

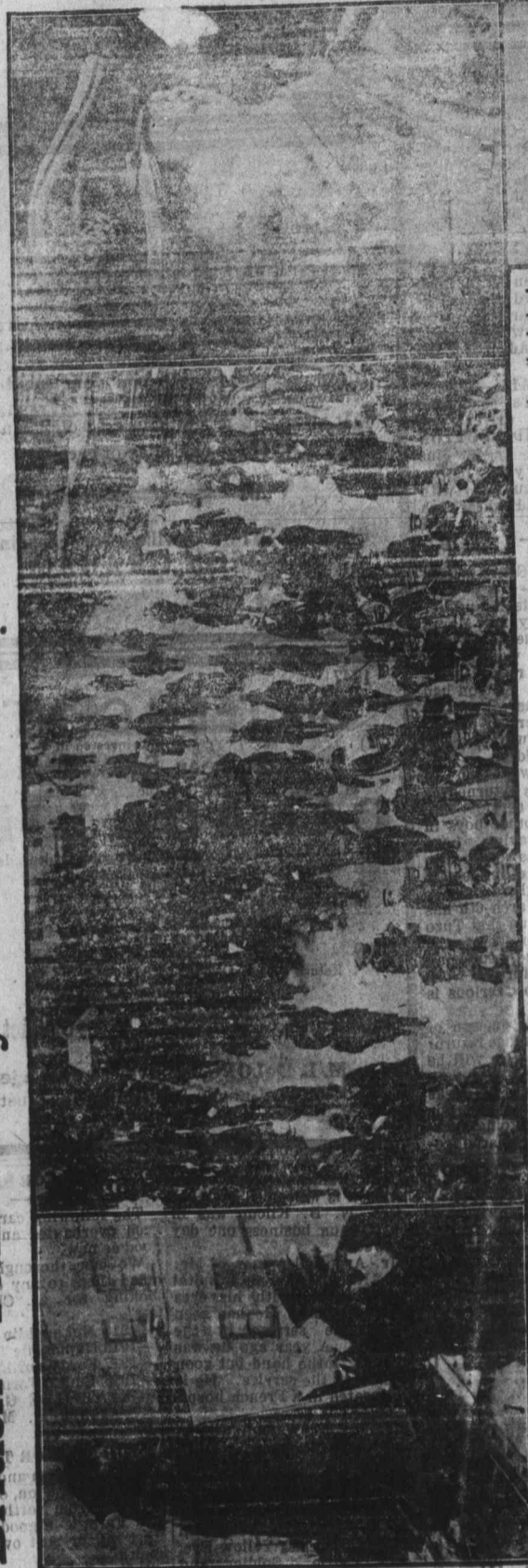
British Tank Plays Part In Recruiting In U. S. A.



Blomidon



A Logging Scene



(1) Mrs. Whetlock, "champion recruiter" asking for British and Canadian volunteers, from the dock of the tank "Britannia." (2) Sgt. Major Bramhall, in charge of recruits of the Jewish Battalion, leaving British and Canadian Recruiting Depot, 230 W. Forty-second St., New York, Feb. 25th, to board the Fall River Line steamer for around. (3) The tank "Britannia" in the foreground, with the ship's mast in the background. (4) The tank "Britannia" in the foreground, with the ship's mast in the background. (5) The tank "Britannia" in the foreground, with the ship's mast in the background. (6) Lieut.-Col. F. C. Mansfield, in charge of the Essex Division. (7) Standring C. Broome, in charge of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission. (8) Capt. F. E. Sles, in charge of the Intelligence Section.

BRITISH CANADIAN HUSTLE IN U.S.A.

During one recent week in March, the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission dispatched to Canada 1,084 volunteers for the British and Canadian armies. During the absence of Brigadier-General W. A. White, C.M.G., Col. J. S. Dennis, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, is in command of the recruiting programme in the United States. Brigadier-General White is making a tour through the south in an effort to stimulate interest in recruiting.

The pictures accompanying this article illustrate the campaign that is being carried on in New York by the Mission. Brigadier-General White and Colonel Dennis have started a whirlwind campaign for recruiting Britishers and Canadians in the United States covering the next two months



Their ambition is to secure 20,000 men from the United States. If possible, before the terms of the draft convention between the United States and Great Britain, become effective. During the eight months the Mission has been at work in the United States it has secured 22,000 volunteers for the British and Canadian armies, and has examined about 15,000 more. Brigadier-General White has made the point that if a Britisher or Canadian desires to aid the Allies he can do so by promptly volunteering, because the machinery of the British and Canadian armies for training men has been so well developed by three and a half years of experience that it can train a man and put him in the firing line in five months. This has actually been done in quite a number of cases. On the other hand, the United States Government, starting much later, has had its hands full in training the first contingent of the draft, numbering about 70,000 men, and the second draft will follow close upon the heels of the first.

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