# "GET A RECRUIT" CAMPAIGN TO BE ENTERED UPON BY BRANTFORD FOR 215TH BATTALION

## Meeting of Recruiting League Last Night Occasion of Much Discussion on Subject of Recruiting, and Pledge System is Adopted

**The apathy that has existed in the city and county within the last few months as regards the recruiting situation, promises to be immediately relieved as the result of an enthusiastic and representative meeting called together last night in the Y.M.C.A. by the Brant County Recruiting League, at which definite action was taken to cope with the seriousness of the situation, and a firm organization was effected by which to obtain substantial results. Over 400 invitations were issued by the league, so that the meeting was thoroughly representative, and the decision finally arrived at was only the outcome of an extensive review of the whole question, as observed from members of the league engaged in all walks of life.**

Various schemes were advocated, but the plan outlined by Mr. W. S. Brewster, —that pledge cards be signed by all those present, promising to assist with all the energy at their disposal to fill the ranks of the 215th battalion, and the adoption of the slogan, "Each One Get One" —met with general approval, and was adopted, in conjunction with the plans proffered by Mr. John Muir, that a complete list of all the eligibles in the city be secured as a working basis for the operations of the league. It was the concensus of opinion of all the members that the methods that have been in vogue for the past twelve months had been exhausted, and that other and more strenuous measures would have to be adopted to accomplish the desired result. Some of those who spoke came out openly and strongly in favor of compulsive measures, by the government.

**Empire Crisis**

In opening the meeting, Chairman J. H. Spence stated that he was somewhat disappointed at the poor attendance as compared with the number of invitations issued, in addition to the public notices that had brought the event to the attention of the people of the city. He thought that there was something radically wrong with the City of Brantford, when such a small attendance greeted the discussion of such an important question. He felt sure, however, that the League appreciated the efforts of those who had turned out and taken an interest in the important matter to be dealt with during the evening. Judging from the present situation locally people were apparently satisfied with the prosperity which they were now enjoying, and taking no thought of the crisis now facing the Empire, but he was glad there were enough gentlemen who had sufficient interest in the Empire and were willing to support the Union Jack, to inconvenience themselves and devote some of their valuable time to devise means to secure the required number of soldiers to carry on the struggle, insofar as Brantford is concerned.

**Measures Needed.**

He further thought that the present crisis demanded active measures, and hoped that when the meeting had been concluded, that some action would have been taken to arouse those who are indifferent to the great issues at stake. Mr. Spence then reviewed the conditions that have existed in the city for the past few months, declaring that in this time recruiting has been practically at a standstill, and referred to one reason advanced by those who do not don the khaki, that they were engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and that their labor was essential to the continued prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, while at the same time these men in question were drawing from $4 to $6 per day for their work. This the chairman characterized as a poor brand of patriotism, on the part of anyone eligible for overseas service, who is hindered in offering himself to the Empire by monetary considerations. Mr. Spence then declared the meeting open for discussion and for the offering of suggestion of a policy of plan to stimulate recruiting locally, and solicited frank expression of opinion from all those present.

**Personal Canvass.**

Mr. Frank Cockshutt thought that if a preferred list of all eligibles in the city were secured, and these persons approached, that some results would inevitably accrue, and in view of the seriousness of the situation and the slowness that had been experienced lately in obtaining the required number of men, practically declared that if nothing further could be done locally in enlisting those who still held back, to merge the battalion with some other, and not hinder those who had already signed up from proceeding overseas in the discharge of the duty to which they had committed themselves.

In reply to the suggestion of Mr. Cockshutt, it was stated that the compilation of such a list had been attempted, but that from various reasons had been neglected, and after being partially secured, was dropped. In this connection, Mr. John Hill, who had been actively engaged in ths work, related the circumstances met with in one block in the northern section of the city where there were five eligible men.

Mr. T. Harry Jones inquired if a final report had ever been submitted, dealing with this list, and if so, thought that if it could be located, would prove valuable, should the suggestion made by Mr. Cockshutt, be adopted.

Mr. John Muir, who had been engaged in this work in Ward Four, told of the system adopted by his committee in working out a solution of the problem. Returned soldiers had been employed to institute a house to house canvas, for eligibles, and had turned in the names thus secured, for which services they had received four dollars a day.

