

NO PARTICULARS YET REGARDING LT. MOWAT

Official Telegram Gives No Particulars.—Report of Previous Wound

No further particulars have been received in reference to the wounding of Lt. G. A. Mowat other than the cable published last week, which stated the injury as to the foot.

The official statement was as follows:—

Ottawa, April 22nd.
Mrs. M. M. Mowat,
Campbellton.

Sincerely regret to inform you Lt. Godfrey Alden Mowat officially reported admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, April 19th. Bomb wound, severe. Will send further particulars when received.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.
Many unfounded rumors have been going the rounds.

One of the Malcolm boys saw Lt. Mowat just before he left for England. At that time Lt. Mowat was at the dressing station having a slight wound in the side dressed. This was on the 4th of April, so it appears that the latter report is of a second and more serious wound.

FARM NEWS AND NOTES

Sow good seed and reap good crops. Sow weeds and reap weeds.

Now all hands together for a bigger and cleaner crop in 1916!

The spring equinox is past and spring begins in earnest. Are you ready?

Canada must produce more. To do it more manure is necessary. This means more live stock. All of it should be high class.

From obscure beginning in eastern New York the chestnut blight has swept into 19 states, doing damage estimated at close upon \$50,000,000.

The school teacher, proficient in every way, rarely is well enough paid. The one not numbered in the proficient class is overpaid at any price.

Canada must be prepared for the military fight now at its hottest, but also must be ready for hard, commercial and readjustment battles to come.

Germany is using large numbers of her prisoners of war to increase agricultural production, and her crop of 1915 was in no small measure the product of this forced labor.

If the surplus horses have not been sold make them do a part of the spring work. The Government cannot keep you from working them if sales have been prevented.

It is amusing to read some of the changed opinions of city men regarding farm work. They now think it is "very hard," after being invited to spend their summer vacations on the farm.

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There are some figures in the report of the Commission on the High Cost of Living which should be significant enough to prove to the city man who grumbles: "The farmer is the only man making any money these days," that the farmer gets mighty small returns compared with those of some city business men.

Some of our military authorities still persist that no Canadian industry will be short of labor if 500,000 men go to the war, and some go so far as to make it a million, but none of these are called upon to work 200 acres of land alone this year. And we believe other basic industries than agriculture already feel the effects of promiscuous recruiting.

SOCIETY FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Returned soldiers of Fredericton have formed a society called "The European War Veterans association." They suggest that returned members in other towns form similar associations in their towns and become affiliated with the Fredericton society.

WAR HERO HOME, WOUNDED, BUT HE'S GOING RIGHT BACK

Canadian Youth Tell How Skeletons of Foes Still Lie Locked in Death Grip in France—Was Eered by a "Dum-Dum"—Warm Praise for Col. McAvity of the 16th.

(New York Sun)

Vaughan I. M. Henshaw, of Canada's 26th Battalion, the "Fighting Twenty-sixth," is back from the war with a limp and a smile.

Wounded in France—so desperately wounded indeed, that he was borne to three hospitals before a surgeon was found who saw the slenderest chance of saving him, and his grave was dug while he lay under the knife—Private Henshaw was not the least damaged in spirit. He is going to return to the front.

Struck by a dum-dum bullet which miraculously was deflected on a rib instead of driving on through the heart, he was badly torn up. Four operations were necessary, in the final one of which, lasting an hour and a quarter, he was weak to receive anaesthetics. Twice all hope for his life was given up. Notwithstanding this, he said today, while his brown eye rested upon his caller as steadily as if on the sight of a rifle:

"Oh, yes, I'm going over to Halifax to get my commission. I've started in to this thing, and I'm going to see it through."

Of such, it appears, is the stuff of the "Fighting Twenty-sixth." Private Henshaw, 20 years old, and stocky, broad-shouldered and weather-beaten, in spite of his months in the hospital, with hair of reddish bronze, is the younger son of Capt. H. A. Henshaw of the steamship Pastores, and commodore of the United Fruit Company's line. His older brother, 22, is now with the Canadian forces in England.

Mrs. Henshaw went across when her sons sailed for the war and was on hand to help nurse Vaughan back from a wrisp of 80 pounds to something nearer to his normal 150. When he was able to travel she brought him to Port Limon, Costa Rica, where the two joined Capt. Henshaw on the Pastores. All three are now at the Martinique.

What is in "No Man's Land." Among the extraordinary things young Henshaw has to recount is that, in that indescribably desolate "No Man's Land" where the trenches and buried bodies are still piled up from the very beginning of the war. Though many remain locked in the death grip they are nothing but bones and remnants of clothing now.

One foggy day, when he with trench mates ventured out for a look around they found a letter on a dead French officer written eighteen months before. It was addressed to his wife and in sending his love to his children it spoke of another expected child which—if a boy—he besought her to bring up as an officer of France.

On the body of a German officer they found another letter which described their "triumphant march" and declared that the Germans would enter Paris within a few days.

The Fighting 26th.

This is Mr. Henshaw's story: "As a private in the Twenty-sixth Battalion of the Canadian Overseas Force, I left St. John on June 18, 1915. We remained in camp in England till September, and were then sent to the continent. I was in France two months.

"Ours was the first battalion of the Canadian second division to attack the Germans. We drove them out of a mine crater one day. That was all we set out to do, but it was hard to hold the fellows in; they wanted to chase the Germans clear back to their own trenches. Major Brown directed the attack. He was a cool one, let me tell you. He went out between the lines in a pair of carpet slippers, a cardigan jacket, a cane and no hat, and took charge of things as undisturbed as if nothing were happening.

