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NOW REINSTATED

The Joint Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors which has been in session here for some days, adjourned Monday and the members separated to their homes after an evening interview with F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Government road. It is learned that the trainmen secured substantial concessions, including the reinstatement of three well-known and popular conductors, who had previously been set back for some alleged reason or reasons. The men to whom justice has at length been done are Conductor Alex. Dickie, of Moncton, and Conductors Baker and Newton Hopper, of Truro. All three are reinstated in their former positions with the seniority rights they enjoyed at the time of the set back. Conductor Dickie has been bracking for four years. A host of friends in this city and elsewhere along the line will be glad to learn that the committee has at last secured justice for these men.

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THE NEW HEAD OF THE JESUIT ORDER.



FATHER WLADIMIR LEDOCHOWSKI Father Ledochowski is the newly elected General of the Society of Jesus. In succession to Father Francis Xavier Wernz. The election of Father Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was the cause of much comment. Although the vote for the election of the "Black Pope" was surrounded by the greatest secrecy, it is believed to have been a surprise. It is hard to estimate the results which follow when the wives of the soldiers are being generously cared for throughout Canada. The men in

\$6,000 A DAY FROM PATRIOTIC FUND

Between Nine and Ten Thousand Soldiers' Families Are Being Assisted

How the five million dollar Canadian Patriotic Fund for the soldiers' wives is being raised and administered is explained in a comprehensive statement by Mr. H. B. Ames, honorary secretary of the fund. In his statement, which includes a record of the past five months, Mr. Ames says:

The breaking out of the great war has demonstrated, what no one ever doubted, that we in Canada are both a loyal and a generous people. Our loyalty has been shown by the ready response to the call for men to fight the Empire's battles, and our generosity has been demonstrated by the generous gifts to the various Patriotic funds.

Within a few days of the declaration of war, the British, French and Belgian Reservists left Canada to join the regiments of their respective countries. Many went on a few hours' notice.

Shortly afterwards Canada mobilized at Valcartier her first contingent of 33,000 men. Of these many had wives or dependents relying on them for support. Without hesitation all answered the call, taking it for granted, that if they risked their lives in our common defense, those who remained at home would care for their wives and children. Subsequent events have proved that this confidence was not misplaced. During August and September there sprung up, in all the principal centres throughout Canada, associations designed to care for dependents of the soldiers who went to the war. It was soon apparent, however, that there was great divergency of method among these organizations, also danger of overlapping in some places and neglect in others. Hence His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, on the 26th of August issued a general appeal stating that a central Canadian Patriotic Fund had been formed at Ottawa, and asking that branches of this organization be formed in every city and town throughout the Dominion. This appeal met with ready response. The Act of Incorporation was passed by the War Parliament, and the new body given special duties and responsibilities. The movement has grown rapidly ever since.

By the end of 1914 the work of organization in respect of the National Fund had been in the main completed. Provincial branches had been formed and were operating satisfactorily in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. Throughout Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick the city and county system had been inaugurated, each district dealing directly with the head office at Ottawa. These eastern branches, up to the middle of January, had sent in to the honorary treasurer of the fund, the Hon. W. T. White, about \$2,350,000, while the total cash disbursements had amounted to about \$550,000, leaving net cash resources available for future needs to the extent of \$1,800,000. The several branches had collected further sums amounting to \$400,000 which had been deposited at the capital of each province, and could be drawn upon only with the consent of the honorary treasurer of the National Fund. Furthermore, many communities are collecting one the instalment plan with a view to having a regular and a continuous source of revenue, and it is probable that before the calendar year of 1915 comes to an end the present receipts will have been doubled.

When money is raised by a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund it is regarded as belonging to the corporation. It is usually transmitted as collected to the honorary treasurer. Each branch regularly sends to Ottawa a requisition for the estimated amount that will be required to meet the needs of the Relief Committee during the coming month, and when that amount has been expended, furnishes a detailed statement to the head office on a disbursement form with which it is supplied. In this way there is a continuous audit and it is always possible to determine how local relief committees are distributing their funds.

