

# Thufoscope

## City Hall,

### Entirely New Programme

We reproduce only the  
best and latest films.

Show starts every night at 7 p.m.  
—Usual prices—

My stock of jewelry is  
always complete.

Come in and pick out your

## Necessities or PRESENTS

All goods absolutely guaranteed.

# J. P. Meunier

JEWELLER,

108 Richelieu St. ST. JOHNS  
Remember that I repair watches.

For Refreshments, Candy and  
Fruits, do not forget

*St. Johns*  
*Ice Cream Parlor,*  
THE SOLDIERS HOME

A. GAVARIS, Prop.

Phone 377 100 Richelieu St.

AT YOUR  
SERVICE

## Toilet Laundry

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$13,500,000

A supply of British notes on hand  
which will be found of great convenienc,  
for those going overseas. Denominations  
£1, 10s. Rate \$4.90 per £.

Travellers' Cheques issued, which will  
be found a most convenient way of car-  
rying money when travelling,  
Use Foreign Drafts and Money Orders  
for remittances to Europe.

that. There are three methods of getting nearer to the enemy without undue exposure. One is by driving forward a mine gallery (one or more), planting huge charges of explosives under his positions, blowing him skyward, then consolidating the mine crater into our own system by a trench around the forward or the rear 'lip'. Another way, is by sapping out ahead, deep enough for fairly heavy timbered cover—a 'Russian sap' so called. But a better way is to blast a trench right across the front to be attacked.

All these "jumping off" trenches, to be of use, must be opened up quickly at the last moment. In blasting a trench, charges of ammonal are placed in holes bored at intervals, which when exploded leave a row of craters 16 to 18 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep, which can rapidly be connected up. Again, a line of shell holes will be selected, and pipes of ammonal laid along the spaces between, and presto! A deep fine trench results.

At one time communication trenches were needed at certain important places. A series of holes were bored by Calyx borers across 'No Man's Land' and charged with high explosive. Only two of these were actually needed, so only two were exploded. The two resulting trenches were of the following dimensions: 68 yards long, 25 feet wide at top, 14 feet deep; 58 yards long, 25 feet at surface, 15 feet deep. I suppose this trench blowing apparatus is something like an artesian well borer, working horizontally instead of straight down. It is sure some improvement on pick and shovel.

But most wonderful of all are the underground routes from the rear to the forward area. Subways they are termed. Of the details of their construction, it is enough to say that they are deep down, beyond the effect of the heaviest shell fire. I heard a general officer last year, returned from France, speaking of the underground work he had seen, declare "There aren't any more trenches; everything is under ground." He could compare them to nothing else than the streets of a town. Of course, for a long time we have been constructing deep mined dugouts having twenty feet and even more of earth head cover; and some British plans of January, 1917, show clusters of underground galleries and rooms with living accommodation, in one case for 600 men, Brigade Headquarters, with spaces for all the living rooms of officers and men, offices, dining rooms, kitchens, advanced dressing stations, battle headquarters, and other important arrangements, advanced well into the front shell zone. What more natural that these should be connected up with each other, and with the rear.

These underground passage ways become routes of communication used during bombardments. They have proved so valuable that they are now part of the preparations for the advance. Exits lead out, of course, at the successive trench lines under which they pass, including the front line itself, and are even pushed out into 'No Man's Land'. From these exits the troops can quickly take up their positions in the jumping off trenches, (the connections being opened up at night) taking up their positions without coming under enemy fire. Subways may be electrically lighted, and carry the water mains and communication cables. A few of the accommodations of these wonderful "towns" have dug-outs to hold large numbers of infantry, Brigade Battle Headquarters, Battalion Headquarters, Trench Mortar ammunition stores, and emplacements. Forward dressing stations, Signal stations, Water filling points, Cookhouses, Latrines, Tramways for carrying ammunition and stores, Electric light and power stations.

It would not be surprising next to hear of double tubes, one for the express trains to the firing line, the other stopping at the way stations for local traffic.

THANK GOD IT WAS ONLY A  
DREAM!!

Lights out had long since sounded. Downstairs the fascinating, yet elusive, chips no longer gave forth their subdued music, as the fickle goddess shifted them about the green cloth. That throbbing music emitted by the trained quartette, painful in its haunting mystery, had at last died away. Throughout the mess darkness and quiet reigned, broken only by the sounds of weary-war worn warriors of the Fighting 34th sunk in heavy slumber. A lonely clandestine 17/8 c.p. lamp alone faintly illumined the gloom.

Suddenly in one of the "steam-heated apartments" a piercing cry rang through the midnight stillness. The cry was promptly hushed by a comrade from an adjoining "twin bed" laying a soothing hand on the troubled brow of the dreamer,—via a well directed boot.

Mutual explanations followed. "I dreamed," said the awakened victim of the night mare, "that we were leading into the Riding School; and ah! it was all so natural. There stood the terrible Laird and there also our dear, dear, Sergeant Major. Yes! yes! They both had their whips. And just as we passed the barrier, the fence that hangs up aloft began slowly to descend! and just then I—"

A tremor ran through the other as he piously crossed himself. "Ah, my poor dear comrade, say no more. Just pass me back my boot."

And once more quiet reigned.

### DRAFTS 29 AND 30 ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

Ottawa, March 12.—Official announcement is made through the Chief Press Censor's office that troops have safely arrived in England as follows: Royal Flying Corps Pilots, Toronto; Infantry, British Columbia; Engineers, St. Johns, Que.; Artillery, Toronto; Forestry Drafts Railway Construction troops, Hamilton; and Serbian troops.

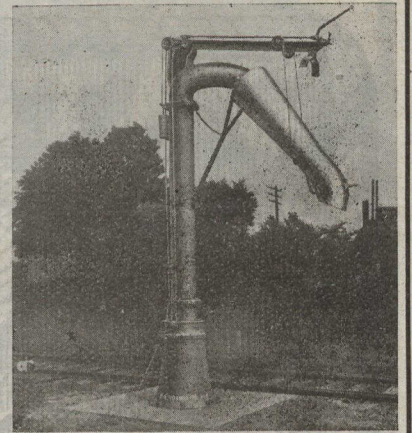
### Conscientious Scruples.

Draft official—On what ground do you claim exemption from military service?

Rastus, Esq.—Dis wah am bein' fit to mek de worl' safe fo' dem-oekasy, am it not?

Draft official—Yes; sure.

Rastus, Esq.—Wal, Ise a 'pub-lican.—Judge.



## Standpipes

The most nearly automatic and least troublesome are the ones you want.

Specify

## FAIRBANKS MORSE

Standpipes, and you will have the best obtainable. They are widely used by all leading railways. 100 of these are already on the way to France.

## The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited.

84 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL

The

## H. FORTIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

67 St. Paul Street, East,  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

## Wholesale Tobacconists.

Canteen  
Requirements  
Supplied.

NEWLY OPENED

## KNOTS & LASHINGS LUNCH ROOM

116 Richelieu Street, . St. Johns  
HOME COOKING.  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Established in 1876. Tel. 65

## C. O. GERVAIS & FRERE

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Hardware, Glass, Oils, Pants,  
and Cement.  
Wholesale and Retail,