

WHY NEW BRUNSWICKERS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY TO THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Stirring Appeal Made by Sir Herbert Ames — Needs of 1917 will be \$1,000,000 per Month if the Work of the Fund is to be Continued on the Basis of Meeting all Claims — Canadians who Cannot Fight Should Not be Unwilling to Pay.

The following is the full text of the address delivered at the Cliff Club, this city, by Sir Herbert Ames, in which the speaker sets forth the needs of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. It is well worthy of careful perusal.

We have now entered the third year of the war. The spirit of our people as evidenced in many ways, is no longer that of noisy enthusiasm, but rather one of quiet determination. True, there appears to be a certain weariness in well-doing, but when we stop to remember that the men in the trenches are still at their posts, it is unthinkable that those of us who stay behind should relax our efforts in their support. The Patriotic Fund represents a pledge entered into by the people of Canada with the brave men who are defending all we hold dear and so long as they do their part, we must do ours. It may be of interest tonight, if by way of introduction, some account is given of the origin and growth of this great national benefactor.

At the outbreak of the war, almost before the news was confirmed, hundreds of reservists, living in Canada, hastened to our eastern sea ports and took the first out-bound steamer to join the fighting regiments. When the first Canadian contingent was raised, and when successive contingents followed, there were left in Canada many families inadequately provided for. To meet the need there sprang up in all our great cities, voluntary committees of leading citizens who, at first, each in its own way undertook to deal with the needs of the situation. It soon became apparent, however, that co-ordination of effort was altogether desirable and, in August, 1914, His Royal Highness called to Ottawa representative men from every part of the Dominion for the purpose of conferring and, if possible, adequately dealing with the situation of the soldiers' dependents living in Canada. As a result of this conference the national Canadian Patriotic Fund was formed. At the War Parliament it was incorporated by special Act. Branches have been established from one end of Canada to the other and today this work is organized and co-ordinates in such a way as to follow uniform methods and nowhere in our broad Dominion can it be said that a soldier's wife in vain appeals for help, if in need.

During 1914 the Fund expended \$511,000; during 1915, \$4,250,000; during 1916 it is altogether probable that \$10,000,000 will be disbursed. For two years past we have added little to our surplus, the demands of each month being met by the receipts of that period. Although our needs have grown by leaps and bounds the generosity of the Canadian people has enabled us to keep pace with them. Looking forward into 1917, however, we realize that we shall have to raise \$1,000,000 a month if we are to carry on this work as heretofore.

No organization ever depended more completely upon the good-will of the public than ours. It is only so long as we possess the confidence of the people of Canada that we can expect to receive the financial help. Were they to become, to any extent, satisfied with the idea that the help we give was not needed, that the money was not wisely administered, or that our efforts were not appreciated by the soldiers and their families, generosity would dry up at its fountain head and our revenues would cease. Hence, our endeavor at all times to take the people fully into our confidence and to give them whatever information they desire regarding our activity. In the early part of the war we raised money on a sentimental appeal; now we realize that we can only secure support by presenting a satisfactory record.

There are several principles regarded as fundamental in connection with our work. First, is that of the common purse. It was thought by some that each community throughout Canada would be doing all that was required of it by caring for the families of those men who went from their home towns. Had this been adopted as a principle, some communities would have been called upon to assume a very light burden while others would have had more of a financial task than they could carry through. For reasons that need not here be repeated, recruiting has varied in different communities. Some districts are "long in patriotism and short in cash." In others the reverse is true. To say to a district that has sent an unusually large number of men that it should be taxed all out of proportion to the general rate for the benefit of the dependents in their midst, would be anything but just and fair. Hence, we early adopted the plan of asking every community to give all that it was able and of permitting each community to draw whatever might be required for its own needs.

