

HOME FROM THE FRONT

Thirty Wounded and Invalided Arrive Here.

NO NOTICE RECEIVED

OF THEIR COMING BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Mayor Sutherland Addressed the Soldiers at the G. T. R. Station—Convalescent Home Was Not Prepared For the Men.

The largest number of wounded or invalided Canadian soldiers, to arrive in Kingston at one time reached the city on Sunday morning. The contingent from the 3rd Divisional area which stopped off at Kingston, was composed of thirty men who had served in different branches of the services but had been sent home to Canada on account of being wounded or otherwise unfit for service.

As soon as the volunteers arrived they were taken to the Convalescent Home where they will remain until the Militia Department finds that they are unfit for further service or that they can be cured, and those found fit will return to the battle front.

On account of only a few people knowing that the men were returning to the city on Sunday morning, there were only about a dozen persons at the Grand Trunk Outer Station when the troop train pulled in. Mayor R. D. Sutherland, who was informed about the expected arrival of the men about one hour before

the train pulled into the station "got busy", with the result that he secured the services of the brass band of the 59th Battalion which was billed for St. George's Cathedral. When the suburban arrived into the station with the coach containing the 3rd Division men the band played a welcome. Major J. Hamilton, ordnance officer of the Division, who happened to be near the station, got the men to line up while Mayor Sutherland spoke a few words to them. His Worship remarked that it was only one hour ago that he learned they were to arrive, and for that reason he had been unable to arrange the reception. He stated that Kingston appreciated what the men had done on the battlefield and hoped that it would be only a short time until they would be able to be around again and enjoy the best of health.

Twenty-four of the men were taken to the Convalescent Home while the other six men accompanied their parents to their family homes where they enjoyed another meal at the family table. They reported at the Home on Monday morning. There were seven Kingstonsians among the thirty men from the Division who returned. Some of the friends of the Kingstonsians were waiting at the inner station to greet them.

The Whig representative, who was the only newspaper man on the spot when the troop train arrived at the Grand Trunk outer station, had a fine opportunity to get in conversation with many of the soldiers. One who was a particular friend of the Whig man, stuck his head out of the car window and shouted greeting. While making a tour of the train, the Whig reporter was unable to find a sorrowful-looking man in the bunch, as every man realized that he had responded to his country's call and was now being sent home because his health would not permit him to carry on his work any longer. There were 224 wounded soldiers aboard the special train which left Quebec on Saturday night at ten o'clock. The other 194 men belonged to the 2nd and 4th Divisions of Toronto and London respectively.

The special train was made up of six coaches. The first coach, containing the men from the 3rd Division. When the train was brought to a standstill the coach was switched into the suburban locomotive and brought to the city station. In conversation with a number of the men, the Whig reporter learned that the wounded had been detained in Quebec for the past week, having arrived in that port on the steamship Metagama last Sunday. On account of there being so many wounded soldiers who had enlisted in the western provinces, the authorities at Quebec saw fit to examine those men first so that they might commence the journey home without delay, and the men who enlisted in Quebec and Ontario were held until the last. Some of the men who appeared before the medical board were pronounced unfit for further service and given their discharge.

The volunteers enjoyed the trip over the ocean very much as the Metagama is a fine troop-ship. There were almost seven hundred wounded soldiers aboard the steamer but none in a very serious condition. Two nurses were in charge of the wounded, one being Miss Florence MacCallum, Kingston.

Ordered To Halt, But Refused. Pte. Robert Wormington, son of W. H. Wormington, Barriefield, who enlisted with the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and who has been found unfit for further service, was aboard the troop train on his way to Toronto, where he intends to remain for some time. When speaking to the Whig representative, Pte. Wormington stated that he had appeared before the medical board at Quebec, and was found unfit for further service, and for that reason he had been given a pension for life.

Speaking of the experiences of the Toronto men while fighting in the trenches in France, he stated that it was only a miracle that he was alive to tell the tale. Unless people have been at the front they know absolutely nothing about the conditions which exist. On one occasion when his battalion was in retreat, he got right into the German lines. A German officer ordered him to hold up his hands and halt, but Wormington refused to comply with his request, and ran as fast as he could out of his way. Although he was shot in the foot, he was able to rejoin the remainder of the battalion, and from there was sent to the hospital, where he received medical treatment. He was soon sent to England, where he was confined to hospital for some time before it was found that he would be able to return to the front.

