

OVER THREE HUNDRED OFFER FOR OVERSEAS

Recruiting in Toronto Yesterday
Was Satisfactory to Military Men.

ASK REJECTS TO APPLY

Hundred and Ninth Officers Continue Factory Campaign —
Sham Battle Today.

Over 300 men came forward to join the colors in Toronto yesterday, a total three times greater than on Thursday of last week. The 109th Overseas Battalion continued its energetic recruiting campaign, obtaining 155 men of whom 83 were accepted and 72 rejected. At the University ave. armories depot 157 volunteered. A total of 115 were accepted and 42 rejected. The Q. O. R. 166th Overseas Battalion was last night 569 strong; the 48th Highlanders, 124th, 361 strong; and the 109th Overseas Battalion, 473 strong. The Q. O. R. got 19 new men yesterday, and the Highlanders 28.

Seven men are wanted by the recruiting depot for guard duty on the Welland Canal. Men previously rejected for overseas service because of slight defects, such as flat feet or eyesight slightly bad, are asked to apply at the armories for guard duty. Sham Battle Today.

Most of the active service troops in Toronto, including infantry and artillery, will take part in the big sham fight to be staged this morning in the district northwest of the city. A feature of the manoeuvres will be the work of the medical corps. It will bring the "wounded" via ambulances to the Transportation Building (at the York street depot. At the Canadian Kodak Company seven offered, and at the American Watchcase Company, one offered. Other places where the employees were addressed at the invitation of the management were Canadian Express Company, Crown Tailoring Company, Sunbeam Lamp Company, and the Brunswick-Balke-Comander Company. At the York Springs plant North Yonge street, the manager called his employees into his office one by one, to be interviewed by a recruiting sergeant.

Filled by Rejects.
Lever Brothers asked an officer of the 166th Battalion to secure them ten more rejected men from the Pearl Street depot. Other firms consider an idea that new places occurring in their plant be filled with rejected men a good one. The idea may be carried into a big plan to secure physically eligible men from factories, where their places could temporarily be filled with men rejected by the examiners. The thing standing against this is the fact that the class of men appealed to by the 109th Regiment Overseas Battalion are men who leave good positions and skilled work when they decide to join the colors.

A big, husky sailor was accepted gladly by the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion yesterday. He was discharged from the Niobe when that part of our navy was taken out of the ocean.

Harold E. Smith, a carpenter, six feet five inches in height, 185 pounds weight, was another of the splendid recruits signed on by the 109th Overseas Battalion. He came here from Ottawa, but was born in England.

Results Disappointing.
Considering that they are making their appeals peculiarly to Canadians, the fact that so few native born are coming forward is rather disappointing to Lt.-Col. J. G. Wright and his officers of the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion. All the arguments which are being made so efficiently in factories, churches and other places where men can be addressed in bulk, are pointed at Canadians.

Of the 450 men who Thursday were on the strength of the battalion, 32 per cent are Canadian, 50 per cent English, 8 per cent Irish, 8 per cent Scotch. Nine Jews, none of them long in this country, jumped at the chance to enlist yesterday in a Canadian Battalion. Unfortunately only three of them were able to pass the eyesight test.

The Ninth Mississauga Horse paraded strong last night, under command of Lt.-Col. J. M. Moss. The following have been attached to the 9th M. H. as lieutenants: J. V. M. Williams, A. Sturgeon, W. R. Adams, B. H. M. Gordon, D. H. M. Morrow, G. P. A. Vale, Cadet Corps.

Rejects Protest.
The Toronto Depot has been asked to procure 120 men for the 109th Overseas Battalion. The 76th, which is quartered at Barrie, Ontario, is also recruiting. Officers wishing to join the 76th are asked to apply at the armories, University ave.

Captains G. A. Sampson and E. W. Wright, of the 81st Battalion, have both been promoted to rank of major. Lieut. D. B. Miller (48th), has been appointed to the 134th Highland Battalion, and Lieut. M. L. Ellis to the 83rd Battalion.

Capt. H. L. Reazin, A.M.C., has been appointed medical officer of the Q.O.R. 166th Overseas Battalion. He has been a practising physician at 1682 West Queen street for many years. Rev. E. G. Burges Brown has been appointed chaplain of the 166th. He is assistant rector of St. Simon's church.

Some of the men rejected by the military doctors as not fit for active service are much dissatisfied. Quite a number claim to "have never had a day's sickness."

There is talk of another battalion of "American-born" being founded. The 97th American Legion has 992 men in camp, and in addition, there are 450 men at Winnipeg enrolled for 20 on the way from Vancouver, 6 from Windsor and 30 from Calgary.

The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Jolly, has called in his officers and has stopped asking for recruits. Lieut. Donald M. McRae, the adjutant of the American Legion, is the son of the adjutant-general of the United States army.

Friends desiring to furnish box for the 41st Overseas Battalion, who are leaving shortly for England, are requested to send them or other comforts, cigars, etc., to Rev. Dr. Burns' house, 486 Jarvis street, by Monday noon next.

