fuses could not be turned out in any quantity under ten months. I thought he was a pessimist, now I think he was an optimist.

Mr. Hellmuth questioned witness on the company proceeding to establish its business. Witness said they bought 25 acres at Bloomfield, N.J., and erected three buildings containing 344,000 square feet. When Mr. Hellmuth asked for the names of the sub-contractors working for the International, witness said he would rather not give them publicity, to safeguard them against possible trouble.

Afraid of "Cranks." Mr. Hellmuth asked what trouble he anticipated. Mr. Patterson: I can best explain that by saying that every employe that we have or expect to have has his services investigated by our secret service. We have no employe who has not been investigated. We have to have our plant guarded because of cranks, and we have throughout our place a secret service. Since this investigation we have had to guard both our plants in Bloomfield, N.J., and the American Machine and Foundry Co. We have had a good deal of trouble, so much so that we have increased our guards very materially and strengthened our secret service.

Mr. Hellmuth: What kind of trouble did you fear? Mr. Patterson: I can speak only for the American Machine and Foundry Co. We have been held up on our new building for two weeks by strikes.

Advance Soon Expended. Mr. Hellmuth questioned witness on what was done with the \$1,700,000 advance on the contract. Mr. Patterson smilingly informed him that that amount did not last very long. A great deal of it was advanced to sub-contractors, many of whom required a 25 per cent. advance.

Mr. Hellmuth asked what balance of advance remained in the banks of the International when the first fuses were delivered. Witness said that the \$1,700,000 and over two millions more from their own pockets had been expended.

No Inducements Whatever. Mr. Hellmuth: What commission or remuneration or money did you pay, or to your knowledge, was paid out for the purpose of securing this contract, and to whom was it paid? Mr. Hellmuth: Not a penny.

Mr. Hellmuth: What inducement, if any, did you offer to anyone for the securing of this contract? Mr. Patterson: I never occurred to me to offer such inducement. Witness said he had not had any dealings with the Russell Motor Car Co., nor did he expect to allow their own sub-contractor to work for the Russell concern, too.

A. W. Attwater, K.C., representing the International Company, cross-examined and brought out that had the shell committee forced the damages clause the companies must have lost over \$4,000,000. The guarantee's premium of 15 per cent., witness said, was low, indicating the solvency of the principals. He judged that his concern was now turning out 15,000 fuses a day and this number was daily increasing.

Reason for Delay. Witness made a short explanation of delays in delivery. It was a case of the weakest link in a chain. Not a fuse could be forwarded without 100 per cent. of the component parts. One sub-contractor in the chain was disappointed in machinery, which spoiled a number of parts and another fell down on delivery of time ranges. The munitions business, he said, was a question of competent tool-makers to make tools that operate with a thousandth of an inch.

"We will, in June, be the largest fuse-producing company in the world," he said. "I think it remarkable in view of the stress of war times. I have been in no other enterprise which I have been so proud of."

A Dozen Hospital Beds in Toronto Not Enough for These Poor Women

The Birth of the Hospital

The women who founded the Women's College Hospital and Dispensary had no intention of conducting a hospital, but were practically forced into the work. A mother of a large family, who were crowded together in stuffy and unhealthy quarters, wanted to nurse her own child, who was in danger from pneumonia. One of the empty rooms above the Dispensary was furnished, the mother cared for her child there, and she rapidly regained strength. A poor woman, who required an operation, refused to have anyone do it but her own woman physician. This was not possible in the public ward in any of the existing hospitals, so ours had to open. A child of this patient collected a small sum in five-cent pieces and brought it saying, "Because I want a Women's Hospital when I grow up."



"Women's Work for Women's Need"

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THE sympathy of Toronto women and the chivalry of Toronto men—with Prosperity abroad in the land—will be generous! The Women's College Hospital is turning away ailing women because it has not the room to place even one more hospital bed. And the Need! Such a pressing Need can only be measured by the countless numbers of mothers, precious young girls, and women in all walks of life, all over this great Dominion, who suffer in silence, because they cannot obtain hospital treatment from a physician of their own sex.

One sick woman dragged herself twenty miles on foot to reach this women's own hospital. Only a few days ago three touching cases were dealt with of women whose ages were 66, 64 and 46. It is women such as these who ask you to be generous!

The Women's College Hospital Buildings Must Be Begun at Once—Campaign Opens To-morrow

An ailing woman gladly endured the journey from faraway Alberta to secure the attention which only the Women's College Hospital could give (attendance in a public ward by a physician of her own sex). For eight long tedious years she had borne her suffering in silence until at last she learned that there was one oasis of blessed relief in this vast Canada. The need for this Women's Hospital is very real. After a rapid recovery from her operation she started for her happier home in the West—renewed in both body and mind. And this is but a typical case!

the mothers who have given by far the greatest majority of men for the protection of the land are those who can least afford protection for themselves. Thousands there must be to whom free treatment by physicians of their own sex at the Women's College Hospital means life or death. Women who can afford a private ward can, of course, secure attendance by women physicians at other hospitals, but not so these poor public ward patients for whom we plead.

cases where but a slight operation or other attention brings release from years of silent endurance. Lives are saved. Precious young girls turn to this Women's Hospital for counsel.