The Fund is not a charity. When the Empire is at war the duty of defence falls on every citizen. Each man should ask himself the question: Shall I fight or pay? Those who elect to fight and to risk their lives and health for the common cause are certainly doing their share. Those who remain at home and carry on business as usual, living comfortably, should assume the duty of making adequate provision for the soldiers' dependents. Be it remembered that the wife always has to give her consent before her husband can enlist. She knowingly faces the risk of becoming a widow or having a disabled husband during the remainder of her life. As a widow she would receive a small Government pension, as the wife of a disabled soldier a still smaller annuity. She runs a great risk and should not require in addition to worry during the war about her daily bread. Formerly her husband or son was her breadwinner, today the Patriotic Fund simply takes his place and the pay envelope comes in regularly just the same. It is hard to estimate the results which follow when the wives of the soldiers are being generously cared for throughout Canada. The men in

LIVING PORTRAITS OF OUR SOLDIERS

Unique Plan on Foot to Photograph the 26th Battalion at St. John

Through the activities of G. A. Margetts, St. John manager of the Universal Film Co., and W. H. Golding, of the Imperial Theatre, St. John, it is quite probable a "close-up" motion picture of the 26th Battalion will be taken this week. The idea is to secure an intimate living portrait of every officer and man in our splendid body of volunteers, and not the usual distant or general view. To accomplish this unusual bit of picture-taking, the camera would have to be located in the centre of the street, and the soldiers march past it on either side, leaving a little line in the centre. By this means every man's face would be recognizable and familiar to his friends and relatives, giving the 1,000-foot picture the merit of individuality as well as that of a general review. The object of taking such a picture is to have it exhibited in every section of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from which the volunteers come, so that relatives could have a glimpse of their brave lads at close range before they depart for the front. Furthermore, the film would be a valuable memento of the province's response to the Empire's call, and would in all probability find its way to the archives in Fredericton. If a telegram reaches St. John to-day from New York stating that the camera man is en route for St. John, an effort will be made to have Lieut. Governor Wood review his regiment during the photographing process. The whole scheme is a patriotic one and quite unique. It will cost close to \$300, the expense to be borne by the young gentlemen back of it.

Col. McAvity has signified his willingness to lend every assistance in carrying out the details. the trenches, receiving cheerful letters from home, will fight all the better in the knowledge that their dependents are well provided for. The woman who during her husband's absence, lives comfortably, able to maintain herself in every city and town throughout the Dominion. This appeal met with ready response. The Act of Incorporation was passed by the War Parliament, and the new body given special duties and responsibilities. The movement has grown rapidly ever since.

When one is travelling up and down the Dominion, meeting committees and discussing the details of the Patriotic Fund, one meets with many questions and some criticism. Probably you have those in your midst who have already voiced these ideas and it is well that you should be able to answer such persons. There are those who allege that the Government should do this work, that it should pay the soldiers sufficiently to support their wives during their absence. To some extent the Government has already assumed a heavy responsibility towards the soldier's wives. In addition to giving the married soldier full pay, the wife or widowed mother also receives \$20 per month by way of separation allowance. This will be, during 1915, equivalent to a Government subscription of \$2,500,000. Moreover, a Governmental department cannot act as sympathetically as a local relief committee. After the Militia Department has given each beneficiary \$20 per month, the Patriotic Fund adds the sum required to bring the family up to a decent and comfortable scale of living and private citizens whose hearts are in the work and whose business training causes them to adopt sound methods have been found to be most successful in administering this supplementary assistance.

At the present time it is estimated that between nine and ten thousand soldiers' families in various parts of Canada are being assisted from the Patriotic Fund. This involves a present expenditure of \$6,000 per day. If the war continues and successive contingencies are called for, we may expect this demand to steadily increase. There is less danger of a surplus than of a call for renewed effort. At present we require \$150,000 per month. This sum will shortly reach \$200,000 and probably \$250,000 per month before the end of the year. The National Committee will feel secure only so long as the monthly contributions coming in to the Central Fund are keeping pace with this monthly outgo. From all appearances we are likely to have a long and terrible war. Canada is only beginning to send her contingents. The Prime Minister recently stated that no limit would be placed on the number of men that should go to the front. The Canadian contribution may reach 100,000 men or the number on overseas service may be even larger. We must, therefore, prepare for continuous help to the soldiers' dependents. Every part of Canada should share in carrying the common burden. Hence the work of organizing the Canadian Patriotic Fund must continue until there is not a town, village, hamlet or rural district in this entire Dominion which has not been asked and which has not responded to the call for help.

CHATHAM BOARD OF TRADE MAKES PROTEST

Against the Rotten Service Handed Out to Chatham by The I. C. R.

(Gazette) The railway service, or lack of service, was again discussed by the Board of Trade last week.

The attendance was small, owing to the fact, no doubt, that proper notice had not been given. Newspaper advertising of Board meetings has been dispensed with for some reason, and even postals which used to be mailed to remind members, and newspaper men of the date of meeting, have also apparently been done away with.