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people knew what the 48th Battalion had gone through. The battalion went into the trenches on April 24th with about 1,100 men, but after two days' fighting only about 125 were able to take their places on the firing line.

There were some ten or eleven men belonging to that battalion on the train on Sunday and Pte. Wormington stated that they were about the only ones who were left of the unit.

Pte. Wormington is a Kingston boy, having been born at Barriefield, where he lived for years before going to Toronto to take a position. Although he was only nineteen years of age when war broke out, he realized that he should go, and enlisted in the 48th.

When the train stopped at the outer station he got off to send a message to his father, who was unaware that he was going through Kingston station on Sunday. He was wearing the kilts which were issued to the regiment when it left Canada. On his coat he wore a pin stating that he had seen active service.

He expects that he will be given permission to return to Kingston on Tuesday. He will likely go into a hospital, where he will receive treatment for his lungs. He was poisoned by gas which the Germans used during the battle of Langemarck.

Pte. T. McGuire, D. C. M., Returns. Pte. Terence McGuire, who won the Distinguished Conduct Medal last April, was among the wounded from the 3rd Division who returned. Pte. McGuire, whose home is in Brockville, did not want to refer to his experiences at the front. He stated that when war was declared he left his family home at Brockville and came to Kingston where he enlisted with the 14th Regiment. During one of the battles in April he delivered despatches from the commanding officer during the heavy German fire. He was mentioned in despatches for his bravery and also awarded the D. C. M. He suffered a broken wrist and fractured ribs. Up until the present time he has not received the medal but is expecting it any time.

His parents still reside in Brockville. He has one brother a member of the 38th Battalion and two first cousins in the service at the present time. It is expected that he will be given a big reception when he returns to Brockville.

Pte. Frank Smith Home. Pte. Frank Smith, of the machine gun section of the 2nd Battalion, another of the home-comers, enlisted with the 14th Regiment contingent under Capt. G. T. Richardson. When he arrived in England he was transferred to the machine gun section. On April 24th he was knocked out with the gas and also received some wounds about the ribs and lungs.

Some Were Badly Wounded. There were a few soldiers aboard the train who were badly wounded but appeared to be able to be around and enjoy the pleasures of life. In speaking to some of the men who stepped off at Kingston, the Whig learned that two of the men had been shot close to the heart. J. Zivian, Gananque, a member of 12th Battalion received a bullet wound below the heart and D. Richardson, 4th Battalion, got a bullet wound above the heart. Both men informed the Whig that it was only through the careful treatment of the medical officers that they were restored to health.

Various soldiers said that the gas which was used by the Germans during the battle of Langemarck was enough to kill any man. The gas would get into their lungs and one would know nothing more until he arrived in one of the base hospitals.

All the returned soldiers who served under Capt. George T. Richardson speak in glowing terms of his actions on the field. His men regard him an excellent soldier, not being afraid to take a chance.

Other Returning Soldiers. While the train was standing on the siding at the outer station, the Whig reporter was able to learn some of the history of the other men. Some of them did not want to be reported, as their friends did not know that they were returning to the city, and for that reason they wanted to surprise them. Their history is as follows: Pte. G. Buchanan, 2nd Battalion, suffering from gas and shock, enlisted in Kingston. Was wounded on May 23rd. His home is at Havelock.

Pte. Thomas Nicholls, aged thirty-three years, a member of the 2nd Battalion, wounded on April 24th, in the shoulder, also suffering from gas. He enlisted in Kingston with Capt. George T. Richardson.

Pte. Frank Smith, machine gun section of 2nd Battalion, aged twenty-three years. He was wounded on April 24th. Enlisted in Kingston with the 14th Regiment.

Pte. J. T. Cotman, 39th Battalion, sent home on account of suffering from rheumatism. He enlisted in Kingston on March 27th, and went to Belleville. He worked at Kingston covered skating rink last winter.

Pte. L. H. Haynes, 2nd Battalion, bullet wounds through both legs, wounded on April 24th. Enlisted in Kingston under Captain George T. Richardson.

