2 THURSDAY MORNING CAPT. HENDRIE **EDUCATION ONLY CARNEGIE GIVEN IS PROMOTED** FOR UPPER CLASS

Son of Lieut.-Governor Now Considered Unnecessary for Commands the Forty-Ordinary Persons in the Eighth. Old Days SUNDAY'S PARADE SAID JUSTICE RIDDELL

Twenty Thousand Will March At Ontario Educational Meet- Moving Spirit in Former Shell Past Before the Royal ing Last Night-Delegates Party.

Recruits. Strength.	
Q. O. R	1037
Mississaugas 6	788
Buffs 8	780
Toronto Light Inf 5 Beavers 16	392
Irish-Canadians 11	687 522
Bantams 2	458

and on Wednesday 69, showing that re-cruiting is much more active than in April of last year. Sunday's Parade. Twenty-four militie and overseas units. totaling 20,000 troops, will take part in the drum-head service to be held on Sunday morning in Queen's Park, and which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will attend. The march-past, before the duke, tomorrow at High Park of the active service troops will probably be held at 2.30 o'clock. Queen's Own Route March. The Queen's Own Rifles held an ex-tensive march-out last night, Major S. W. Band, the unit's new leader, being in command for the first time since his ap-pointment a week or so ago. There were 64 Q.O.R. members on parade, including 68 recruits. Two of the batteries at Excitation

68 C.O.K. members on parade, including 68 recruits. Two of the batteries at Exhibition camp, the 47th and 48th, held live shell practice yesterday, the gunnery being very successful. Lieut. W. Mulock (grandson of Sir Wm. Mulock) directed the firing of the 47th and Lieut. E. P. Johnston that by the 48th. The 47th Battery fired six effective shots and the 48th Battery eight, and in addition two direct hits, which put the targets (3200 yards away) out of commission. The gun practice was witnessed by Sir John Hendrie, lieutenant-governor. Work for War Veterane,

drie, lieutenant-governor. Work for War Veterans. he 3rd Battalion Veterans' Associa-has received letters from some of city's leading employers, declaring t any war veteran presenting himself work, who has credentials from the sociation, will be given preferred treat-

ig.-Gen. W. A. Logie states that the Battalion, now quartered at Oshawa

Entertained.

<text>

Work shops and laboratories with which the building is equipped for the study of commercial processes. Many Sections in Session. Twenty sections were in session during the day, some having several speakers; in fact, the banner for a heavy program should go to the high schools principals' section, which had a modest one-hour program of eight subjects, ranging from irregular attendance, under two divisions, to 'To what extent should the high school be made a community centre?'' These subjects were not handled by one speaker, but by no less than three. The League of Empire section was addressed yesterday morning by Dr. J. A. Macdonald on 'The World Conflict of Ideas.'' Ideals, he stated, were the supreme realities, not things. Things did not signify apart from the mind that perceived them. Mere things would not count in the infinite scheme, were there no idea to give them dynamic and direction. Never more than now did the primacy of ideas give the opportunity and responsibility to those who stimu-lated and organized the thinking of the people. The thrones of real power were the techer's desk, the orator's platform

lated and organized the thinking of the people. The thrones of real power were the teacher's desk, the orator's platform and the writer's sanctum. The redeeming feature of this war was the struggle for the freedom of the soul, for self-government and for the ideals of liberty. The ideas in the con-flict today were not the selfish ambi-tions of dynasts. If Britain were fight-ing merely for the overthrow of Germany in order that she might rule her as Ger-many ruled Schleswig and Alsace, the conflict would be one in which Canadians could have no honorable part. It was the conception of the struggle's real meaning that made it tolerable. The league's annual report was a very satisfactory one. War conditions had naturally changed the activities, as it had changed the work of every other organization in the empire. Prizes had been offered by the league for war poems. Prof. Wrong and James L. Hughes were preparing papers on Cana-dian history and war conditions in Can-ada. "News From Home Budgets," first started by the league in the Toronto schools, has spread all over Canada and had gone from the schools to many societies. stin Battalion, now guartered at Osnawa and Brantford, will go into camp at Ex-hibition Park within a month. The Sath is largely composed of Toronto men. Soldier heroes of the battle of Lange-marck will attend the patriotic gathering to be held under the auspices of the 201st Battalion (Toronto Light Infantry) in Massey Hall on Friday night. The 201st held a lengthy route march thru the downtown streets yesterday. Will Lead Beaver Band. Bandmaster Fred Sparks, who has had 25 years' experience with Salvation Army bands in England and in Canada, has been given the leadership of the Band of the Beaver Battalion. Before enlist-ing with the Beavers he was deputy bandmaster at the Salvation Army Temple. Capt. F. W. Grant of the 134th, High-nder Battalion has been appointed to e standing board on disabilities to ers and men.

