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Belgium and Northern France

The New Need of
the "Stricken Little
Sister of the World"

THE COMMISSION FOR
RELIEF IN BELGIUM

71 Broadway New York City

The Commission for Relief in Belgium

71 Broadway, New York City

Honorary Chairmen

The American Ambassadors in London, Paris and Berlin; the American Ministers in Brussels and at The Hague; the Spanish Ambassador in London; the Spanish Minister in Brussels; and the Netherlands Minister to Belgium, at Le Havre.

Chairman

HERBERT HOOVER

Chairman of the Clothing Appeal Committee

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Bankers

National City Bank, New York
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B40675 A LETTER FROM

President Wilson

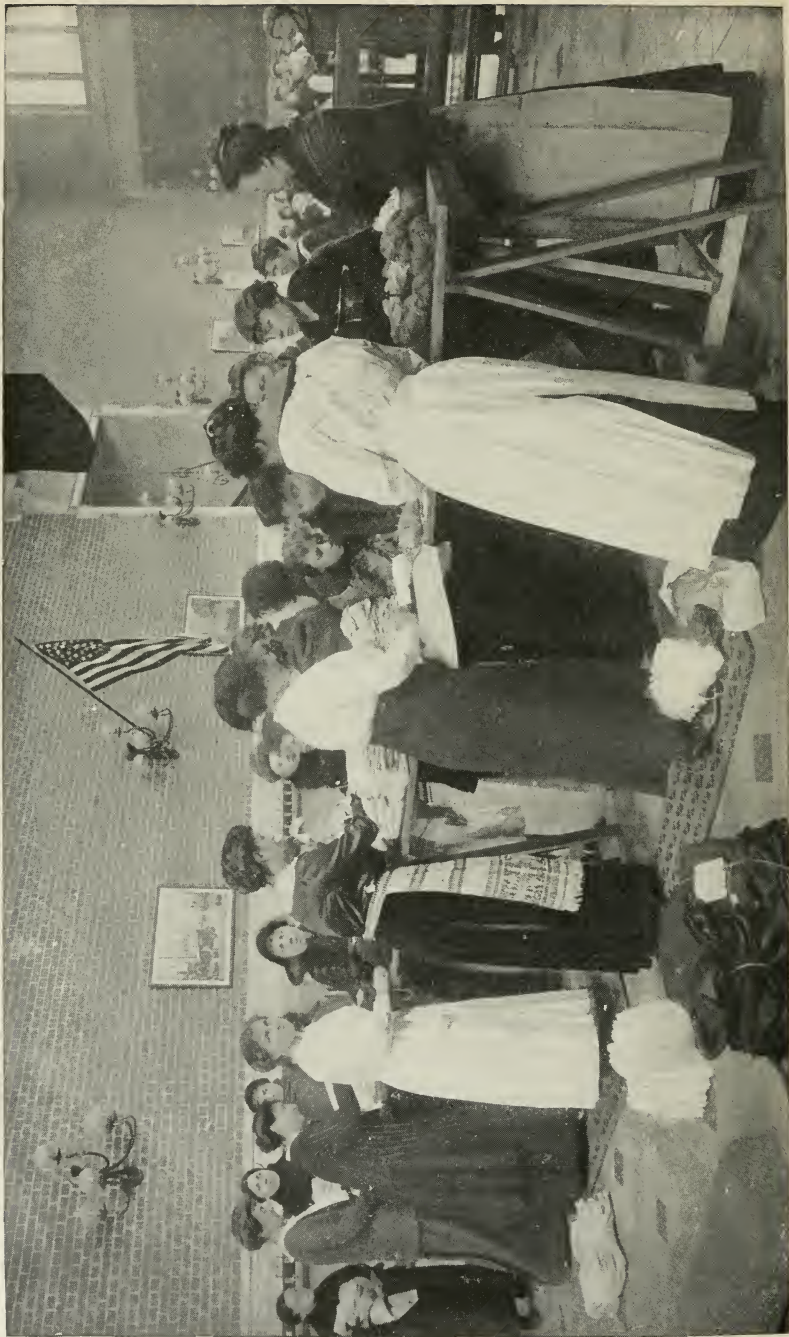
The Following Announcement Appeared in the Leading Papers of the United States on November 9, 1915:

At the request of Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, President Wilson has asked a number of prominent Americans to co-operate in the work of the Commission in the United States. Those asked by the President are Otto T. Bannard, S. R. Bertron, Herbert R. Eldridge, A. J. Hemphill, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus and John Beaver White. In his letters of invitation the President says:

“Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has approached me with regard to difficulties which have arisen in the conduct of that great humanitarian work, in which he feels he needs the support of an enlarged committee of gentlemen of large experience to co-operate with him in settling and conducting the administration of the branch of the Commission in the United States.