Corpl. E. Delisle, 1st Battalion, suffering from shrapnel wounds received at Givenchy on June 15th. He is aged twenty-three years.

Pte. R. P. Miller, Ottawa, a member of 14th Battalion, suffering from wounds in arms, which he received on May 23rd. He is aged thirty years. He is also suffering from blood poisoning.

Peterboro, suffering from right wrist being broken and one finger of left hand, wounded on June 15th.

Pte. Galtum, 2nd Battery, Belleville, suffering from shrapnel wounds in knee which he received in April 25th.

Sergl. Bentley, 2nd Battalion, Napanee, suffering from fractured shoulder. He enlisted in Napanee and left the city on Sunday for his old home.

J. Zivian, 12th Battery, who resided at Gananque, bullet wounds below the heart which he received on April 23rd at the battle of St. Julien.

Pte. Rupert Downey, 5th Battery son of Robert Downey, Division street, sent home on account of broken shoulder which he received as a result of an accident in France. He also got some of the German gas. He surprised his parents when he walked in on Sunday afternoon.

Pte. Guernsey, 21st Battalion, sent home on account of being medically unfit for service.

Pte. A. V. Cunnissey, Peterboro, suffered from broken ribs, which he received on September 16th.

Pte. E. F. Joly, Ottawa, C.A.M.C. Transport, invalided home.

Pte. Christopher, 13th Battalion, home at Prescott, suffering from gas and buried during the battle at Givenchy, 19th. Home for six months leave.

Pte. William McComb, Canadian Army Dental Corps, Ottawa invalided home.

Pte. T. McGuire, D.C.M., Brockville, 14th Battalion, suffering from broken wrist and fractured ribs.

The other men included Pte. H. Ferry, 4th Battery, 1st Brigade; Pte. Hayter, Canadian Engineers; Pte. Glover, 2nd Battalion; Pte. Hawkins, 1st Battalion; Pte. Fallon, 14th Battalion; Pte. King, 4th Battalion.

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UNITED STATES RELEASES. Naval Auxiliaries For The Trans-Atlantic Service. Washington, Nov. 22.—To relieve the greatest congestion ever known in American ports, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, or Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the former announced Saturday, will ask Congress to permit the leasing of the navy's auxiliaries and colliers, to carry trans-Atlantic freight. This would be a temporary expedient, he said. These naval vessels are admirably adapted for carrying freight, are in fine condition, and are lying unused practically all of the time, Secretary Redfield pointed out. At the same time, he said, goods are piling up in all Atlantic ports, and freight rates are rising. A car shortage is also threatened. The Secretary said, because cars are tied up to await unloading.

WAR BULLETINS. United States Ambassador Gerard reports that dogs are used to guard British war prisoners in Germany, and that conditions are very bad. The London Post correspondent says there is every indication that Greece will come to the Allies' terms. The Serbs have won an important victory against the Bulgarians. It is reported at Athens that British troops hold Monastir, Serbia. The Russians have recaptured some important Galician towns. The Anglo-French troops have made marked progress in the German Cameroons.

ENGLISHMAN CONSCRIBED. Was Professor in Munich and Must Fight For Germany. London, Nov. 22.—The English newspapers are aroused over the case of Dr. W. H. Wells, a former lecturer in the University of Munich, who has been conscripted for service in the German army. Dr. Wells is a graduate of Oxford, and an Englishman by birth, but it appears that under the German law he accepted "complimentary" German citizenship when he accepted in 1909, a pension from the University of Munich. He is 38 years old. English friends of Dr. Wells describe him as thoroughly British in sympathies and feelings. It is stated that German consular officials informed him in 1909 that his acceptance of the pension would make no difference to his status as a British citizen. When the war broke out he planned to return to England, but was dissuaded by colleagues into remaining at his post.

PREMIER BRIAND EXPLAINS. Tells French Senate Committee About the Balkans Campaign. Paris, Nov. 22.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate on Saturday heard explanation by Premier Briand and Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, regarding the situation in the Balkans and as to the Salonika expedition. Premier Briand gave the member of the committee a resume of the views exchanged with the British War Council in the recent conference here, and made known to them the measures which are being taken in accord by the two Governments.

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