THE TORONTO WORLD

STRONG WARNING of the government, Mr. Johnston in-sisted that he might desire to cross-examine certain witnesses and there-fore Mr. Hellmuth had better examine British Consul-General at New those witnesses in the first in-

Hellmuth's Status. Mr. Hellmuth observed that re was before the commission neither as a prosecutor nor as an attorney for anyone who might have been guilty of wrongdoing. He conceived it his duty to bring out all the facts that

Moving Spirit in Former Shell Committee Describes New York Doings. (Continued From Page 1). General Hughes and not the shell committee represented the British and other munitions. They attach great importance to a cable signed by the minister referring to the shell committee, they claim, was add-tising the Canadian minister of mult-"Before not in the day he referred the discharge of the day he referred to Mr. Johnston as appearing in a "Before not in the parties, but the discharge of the day he referred the Miller the day he referred the Canadian minister of mult-"Before not have been entrusted to men the discharge of the day he referred the discharge of mult-"Before not have been entrusted to men the discharge of the shell the discharge of the day he referred the discharge of mult-"Before not have been entrusted to men the discharge of the shell the discharge of the day he referred to Mr. Johnston as appearing in a "Before not have been entrusted to men the discharge of the day he referred the whole transaction was left in some-thing of a fog, owing to the fact that the whole transaction was left in some-the worked the transaction was left in some-the worked the transaction was left in some-the whole transaction was left in some-the shell committee. war office in the purchase of shells and other munitions. They attach great importance to a cable signed by the minister referring to the shell committee as "my committee." The shell committee, they claim, was advising the Canadian minister of militia rather than the British war office, and argue therefore that the government is responsible for all the transaction of the shell committee. Chief Features. The outstanding features in today's investigation may thus be summarized:
1. The contracts made with members of the shell committee were not

ment is responsible for all the transaction of the shell committee. Chief Features.
The outstanding features in to-day's investigation may thus be sum-marized:
The contracts made with mem-bers of the shell committee were not contracts made between themselves individually and as officials, but were contracts made with them individ-ually by Sir Sam Hughes as the re-presentative of the British Govern-ment.
The shell committee was in constant correspondence by cable with the British adpartment at Ottawu.
Col. David Carnegic, who was the only witness today, was appoint-ed advisory expert on ordinances to the shell contracts of the British Govern-ment.
The shell committee was in constant correspondence by cable with the British adpartment at Ottawu.
Col. David Carnegic, who was the only witness today, was appoint-ed advisory expert on ordinances to the shell conded by the militia department at of Welland, Ont. It was Sir Charles for Welland, Ont. It was the first mather of a participation of the minister of the compart of Welland, Ont. It was the first mather of advisory expert on ordinances to the shell conded by the militia department at the Electric Steel & Metal Company to for Welland, Ont. It was the first mather of a three weeks in the minister of and the first mather of the stand the minister of the compartment at the the stand for a three weeks in the minister of the stand the first meeting between the minister of the minister of the stand the first meeting between the minister of the minister of and the first meeting between the minister of the stand the first meeting between the minister of the stand the stand the first meeting between the minister of the stand the first meeting between the minister of the stand the first meeting between the minister of the stand the first meeting between the minister of the stand the minister of the

s. Col. David Carnegic, who was the only witness today, was appoint-ed advisory expert on ordnance to the shell committee by Sir Sam Hughes and was paid by the Cana-dian department of militia and dofirst meeting between the minister of militia and Col. Carnegie still rankles in the latter's memory. He was so anxious to go into the details of this intrview that altho counsel protested, it was quite irrelevant, Sir Wil-liam Meredith finally interposed with 4. From the beginning it was re-

im Meredith finally interposed with the remark: for shells made in Canada from the British war office it would be neces-sary to manufacture fuses in Can-ably save time by letting him do it."