As is generally known, the Canadian Government grants \$20.00 separation allowance to the wife of each soldier and a similar sum to the widowed mother of an unmarried man, where it is shown that she was dependent wholly upon her son for support. In addition to this, the soldier assigns part of his pay, if from these two sources, the monthly amount is not sufficient to permit the family to live decently and comfortably, the Patriotic Fund makes up the difference. It is obvious that the Government must give the same rate to the soldier by way of pay and the same amount to his wife by way of separation allowance no matter what province she may live in and no matter how many children may be in her family. Hence, there are some localities where separation allowance and assigned pay are almost, if not entirely, sufficient and there are some families so situated that they need no additional help. The Patriotic Fund can do what the Government cannot; namely, it can discriminate, considering the circumstances of each family by itself. Now the scale of living differs materially in the several provinces. It requires far more to live comfortably in Saskatchewan than in Prince Edward Island. Hence, we find the monthly grant from the Patriotic Fund varies with the district. In Prince Edward Island the average family receives from us about \$9.50 a month; in Nova Scotia, \$12.50; in New Brunswick, \$14.00; in Ontario and Quebec about \$15.00; in Manitoba, \$18.00; Saskatchewan, \$21.00; Alberta and British Columbia from \$19.00 to \$20.00 per month. In Prince Edward Island, the family with \$44.50 per month from all sources is as comfortable as the Saskatchewan family with \$55.00. The Government gives the same amount in each case, but the Patriotic Fund varies according to the cost of living.

Another characteristic of the Patriotic Fund is that it has been able to secure the splendid services of a large number of voluntary committees. Almost invariably, these committees consist of men of high standing in the communities where they live. They give their time free of charge; consequently, the fund is run at very small expense. It was, for a long time, possible for us to administer the fund on the money coming from the banks by way of interest on our balance. The expenditure, however, now slightly exceeds this amount, but we were, in our last fiscal year, able to truthfully say that of every \$100 contributed to the Patriotic Fund, \$99.40 had either reached the soldier's wife or was lying in the bank for her benefit. No one can, I am sure, complain of a work of this magnitude being carried on with so small an impairment.

We are soon about to make our third general appeal to the people of Canada. In the province of New Brunswick steps are being taken by the provincial executive to make use of the Act passed at the last session of your Legislature, whereby the proportion required from each county can be, if necessary, levied by local taxation. We are asking the provincial government to advance what is required for monthly needs, and to recoup itself as the money locally raised comes in. Now we realize that when we ask the people of New Brunswick to raise \$500,000, by voluntary giving and taxation, we must be prepared to show them that the money hitherto subscribed has been carefully and honestly spent.

The policy of the fund, is, from time to time, determined by the national executive which meets monthly at Ottawa. This body, of which His Royal Highness is the chairman, Sir Thomas White the honorary treasurer and Sir Herbert Ames the honorary secretary, with Mr. Jno. Fraser, auditor general of Canada, the official auditor of the fund, contains leading men representing every province. They meet monthly and every detail of the work passes under their examination. It is no "figure-head" committee, but a body of earnest men scrupulously administering a great trust. The Ottawa head office exercises over every branch a careful system of check and audit. Each month, in advance, a branch draws what it requires and, at the end of each month, must render detailed statement of how every dollar has been spent. This statement is carefully checked and the branch advised if there is anything in their action that should be changed. You may feel assured that little, if any, money reaches those who do not require it or is wasted in administration expenses.

Looking forward into the coming year we realize that, including Manitoba, the requirements of the Fund will be approximately \$13,500,000. Of this sum, the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, (an independent organization, but acting in perfect harmony with us), will locally raise and expend \$1,500,000. This means that the generous people of Manitoba expect to contribute again as they have before, at the rate of \$3.00 per capita. This leaves \$12,000,000 to be divided among seven and one-quarter million people, or about \$1.65 a head. We are, therefore, asking New Brunswick for \$500,000 during 1917,

a sum which in all probability will be entirely expended within the limits of your own province. We feel confident that the amount will be cheerfully raised and that your loyal province will not lag behind.

Like all things human, the Patriotic Fund comes in for criticism. There are those who do not want to give and who, therefore, seek for an excuse for withholding their support. To meet the criticism of such, let us deal with a few of the things they say. Sometimes a man remarks, "These soldiers' wives are getting too much, it tends to extravagance now and hereafter." Well, let us consider this point from two angles: first, whether we are paying too much for the service the soldier renders and, secondly, whether we are giving the dependents more than is good for them. You can hardly estimate the services of the soldier from what he does in daily drill and labor. We oftentimes forget the element of danger in the soldier's life. Last week I was present at the Quebec bridge disaster. We were told that the men, detailed to work on the bridge, had, the day before, asked a bonus from the company, alleging that it was a hazardous undertaking. Some thought that they were holding up the company, but when I saw the span drop into the river and the great mass of floating timbers rising to the surface with here and there a head appearing; and when I saw wounded and dying men pulled into the boats and realized that a dozen or more had sunk forever, I could not feel that the bonus was unjustifiable. We must remember, in respect to our soldiers, that they are engaged on an extra hazardous undertaking, that they are, at the present time performing the most necessary and most important service a Canadian can render and, while they are so engaged, their wives and children have a right to live decently and comfortably even if they have never done so before. There may be an occasional soldier's wife who makes extravagant use of her money, but where there is one such, there will be a score of homes where every cent is needed and is used to good purpose. The fund endeavors to restrain the extravagant woman, but the percentage that need caution is small indeed.