“I am so much impressed with the importance of this institution, on which the lives of so many people are dependent, that I venture to say to you that I would personally be very much gratified if you could see your way to join such a committee. * * *

“WOODROW WILSON.”



DISTRIBUTING MATERIAL FOR CLOTHING IN BELGIUM

Three Millions To Be Clothed

THIS pamphlet is going to be a little sermon on gratitude, and the text is not a string of words, but a set of deeds.

When the city of Louvain started to clear out the ruins and prepare, some day, to build a newer Louvain, she re-named a public square which had carried for six centuries an old Belgian name. She called it, "La Place des Etats-Unis," or, as we should say, "United States Square." At the same time, other Belgian towns began to name squares, streets and avenues after our country and our great men. There is scarcely a Belgian city now but has a President Wilson avenue, a Lincoln boulevard or a George Washington park. The little children of Belgium have been making pretty lace squares addressed to "Our Benefactors," or to "The Children of America."

The Belgians do this because for the last year nearly every ounce of bread that feeds them has been received through the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The barges which bring the wheat and bacon and dried vegetables down the canals travel under protection of our flag. The officers of the Commission, who receive the supplies and see that they reach the Belgians, are young Americans wearing the flag in their buttonholes.

To the Belgian the Stars and Stripes mean bread and meat—the outward and visible sign of their physical salvation.

DO WE DESERVE THE GRATITUDE OF BELGIUM? IN JUSTICE IT MUST BE SAID THAT WE DO NOT. Feeding Belgium is a complex problem. Part of the people are able to pay. Ways have been found to turn Belgian property and securities into cash outside of the country. But two million idle working people—and the number may rise this winter to three million—have neither money nor property. They must be fed from outside. It was thought, once, that the United States, the only great nation untouched by this war, would attend to this. We did not; the Commission had to ask food from the whole world. And up to date our country, which is making money, has given only seven cents per capita to Belgium, while New Zealand, which is helping bear the burden of the war, has given a dollar and a quarter per capita.

Now comes a chance to deserve the heart-felt gratitude of poor little Belgium, and the no less lively gratitude of Northern France, which is also dependent on the Commission. There are 2,200,000 souls being fed and one-third of that number to be

clothed in the north of France. Lille, Valenciennes and vicinity are the most highly industrialized sections of France and are behind the German lines. With complete industrial paralysis and the consequent unemployment of a large laboring class, clothes and shoes are almost more needed here than in Belgium. The Commission had hoped, with all the neutral world, that before this winter the end of the war would end their task. But the war is going on, and winter is here. The Belgians and the Northern French without the Commission would be facing starvation and now have to anticipate bitter cold. For, though Belgium is a weaving nation, not a loom has worked for fifteen months because there is no raw material. Of course, the double blockade prevents imports. So for fifteen months no one has had any new clothes. The rich and well-to-do can stand this, but not the poor man with his one suit, the poor woman with her work-dress and her single decent Sunday dress. These people will soon be in threadbare rags and tatters.

Someone must clothe three million people this winter.

This task will call for about four million dollars in money or in new clothes—there are reasons why second-hand clothes, no matter how good, cannot be used.

The Commission are entrusting this re-clothing of Belgium to the United States. So we may give cause, real cause, for the gratitude of the Belgians.

HERE, IN SHORT, IS OUR CHANCE TO DO GOOD.

Read on for full particulars.



The Situation

A Statement Received by the Appeal Committee from Herbert Hoover

Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium

We have resolved to come frankly to the American people and ask them to clothe the destitute in the occupied areas of Belgium and Northern France during the coming winter.

There are nine million people in these areas and of these over one-third are now either wholly or partially destitute and are today receiving their food either wholly or partially without payment.

We have set up economic measures based on the ability of a portion of the population to pay for its food which, with the contributions of other countries, enables us for the present to find the bare minimum of food supplies for the whole nine million people, BUT WE HAVE NO RESERVES WITH WHICH TO PROVIDE CLOTHING FOR THE DESTITUTE. WE NOW PLEAD FOR HELP ON THEIR BEHALF.