"The witness wants to get some-thing off his chest, and we will prob-ably save time by letting him do it." Hughes Was Brusque. However, nothing much seems to have transpired at the interview. The minister was somewhat brusque, and asked Carnegie what on earth he knew about Canada. Finally, however, he sent him with the Ross letter and his own card to General Bertram. Col. Carnegie thus met General Bert-ram and Col. Cantley of the newly-formed shell committee. They urged him to remain in Canada, and he fin-ally consented. Col. Nicholis' Efforts. 5-The only serious effort to bring about such manufacturing in Canada was evidenced by corres-Canada was evidenced by corres-dence between Col. Carnegie on be-half of the shell committee and Col. Fred Nicholls, representing the General Electric Company. Col. Nicholls was willing to attempt the manufacture of fuses if the British Government guaranteed the cost of plant in each case and was midplant in each case, and was sud-denly ended, but the best offer he could obtain was an order for 20,-000 fuses with the stipulation that "I did so," witness added, "Because "I did so," witness added, "Because I may say without boasting that I knew more about shells at that time than any other man in Canada." Col. Carnegie then briefly sketched the long exprised which condition he be reimbursed for the manufac-turing cost if the experiment was

turing cost if the experiment was not successful. He did not accept this offer because it involved an expenditure of \$200,000 for develop-6-There were

army he set up in

army he set up in business for himself, he was recognized in England as an authority on such matters. Col. Carnegie's first business was to

bilize the manufacturers of Canada as far as possible for the purpose of manufacturing munitions, and with



correspondence between the parties, but the whole transaction was left in some-thing of a fog, owing to the fact that thing of a log, owing to the fact that several conversations and verbal un-derstandings were involved. It ap-peared that when Col. Carnegie returned from England he had au-thority to place an order for 20,000 fuses in Canada with the understand-ing that if the fuse were not accepted.

"I did so," witness added, "Because I may say without boasting that I knew more about shells at that time than any other man in Canada." Col. Carnegie then briefly sketched him as an expert on shells, fuses, etc. As a British army officer he had serv-ed for many years at the Woolwich arsenal. When on retiring from the

resulted in him seeing what he could do?" "Tes." replied Col. Carnegie. "What manufacturers did you meet to your second visit?" "Cadwell Made Impression. "A the Manhattan Hotel T met Mr. Gawell Made Impression. "A the Manhattan Hotel T met Mr. Gawell Yoakum, Col. Allison, Mr. Gaker, Mr. Gladuck and others, with the object of learning Eussick's and staker, Mr. Gladuck and others, with the object of learning Eussick's and the object of heaving Eussick's and staker, Mr. Gladuck and others, with the object of heaving Eussick's and staker, Mr. Gladuck and others, with the object of heaving Eussick's and had only met Allison once before, and that was cusually in ngland at an hotel where he had gone to see Sit Charles Ross. While he was with Sir Charles Capt. Sifton called. Desiring to leave Sir Charles Ross and Capt. Sifton together, he stepped into an ad-joining room where he found another caller waiting, who turned out to be Col. J. Wesley Allison. He never talked with Allison, however, on any business until the mterview at New York on May 1, 1915. Brought Yoakum. business until the mterview at New York on May 1, 1915. Brought Yoakum. Allison brought around Yoakum to see him at the Hotel Manhattan, Now York. He said ho knew nothing per-sonally about the manufacture of fuses, but arranged for a future meeting with manufacturers who could handle the business. It was on May 14, 1915, that Gen. Bertram and Col. Carnegie ar-rived at New York City together. When they descended from the train they heard their names being called, and upon revealing their identity were handed a letter from the British con-sul-general at New York. The letter from Sir Courtney Bennett to Col. Car-negie was brief and contained this pointed sentence: "Do not sign any contract for the manufacture of fuses until you communicate with me. This is important for Canada." Col. Carnegie said that he then call-ed up the consulate by telephone and arranged to meet Sir Courtney Bennett at 2 o'clock that afternoon. He did meet him, but what transpired at the interview did not come out this after-noon. The colonel was busily detail-ing what happened on the morning of May 14, until adjournment. The examination of Col. Carnegie as to his interviews with Allison