Thirty-three Knox College men leave

COMPULSION MEASURE MAY BE UNNECESSARY

Labor Congress Informed of
Great Rush Recently to
Join Colors.

REPEAL NOT DEMANDED

Bristol Gathering Put Itself on
Record in Opposition to
Principle.

BRISTOL, Jan. 27, 8.05 p.m.—The apparently contradictory votes at the labor conference today, condemning conscription and declining to agitate for the repeal of the measure were brought about by the labor men's determination to display their unflinching opposition to militarism and their desire at the same time not to embarrass the government in the prosecution of the war.

These views were given expression in the various speeches of the leaders, even those supporting the government's conscription scheme such as Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, George Henry Roberts, member of parliament for Norwich, and Wm. Thomas, Social Democrat, saying they were unalterably opposed to any permanent conscription system, but adding that the circumstances of present military emergency compelled them to the conclusion that some such temporary scheme was an absolute necessity.

Henderson, in a stirring speech, replied to charges of trickery and deception on the part of the government. He showed that the extension of the theatre of war had been brought about by the central powers, and that the entire allies had only sent armies where they were needed to meet fresh developments of the enemy, while all the demands for men were brought about by stern necessity. He gave figures to show the promising results of the reopening of the Derby recruiting scheme.

Mr. Roberts pointed out that conscription had often been used by the trade unionists, and thought that when the country was passing through such an unprecedented crisis it was justifiable to apply it for the defence of the country.

The miners' leader, R. Smillie, said that the government required all the support it could obtain from the laborites, and that nothing should be done to obstruct the country's determination to carry the allies' fight against militarism domination as represented by the central powers to a successful issue.

The conference adjourned until tomorrow, when there will be a debate on the position of the labor members of the government.

Oppose Principle Only.
The labor congress adopted by a vote of 1,718,000 against 360,000 a declaration opposing the military service bill which has been passed by parliament. A proposal to agitate for its repeal was defeated by 649,000 against 614,000.

Dr. Marion of the Women's Labor League moved the resolution against the military service bill. She denied that present circumstances required such an energetic measure as the bill, which, she said, meant the throwing over of the very cause for which men were fighting and dying abroad.

The congress decided to divide the resolution into two parts, one declaring opposition to the bill and the other referring to agitation for its repeal. The former was carried and the latter defeated.

Recent Enlistment Heavy.
Coming to the question whether the labor members ought to quit the coalition government, Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, in defending the government, made an interesting announcement concerning the continued success of the Earl of Derby's enlistment scheme.

Mr. Henderson said that since Dec. 15, when the Derby scheme closed, fewer than 113,987 single men had enlisted, of whom 28,000 enlisted direct, instead of under the group system.

The speaker said he considered this an excellent result of the reopening of the Derby scheme, for which he was responsible, and if this rate of enlistment continued by the end of six weeks the laborites would probably be in the position of realizing the hope that the military service bill would be rendered a dead letter.

Cannot Risk Defeat.
The bill, Mr. Henderson contended, had been amended in a manner which ought to satisfy everyone on the question of industrial conscription. The speaker appealed to the conference to remember that the country was in the midst of the greatest war that was ever known, and urged his hearers against starting agitation for the repeal of the bill, which they might be unable to control.

"Do not in this crisis," said Mr. Henderson, "incite our men that by their own action, led by you, but unable to be controlled by you, they may take a course that may bring about the most lamentable defeat this country and its allies have ever experienced."

OVERTURNED MOTOR CAR WAS SET ON FIRE

Struck by Trolley and Occupant
Thrown to Street and Seriously Hurt.

While a motor car, owned by P. W. Helliwell, 1261 West Queen street, was being towed into its garage last night it was struck by Queen car No. 1910 and overturned. Hugh Macdonald, 41 Macdonald avenue, who was seated in the car, was thrown to the pavement. He was picked up and removed to his home. He is badly bruised about the head and body.

The careless throwing of a match by a bystander into some gasoline spilled from the tank set fire to the car. About \$200 damage was done before the blaze was extinguished by the firemen.

for Guelph on Monday to join the 43rd Howitzer Battery. Of this number twelve are theological students and the remainder are arts men who were looking forward to entering Knox. The Knox men have been making preparations for enlisting for some time and they contracted with the commanding officer of the 43rd to fill a subsection.

Great Minds Opposed To Prohibition

This is what the foremost men of Great Britain, Canada and the United States in the Church, on the Bench, in literature and public life have to say about Prohibition:

Read Their Very Words:

Chas. W. Eliot

Hon. Joseph Howe

Ex-Chancellor Grant

Goldwin Smith

Ex-President Taft

Hon. John W. Griggs

Rt. Hon. John Bright

Joseph Chamberlain

Justin McCarthy

Frederic Harrison

Lord Bramwell

"When a law is flagrantly and habitually violated it brings legislation into contempt. It creates a spirit of deception and hypocrisy, and compels men to do insidiously and by stealth what they would otherwise do openly and above board. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure, making it more difficult to deal with the evil and impossible to regulate the trade, as, for instance, in the quality of liquor sold."—Bishop Hall, Vermont.