**Men Want Work.**

The chairman stated that it had come to his knowledge that not a day passed without a large number of men applying at local factories for employment, and having observed several manufacturers present, desired to hear from them with regard to this phase of the question. "Labor is now much more plentiful than it has been for a number of months, indeed, since the summer," replied Mr. Muir, on behalf of the manufacturers.

Mr. Muir thought that it was unfair to cast any insinuations at Brantford or Brant County for the share they had taken in the struggle, as in his opinion, it had been commendable.

**Plenty of Labor.**

Chief Chas. Slemin said that young men were leaving the rural section to seek more renumerative employment in the large industrial centres, and having taken warning of the coming of canvassers, for registration lists, had left the farms, thus enabling his parents or whoever remained, to state with perfect truth, that only one or two sons, as the case might be, were left to do the necessary work on the farm. In support of this contention, the Chief related an incident that had occurred within the past week, of a returned soldier, who had interviewed him with the object of securing employment. He immediately called up a local manufacturer, who assured him that the next vacancy that occurred, would be reserved for the returned hero, but who also stated that within the past week, he had had over five hundred applications for positions, four hundred at least of which had been from former residents of rural sections. Chief Slemin further emphasized the fact that he knew that there were many ladies in the city who were perfectly willing to work in the factories to replace men and that these ladies have actually written the manufacturers, and have as yet received no reply.

**Aid From Ladies**

Mr. J. J. Hurley took up the reference of Chief Slemin to the assistance that could be derived from the ladies, and gave it as his opinion that there were in the city five hundred women who had no real household responsibilities, who could be utilized to work in the factories, if the necessary conviction could be brought home to them, that "a soiled hand in these times of stress is a badge of honor," and if suitable working conditions could be evolved whereby the ladies engaged in such work would not lose their social caste, by doing menial labor under adverse conditions. The only course remaining at the disposal of the league, was to force those men out of employment, whose positions could be occupied by women, and following this to shame them into a sense of responsibility.

**Strong for Conscription.**

Drastic measures were advocated by Mr. T. L. Wood, who emphatically declared that he was a conscriptionist "from the ground up" and would "even vote for a Tory government that would legalize any form of compulsion." He further believed in making the atmosphere so excessively warm for slackers that they would be either forced to don the khaki or as an alternative seek other more congenial environment. He concluded by stating that the time for advancing theories had terminated, and advised a whirlwind campaign to fill up the ranks of the battalion.

The idea of compiling a list of eligibles and also of utilizing the labor of women who were willing to replace eligibles was supported by Mr. E. L. Goold.

**Recruiting Campaign.**

A policy that has been followed in other cities and has proven effective was advanced by the Rev. J. B. Fotheringham the new incumbent of Grace Church, which in detail was to secure a list of the eligibles through the medium of voter's lists, political agents, and other similar means, and divide the city into subdivisions as a preliminary move, then commence the campaign with forceful recruiting sermons delivered from the various pulpits throughout the city on Sunday, the first day of the week, and following this on Monday morning to have the five hundred soldiers already in the battalion, suported by civilian members of the recruiting league, begin a vigorous four day drive, with the permission to enter all factories and stores in the city to approach the men whose names appear on the lists.

In one municipality where the above scheme had been employed, such enthusiasm had been aroused that by the third day recruiters were actually carrying their quarry into recruiting officers, and excitement was running so high that it was necessary to check it before it developed too far. It had been stated, he declared, by a member of the Munitions Board, recently in Toronto, that ninety-five per cent of the work in the manufacture of munitions could be done by women operators, and that thus if the women could be persuaded to replace men, a large number of eligibles could be secured from those now engaged in the manufacture of shells, and other war materials. In conclusion, the speaker said: "Do not let us indulge in idle dreams of conscription that will never materialize, but let us with a wave of enthusiasm either sweep the eligibles before us into khaki or brand them in disgrace."

The expression of these sentiments of a newcomer to Brantford, met with the approval of the league who applauded heartily.