ad only met Allison once before, and

"None." "Did you see them again?" "Yes." At this point Sir Wm. Meredith in terposed: "Mr. Hellmuth," he said, "I though

we were going to learn what on we were going to learn what occ red between the witness and Courtney Bennett, but I see it is ab time for adjournment." Everyone present leaned forwa hoping to hear an account of the terview, but after a brief colloquy 1 tween Mr. Hellmuth and the comm

APRIL 27 1916

tween Mr. Hellmuth and the commis-sioners the further hearing of testi-mony was adjourned until tomorrow

Relations With Allison The examination of Col. Carnegie as to his interviews with Allison, Yoak-um and Bassick early in May and on the 14th, followed. Mr. Hellmuth: "When did you first have business with Col. Allison? Col. Carnegie: "The first business I

 The returned from England he had an intermed from February 17, 1915 Carnegies in the for the Saving if the second particle would be had been englining that intermed be had been englining into the formation of the second particle the second particle of the second particle of the second parti "Was Gen. Bertram there?" "I was alone." "Did you see anyone else except Col. Allison in connection with fuses?" "No one, not at that time." "Did you see Col. Allison that even-

"Did you see Col. Allison that even-ing?" "I did on my return from Wilming-"Did he have any manufacturers there to introduce you to?" "No. He asked me to call next "Did you call?" "Yea."

NONE REJECTED Ask a man to dine-tell meet you at the Hotel Teck and he'll be there every time. Make your social and business arrangements for the Hotel Teck. Best service and

ef \$10 In On Mall

191

P

a n

now noor

in n

Eacl

with Each

Each Bu Depa Bu

cule

or 3

coas

sadd

Price

Price

N. (

ENT.

DEATHS. LEVACK-Suddenly, on Thursday morn-ing, Clare, son of W. B. Levack.

0.80



(Continued from Page 1).

north of Roye. Powerful explosions were heard after the munitions depot was hit.

From the awakening of the French aerial arm to great exertions, it may be judged that the Germans are making fresh dispositions of their tice Duff, constituting the royal comfrom other theatres to France, can only be a matter for conjecture for the next few days. It would not be improbable if the Germans were massing troops somewhere to confront an Answer for precipitating the Irish flasco probable that they chose the present time for precipitating the Irish flasco and the naval air raid on the coast of England to divert attention from their debacle at Verdun and to hide the fact that active infantry operations were to be transferred from that shambles. troops somewhere to confront an Anglo-French concentration. It is also

Because the Germans have failed to break the front at Verdun, it does not necessarily follow, as some people have begun to fear, that the allies will be unable to break the German front when they start on their offen-the data and the seat at the Liberal counsel table and took a more active portion of the seat at the seat at the seat at the seat at the liberal counsel table and took a more active portion of the seat at the sive next June or July. In their fighting the Germans developed a fondness for big guns of from 8 to 16-8 inches calibre, but beyond their demolition of old style cupola forts and of cathedrals at the beginning of the war, these heavy pieces have proved singularly ineffective. This has been especially so in the west where they have been mainly encountered and subdued by British and French three-inch up to six-inch weapons. At Verdun the chief reliance of the Frenc's has been on their, light field guns, reinforced by some four and six-inch guns. Heavier and longer ranged pieces have been used for the bombardment of German batteries. It is the failure of the monster guns against entrenchments that has been so the failure of the monstrated before Verdun.