Even If They Had Money

Even if these nine million people had money, they could not import clothes, or the raw materials with which to manufacture them, through the blockade into an area under military occupation. While the better classes have some clothing with which they can get along, the destitute are composed of the working classes which naturally had little reserves of clothing when the war broke out. The only additions they have received since then have been the generous contributions from America, Canada and elsewhere. *By Christmas all the clothing which we have in our various establishments will be exhausted.*

It is a certainty that the undue exposure of underclad men, women and children to the bitter winter will greatly increase mortality. The clothing for these people can be provided only if we receive gift supplies for the purpose. WE ARE DEPENDING UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We have arranged that the cost of transportation of clothes from any central point in the United States to Belgium and Northern France and of the distribution will be paid for out of funds which have been specially provided, so that all the American contributions will reach the destitute without one cent of deduction.

Only New Material

In the matter of the character of clothing for these people, we are surrounded with a multitude of difficulties. In the first instance, the drastic sanitary arrangements made by the Governments through whose territory we must pass make the introduction of second-hand clothing, especially in the areas of the operating armies, where the want will be greatest, practically impossible.

WE THEREFORE ASK FRANKLY FOR NEW CLOTHING, AND MORE PARTICULARLY FOR UNMADE MATERIAL. Not that the destitute in Belgium and Northern France are not intensely grateful for second-hand clothing, but as a matter of necessity we are forced to ask only for unworn stuffs.

It must be borne in mind that those for whom we appeal are living under almost total industrial paralysis; that many millions of them are idle, and that the cry we have from them daily is, "Give us something to do, give us something to work on, so that we may contribute to our own support." Therefore IF WE CAN PROVIDE THEM WITH MATERIALS, THEY WILL MAKE UP THEIR OWN CLOTHING. Furthermore, the poor of Belgium and Northern France can devise an extraordinary amount of clothing out of a given piece of cloth and can work in such materials to patch up their own clothing. For this reason we are anxious to secure piece goods as far as possible, or, alternatively, unworn made-up clothing.

Noble Workers

We have established workrooms in all the leading Belgian cities. The one in Brussels alone gives employment to over 15,000 people. This clothing is all distributed free through local communal committees after they have made a careful investigation of the necessities of each recipient. There are today between thirty and forty thousand of the noblest and best Belgian and French people giving their whole services in the volunteer conduct of these local committees, endeavoring with the greatest possible devotion and under the greatest strain, to eke out to their utmost usefulness the meagre supplies which we are able to furnish.

What we urgently need is new woolen clothes for men, women, girls and boys, woolen and cotton materials for babies' clothing, shawls, stockings, jerseys, sweaters, blankets, boots and shoes, underclothing, overcoats, petticoats, suits of all descriptions, and in fact every article in the gamut of warm clothing.

It seems to us that there must be on the shelves of the stores and in the homes of the United States a large amount of remnant cloth material and new ready-made clothing which would be contributed or could be purchased by the various committees interested in our work on terms of the greatest possible economy. These materials and clothes, remember, need not be fashionable nor even tasteful. *What we want is just clothes for warmth and decency.*

We believe that with the generosity of the American merchant and manufacturer our local committees, from monies that may be subscribed to them for this purpose, can purchase such materials at far more advantageous rates than can be obtained in any commercial transaction.

It is our hope that we may have large consignments arriving by Christmas, and we do not believe that there is any manner in which the American people can better show their inherent instinct of philanthropy and kindness than by answering this appeal from millions of helpless, destitute people.



Preparing Clothing for Distribution

This and all other photographs in the pamphlet are published by the courtesy of William C. Edgar and the Northwestern Miller.

What Is Needed

A Rough Estimate of the Clothing Required This Winter by Belgium and Northern France

For Men

200,000 pairs of shoes, sizes ranging from No. 7 to No. 11; 300,000 shirts; 200,000 pairs of drawers; 200,000 undershirts; 200,000 jerseys or sweaters; 400,000 pairs socks (wool); 350,000 pairs trousers; 300,000 coats; 150,000 overcoats; 100,000 scarfs.