**Combined Effort**

Hon. Col. H. Donly, of the 133rd Battalion, Norfolk County, who had been specially invited to attend, in order to convey back to the recruiting league of that county, the policy adopted locally, that some form of conjunctive effort might be made by the two counties whose interests in this respect are identical, briefly summarized the situation in the neighboring district. His attitude to the recruiting situation had entirely altered within the last 12 months. During the campaign, having as its object to fill up the ranks of the 133rd, he had spoken in every school house and church in the county, but latterly had become exhausted by the oppressive apathy of the people of the county, a condition which he believed was not confined to Norfolk, but that was prevalent all over the province. He concurred with the statement made by Chief Slemin, that the farms were denuded of the necessary labor, through the farmers deserting their farms to seek more lucrative employment in the cities. The speaker was decided in his attitude as to the proper method of dealing with those who persisted in avoiding their duty, and thought that such measures should be taken as would either "shame them into khaki or into the United States, where they will eventually go, and where they properly belong," the latter part of which statement was uttered with considerable force. He was willing to go even farther than Mr. Wood, and not only cast aside party politics, but throw politicians and party politics into the ditch if only compulsion would be attained by so doing. Col. Donly assured the gathering of the sympathetic support of the Norfolk County Recruiting League, in any measures that might be deemed wise by the Brant County organization, that was better acquainted with the interests of the 215th battalion.

**Passport System Wanted.**

While the chief aim was to arrive at some method to augment the ranks of the battalion by bringing to bear some force on the minds of the eligibles in the city, Mr. Spence did not approve of allowing them to avoid their responsibility so easily as by crossing the border. To remedy this evil he suggested the establishment of a passport system along the boundary line, which would prevent anyone leaving the country without first supplying an adequate and satisfactory reason.

Mr. J. H. Ham, M.P.P., was thoroughly in accord with the somewhat vigorous methods previously discussed, and thought that the reports of the committees, who had been appointed to secure the lists of eligibles should be completed, and that some organized effort be made, with the introduction of the "personal touch" to obtain results.

**Use Persuasion**

The first definite move out of the suggestions that had been offered, was made by Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P. Contrary to the expression of regret by the chairman of the poor attendance, Mr. Cockshutt was gratified by the splendid number who had responded to the summons to attend the meeting, and referred to the meeting that had been announced recently to organize the relatives of those already in khaki, to assist in recruiting. Owing to many adverse circumstances, this meeting had not materialized, only a few interested persons being present, but Mr. Cockshutt stated, that he had been amply repaid for the effort expended in attending the meeting, by meeting a man and his wife, who, some years prior to the outbreak of hostilities had resided in Brantford, but who had later gone to Northern Ontario where greater opportunities were offered to the five sons of the couple. Immediately after declaration of war, however, the family returned to this city, where the boys would be able to enlist and go overseas with good companions. At the present time four of these boys are overseas, while the remaining one had been rejected eight times. "The methods of a year ago or of eighteen months ago are of no avail now," continued Mr. Cockshutt, "and those who would not hearken to the appeals made in the strenuous campaigns to secure recruits for former units cannot be moved by the tongues of men or angels." The best possible solution of the difficulty with the means now at the disposal of the league was to secure the lists of those men in the city who were perfectly eligible for military service and then have them approached by someone who has a potent influence with them, and then bring to bear all the persuasion in the power of the members of the league, to accomplish the desired effect.

Mr. Cockshutt made fitting reference to the noble part already taken by the city and county in the struggle in which the Empire is engaged, and thought that this feature should not be lost sight of in the endeavor to extract still further service. Mr. Cockshutt concluded by again voicing his proposal, and laid special emphasis upon the desirability of impressing on the young man, when approached, that his interests were at stake, and thought that the required number of men would be obtained if a thorough and systematic policy were vigorously and enthustically followed.

**Blamed the Government**

The entire responsibility for the needed stimulus to enlistment was placed on the government by Mr. Peter Noble, President of the Trades and Labor Council, "All the cards printed cannot bring out the slackers—the preachers should they attempt to secure recruits, will be told that they must not interfere in matters outside religion—and the onus cannot be fairly laid upon the manufacturers to discharge their employees in the hope that this will force them to enlist—then the only course left is for the government to take some action in the matter," was the manner in which Mr. Noble viewed the situation.