The main reason why the heavy gun, when almost exclusively employed against trenches, has failed, is that owing to the weight and consequent difficulty and slowness in the manufacture of shells for it, it has so far been impossible for the Germans to accumulate enough of these heavy shells, really, to make an impression on a wide zone such as the French elect to defend instead of a single line of defence. Now, the lighter gun, firing high explosive shells, which is preferred by the allies, who, however, have not neglected the provision of larger ordnance either, can be supplied in faster and vastly superior numbers to the German rate of provision of their heavier guns. These, supplemented by trench mortars and long range weapons for shelling the distant defensive positions of the enemy, by reaweapons for shelling the distant defensive positions of the enemy, by rea-son of the more rapid pro rata production of the smaller shells, can be con-tinuously used to devastate a whole countryside. Their employment When Chief Justice Meredith called agginst trenches has been proved more than equal in efficaciousness to the German gun. In gunnery, however, the only thing that the Germans had German gun. In gunnery, however, the only thing that the Germans had on the allies was the Austrian Skoda 12-inch weapon. All the rest of their pieces are inferior.

tions for the manufacture of fuses in the United States by manufacturers who were also later on to manufacture in Canada. One of manufacture in these was headed by a Mr. Fenn of Wilmington, Delaware, and the other by Dr. Harris of the Standard Asbestos and Fuel Co New York and Toronto. and Fuel Company of

ada.

ing cost.

manufacturing munitions, and with this end in view he visited points all over the country. He soon became the dominant figure in the shell com-mittee, and personally conducted the bulk of the correspondence which was 7-These companies apparently did not get the orders because they could not obtain powder up to the standard required for the British of

York Told Him to Be

Careful.

DEALT WITH ALLISON

standard required for the British of No. \$0 fuse. Allison's Activity. S-Subsequently the shell com-mittee decided to have a number of the No. 100, or graze fuse, manu-factured, which are of a cheaper quality. Carried en by cable between the shell committee and the British War Of-fice from September 24, 1914. At least this was the case according to his atternoon. Cipher Messages. As already indicated the arguing of the manufacture of shells had been greatly developed in Canada so that 146 factories were in operation, and that prices could be reduced if more orders for shells were given by a the war office. The cable went on to say that five million shells complete with fuses could be manufactured by

Cipher Messages. As already indicated the examination 9-In May, 1915, at the suggestion of Gen. Hughes, Col. Carnegie asked Col. Allison to introduce him to some American manufacturers who would undertake to make fuses for the Canadian shell committee, and thru Allison he was introduced to a num-"Militia," or "Minister of militia," They "Militia," or "Minister of militia," They ber of men, including Messrs. Yoak-um, Bassick and Cadwell, who figwere decoded at the militia." They ment and immediately forwarded to the shell committee. The cables sent from the shell committee to the war office were occasionally signed ured in the Kyte charges. 10-On May 4, 1915, Gen. Bertram

10-On May 4, 1915, Gen. Bertram and Col. Carnegie went to New York for the purpose of meeting Yoakum and his associates. Upon their ar-rival they were notified by Sir Courtney Bennett, the British con-sul-general, to sign no contracts for the manufacture of fuses until they had communicated with him. office were occasionally signed "Hughes," generally "Militia," and in one or two instances "Carnegie for hell committee." This correspondence, This correspondence, comprising some fifty messages, went into the re-cords today, but a few of the mes-sages bore directly upon the matter under investigation. The correspond-ence showed, however, that manufac-turers from the start had been handj-conned in setting the shell orders to

had communicated with him. Great Legal Array. A great array of legal counsel were

in the committee room this morning when Sir Wm. Meredith and Mr. Justurers from the start had been handj-capped in seeking the shell orders by the fact that fuses were not made in Canada. When war broke out, Col. Carnegie testified, no fuses were being made in Canada except the Dominion arsenal in Quebec, and if the arsenal had attempted to make fuses for the first 200,000 shells ordered it would have taken eleven years to effect com-plete delivery. Col. Carnegie, there-fore, determined almost at once to have fuses made in this county. With mission, opened the investigation. 1 F. Hellmuth, K.C., and E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., appeared on behalf of the government, but only working in

table and took a more active part in the day's proceedings than Mr. John-ston. Counsel representing Gen Hughes and the shell committee made said nothing. His Trip to England. common cause, and Gen. Hughes sat in their midst following the testimony closely. Once he rose impulsively and addressed the commission when Col. Carnegie inadvertently made a mis-statement as to a date.