For Women

200,000 pairs of shoes, sizes ranging from No. 3 to No. 8; 400,000 waists or blouses; 200,000 pairs drawers; 150,000 vests or under-bodices; 400,000 pairs stockings (wool); 160,000 petticoats or underskirts; 200,000 skirts; 240,000 shawls or woolen coats or cloaks.

For Girls

100,000 pairs shoes; 200,000 waists or blouses; 300,000 pairs drawers; 200,000 under-vests; 200,000 petticoats; 300,000 frocks; 400,000 pairs stockings (wool); 200,000 coats or capes for school children; 100,000 woolen caps, bonnets, etc.

For Boys

100,000 pairs shoes; 400,000 shirts; 200,000 jerseys or sweaters; 200,000 combination or union suits; 200,000 pairs trousers; 200,000 coats; 100,000 coats and capes for school children; 400,000 pairs stockings (wool); 100,000 caps or hats.

For Small Children and Babies

48,000 pairs shoes, and 300,000 woolen garments.

100,000 blankets are also needed.

MATERIALS:—The equivalent for any of the above garments in piece goods and all kinds of warm woolen goods. The people in Belgium would much prefer to have the materials with which to make the above garments. There are thousands of men and women in Belgium now unemployed, who would gladly engage in the work of garment-making for themselves and families, as well as for others.

How to Help

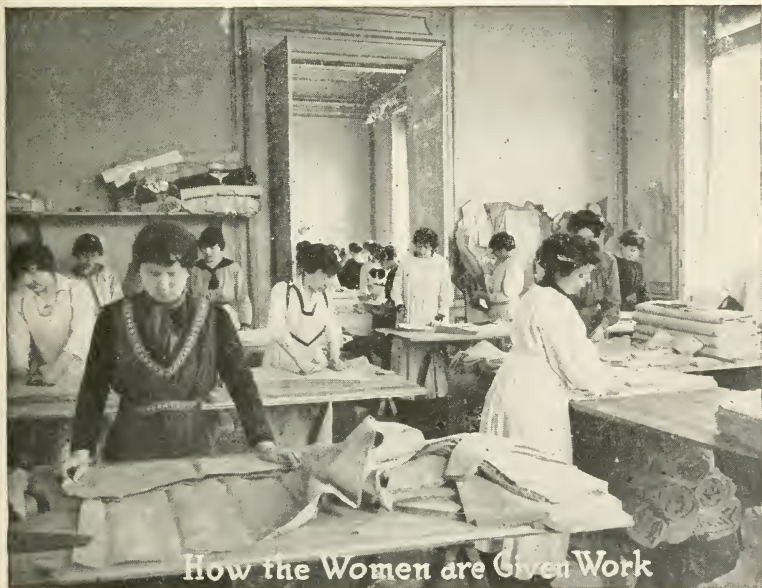
Every man, woman and child in the United States can and should help:

1. By buying any of the articles mentioned.
2. By buying the material with which to make them.
3. By sending money with which to buy them.

Send the material, the garments, or the shoes to one of the Assembling Depots in your State. Send your cash gift to your State Executive. You will find a list of depots and executives further on in this pamphlet, as well as full particulars how to send. If you are in any doubt you can send money direct to the Commission at 71 Broadway, New York City, or materials and clothes direct to the Bush Terminals, South Brooklyn, N. Y. Your gift will be credited to your State. The main thing is to *buy and send or give* at once.

If you do this, you will make your own Christmas all the happier.

“A little help is worth a deal of pity.”



“A Miracle of Organization”

How the work of the Commission for Relief is regarded by the various belligerent powers can be gathered from the following speech made by Earl Curzon, a member of the British Cabinet, at the London Mansion House on October 12, 1915:

“You alluded, my Lord Mayor, to the work which has been undertaken by the neutral Commission for Relief, and I believe you spoke no more than the truth when you indicated that this is one of the most striking achievements which we can find anywhere on record.

“This is the first time in history that a whole people has been fed by a private organization. The wheat, the flour, the bacon, the rice, and the maize, come in the main from North America and South America. But the task of purchasing it there, of engaging the shipping and transporting it to Europe, of landing it in Holland, through which it has to go, of preparing it for distribution, and of finally distributing it amongst the seven millions of people, is undertaken by this Commission, of which Mr. Hoover is the head. It is an absolute miracle of scientific organization. Every pound of food and supplies is accounted for, and you have the remarkable fact that at this day bread is fetching no more in Antwerp or Brussels than it is in the City of London. And when it is remembered that the bulk of the work out there is voluntary work, is work gratuitously given by those who take part in it, that again distinguishes it from almost any previous attempt of the kind.