In the Trenches.

"While I was there it was raining most of the time. We had hip boots but the water in the trenches came higher than that. I've slept in water with nothing but my head sticking out. "But the rats were worse than the Germans and bothered us more.

"The men back from the first line had good dry dugouts, and the spirits were excellent. There was always something to laugh at. The Canadians were a reckless and independent lot and had a very warm place in the French heart.

Chatham World: It appears by a statement of Col. P. A. Guthrie in the Legislature on a question of privilege the other day, that Mr. Chappelle, who had a \$1,200 contract for laying concrete pavement around the House of Assembly, paid \$75 on an election note as his contribution for having been given the contract. Our Government friends in Fredericton are washing their dirty linen with a vengeance. Mr. Harry Blair is now to be heard from.

Couldn't Hold Them Down.

"But the English found the Canadians rather hard to hold down. They are just like Americans—in fact we had a number of Americans with us.

"I remember one of our fellows one day walked straight across to the German first line. Of course it was a fool thing to do. When he got there he waved his hand and sang out to us, 'Nobody home!' As a matter of fact the trench was empty except for a small working party, and he turned around and walked back.

Saxons and Prussians Different "We found a great difference between the Germans. The Saxons were our good 'friends.' It got so that they would not fire a shot unless we did. "You no shoot, Canadians, we no shoot," they said. They learned some of our songs and used to sing them.

"It was a different matter with the Prussians. As soon as they came on they started a rapid fire right off and kept it up. We did likewise—and then some.

"But we and the Germans used to yell back and forth what we would do to each other, though we could always shut them up when we told them that we'd give them a bayonet charge.

"As for the people around there, why the Belgians, for instance, don't pay any more attention to a shell now than you do to a street car. Two old women were making bread, and a shell went in one window and out another. They merely turned their heads to see where it went. When a shell knocks down one part of the house they move into another part.

"Our food was good and plenty. Often we'd throw a can of bully beef over to the Germans and ask them if they wanted something to eat. Our health was excellent and sanitation was always the first thing looked after. I do not remember a single case of sickness where a man had to go to the hospital.

Col. McAvity Just Like a Father.

"Col. J. L. McAvity of St. John, our Colonel, was just like a father to his men. He used to go to the hospitals and talk to the wounded and looked after everybody in the same way.

"How did I come to get wounded? Well, the trench was full of water and I jumped up on the parapet—simply wasn't thinking what I was doing or about anything in particular. And they got me—a bullet, a dum-dum bullet went through my left arm and entered my right side below the tenth rib, passed through the lung, took out the spleen and went on into the abdomen. They carried me to two hospitals—I was just dimly conscious—and they only shook their heads.

"At the third hospital a young surgeon, Dr. Mullaly, who wasn't more than 26 years old, thought he'd experiment with me. After the first operation they put me in bed, but they performed three more operations, and the last I was on the table for an hour and fifteen minutes without an anaesthetic, too weak to have one. But I pulled through.

Again Ready for Grave.

"After forty-two days in the hospital they took me across the Channel. On the first night in England they gave up all hope for me again. I was examined by the King's surgeon and by Sir Wm. Wainwright, and there was a good deal of talk about my case in England.

"There is one thing I want to say for the boys over there, and that is that the contributions of tobacco and other articles from the United States and Canada were well distributed and that we were very grateful indeed to the American people, as well as our own, for all that they did.

"As for the rest, we are all very confident of victory; and when the time comes to go through we know that we can and will go through—with a clean sweep."

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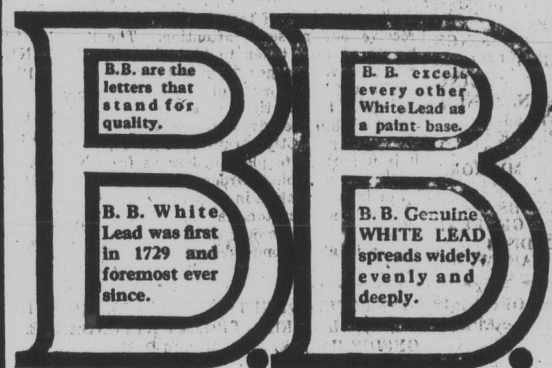
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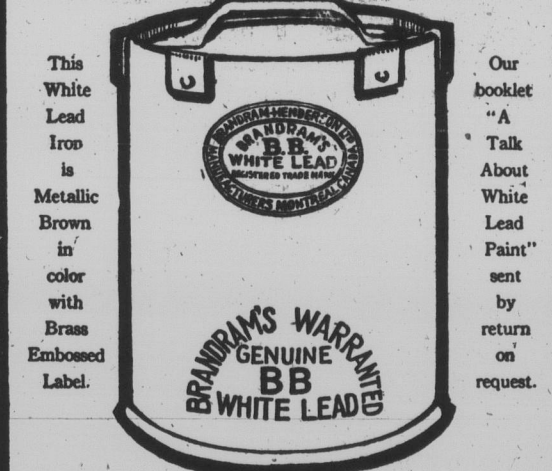


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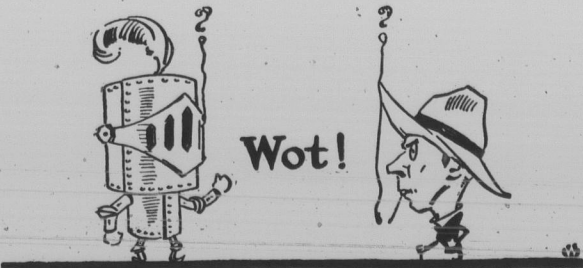
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