

A Rose Of Yesterday

THE SONG SUCCESS OF BERNARD DALY'S PLAY

Words by
EARL CARROLL.

DION ODARE

Music by
LEE ORRAN SMITH.

Andante

Voice

Mid the Shamrocks that grew in old Ireland, Blooms a sweet little wild, Irish lass
Ahl her smile was the gift of the heavens, For her lips, sure they stole Cupid's

Rose,
bow, 'Twas the fair-est of all fair-est, col-
Ahl her eyes held the blue of Kil-lar-ney, And her

pret-ty as an-ny that grows, But the dew of the Blarney fell round her, And its
brow felt the kiss of the snow, But she wad blow my rose from the hill-side, Een the

bit-ter-ness soon killed the bliss, And the sprig that in wear-in, for that
fair-ies were sad when she fell, And for ey lit-tle dar-ling, With the

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No 448

REFRAIN

on-ly a Rose of Yes-ter-day, Once fair, as the daisies - have,

only a rose - that lost its way - and, fell from the arms of Love, Ah once

fresh with the per-fume of prom-ise, Each pe-tal has wilt-ed

way, 'Twas the first rose that bloomed that sum-mer, Now its

just a Rose of Yes-ter-day!

No 449

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY Is Being Expended From the Patriotic Fund For Canadian Uses.

New Five Million Fund is Being Raised and Administered,
Told by H. B. Ames, Honorary Secretary of the
Fund--A Record For Five Months.

The story of how five million fund is being raised and administered for the Canadian Patriotic fund, how \$6,000 is being expended from the fund every day, and how between 9,000 and 10,000 soldiers' families are being aided, is told in a very interesting manner by H. B. Ames, honorary secretary of the fund in a statement which has been issued, a copy of which has been received by the Kingston branch of the fund. Mr. Ames says:

The breaking out of the great war has demonstrated, what no one ever dreamed of, that we 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 Reserves 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 flaked 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 sprang up, in all the principal centers 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 divergence 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 24th 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.

It may be well to cite some of the considerations which induced his royal highness to inaugurate a national fund instead of permitting the work of caring for the soldiers' dependents to remain in the charge of a number of local independent bodies.

In the first place there were certain contributions which could be collected and received only by a national fund, and which no local body would be competent to accept. For example, the large railway corporations, the banks and other Dominion-wide institutions preferred to contribute through a central fund.

Again, it was early found that there was, in different parts of Canada, a varying ability to subscribe. Some communities, where the enlistment was large and the number of dependents correspondingly great, were, on account of local causes, unable to gather an adequate local fund. Other wealthy districts, from which few volunteers came, were well able to more than provide for the dependents within their limits. Since the successive contingents to be sent from Canada are regarded as an army, so it was felt that the fund, to sustain their dependents should be dispensed not in the proportion to local giving, but in accordance with local need. The principle that the strong should help to bear the burden of the weak was accepted, and has been followed since the beginning of this undertaking.

Equalizing Assistance.

Then, too, from the soldiers' point of view, a national fund, equalizing assistance to the families, is preferable. If two Canadian volunteers, sharing the same tent on the Belgian frontier, were to receive letters from their Canadian homes, it would be extremely unfortunate were one to learn that his wife, being in a rich community, was lavishly cared for, while the other's dependents, in a more hard pressed district, were receiving little assistance.

Again, it was thought that a national association would be helpful in apportioning the burden. At the first call many communities imme-

diately set about to raise funds. Other districts have been backward in recognizing their obligations, and have required stimulation from outside to awaken them to a sense of duty. Had there been no national association it would have been nobody's business to have undertaken this work.

When money is raised by a branch of the Canadian Patriotic fund it is regarded as belonging to the corporation. It is usually transmitted on 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.

Only in a few exceptional circumstances, where there is a family in an outlying district, is assistance directly furnished from Ottawa. The local relief committee of each branch exercises full autonomy in deciding the amount that each family on their roll shall receive. The dependents of soldiers and sailors who are on active service with the armies of Great Britain and her allies are all entitled to similar treatment. Though these men go in different regiments they are supported on a common basis.

hence it is considered that their families while in Canada are entitled to receive equal help. The fund regards as "dependents" the wife and children of the soldier, the widowed mother of an only son, and, to a lesser degree, the aged parents whose bread-winner has enlisted. It is expected that the local committee shall determine the amount necessary to enable a typical family to maintain a decent state of living in their community. This has the reference to what the wife-earner was receiving before he enlisted. The government allows the wife or widow a separation allowance of \$20 a month and the Patriotic fund pays the difference in cash. Sometimes we hear the remark that a woman is better off while her husband is at the front than when he was at home. Even if this be the case it is not necessarily ground for criticism. Mrs. Bill Smith, may have had a pretty hard time for several years, but when her husband enlisted and becomes Private William Smith of the Canadian contingent, and as such sees his full duty to his king and country, Mrs. William Smith's position in life may rightly also be advanced.

Not a Charity.

The fund is not a charity. When it has been set up the duty of all citizens is to give to it. Each man should ask himself the question: "Shall I fight or not?" Those who elect to fight should 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, trying to make their money, should ask the duty of making adequate provision for the sol-

diers' dependents. Be it remembered that the wife always has to give her consent before her husband can enlist. She knows fully the risk of becoming a widow or of 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 receive in addition to worry during the war about her daily bread. For nearly her husband or son was her bread-winner; to-day 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 generally cared for throughout Canada. The men in 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 and children without anxiety, is the best recruiting agent that Canada can have, and we may need to exercise every influence if we are to keep our ranks full during a long war.

When one is travelling up and down the Dominion, meeting com-

mittees and discussing the details of the Patriotic fund, one meets with many questions and some criticism. Probably you have these in your mind who have already voiced these questions 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' families during their absence. To some extent the government has already assumed a heavy responsibility towards the soldiers' 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.

Giving Out \$6,000 A Day.

Another criticism we sometimes hear is that the fund is already large enough, and that other demands are more pressing. Now, we never endeavor to the slightest extent to divert money that is going to other similar organizations, such as the Belgian Relief Committee and the Red Cross fund. They are deserving of every dollar which they may receive. But experience has gone to show that giving is a habit and that a generous community will help all, while a stingy community will do very little for any good cause. At the present time it is estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 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 contingents 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 \$130,000 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 kept up with this monthly outgo.

Sometimes we are asked, what would be done with the surplus if the war should suddenly cease? I think we can leave this question without definite answer. The National committee comprises representative men from every province. They would very carefully consider this question. They might determine that some other association, out of the war should be provided to the subscribers as a worthy object to

which to devote the unexpended balance of the fund, or they might retain pro rata what was left to each subscriber. What will be done, however, cannot now be put in the form of a promise.

One more criticism is sometimes raised in places where the facts are little known. It is that the cost of administration reduces materially the amount of assistance. For the defalcation of such a fund this view be it said that the best interest of the balance, in hand here, up to this time, covered all cost of administration of the head office and of the branches and will probably continue so to do. A contributor may, therefore, rest content that every cent of his dollar will reach a soldier's dependent.

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 responded to the call for help.

The more confidence a man's words command, the more readily it becomes known to be on his utterance.

There may be obstacles along the path of duty but that's never a burden for the conscientious.

Every man, woman, knows a lot of stinky stories of her husband.

Not all women appreciate men who act like gentlemen.

Few persons are as broad as they are long.

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