A Few of the Well-Wishers

- Who have written to endorse the work. The United Alumnae Association of the University of Toronto. Miss Kathleen Burke, of Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service. The Big Sister Association. The Sunshine Circle. Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Municipal Chapter. The Methodist Union of Toronto, Fred Victor Mission. Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant, of the Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in Canada. Alexandria Industrial School. Presbyterian Redemptive Home. The Toronto Suffrage Association. Industrial Refuge.

Prosperous Toronto is grateful for the vast army of brave sons who represent her on the battle-front, and she will be generous to their women-folk. For

Let us all join in with right good will and see that they seek our protection not in vain!

Verily, the Need is like a great rushing tide. It must and will be held in control. Toronto's magnificent record fills us with confidence that Toronto's Great Heart will soon raise the walls that will protect and save the thousands of women who look to our chivalry and sympathy for the relief they know must come. While providing liberally for our soldiers at the front, we must not neglect the sick and ailing ones at home.

\$120,000 is being Raised—Everyone May Contribute—Payments May Be Extended Over 2 Years

The sum asked for provides for a hospital with 60 beds, of which 30 beds are for the Public Ward, so much needed by women who cannot pay, but who must apply for city orders. The debt against the present building must be removed, and nurses' quarters are also urgently required to maintain the high standard of efficiency so necessary in every hospital. The Campaign opens to-morrow. When our representatives call upon you will you not be generous? You will be asked to give what you can now so that the buildings may be commenced, at once. The payments on the balance of your subscription may extend over the period of two years if desired.

Women's College Hospital and Dispensary

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS: 11 1/2 QUEEN ST. EAST; TELEPHONE, MAIN 6490. Campaign Committee: Lady Eaton (convener), Mrs. A. M. Huestis (convener of team captains), Mrs. A. O. Rutherford (President of Hospital Board). Mrs. F. G. Clarke, Mrs. R. S. Wilson, Mrs. W. T. Harris, Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Miss Janet F. Anderson, Mrs. Plumptre, Dr. E. L. Skinner-Gordon, Mrs. J. Arthur Whitrow, Mrs. R. A. Biggs, Dr. Caroline Brown, Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Mrs. Arthur Peuchet.

By Chas. M. Henderson & Co. FIRE! FIRE! 2nd Week OF THE GIANTIC SALVAGE AUCTION SALE L. BABAYAN'S Valuable Stock of Genuine ORIENTAL RUGS BRASSWARE, CARVED FURNITURE, ETC., ETC. This Afternoon AT 2.30 and following days At 34 King St. East (Old Rice Lewis Store) Great bargains were obtained last week and still more sure to be obtained this week. CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

view of the stress of war times. I have been in no other enterprise which I have been so proud of." E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., took up the examination, going over much the same ground as other counsel. He produced the incorporation papers of the company and witness admitted there were two dummy directors. The first price of \$4.90 witness agreed was reduced to \$4.50 because of the persistence of the shell committee in seeking a lower bid. "She trumped his ace," "Did he say anything?" "He couldn't have said more if he had been married to her."

ONTARIO'S REPLY TO UNITED STATES SOON No Intimation of Attitude on Hydro Development Leaked Out Yesterday. The reply to the American protest against the Chippewa Creek development scheme adopted by the Ontario legislature at its last session, will go forward from Queen's Park in about ten days, according to a statement made by Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general, yesterday.

A despatch outlining Ontario's position, will be forwarded from Toronto to Ottawa, whence it will be forwarded in the form of a note from the Dominion Government thru the governor-general to the British ambassador at Washington, who will hand it on to Secretary of State Lansing. It is improbable that any intimation as to the contents of the despatch will be allowed to leak out here. When the despatch assumes the dignity of a note, then some inkling as to its nature may be made public in Ottawa. Flossie Flint: Jack, that man in the box hasn't taken his eyes off me for an hour. Her Escort: How do you know?

SEEKS TO EXTRICATE HIMSELF FROM ALIMONY Walter Woods Believes New York Supreme Court Condition is Unjust. Notwithstanding the action of the New York Supreme Court, which granted him a degree of divorce provided that he pay alimony to his wife of \$50 a week and not marry again until her death, Walter J. Wood of Berlin, yesterday, in Judge Denton's court, sought to extricate himself from

a predicament into which he has fallen. Action was brought against him for having married again, and for \$605 arrears of alimony. The judge reserved judgment. Wood contended that his residence in Ontario permitted him to violate the New York supreme court condition. He also held that the alimony charge was not legally recognized here. LOWER RATES HOTEL ROYAL, HAMILTON American plan, \$2.50 and up per day. European plan, \$1.00 and up per day. SINGLE MEALS, 75 cents. SAMPLE ROOMS, 50 Cents per Day.