A letter came to us at head office the other day to this effect: "Is it true that there is a surplus of more than \$2,000,000? Is so, how can you ask for more?" The writer imagined that a fund with this amount in the bank was protected for an indefinite period, but the draft made upon us by our branches during September totalled \$950,000, and, were no further money to come in, we would be bankrupt within ninety days. No commercial enterprise would take risks greater than these. If peace came tomorrow, the sources of our contributions would rapidly fall, as most who give us monthly do so conditionally, that they pay to the end of the war. But we may have two hundred thousand men or more across the sea at that time. They cannot all come home at once. Six or eight months would elapse before they could all rejoin their families. During this period, their wives must be helped as heretofore, so that every dollar of our surplus and more will be needed during the transition period. Hence, our efforts now to make income and outgo balance month by month.

It has been suggested that the Federal Government should either take over the Patriotic Fund or furnish the money for the continuation of its work. I doubt whether, if the former course were adopted and the Patriotic Fund became a Government Department operated by paid officials, its work could be carried on with the same efficiency, economy and harmony as at the present time. As to the latter condition, it should be remembered that the government is at present paying \$2,000,000 annually by way of separation allowance to soldiers' families. This money is being, for the most part, borrowed. Succeeding generations including the returned soldiers, will have to assume that debt. It is rather a poor compliment to pay the soldier to say when he enlists, "You fight for us and we will care for your dependents while you are gone," and then for him to return and find that we have borrowed the money by a promissory note, and that he is obliged to help pay that note the same as the rest of us.

No, we prefer to maintain the original spirit of the fund. In the early days of the war our motto was, "FIGHT or PAY." Every man had an option but he should do one or the other of these things. If he were young and strong and not so bound by ties as to render his going a national loss, his place was in the ranks, but if he were old or unfit, or compelled to remain for valid reasons, then his duty was to give, and give generously that others might represent him in the field. This was our message to the "stay-at-homes" that they keep in the treasury of the Patriotic Fund sufficient money to meet our growing needs and it is to this spirit that we still appeal.

If you go any morning down to the office of the Patriotic Fund here in St. John, I can assure you that you will see a little drama enacted something like this: A man and a woman come into the office; he asks to see the secretary of the Patriotic Fund, "Mr. Secretary," says Tom, "I am thinking of enlisting but, before doing so, I wish to know what will be done for Mary." "How many children have you?" asks the secretary. "Three," is the reply. "Well, the government will grant your wife \$20.00 per month separation allowance, and you will send her \$15.00 per month of your assigned pay." "But," says Tom, "Mary cannot keep the house and three kiddies decently on \$35.00 a month." "Nor will she have to," replies the secretary, "for the Patriotic Fund will give her up to the scale of decent living." So Tom and Mary depart; you see them cross the street. He enters the recruiting office and signs on as a soldier of the King. Mary lets him go and she and the children take up life's burden without a bread-winner. Now, no contract exists between Mary and the fund. Tom has gone to the front on a mere verbal promise and yet both Tom and Mary have absolute faith that the pledge will be kept. The secretary of the fund may not know where his next month's money is coming from, but he does know that the head office is behind him and the head office believes that the people of Canada will see to it, that month by month the amount necessary to meet these demands is obtained. We, the people of Canada, stand behind this unwritten pledge and although all other pledges be broken, this one must be kept. It is this pledge that makes it possible for Tom to cheerfully fight on in the trenches. It is this pledge that makes it possible for Mary to consent to his going and to take up life's burden in his absence. It is a contented soldier and a contented wife, speaking well of the fund, that fill our battalions when new enlistment is required. The fund must be maintained.