“Hitherto in political history you almost always find public relief, on a large scale at any rate, associated with extravagance and scandal. But in this case, and I think in this case almost alone, it has been synonymous with economy and efficiency combined.”

Similar generous tributes to the work done for Belgium by humane Americans have been paid by high German and French authorities.

How to Ship to Belgium

By Parcel Post

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, headquarters 71 Broadway, New York City, has undertaken to transport free of charge, from all points in the United States, donations of new clothing or material (woolen) for making clothing, destined for the relief of the suffering non-combatants in Belgium and Northern France. Since the Parcel Post regulations prevent the sending of parcels collect, this free offer of transportation must take the form of a return to the senders of the money spent in prepaying the postage. If you desire to aid the millions of men, women and children now in desperate straits, enclose your donation in a strong package or box, and attach securely, addressed to our nearest inland forwarding agent (see list on pages 13 and 14), a tag made out as follows:

(Front)	○	<input type="text" value="A B C"/>	<input type="text" value="PLACE STAMPS HERE"/>
		The Commission for Relief in Belgium	
		Care of	Forwarding Agent
			City
			State
(Back)	○	(From)	
		Name of Donor.....	
		Address	
		City	State.....
		Contents	
		Weight	Value \$.....

These tags can be obtained by applying to any forwarding agent, State Committee executive or at the office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, New York City.

If you wish to take advantage of our offer to return your postage, add on shipping tag in the upper left-hand corner, on the address side of the tag, the letter "R," viz., R. If the letter "R" does not appear we will not return postage paid by you, but will apply same in buying more material. **Refund will not be made if stamps are placed on package—THEY MUST BE ON THE TAG.** Under no circumstances put marks or messages other than those above given in or on any package. The most innocent communication or mark may be suspected of being a military code message and prevent the distribution of our entire consignment.

Because of the disproportionate expense it involves, the Commission cannot undertake to return postage on parcels weighing less than twenty (20) pounds.

By Express

Through the courtesy of the various express companies, The Commission has arranged that any contributions may be sent to Belgium or occupied France without cost to the donor. To expedite the forwarding of contributions, deposit your donation in packages, extra strongly packed, in any express company's office, and address the tag, as illustrated on page 11, to our nearest forwarding agents. A list of agents is published on pages 13 and 14.

Please send on same day to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, New York City, a post card giving date of shipment, office where deposited, express company, contents, approximate value, and your name and address. Whenever possible, an additional copy of express receipts or bills of lading should be secured from the carriers at the time shipments are made, one of which should be mailed to this office to facilitate the tracing of shipments and insuring their prompt delivery at point of destination.

By Freight

Instructions regarding shipping by freight are contained in General Instruction Book, No. 4, copies of which can be obtained at the various express offices, or from the Commission for Relief, 71 Broadway, New York.

Acceptance and Routing of Donations and Payment of Inland and Coastwise Freight

The Commission has perfected arrangements for one hundred inland assembling depots, thus giving facilities in each State for bringing together packages by parcel post, express and small (less than carload) lots, and their consolidation and re-shipment in carload lots to the most desirable seaport to connect with chartered vessels.

The Commission will furnish free inland transportation in the United States on donations of clothing, but only when presented to it at the original point of shipment under the following procedure:

First—When given to the custody of its recognized branch or State Committee (at its official depot), who will arrange with the Commission for transportation.

Second—When delivered or sent to one of the many assembling depots (mentioned below), from which points arrangements for transportation will be made with the Commission.

Third—When consigned and shipped direct to and in the name of the Commission for Relief in Belgium from original point of origin after arrangement with the Commission for proper routing and instructions as to the port required.

