

THE ADVERTISER

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H. G. HARRIS,
Editor and Proprietor

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Chas. H. Ellis, R. I.,	Mar 1917
C. Arnold, Centreville,	Aug. 1916

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Ward of Weston visited at Cambridge recently, guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. F. Webster.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Interesting Account of Trench-Making at the Front.

(By Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie Who Speaks from Experience)

The Communication Trench

Now that we are fairly well installed in our position and put-up our wire and established our listening posts, we must turn our attention to the diggings of a communication trench leading from the firing line back to the support line, and from thence to the reserve. In the day time no communication except by telephone could be kept up between these three lines, owing to the sharp eyes of the snipers. At night a constant shooting up of flare lights make the bringing in of supplies and ammunition and the taking out of the wounded and the dead most dangerous indeed. The men on the firing line, being in the most dangerous position, and being more worn than the others, are not required for this work. The support men, therefore, start digging a zig-zag trench from their line to the firing line. Reserve line men are told off to dig another zig-zag trench from the reserve line to the line of support. After a few nights of digging we have a communication trench leading from the firing line all the way to the reserve line, along which orderlies can pass with messages in case the wire is down, or urgent cases of wounded can be taken to the rear with very little risk. These trenches are dug in a zig-zag fashion to prevent a gun being trained upon them and sweeping the whole line.

The Sandbag Trench.

Down on the flat land on the swampy field of which I have spoken, our comrades have dug a little distance into the earth, but soon they found the water level and can dig no farther. They must have protection, however, and now begins the work of building up a sandbag trench. Sandbags of a coarse hempen material about the size of an ordinary pillow case are sent up by the thousands. These are filled at night either by earth from a nearby rise in the ground or from the soil in front of the trench line. If water lies deep when a hole is thus dug it is turned to advantage by the men, and a long moat is constructed beyond the wire entanglements so that the enemy approaching will have to cross a moat, then the wire entanglements, before he reaches the parapet. These bags are carried and piled in a great long rank crosswise one upon the other, until a parapet four feet high is formed, in which we find traverses built upon the same principle as that which I have recently described. The pile extends to the front in thickness from 7 to 8 feet, and then is covered over with mud and grass, so as to hide it as much as possible from view. A parapet of sandbags is erected in the rear, listening posts are established at the front, up to which a communication trench is made of sandbags in a zig-zag line to the fort, which helps to protect the sentries who are on duty. If it is necessary because of the distance of this low-lying piece of ground from the high ground to the right or left, to have a communication trench built back to the support line, the same is erected of sandbags in a zig-zag manner and upon the same principle as the front line trench was built. The communication trench is covered with earth and sods, because of the constant traffic back and forth within it boards are obtained from nearby villages and laid along in the bottom of the trench to keep the earth from working into mud and from mud to mire.

The Net of Knowledge.

While all this work has been going on the signalling section

of each battalion has been busy at its particular job. They have started from a point in the reserve or support line trenches and we find them by night proceeding over an open field, or following a road way, ditch or hedge, or perhaps the communication trench itself to the firing line trench. One man advances and leads the way; two others follow with a roll of wire, which revolves as they advance upon a stake run through a hole in the reel and held to each end by the men. Another man, following at some little distance, reeves the wire through his hands so as to prevent any tangling. Two more follow, placing the wire in as safe a position as possible, and when a roadway is crossed either digging it in and covering it over in a little trench across the hardened surface of the roadway to protect it from wheels of carriages and feet of men, or by attaching it to poles so that it may cross over the roadway overhead. They reach the front line trench, and then proceed along the same, following the parapet with their wire until they come to the position of the officer in command of each company. Wires are then installed, so that each company commander is in touch with the officer commanding his battalion and each battalion commander is in direct communication with the brigadier, who has his position located at a spot easily reached by each battalion commander somewhere in the rear. The next thing to do is to have the brigadier's position connected by wire with the commander of the artillery brigade, and when it is all complete we find a network of wire by which communication can be kept up with all branches of the service, and the officer in the firing line can communicate directly with the General of the Army Corps, situated miles away. The keeping up of this communication requires the greatest fortitude and courage. In the middle of an action, perhaps, the line is broken at some point by the explosion of a shell. Instantly out into the open rush the signallers. One man reeves the wire through an "X" in the end of a stick, and rushes forward at top speed to find the break. Another man is moving him from the opposite direction. The snipers are busy trying to pick off these brave lads. Some may fail but others will follow. The break is reached and mental communication is complete once more.

How the Troops Are Fed

How are we fed? Each morning the lieutenants in charge of the platoon send in their casualty reports and strength reports to the captain of the company. The four captains send in their company strength to the officer commanding the battalion. The O. C. battalion reports to the brigade, the brigade to the division, and by noon the O. C. army corps knows how many men he has in the field. The quartermaster-general has at his head his advanced supply depot where the army corps food and munitions are kept. He has before him a map showing the approximate position of the brigades that command and the roads leading to their positions. Soon the men of the Army Service Corps are at work apportioning out the rations to the different units, and in a short time we find the heavy motor trucks of the divisional supply column bumping along over the cobble stone roads to their various destinations. The mud roads are reached and teams from the battalion transport section carry the provisions to the battalion quartermaster's headquarters. Here four divisions are made and handed over to the quartermaster sergeant of each company, who in turn, with the assistance of his clerk, divides it again according to the strength of the four platoons. Night comes on the clerk guards the company supplies. The quartermaster sergeant goes up to the

Continued on page 3

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HOW TO CLEAN THEM

Norah, the new cook, poked her head in at the dining-room door.

Please, ma'am, she asked, how will I know when the pudding is cooked?

Stick a knife into it, said her mistress, recalling the cookery-book instructions. If the knife comes out clean the pudding is done.

Yes, ma'am.

And, oh, Norah! The mistress had an after-thought. If the knife does come out clean, you might stick all the rest of the knives into the pudding.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MANITOBA TOWN IS "DRY."

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—The town of Selkirk is "dry." The licenses of the two hotels and the one wholesale liquor store in the place were suspended by Chief License Inspector Argue this afternoon. The suspension is in effect until next Tuesday, but on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 the Liquor License Commission will meet in Selkirk to deal with complaints against these places and decide whether the licenses shall be returned or revoked.

Mansonsville, June 27, '13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HOLMES.

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is all very fine for men like

ZBYSCO

and

GOTCH.

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Csnard, Dec. 17th. mos.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dis-temper.

If you can some flour bread from

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and more lo barrel too. see for yours

More Brea

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Pay, including Field Allow Separation Allowance to

Total.

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Pensions in case of di circumstances, from \$6.25 total disbursement in add per month to each child

The above does not in which is a fund for assista tained by Voluntary Sub

Pensions to widow a sustained or illness contri month to wife and \$5.00