Sometimes there comes to me a vision, a dream which may come true. I imagine that, in the days that will follow the war, there shall be erected at the Dominion's Capitol, a Great National Memorial. It will contain, in some durable form, the historical record of Canada's participation in this great war. From its walls will hang tablets in memory of the brave men who fell fighting our battles; its corridors will be hung with battle flags of famous regiments and with emblems and trophies won at great cost. When our Legislators are inclined to think lightly of the liberties we enjoy, an hour spent in such surroundings will tend to make them appreciate more deeply the privileges of governing the Canadian people. The father brings his son to Ottawa, he will tell the boy the story of his father's part in the great war and the lesson in patriotism will not be lost. And among the records in this great institution, account will be kept of all those who contributed directly and indirectly towards winning the war. Today communities and individuals are writing that record. Some have, by their generosity, already won a high place in the roll of honor. Others may yet do so. It will be to the everlasting shame of those communities which when the war is over must admit that the opportunity for helping has passed and that they have not adequately participated in it. As with communities, so with individuals. No man who today makes personal sacrifices in life or in money to bring about the end we all desire will ever regret it, but there are those who will look back to this period of crisis, feeling it represented for them a lost opportunity.



Sidd SUSPENDERS

THERE'S practically no wear out to the Ball Bearing Springs used in Sidd Suspenders.

They will last longer than any webbing made and be just as good when the webbing is worn out as when you first wore them.

Has any other Suspenders this Elasticity and Comfort?

"SALADA"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury

STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES Black, Mixed or Natural Green. B205

THE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday in the police court J. Urban Sweeney appeared for seven coachmen who were reported for going beyond the stand allotted for them at the Union depot. Fines of \$20 were allowed to stand.

Two drunks were remanded.

Albert Lee, Henry Cooman, Harold Joyce and Arthur Green were fined \$8 each for driving over Newman bridge faster than a walk. The fines were allowed to stand.

SING-SINGERS CAPTURED.

Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The six Sing Sing convicts who succeeded in

escaping from the prison yesterday with the aid of an automobile truck, were all returned to their cells today. The last two to be captured were found by prison guards near Elmford.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Miss Margaret Driscoll took place at 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning from her late residence, 49 Britain street, to St. John the Baptist church, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. F. J. McMurray. Relatives acted as pall-bearers and interment was made in the old Catholic cemetery.

In the Recent Experiments on Human Beings



an amount of Bovril, proportionate to the small dark circle, added to the diet produced an increase in weight, flesh and muscle corresponding to the large light circle,

proving the Body-Building Power of BOVRIL

to be in every case from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

Tuberculosis Rapidly Increasing Among Children of Belgium and Northern France.

More Food Urgently Needed to Keep up Their Strength

An interview with Mr. W. L. Honnold, American Director of the Belgian Relief Commission, brings to light a new danger threatening the population of the territory occupied by Germany.

Mr. Honnold reports that about 5,000,000 wholly or partially destitute people, who have been dependent on the Commission, generally show diminished vitality. The effects are most apparent among the older children, particularly those in the adolescent stage. Among these there is an alarming increase of tuberculosis, due to the lower power of resistance consequent on an inadequate diet.

To overcome this serious danger, the Commission appeals for extra contributions so that a special meal can be served every day in the schools. Efforts are also being made to provide as far as possible for children outside the schools.

This can only be done—Belgium's children can only be saved—if every one of us who can possibly do so will give something toward the fund. Whatever you can afford, send your subscription weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer **Belgian Relief Fund**

59 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

\$2.50 FEEDS A BELGIAN FAMILY ONE MONTH.



Jas. H. Frink, Treas. of Provincial Belgian Relief Committee, St. John, N.B.

TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS

Please Add to Your Directories.