The Line-Up." The legal line-up follows: For the government-I. F. Hellmuth, For the opposition-E. F. B. John-ston, K.C., F. B. Carvell, K.C., M.P., S W. Jacobs, K.C., Gideon Grant, F. H

Markey, K.C. Markey, K.C. For Sir Sam Hughes—John S. Ewart, K.C., Eugene Lafleur, K.C. For the shell committee — Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., N. K. Laflamme, K.C. For Col. Aillison—George F. Henderferring to a photograph in his hands he remarked that it had been furnish-For the International Fuse Co .-- A

for the first witness, Mr. Johnston briefly addressed the royal commission now ?" the chief justice rejoined, "Oh I suppose so. What do you want to speak about?"

on the allies was the Austrian Skoda 12-inch weapon. All the rest of their pieces are inferior. The German admiraity claimed last night in an official statement that ne raiding cruisers sank the steamer King Stephen, which was the of the shell committee. At the same in the solicitor-general had point. The first spoke to cheer up the German people. The German people. The German people. This, however, was enough for the solicitor-General Meighen, which was the shell committee it was description of shells cand fuses until the solicitor-general had point. Hellmuth interrupted. The Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth is solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth is solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point. Hellmuth were both appointed by the solicitor general had point the suggestion of Gen. Hughes. Hell

and Fuel Co. iness for himself. | Toronto. Toronto. The Harris company wanted to make a million fuses at \$5 apiece. Hereafter the first company is referred to as the Ferre Company is referred "Were you alone?" "Yes, I was alone. I called and was introduced to a Mr. Yoakum and a Mr. hereafter the first company is referred to as the Fenn Company and the second company is referred to as the Harris syndicate. Borden's Assurances. At this point in the testimony, how-ever, Mr. Hellmuth introduced in evi-dence a cablescan under date of April Craven."

Bertram Not Present.

"Was Gen. Bertram there?" "He was not in New York then." "What took place? What was the onversation?" dence a cablegram under date of April 7, 1915, from Sir Robert Borden to Sir conversa

"I asked Mr. Yoakum and Mr. Cra-ven if they knew anything about fuses. They said 'No.' I asked them if they could introduce me to anyone who did." George Perley. This cable went on to say that the manufacture of shells had

"When was that?" "On Sunday, May 2. We made an appointment for Tuesday, May 4, and on Monday I went to see the works at Waterbury. "Did you see Allison or Yoakum in the me

As already indicated the examina-tion today covered the time from Sept. 24, 1914, to May 14, 1915. This corre-spondence was in cipher. The cable address for the war office was "Troop-ers." the meantime?" "Not Allison, but I saw Craven. I had no discussion on the question of fusos. I went to Waterbury to see what difficulties there were in the way of manufacturing No. 80 fuses in the States, and see if we could overcome these difficulties" the fuses for five million shells would be contracted for with Ameri-

can firms that later on would estab-lish plants in Canada. He had esthese difficulties." F. B. Carvell: Toll what you did."

pecially in mind the Harris syndicate. That syndicate assured him that they could make the mechanical Showed Impatience. Sir William Meredith-Don't interrupt the witness. If you have any objection to what the witness is saypart of the fuse and that the Dupon ing address the commission. Col. Carnegie said Goss told him if

powder people would look after the loading end. Met With Disappointment. he would come with him to New York he would try to help him out. Mr. Hellmuth-On Monday after-

the matter."

York?

afternoor

"What then?"

uld do the work."

"Was Allison there?"

"Yes." "Did you again see Bassick, Yoak-

"No." "Was that all?"

Met With Disappointment. To this the war office laconically responded, "Please proceed." Considerable time was taken up by the colonel detailing his investiga-tions into the facilities and equip-"On Monday evening I met Mr. Pat-terson. This was Monday. Rement of the Fenn Company and Harris syndicate. He was disap-pointed with the result of these inmember. Sir Wm. Meredith himself now in-SIF wm. Mercelth nimself now in-terrupted the witness and suggested that he omit unnecessary details. Af-ter rebuking Mr. Carvell for being impatient with the loquacity of the witness, there was a general smile when the commissioner himself so vestigations. The Dupont people, ha found, were not willing to co-operate and he did not think the Fenn Com-