State Assembly Depots

Authorized to receive parcel post, express and small freight shipments to be made into carload lots for shipment to seaboard:

Alabama	—Magnolia Compress and Warehouse Company.....	Mobile
	Warrant Warehouse Company.....	Birmingham
Arizona	—Pioneer Transfer Company.....	Phoenix
Arkansas	—Terminal Warehouse Company.....	Little Rock
California	—Shattuck & Nimmo Warehouse Company.....	Los Angeles
	Haslett Warehouse Company.....	San Francisco
Colorado	—Benedict Warehouse and Transfer Company.....	Denver
Connecticut	—H. T. Smith Express Company.....	Meriden
	A. Brazos & Sons, Inc.....	Middletown
	Bill Bros. Company.....	Hartford
Delaware	—Charles Warner Company.....	Wilmington
District of Columbia	—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.....	Washington
Florida	—Wiesenfeld Warehouse Company.....	Jacksonville
Georgia	—Belgium Relief Committee, Warehouse, 14 Houston St..	Atlanta
Idaho	—Peasley Transfer and Storage Company.....	Boise
Illinois	—Sibley Warehouse and Storage Company.....	Chicago
	Glynn's Fireproof Storage.....	Cairo
Indiana	—Tripp Warehouse Company.....	Indianapolis
Iowa	—Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company.....	Des Moines
	Ewert & Richter Express and Storage Company.....	Davenport
	Morningside Dray and Auto Company.....	Sioux City
	Calder's Van and Storage Company.....	Cedar Rapids
Kansas	—City Transfer and Storage Company.....	Hutchinson
	Bryan Transfer and Storage Company.....	Wichita
Kentucky	—Kelly Storage and Distributing Company.....	Lexington
	Crutcher Bros. Co., 124 East Main Street.....	Louisville
Louisiana	—Arsene Perrilliat, Press Street Landing.....	New Orleans
Maine	—Henry McLaughlin & Co.....	Bangor
Maryland	—Terminal Shipping Co., 505-507 Keyser Building....	Baltimore
	B. R. F. Election House, Division Street.....	Salisbury
Massachusetts	—New England Belgian Relief Fund, 426 Boylston St.,	Boston
	Taunton Teaming Company.....	Taunton
	Bay State Storage and Warehouse Company.....	Springfield
Michigan	—Central Warehouse Company.....	Saginaw
	Grand Rapids Association of Commerce.....	Grand Rapids
	Michigan Warehouse Company.....	Detroit
Minnesota	—Boyd Transfer and Storage Company.....	Minneapolis
Mississippi	—Hattiesburg Furniture Company.....	Hattiesburg
Missouri	—Goddard Grocery Company, 413 South Seventh Street, St. Louis	Springfield
	Springfield Warehouse and Transfer Company.....	Springfield
	Adams Transfer and Storage Company.....	Kansas City
Montana	—Jones Transfer Company.....	Butte
	Foster-Baker Transfer and Storage Company.....	Billings
Nebraska	—Omaha Van and Storage Company, 806 S. 16th Street..	Omaha
	Carter Transfer and Storage Company.....	Lincoln

Nevada —Nevada Transfer Company.....	Reno
New Hampshire —Wood Bros.....	Portsmouth
New Jersey —Walter H. Rickey, 23 West State Street.....	Trenton
The Model Storage Warehouse, 54-56 Belleville Avenue.....	Newark
New Mexico —Springer Transfer Company.....	Albuquerque
New York —The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Bush Terminals, South Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Security Storage and Warehouse Company.....	Albany
Buffalo Storage and Carting Company.....	Buffalo
Flagg Storage Warehouse Company.....	Syracuse
North Carolina —Asheville Transfer and Storage Company.....	Asheville
North Dakota —Union Transfer Company.....	Fargo
J. B. Reed Storage and Transfer Company.....	Minot
Ohio —Buckeye Transfer and Storage Company.....	Columbus
B. & O. S. W. Warehouse Company.....	Cincinnati
General Cartage and Storage Company.....	Cleveland
Toledo Warehouse Company, 1309 Lagrange Street.....	Toledo
Union Storage Company.....	Dayton
Springfield Transfer and Storage Company.....	Springfield
Oklahoma —O. K. Transfer and Storage Company.....	Oklahoma City
Guthrie Transfer Company.....	Guthrie
Oregon —Theodore B. Wilcox, Municipal Dock.....	Portland
Pennsylvania —Union Storage Company.....	Pittsburgh
Albert Cross, ex-Secretary, B. R. F., Pier 16.....	Philadelphia
Erie Storage and Carting Company.....	Erie
Rhode Island —Merchants' Cold Storage and Warehouse Co., Providence	
Andrews Express and Storage Warehouse.....	Newport
South Carolina —The Carolina Company.....	Charleston
Manufacturers' Warehouse Company.....	Sioux Falls
Manufacturers' Warehouse Company.....	Greenville
South Dakota —Blue Line Transfer Company.....	Pierre
Sioux Falls Warehouse Company.....	Sioux Falls
Tennessee —Nashville Warehouse and Elevator Company.....	Nashville
Chattanooga Warehouse and Cold Storage Company.....	Chattanooga
Texas —Texas Warehouse Company, Inc.....	Houston
Scobey Fireproof Storage Company.....	San Antonio
Robert Frazier	Waco
Fort Worth Warehouse and Transfer Company.....	Fort Worth
Western Transfer and Storage Company.....	El Paso
Dallas Transfer Company.....	Dallas
Utah —Redman Fireproof Storage Company.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont —C. H. Jillson	Montpelier
Virginia —Jones & Co.....	Norfolk
Washington —Carter Transfer Company.....	Ellensburg
Spokane Transfer and Storage Company.....	Spokane
Eyres Storage and Distributing Company.....	Seattle
G. F. Trowbridge.....	Walla Walla
West Virginia —Citizens' Transfer and Storage Company.....	Parkersburg
Wisconsin —A. D. Campbell—All Railroad Freight Depots.....	Milwaukee
Wyoming —Nearest depot in adjoining States.	