- W 159-31 Brawn, James E., residence 341 Cove Road.
- W 3-21 Bennet, Edna B., residence 238 Guilford street, W. E.
- M 2958-12 Closs, A. W., residence 183 Sydney street.
- M 1409-21 Chase, T. L., residence 63 Bentley street.
- M 2806-11 Collins, James, residence 127 Leinster street, number changed from M 904.
- M 1763-41 Calhoun, J. W., residence 12 Bentley street.
- M 355-11 Currie, R. J., harness and horse collars, 467 Main street, number changed from M550-41.
- M 2325-21 Duke, Miss Emma, residence 31 Queen square.
- M 2065-41 Emery, G. A., residence 20 Cliff street.
- M 3174-21 Fiewelling, J. S., residence 218 Duke street, number changed from M 2429-21.
- M 3213-22 Fanjoy, Edward F., residence 43 Horsfield street.
- M 2909 Germalin street Baptist Institute, Germalin street.
- M 2238-31 Green, R. J., residence, East St. John.
- M 1568-21 Hayward, W. H., residence 32 Queen street.
- M 2191-11 Howe, J. D., residence 149 Elliott Row.
- M 2516 Holman, P. B., residence 10 Queen street.
- M 2873-21 Harvey, Wm. T., residence 217 Victoria street.
- M 1703-11 Hayward, Mrs. W. H., residence 116 Carmarthen street.
- M 348 Jordan, Mrs. L., residence 90 Main street.
- M 571-32 Kress, A. Leland, residence 145 Duke street.
- M 1002 Orderly room 166th Battalion, Armory.
- M 3425-22 McAuley, G. W., residence 23 Kennedy street.
- M 1657-41 McDonald, D., residence 418 Union street.
- M 3485-21 McInnis, A. W., residence 143 Adelaide street.
- M 2428-11 MacMurray, J. A. L., residence 129 Wright street.
- M 1681 Naval Recruiting Office, Lieut. H. H. Wood, 55 Prince William street.
- M 2151 McDonald, C. H., residence 76 Mecklenburg street.
- M 1690-21 Orr, Frank B., residence 138 Orange street.
- M 1815-11 Power, F. J., residence 10 Wentworth street, number changed from W 299-21; address from Sea street, Bay Shore.
- M 2095-32 Pinkett, Rev. R. H. W., residence 221 Queen street.
- M 2841-11 Riddle, J. Walter, residence 140 Adelaide street.
- M 2831 Rowley, Dr. W. E., office 19 Wellington Row.
- M 262-42 Schofield, R. G., residence 262 King street east.
- M 3124-21 Stanton, J. S., residence 28 Albert street, number changed from M 1908-11.
- M 1026 Smith, E. A., residence 47 Carleton street.
- M 1048-22 Sutherland, R. A., residence 197 Douglas avenue.
- M 1422-21 Smith, E. A., residence 296 Rockland Road.
- M 2888 Turnbull, Mrs. M. W., residence 254 Prince Wm. street.
- M 1540-12 Taylor, Stanley H., residence 105 Pitt street.
- M 3124-31 Wright, A. H., residence 54 Albert street.
- M 2908-11 Wilson, Miss Lila A., residence 9 Pine street.
- M 2147-12 Wilson, A. C. D., residence 53 Carmarthen street.
- R 35-33 Holder, Fred W., residence Riverside.
- M 840 Law Library and Judges Chambers, Pugsley Building, Princess street.
- M 2728-11 McDonough, Wm. B., plumbing and heating, 52 Sydney street.



THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 THERAPIE... Santal Midy... 24 Hours... Notice is given... as possible.

COTTON ASKE

Fall River Demand cent — Year.

Boston, Oct. 20.—The cotton market was quiet about 17 of them French third time with Fall River text... ing 35,000 open... a request to ch... clation for an... The unions ban... prosperous and the unusual... The cotton... England advan... cent last Jan... further increas... granted, if the... coded to the t... will be twenty... woolen mills al... teen per cent... thereby swellin... ceived higher... quarter of a... in the New En... Canadian... The Canada... also advanced... In Fall River... weaving is 24.9... yards, compar... ginning of the... The reply of... facturers' Asso... mand is expect... There are 105... city, controlled... Fall River is... centre in North... out largest, i... Lancashire, hol... The largest... world is that of... ation of Manco... operates high... 16,000 operative

URGES EVERY TO QU ON

Drink glass fore break

To see the t... In your face, clearer and clea... out a headach... tongue or a na... feel your best... inside-bathing... week.

Before breaki... glass of real h... spoonful of lim... as a harmless r... the stomach, h... els the previou... waste, sour bil... cleaning, swee... the entire alim... ting more food... action of hot w... phosphate on a... wonderfully in... out all the sour... and acidity and... appetite is incre... A quarter po... plate will cost... drug store but... strate that just... ter cleanses, s... the skin, so ho... phosphate act... ors, or a little... to constipation... stomach, rheum... whose skin is s... pallid, are assu... inside-bathing... looking and fee... way.

Birthda... Unele Dick w... turns to the f... will be celebrat... ing the followi... Jack Kerr, St... Norman Brem... Kathleen Oult... Charles Cope... Reta Don, Se... Dorothy Neve... Arnold Sharp... George Wm. T... Annie Johnson... Muriel Vincent... Fred Davis, R... Rhena Brown... Charles Down... Donald Towne... Allice Bayliff... Grover Groth... Minnie Green... Robert Curtis... Hannah Sillip... Mary Sealey... Doreen Turner... Marguerite P...

Pauline Dalton... NOTICE... Notice is giv... Automatic Buoy... position. Will... as possible.