Concurring the latter part of the statement made by the previous speaker, Mr. Muir resented the implied insinuation that had been made by some previous speakers that the manufacturers were opposed to the enlistment of their employees or that they were clogging the wheels of recruiting, but on the contrary thought that one and all would be willing to do their share to the best interests of the country. As regards the employment of women in the factories, he designated such a proposal as absurd, and could not conceive of the possibility of employing individual women who might apply for positions where they would be forced to work in the company with men, but thought that if a group of ladies, of sufficient number were to undertake to replace men, they would receive consideration.

Since the executive meeting held the other night, active steps had been taken by Mr. W. S. Brewster, the Secretary of the League, who had secured pledge cards, such as had been described by Lt.-Col Williams, and explained the basis upon which they were to be utilized. However, before distributing the cards, Mr. Brewster stated that if there were any blame in connection with the failure of the compilation of the former lists, it was returns had not been received by the central committee from those who had been appointd to cover subdivisions.

He thought that there had been enough discussion to arrive at a suitable and satisfactory conclusion, and explained in detail, the system of the pledge cards. This system, would eliminate something of that spirit that had existed in the past of shifting the responsibility onto some one else, and would make of the question a personal matter, and individually get into touch with the eligibles. He did not himself entirely approve of the "shaming" methods that had been broached, but rather thought that an appeal should be made to the higher sensibilities of the men who were necessary to fill the ranks of the battalion. He referred to the board consisting of Messrs W. C. Livingston, W. J. Verity, J. M. Young, Peter Noble and the Rev. G. A. Woodside, representing the various elements of the poplation of the city, that had been appointed in the early stages of the meeting to decide who among the lists of eligibles brought in were to be excluded under particular circumstances from solicitation for recruiting purposes; and stated that buttons would be procurable whereby those who had come up before this board, would be distinguished, and if a sufficient number were worn, it would also have the beneficial effect of making those conspicuous who had not attempted to do their bit. He then distributed the pledge cards to the members present who will fill them out and return them to him. The cards contain the wording:

**League Pledge.**

"Each one get One"—Our slogan.

I hereby agree to secure, if possible, by March 31st, one eligible recruit for our 215th Battalion.

.....

.....

If each of five hundred citizens get one man, the 215th will be at full strength, March 31st.

The chairman submitted a list of clergymen as a committee to confer with the Women's organizations of the city, and ascertain their attitude toward working in the factories if by so doing men could be freed for enlistment. The slate suggested by him consisted of Messrs the Rev. C. E. Jeakins, Rev. J. B. Fotheringham, Gordon, Smyth and Peters. This committee, after having interviewed the ladies, was authorized to communicate with the manufacturers, for the purpose of seeing what could be done.

The Rev. C. E. Jeakins thought that a definite assignment should be made to everyone signing one of the cards, so that there would not be any overlapping. "Gentlemen, we are today in the middle passage, from the early enthusiasm of the war to ultimate glorious victory—the most dangerous episode in any undertaking, and it is up to us to face the issue like men," concluded the Rev. Mr. Jeakins.

Mr. J. H. Spence explained that the duties of his office were considerable and thought that a committee should be appointed to assume charge of the completion of these lists of eligibles, and suggested the following names, John Muir, Chairman; John Hill, Secretary; S. Alfred Jones, W. H. Lane, Col. Howard, T. L. Wood, J. J. Hurley, Chas. Slemin, Peter Noble, T. Hendry, E. L. Goold and W. N. Andrews, which was adopted. A definite date was set for the return of all the lists, January 31st. In the meantime recruiting meetings are to be arranged and efforts will be made to work as much as possible in conjunction with the ministerial alliance.

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The induction of the Reverend J. B. Fotheringham, M.A., as Rector of Grace Church will be made at a special service to be held on Friday evening, this week, at 7.30.

The retiring Rector, the Venerable G. C. Mackenzie, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Perth, will, by mandate of the Lord Bishop, officiate, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Seton-Adamson, R.D., as Preacher, and the Rev. A. W. E. McComb, M.A., as Precenter.

After the service the congregation will assemble in the Sunday school room for the purpose of meeting their Rector and Mrs. Fotheringham.