Mayor Tweedie spoke of seeing the passenger car for Loggieville, day after day, with several passengers on board, standing for a half hour and longer in front of the Miramichi Foundry while the engine was engaged in shunting freight cars. W. S. Loggie said it took two days to get freight to Blackville, Boiestown or Fredericton, as it was held up a day at Newcastle. Mayor Tweedie said a traveller told him that the train stopped at Derby Junction while the conductor walked across the bridge and back. Thos. Fitzpatrick—That's what they call the block system.

Some other discussion followed, in which R. Flanagan argued that if pressed strong enough, they would get the "Y" put in at Derby Junction. Robert Murray condemned the business men of Chatham, and said they would rather curl than attend a meeting in their interests, such as this. The railway service is a gross outrage on the community, and is injurious to Nelson and Loggieville as well as to Chatham. We got our mail at 2:30 under the old system, and now we get it from 3:30 to 6. We could get our mail an hour or so sooner by stage from Newcastle, and I move that we memorialize the Postmaster General to send it down from there by team instead of by train. Adopted.

It was argued by other speakers that Mr. Gutelius' policy was killing the town of Chatham.

J. L. Stewart said Chatham would never have prompt connection with the main line through Newcastle. It was impossible. They should agitate for a Y at Derby Junction and connection for the branch trains at that point. In the meantime, to lessen the inevitable delays at Newcastle, they should try to get a freight train between Loggieville and Newcastle.

The motion to appoint a delegation, to be selected by the President passed, and on motion of Mr. Murray, it was resolved to ask the President of the Commercial Travellers' Association to cooperate in the matter with the delegation.

If you ask any of the Hockey girls they will tell you that what is written above is not a whit too strong. Here is their experience. They waited at Campbellton station from 2 a.m. on Thursday morning till after four. They arrived at Newcastle 2 1/2 hours late and found the train for Fredericton gone, although it is supposed to wait to make connections with the Maritime. The rest of the day was spent travelling to Fredericton on a freight train, they arriving at their destination at 6.10 p.m. By a lucky chance one of the girls had a small box of sandwiches with her, sufficient to feed the party, and the train crew came down handsomely by supplying them with a welcome cup of tea even although they had to drink it out of tin dippers. The railway management certainly deserve all the hard things the girls are saying about it.

I. C. R. SOLDIERS DEMAND JUSTICE

Say Railway Management Has not Kept its Promise Made Before They Enlisted

A meeting of the I. C. R. employees who are members of the 26th Battalion was held at the armory, St. John last week. These men decided to ask Lieut. Colonel McAvity for an honorable discharge from the service unless the promises made by Mr. Gutelius, general manager of the I. C. R., in circular No. 16, regarding the enlistment of the I. C. R. men and were carried out.

The men say that in this circular it was agreed that I. C. R. employees who enlisted for active service should receive their I. C. R. pay while they were in the army, and should have their old positions on the railway when they returned from the war.

It is said that there are more than 150 employees in the 26th battalion, including the Army Service Corps. At a previous meeting held at St. John a delegate was sent to Ottawa to interview Hon. F. Cochrane, minister of railways, in regard to this matter, and the men say that Hon. Mr. Cochrane told this delegate that while the married men might receive their pay, no single man would receive a cent, although a widowed mother or their relatives might receive part of the men's wages. The men say Mr. Cochrane ignored the Gutelius circular

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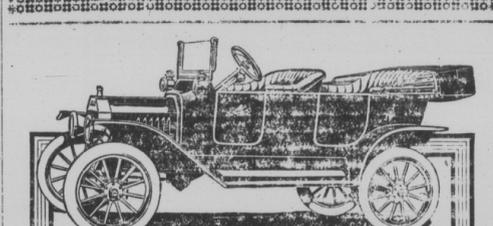
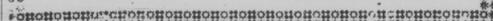
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ar No. 16, and said very forcibly that he was not going to have his railway manned by a lot of cripples.

The men recently sent a delegate to Moncton a-o, and they assert that Mr. Gutelius told this delegate that within a week he would be able to advise the I. C. R. men who had enlisted that they would receive their wages. They say that the week has gone by, but they have received no word from Mr. Gutelius. They expected a wire from him Jan. 27 but it did not come.

The men insist that if the agreement contained in circular No. 16, is not carried out they have all been grossly deceived and should be entitled to honorable discharge. It is understood that the commanding officer agreed to take the matter up with Ottawa at once. At a meeting in Moncton the representatives decided to send the following message to each member of the Dominion Cabinet. "At a representative meeting of the intercolonial shop and road employees, held at Moncton, February 5th, it was resolved that the Government be requested to see that the provisions of the general manager's circular, No. 16, as applying for employees enlisting for overseas service, be carried out in its entirety without further delay." —Leader.