pany had proper experts in their employment. Generally speaking he found that the only powder made in the United States was suitable for the manu-facture of No. 85 fuses (the American have fuses made in this country. With-in thirty days, he said, he became imbued with the "cheery optimism" of Canada, which he suggested was Fuse) but not up to the standard for the manufacture of the British No. 80. He feared that the proper fuses could not be obtained in the United more prevalent than anywhere else in the Province of British Columbia, whereat Mr. Justice Duff smiled and States, and advised the war office in a cable from New York City on May 1, 1915. It was on May 1, 1915, that he first talked about fuses with Col Allison. Between May 1 and 14 the

lish

comprisine

Col. Carnegie then detailed his trip o England in January, 1915. While colonel visited American factories at Wilmington, Del., and Trenton, N.J. He had some correspondence with the England he studied attentively the manufacture of fuses at Wcolwich arsenal and tried to obtain an expert war office and J. P. Morgan & arsenil and tried to obtain an expert or two for instructional purposes in Canada. He failed in this, but re-turned to_the Dominion more than ever satisfied that we must make fuses Incidentally he was introduced by Col. Allison to Mr. Bassick of Bridge. by port, Conn. On May 14 he met for the firse time Mr. Cadwell and other manufacturers who were brought to his hotel by Mr. Bassick. On that day also he received a warning let-ted from the British .consul-general in this country. The British war office by that time was only willing to order completed shells. At this point in his testimony the colonel undertook to explain the difat New York City (Sir Courtney Bennett) and had a personal interculties in manufacturing fuses. Re-

view with that official

About May 1 Co. Carnegie seems to have decided that the No. 80 fuse was not obtainable in the U. S. and applied ed by one of the "mushroom compan ies." This allusion in a somewha partisan tone to one of the disputed points in the case led to the witness hot obtainable in the U.S. and applied to J. P. Morgan Cd for a copy of plans and specifications for the No. 100 fuse. This No. 100 fuse is commonly known as the graze fuse. It is said to be comparatively chap and the gravabeing interrupted. Sir William Meredith was evidently annoyed William When, after counsel had subsided, Col. Carnegie asked, "May I speak comparatively chap and the shell men of the charge against the shell committee seems to be that a large proportion of the fuses ordered from

Miss Carsilie of the Sothern. E. H. Sothern. Also sent her regards to the Buffs and enclosed a crisp \$100 bill as her contri-bution to the battalion.

In the judges' chambers at Osgoode Hall vesterday Justice Middleton heard evidence in the action of the United States Playing Card Co. against A. O. Hurst for an injunction restraining him from an alleged infringement of a registered trade-mark which is supposed to cover "Bicycle" playing cards. His lordship took evidence up till six o'clock, at which time court adjourn-ed and the case will be continued this morning.

Thrown from a wagon at the corner of Davenport read and Berryman st., when his horse bolted yesterday after-noon, Roland Davies, 234 Christie st., sustained a badly gashed head and a severe shaking. He was taken to the General Hospital in the police ambu-

As the organ pealed out the notes of the National Anthem last night in St. Janes' Cathedral at the close of the Janes' Cathedral at the close great St. George's Day celebration, the great with patriotic fervor sang the words "God Save Our Glorious King." It was a fitting climax to a service that was impressive as well as inspiring.

SCORE'S TALK ON SPRING CLOTHES.

There are many obvious reason why one should have his clothes made-to-measure by a good tallor, one of which is having the opportu of selecting the material from a lib eral supply of high-grade importe cloths, which is absolutely essentia so as to give a production that we have that certain "chic style" the soon afterwards became impatient. The examination of Col. Carnegie then proceeded, and in answer to Mr. ordinary ones that we occasionally see. Our "Dublin" Irish Blue Sorge Suit of purc indigo dye at \$80 is quite a hit this spring. R. Score & Son. Hellmuth he said he met on Tuesday Yoakum, Craven and Bassick. "What was the result?" "Bassick asked for time to look into the matter"

puts them quite aside from the chesp Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King street west, Toronto. SECOND COOK

(American Plan.)

WANTED



Aberdeen Ave., near T. H. & B. Tracks Telephone 5334 HAMILTON 345

"You told us you made an appoint-ment with the consul-general?"

No Definite Result.