The Commission acknowledges the courtesy of the American Chain of Warehouses.

State Organization Executives

Alabama—

Arizona—

Arkansas—J. S. Pollack, Little Rock.

California—W. H. Crocker; W. N. Moore, President, Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco.

Colorado—

Connecticut—Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven; Anson T. McCook, 50 State Street, Hartford.

Delaware—David T. Marvel, Dupont Building, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Capt. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N., 401 Real Estate and Trust Building, Washington.

Florida }
Georgia } —Dr. F. E. May, 513 Grand Opera House, Atlanta.

Idaho—Stanley Easton, Kellogg.

Illinois—Arthur T. Aldis, Monadnock Block, Chicago; Wm. J. Chalmers, Edison Building, Chicago; Everett L. Millard, 69 Washington Street, Chicago; J. J. O'Connor, Secretary, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago.

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Iowa—D. S. Chamberlain, 624 Fleming Building, Des Moines.

Kansas—C. M. Harger, Abilene; Chas. Dillon, Secretary, Central Bank Building, Topeka.

Kentucky—

Louisiana—Gen. Arsene Perrilliat, 422 Hibernia Building, New Orleans.

Maine—C. S. Hichborn, First National Bank Building, Augusta.

Maryland—Miss Mary B. Shearer, 905 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Charles S. Rackemann, 75 Ames Building, Boston; Redington Fiske, 426 Boylston Street, Boston.

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Missouri—

Montana—Dr. L. M. Rheem, Helena.

Nebraska—J. E. Miller, State House, Lincoln.

Nevada—

New Hampshire—Gen. Frank S. Streeter; Rev. John Knox Tibbits, Concord.

New Jersey—Dr. John Grier Hibben, Princeton; George Megrew, Plainfield; A. H. Baldwin, 752 Broad Street, Newark.

New Mexico—

New York—Dr. John H. Finley, Education Building, Albany; Charles R. Barge, Belgian Relief Fund, 71 Broadway, New York.

North Carolina—Dr. S. Westray Battle, Asheville.

North Dakota—Gov. L. B. Hanna, Bismarck.

Ohio—Edward Drummond Libbey, Nicholas Building, Toledo; O. K. Shimansky, Board of Commerce Building, Columbus.

Oklahoma—Gov. R. L. Williams, Oklahoma City; G. G. Sohlberg, Acme Milling Company, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—Samuel Hill; Theodore B. Wilcox, Portland.

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Rhode Island—

South Carolina—Bruce Walker Ravenel, 1218 Washington St., Columbia.

South Dakota—Hon. Frank M. Byrne, Pierre.

Tennessee—

Texas—

Utah—

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Virginia—Col. H. M. Boykin, Richmond.

Washington—Hon. Thomas Burke, President, Chamber of Commerce, Seattle.

West Virginia—

Wisconsin—E. P. Arpin, Grand Rapids; A. D. Campbell, Milwaukee.

Wyoming—

Hawaii—W. R. Castle, Honolulu.



In a Tailors' Workshop, Brussels

“A Little Help Is Worth a Deal of Pity”

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Make Your Own
Christmas Happy