The Church Wardens and Select Vestry feel sure that every one associated with Grace Church, and all friends will endeavor to be present at the service; and at the reception extend to their new Rector and his good wife a most hearty welcome to the Parish.

FRED W. FRANK,
F. J. BISHOP,
Churchwardens.

Jan. 17th, 1917.

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Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

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Here is a bargain in a *French Seal Coat* made from selected skins and beautifully finished throughout, roll collar and deep cuffs, lined with silk poplin, sweep 86 inches, regular $125, sale price *$87.50*

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## Aitken Will be Lord Beaverbrook

London, Jan. 16—Sir Max Aitken, The Mail and Empire learned from an authoritative source, will be styled First Baron of Beaverbrook, New Brunswick, and of Cherkley, Surrey. He will not use his present name, but will be known as Lord Beaverbrook. Baron Aitken is at present in poor health and is confined to his room, threatened with pneumonia.

George Carslake, the former Montreal hotel proprietor who died recently at Sidmouth, Devon, left an estate valued at $100,000.

Near New Westminster David Pendergast, a resident of Surrey, was killed when his auto, driven by his daughter, turned over.

**Sheriff's Sale of Lan**

On Saturday the 10th day ruary, 1917, at the hour o'clock, p.m., I will offer for public auction, in the Court in the city of Brantford in th ty of Brant, by virtue of a cution issued out of His M County Court of the County o wherein the James Goodall are the Plaintiffs and the St Seed & Grain Company are fendants, and to me directed the lands and tenements of fendants, all the right, title, and equity of redemption of fendant W. E. Mino to and those properties hereinafter cribed.

(1) Fryer Farm. All the s that certain parcel or tract and premises situate, lying ing in the said Township of ford and being composed of a Lot Number Five in the Range west of the Mt. Pleasan in the said Township of Br described as follows: Comm at the northeast angle of sa thence southerly along the ea it of said lot fourteen chains and one-half links, thence sixty-two degrees and thirty west parallel with the no limit of said lot forty-eight and seventy links; thence fourteen chains west parall the east limit of said lot six and eighteen links more or the southerly limit of said lot, westerly along the said so limit twenty-four chains and links to the south-west angle lot; thence north fifty degre fifty minutes east along the w limit of said lot, twenty-one and thirty-four links to the west angle of said lot; thence ly along the northerly limit lot fifty-eight chains and eig links more or less to the p beginning containing one h acres.

(2). All and singular that parcel or tract of land and p situate, lying and being Township of Oakland, in the of Brant, more particularly d ed as follows: Being compos Lot Number One in the Thir cession of said Township of butted and bounded as follow is to say: Commencing in t of the said Concession and northwest angle of the sa thence south sixteen degre thirty-seven chains eighty more or less to the centre lane running in an easterly di across said lot; then north s four degrees ten minutes eas ty-nine chains eighty links less to the limit between lot One and Two; thence north degrees west thirty-four chai ty links more or less to the east corner of the said lot; south seventy-eight degrees minutes west twenty-nine eighty links more or less to th of beginning save and except out the fifty acre part there and conveyed to one Constan by deed registered as Numbe in Block A for Oakland.

(3). All and singular that parcel or tract of land and p situate, lying and being Township of Oakland in the of Brant, more particularly d ed as follows: Being compos part of Lot Number Two i Third Concession of the Town Oakland described as follows

Commencing in the limit b the said lot Number Two a Number One and in the cen said Concession; thence north ty-eight degrees thirty minut twenty-nine chains eighty link or less to the limit between t Lot Number Two and Lot N Three; thence north sixteen west sixteen chains eighty-fiv more or less far enough to e 50 acres; then south seven degrees thirty minutes west nine chains eighty links more to the limit between the sa Number Two and Lot Numb thence south sixteen degre sixteen chains eighty-five link place of beginning.

(4). All and singular that parcel or tract of land and p situate, lying and being in th ship of Brantford in the Co Brant, more particularly de as follows: Being composed o of Lot Number Five in the Range west of the Mount P Road in the said Township o ford described as follows: Co cing at the north-east angle lot; thence southerly along t limit of said lot fourteen twelve and one-half links; north sixty-two degrees and minutes west parallel to the n

**T.H.&B.R**

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