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence. Rabid temperance workers have accomplished very little toward destroying the drink evil."—Bishop Grafton, Wisconsin.

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left with other things as open matters of Christian liberty."—The Rev. Canon West, D.D.

"When you enact a law intended to do more than it ought to do, it generally ends in doing less than it should do." For that reason I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends."—Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"He (Christ) condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, He commenced His public ministry by making wine in considerable quantity, and of fine quality, and this apparently only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding."—Rev. Lyman Abbott.

"It is not in the power of Parliament, by an Act of Parliament, to change the habits of the people; and in all probability a law such as you propose (Temperance Bill), if it were to be passed, would fail absolutely and become a dead letter."—The Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P.

"I have been a great traveler and I have seen prohibition adopted in the United States, and it only leads to drinking in more forms than under the old system."—Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

"There have been passed by Congress and State Legislatures 65,000 laws in the last four years, and such a mass of legislation is an evil of burdensome proportions, as we are rapidly finding out. This excess of legislation I attribute to two causes. The first is the erroneous belief that any reform can be accomplished merely by legislation; and the second is that legislators are prone to enact laws, not because they believe their enforcement will do any good, or because they had their enforcement in mind, but only because their votes would profit them politically."—Ex-President Taft.

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."—Bishop Clark, Rhode Island.

"It is impracticable, and its violation is productive of hidden and shameful evils."—Bishop Gailor, Tennessee.

"Preach temperance. Punish the drunkard. Punish the adulterator of pure spirits. But respect the rights and opinions of those who do not agree with you."—Lord Bramwell.

"To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims the name of Christ, or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh universal taste of man for alcohol on the basis of law and order alone, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence and is doomed to fail."—Rev. Dr. Rainsford, New York.

"The best safeguard against drunkenness is that drinking should be enjoyed openly."—Rabbi Hirsch, Chicago.

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and has always been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. Now you cannot, by a mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages, and that is so deeply rooted in our social life."—Rev. W. A. Wasson, New York.

"So long as an immense body of citizens of all orders and sorts choose to use alcohol, think it right to do so, and cannot be shown to offend their neighbors whilst doing so with moderation, it would be tyrannical to punish or forbid the consumption of any food which an orderly adult thinks it desirable and right to take."—Frederic Harrison.

"While I recognize the evils of the liquor traffic, I am nevertheless driven to the conviction that prohibition will be a failure in the attempt to cope with such evils. In many states it is already a failure, the net results of such legislation being to multiply illicit bars, and at the same time to deprive the commonwealth of the revenue accruing from license."—Right Rev. P. J. Donohue, Roman Catholic Bishop, Wheeling, W. Va.

"I resist this bill because it is a violation of the voluntary principle. Because it is defended by the old arguments by which fanatics and persecutors in all ages have sought to propagate religious opinion. The right of one human being to coerce others into belief, as is now sought to coerce them into temperance, has been tried a thousand times and has failed, as this attempt will fail."—Hon. Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia.

"We hear a good deal about compelling men to be good—forceful, collective action to improve the individual—and many of these forces are wise and good. But freedom is the greatest privilege of man—the right to work out his own destiny. It is also best for the general public."—Ex-President Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard.

Cardinal Gibbons

Bishop Hall

Bishop Gailor

Bishop Grafton

Bishop Clark

Rt. Rev. P. J. Donohue

Rev. Dr. Rainsford

Rabbi Hirsch

Rev. W. A. Wasson

Rev. Canon West

Rev. S. Parkes Cadman

Rev. Lyman Abbott

"Prohibition can remove open temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excess. It is practically helpless against 'dives,' 'pocket-peddlers' and all the well known varieties of secret temptation which have such a fascination for the young. 'Stolen waters are sweet.' Still less can it subdue that desire for some stimulant which is all but universal in human nature, and which, when ordinary means of gratification are denied, finds relief in opium, morphine, chloral and drugs. We are told that laws educate in the right direction. Not unless they are based on reason and on equity. Now the reason of mankind has spoken emphatically against prohibition. It is essentially class legislation, and that always provokes hatred."—Ex-Chancellor Grant, Queen's University.

"You may pass a thousand prohibition laws and you may put around the subject of its use or its sale safeguards that are as thick as barbed wire entanglements, but people will get over them. A great deal of temperance legislation has come from a kind of moral cowardice. I oppose that kind of legislation because it is impractical, because it does not prohibit. I oppose it because it is unjust to the minority upon whom a measure of this kind may, by law, be fastened."—Hon. John W. Griggs, Former Governor of New Jersey.

"Nothing can be better proved than that to carry into effect laws of this kind in a free country you must have the conscience of the people thoroughly and actively with you. Will they do their best to throw into gaol and ruin a neighbor, otherwise harmless, perhaps a friend or acquaintance, for selling or drinking a glass of whiskey or ale? Besides, there are other intoxicants, such as opium and chloral, the use of which would be likely to increase when liquor was withdrawn."—Goldwin Smith, Former President of the Liberal Temperance Union.

"The prohibition law in Canada and the United States is a gross and ludicrous imposture."—Justin McCarthy, M. P.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO.