

A Weekly Newspaper, sanctioned by the Officer Commanding, and published by and for the Men of the E. T. D., St. Johns, Quebec, Canada.

Vol. 2. No. 8.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918

5 Cents The Copy

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

For four years as Xmas has come round we have sung the angel song "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace good-will toward men" to the accompaniment of the booming of the guns at the battlefronts. Surely a very strange accompaniment for such a song! But this year we shall sing that song with an accompaniment more appropriate. The bells will ring out. Church organs will peal forth their music. And all hearts will rejoice that peace has come again to the earth and that the way is being paved for fruitful progress through all future generations and centuries. The note of thanksgiving may very properly be sounded loud and long—"Glory to God in the Highest". He hath done wonderful things for us. "His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory."

And now we must address ourselves to the new situation which confronts us. Never was there a time when clearer vision was called for in a people than is called for now. The situation in the world is one of supreme gravity, and surely we have learned that we must try and estimate the smallest matters of local and provincial interest in their larger relationships. The police strike in Montreal recently and later in Toronto is symptomatic of a much wider movement and deeper convictions than a police strike. It reaches to the very bottom of the social relations of men. We are enjoying peaceful conditions again but the upheaval of the last four years has set in motion currents of feeling and ambition that have not ceased to flow with peace. They still flow with deep and irresistible power and it requires the greatest wisdom and sympathy and faith on the part of our present leaders if they are to share at all in the direction of the affairs of the future.

The public generally is aware of the present critical situation in Europe, specially in Germany and Austria where the forces of law and order may collapse at any moment and give place to confusion and anarchy. But what is not so clear is the fact that such a breakdown in Europe might involve us of the American continent as well. The danger that now overhangs the world is that of a socialist revolution that would be international in its scope. It is the one great danger we now face as it is the last hope of our defeated foe.

What may precipitate such a calamity upon the world is lack of sympathy with the position of the laboring classes, the toilers of the world. God forbid that we should overlook them, for if we do we court our own doom. They must have a greater portion of the fruits of their labor than hitherto

they have enjoyed. The wealth of the world must be more equitably divided. Education and opportunity, peace and comfort and happiness must be more nearly within the reach of those who worthily seek after them. And the reason they feel this and the reason we say it is that they have in a thousand battles through this long bloody war proved their right to a fairer division of the country's resources and wealth.

We argue thus not only in the interest of those whom for the want of a better name we call the toilers but also in the interest of the capitalists and those who have heretofore led the thoughts and actions of men. For neglect of sympathetic consideration of all classes in our ordinary thinking, and in the peace proposals and adjustments, will result in an outbreak of Bolshivism and anarchy both in Europe and America.

The great need of this hour—so pregnant for good or ill in the future of the world—is a wise sympathy that will enable men of all classes to consider the position one of the other. The man who is wealthy must consider others. The man who is poor must consider others. And every effort we can exert must be put forth to advance this mutual sympathy and understanding.

To this end class divisions should be rigorously avoided. Infinite patience must be used and a desire to understand differing points of view. Everyone must hold his own opinion in such a way that light and sympathy will enable him to modify it. This may be done without sacrificing convictions or violating conscience and with great profit to the public good.

Further international relations of amity and good-will must be fostered especially with people of the same ideals, language, and aims. It is obvious that for the future well-being of this world the two great democracies, our own British democracy and the democracy of the United States of America must live and work together for the realization of the lofty ideals of order and liberty for which each stands. Every Britisher should therefore as a patriotic duty foster such a spirit of good-will and every American for the welfare of his own country must also cultivate a like spirit with Britishers.

We rejoice that we are permitted to see the dawn of world peace at this Xmas time, and what we have said in this article is said with the earnest hope and desire that conditions of permanent peace may be observed and the ideal of the angels on the first Xmas made real, "On earth peace good will toward men."



In Name and Fact

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108 RICHELIEU STREET
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THE RETURN OF THE MONTREAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF THE ENGINEERS' TRAINING DEPOT.

Saturday, 14th December, 1918.

This auspicious event was commemorated in fitting manner at the Officers' Club the same evening when an address of welcome was presented by Capt. J. H. Edgar at the conclusion of dinner. It read thus:—

“To Major R. W. Powell, M.C., and Officers of the M.E.F. of the E.T.D.

Gentlemen,—

It is with a sense of my own unworthiness that I take this opportunity of addressing you, and conveying the admiring appreciation of your brother-officers in the E.T.D. on the victorious close of your campaign on the Montreal Front.

Gentlemen, had I not been ordered by my O.C. to prepare this humble tribute to your noble selves, no power on earth would have forced me to venture to rise to my feet (or more correctly, foot), and dare to express myself in your presence.

But, gentlemen, there is one quality that has always stood out preeminently in the composition of the British soldier, and that is his unflinching devotion to duty. Therefore I must obey the behest of my Superior Officer and, in the words of our immortal Shakespere, “go to it”.

Brother Officers, we are indeed proud of you! When the word came to proceed to Montreal, and face the allied hosts of firemen and policemen, did you falter or draw back? No! You said “My King and Country call me and the grand old British Empire expects that every man will do his duty.” Then you buckled on your harness, loaded your trusty revolvers and pocket flasks, and placed yourselves at the head of your gallant men. Arrived at the scene of hostilities, you formed yourselves in order of battle, and marched to your quarters on Guy Street, heedless of the hostile throngs by which you were surrounded.

“Their's not to reason why, Their's but to do and die, Noble Five Hundred.”

Attempts were made to seduce you from your allegiance, and rob you of your integrity, but you scornfully repulsed them all, raising meanwhile that grand old British battle-cry, “Once a Briton always a Briton.” The sullen enemy emitted a barrage of hot air, and endeavoured to force your defences, but your devoted men, lustily chanting their war songs, “The Hymn Chapline” and “Mrs. Porter”, frustrated their attempts, and the bright Star of Victory rested on your Standards. The foe withdrew in confusion, pursued by your derisive cries of “Old Soldiers never die, they blooming well fide away.”

Comrades, we salute you, and bid you welcome once more to these martial halls, and to the Sacred Wigwams of the Permanent Present President and the Permanent Prehistoric Past President.

“See the Conquering Heroes come.”

In reply Major Powell thanked those present for their appreciation, and gave a résumé of the adventures of his force from the time they entrained at St. Johns until they detrained here on their return. He was followed by Capt. L. G. Smith and Lieut. Roy Smith who, in brief but soldierlike speeches, gave an interesting insight into what had occurred.

The gathering then dispersed, en route to the higher realms.

Scrutator.

The Same Old Brand.

The scene was a big camp in the heart of England and the “boys” were having a well-earned rest after the toils of the day. It was khaki everywhere, and two chums were walking across the square. One of them noticed a strong smell of burning, and filled with remembrances of sundry fire-drills, exclaimed:

“Good heavens, Bill! can't you smell? There's somebody's blankets burning.”

His chum turned round with an air of absolute nonchalance and said:

“That ain't blankets; that's old Tompkins, he's smoking the cigars his girl sent 'im.”

We respectfully urge the men of the Engineer Training Depot to patronize our advertisers. They are helping us. Let us reciprocate.

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Reserve Funds	- -	\$7,437,973
Total Deposits (Sept. 1918)		\$126,000,000
Total Assets (Sept. 1918)		\$159,000,000

Savings Department

Start a Savings Account with us. We welcome small accounts as well as large ones. Interest allowed at best rates, paid half-yearly.

J. A. PREZEAU, Manager

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE BARRACKS.

There is on sale at the E. T. D. Canteen, a splendid work of art in three colors, representing a birds eye view of the Barracks and surrounding City of St. Johns, this work was executed by Sapper Cone in the instruction room, and forms a fitting souvenir for men to take home with them, being tastefully mounted upon card ready for framing. Buy one just for old time's sake.

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Why do the glasses that should stand near the water cooler in the Officers' Club always "fide away and gradually die?" Has their disappearance any connection with that of a certain implement belonging to the Prehistoric Permanent Past President?

Why is "O Canada" the greatest song in the world? Because the Lord High Keeper admits that singing it takes even his breath away, and that is certainly "some feat" as our Yankee friends say.

Where did Len Smith's fatigue party get to the other day? Did they get pickled instead of going to the Pickle Works, or were they, as Spokeshakes would say, "such stuff as dreams are made of?"

Who was the sapper who mistook Baldy Rust for the Padre and asked for his benediction, and was he any relation to the driver who kissed the Lord High Sampler on both cheeks? In any case the mistake was natural as Baldy has done us more good than lots of Devil Dodgers we have met.

Who was the spirituously minded Lance Corporal who told an officer that he was a gentleman from the top of his head to the bottom of his artificial foot?

Inquisitor.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

The Musical and Dramatic Entertainment in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening afforded real pleasure to quite a large gathering. The hall was just comfortably filled and those present listened with delight to the vocal solo by Basil Thorne—Miss Thorne evidently goes in for physical training

having a well developed set of biceps, however these did not interfere with the voice and he had to respond to an encore. Lieut. Roy Smith greatly pleased the audience with his violin playing and also responded to an encore. Miss Ruth Mace looked very pretty and sang just as prettily, an encore being demanded from her. Major Powell proved a regular wizard, bringing the sweetest of music out of his trench violin with its one string. How the Major managed it is a puzzle to many. He kindly responded to an encore.

The orchestra was just excellent and was heartily applauded by the audience who were delighted with the selections rendered.

The comedy "Mr. Bob" in two acts was admirably presented by the following cast, all of whom took their parts with the assurance of veteran actors.

The cast:—

Philip Royson, Miss Rebecca's nephew,—Mr. Fred. Rollo.

Robert Brown, Clerk of Benson & Benson,—Mr. O'Boile.

Jenkins, Miss Rebecca's butler,—Mr. J. Don.

Rebecca Luke, a maiden lady,—Mrs. Sutherland.

Katherine Rogers, her niece,—Miss S. Longtin.

Marion Bryant, Katherine's friend,—Miss H. Scott.

Patty, Miss Rebecca's maid,—Miss F. Menhennick.—(The News.)

The Canny Scot.

The Scotchman had just been converted and the news spread all over the little town. One of his friends came up and said to him:

"Surely it's not true, I've heard that ye're giving up the drink?"

"Aye, it's true."

The friend persisted:

"D'ye mean to tell me, Jock, that ye're not going to have another drink as long as ye live?"

"Aye, I do."

"D'ye mean to say that if ye were standing in one of the beautiful lochs, filled with whisky right up to the knees, ye would no' be caught bending?"

"Nay!"

"Well if it was right up to your chin—an' it's Scotch whisky I'm talking o'—would ye no' sip it?"

Here Jock began to waver a little, the prospect was too tempting. There was a pause, then:

"Well, I'm no saying I would, mind ye—but I might make a wee ripple with me hand."

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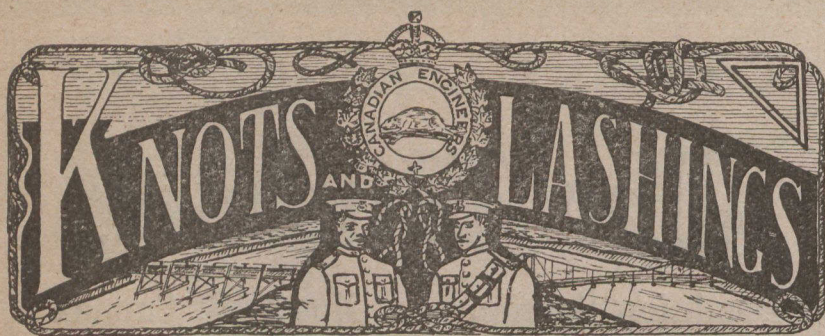
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SAM'S BOWLING ALLEY

Opposite Windsor Hotel.



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Advertising Rates
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Corpl. R. L. Elliott,

Advertising Manager

Sales Manager

"NOEL"

The festive season approaches once again, and this year we can enter with zest into the merrymaking, because the grim tragedy that was being enacted on the world stage is making its final bow.

Since 1914 the Spirits of the people have been depressed, alternating between hope and fear, hope that the coming Year would see the end of the world war, and the final triumph of right over might, and fear that each mail would bring news of the passing of some loved one to the Great Beyond. A retrospect of the events that have passed since 1914 makes grim reading. We look around for faces and forms beloved, listening for the merry quip, and hearty laugh that will come no more, and are now only sweet memories of the past. We try to count the cost. The teachings of Holy-Writ rings clearly in our ears. "Through much tribulation ye shall come through" and truly through much tribulation and sorrow we have come through in the past four years, many times and oft the days appeared dark, and the road often unending, as we plodded along. The capacious maw of the insatiate God of War seemed never to be satisfied, ship load, after ship load of our gallant boys went overseas, with the light of battle in their eyes, and gladness in their hearts; glad of the opportunity of showing their devotion to their Country, and the principles their Country stood for, Freedom and Liberty, ready to battle and lay down their lives if need be in the cause that their Country had espoused.

They were gallant Sons of gallant Sires, that spirit of liberty that our fathers admired, and so jealously guarded, was and is valued just as highly by their Sons, and when the gage of battle was flung down by the unspeakable Hun, they did not hesitate to accept the Challenge, and shoulder the burden. To those who have passed beyond we say "Hail and farewell", to those who mourn their loss let us say "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." And those of us who had the privilege of serving over there with the great host of those who have gone before can certify to the cheerful manner in which they endured suffering, disappointment, and discomfort, knowing full well that sacrifices had to be made, and making the sacrifice cheerfully for the sake of those whom they loved, and had left behind in the home land.

It was a privilege and honour to know them, and to serve with them, and we commend their memory to those they left behind, may

it ever be kept green and enshrined in their hearts. And for those who have survived the hell-storm of Flanders, let us ask that they be treated as the heirs of those who have passed, that this season of peace and good will may be a memorable one for them, let us bespeak a hearty welcome for every one of them wherever they may be, or wherever they go.

Remember that since 1914 they have been upholding the honour of our Country and the Empire overseas. They need your help and sympathy. Surely, during the season of rejoicing over the birth of Him who gave His all, His life, for the emancipation of Mankind, those who gave of their life-blood, and dared all to protect you and yours, will not be treated as the "Stranger within thy gates". Let them enter fully with you into the joys and pleasures of the season, shed a ray of sunshine in their lives that shall brighten their footsteps in the days that are to be. May this Christmas be the forerunner of the days that Prophets have dreamed of and Poets have sung about when,

"Universal Peace lies like a shaft of light across the land
And like a lane of beams athwart the seas.
Through all the circle of the Golden Years."

JUST IN PASSING.

There's a little slip of paper that I've tried darned hard to get,
It has caused me nights of worry, and has caused my brow to sweat.

And I've lain awake and wondered, while I've had to laugh
in glee,

As I thought about my title, designated by R.E.

Now the ordinary meaning, "Regimentally Employed",
Is a damn sight from the meaning that I've hitherto enjoyed
In ascribing to the letters, and I'll tell you, what to me
Is the one and **only** meaning of the much-loved (?) term, R.E.

It just means that you're entitled to the best that can be had.
And the favors all extend to you will surely make you glad
That your guiding star has led you to such worthy company
When your name appears on roll-call, followed by the term,
R. E.

In a little while you wonder if you're such a wise old duck,
And gradually the knowledge comes that you are "out of
luck"

When you put in for a furlough, you are told "It cannot be,
That every man is needed now, and especially R.E."

And when war and strife are over, and when peace once
more's supreme,
You will find we lonely devils are the last ones on the scene.
The drafted men, and single men are leaving merrily,
And the "clink man" and the sick man, **every** man but the
R.E.

And when this life is over, and we gaze on Heaven's bright
streets,

Where there are no petty policies, nor danger of "deletes",
And just before the high O.C. St. Peter's face I see,
I'll go to Hell if he says to me, "Come in and be R.E."

Saphead G. E. COYLE,

A Company.

The World

The International Judicial District of the Hague Kingdom of Holland. The International Supreme Court of Civilization. No. I.

The Victims, Orphans, Dependents, and Citizens of the Allied countries,

COMPLAINANTS

Vs.

William Hohenzollern, formerly of the City of Berlin in the Kingdom of Prussia and there known as Kaiser William II.

ACCUSED.

Information on the part of the Complainants.

The Complainants aver:

(1) THAT previous to July the 30th, 1914, they severally and jointly conducted themselves as peaceful and law-abiding nations interested in the welfare and future of their respective peoples.

(2) THAT previous to the date mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Complainants had no hostile intentions towards any one or more nations, being content to live at peace with the world.

(3) THAT several of the Complainants herein did by the means severally at their disposal, endeavour to favour a campaign having for its object the maintenance of a world at peace and the adjustment of all disputes between nations by means of mediation and arbitration.

(4) THAT the statesmen in the several countries to which the Complainants belong, sought to improve the condition of their peoples by means of enlightened reforms and ameliorative organizations in order that the working classes and all who labour might enjoy that measure of comfort and material well being essential to the proper development of civilization.

(5) THAT the Complainants severally and jointly did strongly champion, any and all means that were likely to bring about a gradual disarmament, and abate the feverish and expensive competition in the production of the instruments of war and the absorption of a large percentage of their respective populations in military and naval pursuits.

(6) THAT the Complainants were under the impression, that the people belonging to the country of which the Accused herein was the leading director, concurred in all the plans and

suggestions advocated by the Complainants severally and jointly to promote international peace.

(7) THAT so confident were several of the Complainants herein that war was only a distant possibility and that the accused herein, his associates and subjects, would not plunge Europe into war, that no adequate preparations were made to meet the belligerent forces that would be organized and directed by the Accused and his co-belligerents.

(8) THAT previous to the declaration of war, on the part of the associates of the Accused herein, to wit, the Emperor of Austria, which declaration was inspired by the Accused and his advisors, the statesmen and ministers of several of the Complainants' countries, to wit, Great Britain, France and Russia, did severally and jointly endeavour to secure the adjustment by pacific means of any differences arising as a result of the massacre of the Austrian Archduke at Sarajevo.

(9) THAT as a result of the pressure brought to bear upon one of the Complainants herein, to wit, Serbia, which was very anxious to avoid war, the ministers of the said Kingdom of Serbia did make any and all concessions even to an extent that was humiliating, in order to placate and satisfy the associate of the Accused herein.

(10) THAT notwithstanding the commendable efforts of the ministers and statesmen of the countries hereinabove mentioned, to wit, Great Britain, France, and Russia, the Austrian associate of the Accused herein refused to arbitrate any remaining differences and decided to declare war.

(11) THAT the Accused and his associate belligerents were well aware that the plunging of Europe into the war as a result of the refusal to adjust the differences between Austria and Serbia by arbitration, would cause the loss of millions of lives, untold sufferings, and indescribable hardships, and would be the greatest crime against humanity that history would record.

(12) THAT war was declared by the Accused herein acting in his capacity as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany.

(13) THAT by virtue of a treaty existing between several of the Great Powers, and which was signed by one of the predecessors of the Accused, the signatories to the said treaty did pledge themselves and guarantee to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium.

(14) THAT when war was inevitable, the ministers of the Accused herein were asked whether they would respect the neutrality of Belgium, but they refused to make any definite admission.

(15) THAT immediately following the declaration of war and in utter violation of the said treaty rights which the nation of the Accused undertook to respect, the territory of the said neutral, to wit, Belgium, was violently invaded by the armies of the Accused herein.

(16) THAT when it was pointed out to one of the ministers of the Accused herein, that the invasion of Belgian

territory constituted a violation of the treaty, he replied that it was simply a scrap of paper and that furthermore, another of the ministers of the Accused herein, to wit, the Imperial Chancellor, admitted the wrongs which Germany was then committing, but promised to make amends.

(17) THAT the Accused herein was the supreme War Lord of the German nation.

(18) THAT he possessed the power of declaring war and making peace.

(19) THAT he deliberately, and with malice aforethought and solely for his own aggrandisement, did knowingly and wilfully bring about and cause the war which involved the Complainants herein and compelled the citizens of their respective countries to answer the call of an outraged conscience and humanity and the danger to their liberty, in the only way that free men could, by being ready to sacrifice their lives in the interests of their respective countries.

(20) THAT the Accused herein confidently asserting his partnership with Divine Authority, did urge upon the troops of which he was the supreme director, the necessity and duty of vanquishing the armies of their enemies.

(21) THAT utilizing all the means at his disposal, press, pulpit, and professors, he induced the deluded people of his dominions to believe that he was compelled to take up the gage of battle in order to protect the Fatherland.

(22) THAT he knowingly and wilfully distorted all the facts which demonstrated beyond a doubt that the blood guilt of the war was on the heads of the Supreme German director and his associates.

(23) THAT in season and out of season, the servile subordinates of the Accused did propagate the lying accusation that the German people were fighting to save their country and that the war was due to Russia.

(24) THAT in the hope of stimulating the legions commanded by the Accused herein, he, the Accused, aided and abetted by all his counsellors and assistants, did promise the German armies that the violation of Belgium's neutrality would be the means of bringing about the occupation of the City of Paris within a period of six weeks.

(25) THAT foiled in his attempt to carry out the plans prepared by himself and his advisors, the Accused did knowingly and wilfully, and in violation of all known laws both juridical and humanitarian, advise, counsel, and compel all those subject to his orders to commit unspeakable atrocities and give vent to the most brutal of the savage instincts inherited by the present day subjects of the Accused, from their animal ancestors.

(26) THAT the Accused and his subordinates did command by means of orders specially sent to the different army corps, the committing of crimes that made the whole world stand aghast.

(27) THAT all International law was absolutely ignored and disregarded by the Accused herein, his ministers, and generals.

(28) THAT in violation of International law and the precepts of humanity, the soldiers of the Accused herein, did slaughter wounded prisoners belonging to the armies of several of the Complainants herein.

(29) THAT the Accused and his generals did order the poisoning of wells.

(30) THAT the Accused and his generals did likewise counsel and advise the spraying of gas and the throwing of liquid jets of fire, the whole in contravention of the regulations laid down by International law and contrary to the spirit of humanity that should characterize humane belligerents.

(31) THAT the Accused did further countenance, advise, and permit the despoiling of the civil population of the Complainants herein.

(32) THAT he likewise permitted the violation of the women of the civil populations of the Complainants herein.

(33) THAT his soldiers, acting under the orders of their superiors, plundered and destroyed the property and possessions of the Complainants.

(34) THAT the prisoners belonging to the countries of the Complainants were treated with the utmost brutality and their constitutions wrecked and lives threatened as a result of the misconduct and inhumanity on the part of the soldiers and the employees of the Accused.

(35) THAT no provision was made by the subjects of the Accused to properly house, clothe, and feed the prisoners belonging to the countries of the Complainants.

(36) THAT the keepers and soldiers in charge of prisoner's camps did wilfully ill-treat, maim, and murder, thousands of defenceless prisoners placed in their care.

(37) THAT no attention was paid to the representations made by the statesmen and ministers of several of the Complainants' countries through the ministry of neutral ambassadors.

(38) THAT war in all its horrors and every invention that an inhuman and devilish ingenuity can conceive, were used by the Accused and his advisors in order to subjugate the civilian population of the Complainants herein.

(39) THAT the Zeppelins of the Accused did bombard towns and cities and murder innocent women and children and other non combatants.

(40) THAT the aerial raids mentioned in the preceding paragraph were carried out according to plan and this to the knowledge of the Accused.

(41) THAT sneaking squadrons of ships belonging to the navy of the Accused did also from time to time bombard undefended cities on the English coast killing non combatants and innocent women and children.

(42) THAT the Accused and his assistants and subordinates refused to respect the Red Cross and did

bombard and wreck hospitals, killing nurses and wounded patients in their charge.

(43) THAT in the furtherance of the campaign inaugurated by the Accused, submarines were sent out to prey upon ships and commerce of the Complainants.

(44) THAT one of the submarines belonging to the Accused did wilfully and knowingly sink a peaceful passenger ship known as the Lusitania, causing the loss of a great many lives and amongst whom were children and women.

(45) THAT the subjects of the Accused, when the said crime was committed, did applaud and cheer the murderous commander of the submarine responsible for torpedoing the Lusitania.

(46) THAT the success of the submarine which torpedoed the Lusitania was an incentive to the colleagues of the said commander to emulate his action in the torpedoing of other ships.

(47) THAT the said campaign against all laws of naval warfare and humanitarian principles was conducted with a measure of success until such time as the governments of the Complainants succeeded in working out defensive measures to overcome the submarine menace.

(48) THAT ships belonging to the Accused did bomb and torpedo hospital vessels transporting nurses, wounded soldiers, and other non combatants.

(49) THAT no mercy was at any time shown by the commanders of the submarines belonging to the Accused to the victims of their attacks.

(50) THAT as a result of the piratical and illegal warfare conducted by the submarines belonging to the Accused, 17,000 British merchant sailors lost their lives.

(51) THAT in furtherance of the schemes of the Accused, he did countenance and take no steps to interfere with the shooting of Edith Cavell or the assassination of Captain Fryatt, a brave British merchant sailor who simply did his duty.

(52) THAT the Accused has demonstrated beyond any doubt that he is absolutely devoid of any pity; that he is simply a monster in human form who has plunged the whole world in misery and whose insane ambition to become the King of the Universe has caused the loss of over 20,000,000 lives, the ruin of as many millions more, and the orphaning and widowing of the world.

(53) THAT to fulfill his criminal destiny he did during

the whole period of his reign as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany foment disorder in other countries.

(54) THAT he seduced from their allegiance the citizens of the countries which he thought of invading and conquering.

(55) THAT his spies and subjects abused the hospitality graciously accorded them by the governments and countries of the Complainants herein.

(56) THAT the Accused is the principal criminal, all other persons acting under his orders and subject to his control, being accessories.

(57) THAT it is meet and just that the Accused herein be tried by the duly constituted judges of the above mentioned tribunal.

(58) THAT several indictments charging him with murder have already been lodged with the officials of several of the Complainants' countries.

(59) THAT in order to do justice, it is desirable that he be tried upon one general indictment and information containing the facts hereinbefore mentioned.

(60) THAT the Complainants herein respectfully submit that the Accused should be convicted in accordance with one or more of the several allegations contained herein, and that subsequent to his conviction his punishment take such form as will indelibly impress itself upon the minds of the world's peoples and be a lesson and warning to all despots, autocrats and tyrants that at present or subsequently may interfere with the liberty and life of free peoples.

(61) THAT the punishment formerly imposed upon criminals guilty of capital crimes under the law of England be revived, and that the said William Hohenzollern, after the sentence of death shall be passed upon him, be hung, drawn, and quartered and his remains properly embalmed and preserved so that the dependents and children of his victims may be permitted to look upon the limbs and quarters of William Hohenzollern, the greatest criminal in the annals of the world's history.

London, Paris, Rome, Washington, Belgrade,
Brussels, January, 1st, 1919.

King Justice and World Vengeance,

Attorneys for the Complainants.

Drawn by
Bernard Rose.

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GOODBYE "HOOIGANS" GOODBYE.

There's a club in the E. T. D.
Whose members were happy with glee,
The members could all stage their turns
'Twas before they lost Jolly Burns.
With joy to the meetings they come,
Before departed Dear "Eaglesome",
The jovial spirit never did lag
At least, not till we lost Sergt. Wagg.
Many a pleasant hour we've spent at night
Before departed Brother Wright.
And of the Blues we ne'er had a fear on
Till away went Hooligan Heron,
The boy who could dance we often saw
A worthy Hooligan called Kavanaugh.
Our Seafaring friend who likes to mix 'em
Alas has departed, "Poor Brother Dixon"
A worthy Hooligan all did know
King of the kitchen, Bro. Kasino.
For the ones who left we gave a party
And the host "pro tem" was Brother Hartley.
We wished all luck and bade 'em God speed
And we are hoping it soon may be decreed
From St. Johns we may go to palace or hut
Before we may turn to a raving nut.
The girls may be pretty around this town
And also be witty, but I'm a clown.
On their manners and customs I cannot dwell
I'm on my way, I wish to tell
To meet our brave darlings "The ladies frae Hell."
Here's hoping we'll meet "I hope we will"
And by then the Kaiser will have asked his bill.
In St. Helena or Elba, he don't wish to dwell
So give him transportation straight through to Hell.

Happy.

By Pigeon Post.

The pigeon had been fluttering round headquarters for some time, and at last a young officer went out to see if he could capture it. By this time the bird had settled on the roof of the old farm-house, and it required some brain waves to think out a plan to catch it. However, the red-tabs are not lacking in this quality, and after much manoeuvring over the tiles the officer caught it and brought it into the office in triumph. The staff gathered round whilst the message was being untied from the pigeon's leg. Great was the amazement when they realized that this was the message it contained:

"I'm fed up and sick of carrying this blooming bird about."

The Benefits Of Waiting.

Two Highlanders were spending part of their "leave" in "doing" the Metropolis. They had been to the Museum and National Gallery and other inexpensive places of interest and were now standing outside a Tube Station in Oxford Street. Beautiful works of art advertised the places reached by the railway. Suddenly one of them exclaimed:

"Tuppence all the way! My! that's a fine trip. We'll take tickets."

His friend replied:

"Bide a wee, mon, there may be an excursion."

A Night Out.

The regiment was stopping in a fearfully dull village and the officers found life very monotonous. Eventually the people in one of the large houses near got to hear of this and invited some of the officers to come over and dine with them. The walk from the camp was rather a long one and over very rough ground, so the officers decided to take a storm lantern with them so as to help them on their way home.

They had a very jolly evening, and at a very late hour the officers found themselves trudging back to their quarters.

The next morning the gardener came round to the camp with a letter from his master. One of the officers read it out in the Mess:

"I return herewith your stable lamp. Will you kindly send me back my parrot and cage which you took by mistake last night."

ONE FOR THE ORDERLY OFFICER.

Quartermaster (attending Supper Parade to ascertain quality of food served):—"Mr. Orderly Officer, there are stones in this jam."

Orderly Officer:—"Do I understand, Sir, that no one on Subsistence Allowance is permitted to eat here?"

Quartermaster:—"That is so."

Orderly Officer:—"Are you on Subsistence Allowance, Sir?"

Quartermaster:—"Yes."

Orderly Officer:—"Then may I ask, Sir, why you are eating our jam?"

Exit Quartermaster followed by triumphant smiles from Orderly Officer.

ANOTHER FOR THE PAYMASTER.

One of the brightest things we have heard in the Officers' Club for many days is Petty's summary

of the situation in regard to a certain American gentleman who was extensively advertised during the war as about to invent some marvellous weapons and other accessories of Mars, but who didn't "deliver the goods."

"Well," said one officer, "he certainly invented the talking machine."

"Yes," retorted Petty the Priceless, "and that's the invention which his country needs the least."

Scrutator.

In Everybody's Mouth.

1st. Tommy:—"The Kaiser's a blooming philanthropist!"

2nd. Tommy:—"What's he up to now?"

1st. Tommy:—"He's distributing 50,000,000 toothpicks, free of charge, inscribed "From Wilhelm, conqueror of the world."

2nd. Tommy:—"What's the idea?"

1st. Tommy:—"He wants his name to be in everybody's mouth!"

PRESENTATION TO CORPR. PATTERSON.

In view of the demobilization and the rapidity with which the ranks of the Engineer Depot are being depleted of men, the members of the choir of Trinity Church, Ibrerville, met at the home of Mr. Martin Brown on Friday evening last in order to show their appreciation of the services rendered by Corporal Dan Patterson, who has been of great assistance to the choir during the period of his stay with the Engineers. Mr. Fred Douglas in a few well chosen remarks voiced the sentiments of all when he presented Corp. Patterson with a gold breast pin of Masonic design, set in pearls.

Almost overwhelmed by the unexpected attack, Corp. Patterson, like the good soldier he is, rallied sufficiently to make a reply and thanked the doners for their kind thought, assuring them that what little he had been able to contribute toward the services in the church had been given without any thought of reward, and he would carry away with him many kindly thoughts of the members and choir of Trinity Church.—(The News.)

French As She Is Spoke.

The French tongue was the order of the day in a certain infantry regiment in France. It was Tres bon and S'il vous plait from morning to night; every new word commandeered was immediately passed on until the regiment's vocabulary began to get quite lengthy.

One night a private came home in a more or less intoxicated state, and was told to attend orderly-room the next morning. He arrived before the C.O.

C.O.:—"Am I to understand that you came into camp an hour late last night, and that you were drunk?"

Prisoner, (with a sigh):—"Ah, oui."

C.O. (sternly):—"I asked if you were drunk last night."

Prisoner (fed up):—"Ah, oui!"

C.O. (patience exhausted):—"Take 28 days F.P."

The private walked away very dejected and sorry for himself. Just as he reached the door the colonel called him back.

"Compris?" he asked pleasantly

ENTERTAINMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Through the kindness of Mrs. E. Hall and the Ladies Committee of District Casualty Depot No. 4, invitation is given to all discharged men, who have seen service in France to a Theatre Party at the Princess Theatre Montreal on the 23rd inst. Tickets of admission can be had on application at No. 4 District Depot Head Quarters Dept., Peel Street Barracks, Montreal.

THE HYMNS OF TOMMY.

The British Tommy is a hymn singer, but he is endowed with a sense of humor that impels him to find a parallel between many well-known hymns and his daily routine, quite unforeseen by the original authors, and written with no desire to make light of the hymns, he quotes:—

2 a.m. Draft proceeding to the front: "God be with you till we meet again."

6 a.m. Reveille: "Christians, awake! Salute this happy morn."

6.15 a.m. Rouse parade: "Art thou weary, art thou languid?"

7 a.m. Breakfast: "Meekly wait and murmur not."

8.30 a.m. Sick parade: "Tell me the old, old story."

8.45 a.m. Orderly room: "Oft in danger, oft in woe."

9 a.m. Physical drill: "Here we suffer grief and pain."

11.30 a.m. Maneuvers: "Fight the good fight."

1 p.m. Dinner: "Come ye thankful people come."

2.15 p.m. Fatigue: "Go labor on."

3.15 p.m. Lecture by Officers: "Abide with me."

4 p.m. Dismissal: "The Doxology."

4.30 p.m. Tea: "What means the eager anxious throng?"

5 p.m. Pack drill: "For all the saints who from their labors rest."

5.30 p.m. The defaulters: "Work for the night is coming."

6.30 p.m. Out of bounds: "We do not know, we cannot tell."

7 p.m. In the canteen: "How bright those glorious spirits shine."

9 p.m. Canteen closes: "Rescue the perishing."

9.30 p.m. First post: "All are safely gathered in."

9.45 p.m. Last post: "Sleep on, beloved."

10 p.m. Lights out: "Peace, perfect peace."

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**THE GERMAN LONG-RANGE
GUN THAT BOMBARDED
PARIS.**

Since the 23rd March, 1918, the first day of the bombardment of Paris at intervals, from a distance of more than 115 km. the French journals have now been able to give a first summary idea of the materials used by the Germans and to obtain their object. Especially valuable are the articles that appeared on this subject in the Genie Civil, the Illustration, in Nature (H. Volta) and in the Revue des deux Mondes (C. Nordman). We have attached importance to these sources, excluding some of the first notices and deductions which in the light of later information appear to be less reliable. From the precedents of the present War we may notice an increased progression of gun range culminating in a bombardment from a distance at least triple to that obtained previously. As is known, one of the characteristics of artillery action since the commencement of the War which assured to the Germans important successes was the use of numerous mortars of large calibre with curved fire and a greatest range of from 12 to 14 km. For those conversant in military matters, this was no surprise as there were examples in previous campaigns, in the Boer War and the Russo-Japanese War. Especially in the last the Japanese in the battles of Mukden made use of several shells of Italian model up to 280 mm. The great development systematically made by the Germans in the employment of numerous batteries of 210, 240, 280, 305, and 420 mm., in the first months of the War caused surprise to the Entente. But after the experience of the first year of War a new tendency was shown; to the large calibres and curved fire used by the land batteries were added those of the guns of marine and coast batteries. Bombardments from the great distance of 30 km. were made from Compiègne and Dunkerque (1915), and from Nancy (1916) by pieces of 380 mm., and probably of 50 calibres in length. From this date, the employment on land of naval guns of large calibre became general in all the armies; all the reserve guns for ships of the line were taken from the arsenals, and several older ships were disarmed and

their guns mounted on special carriages for use in the field. So, in all the great offensives of the past year the trenches were subject to furious bombardments from greater distances. For instance in March last the English Press reported bombardments by a certain number of German guns from a distance of 42 km. from the English lines. In addition to these artillery actions from long ranges the Germans attempted the bombardment of Paris by guns installed at a distance of about 120 km. (75 miles). This action was doubtless taken with a political view. It was announced thus by the Germans: "We will bombard the piazza-forte of Paris with a long-range cannon." The first shell fell on Paris on the 23rd March, at 7.30 a.m.; others followed at irregular intervals of about 20 minutes until 4.30 p.m. This continued almost daily to the 23rd April; from that date there was intermittent fire for a month to the 23rd May; the fire was then renewed with a certain regularity at each of the new German offensives. The heaviest loss was on Good Friday when a shell struck a church which was full of worshippers, causing the partial destruction of an arch. About 90 were killed and very many injured.

Suppositions and hypotheses that were made by the public and by the dilettante in improvised ballistics during the first days in France and elsewhere were false and useless. These fantastic notions contributed not a little to strengthen the enemy's game, surrounding this war-like creation of the Germans with an aureole of untruth. But at the end of the first days the French experts concluded that the artillery projectiles were projected with a very high velocity from a cannon of perhaps 100 or more calibres in length and that this would easily explain the exceptional range. We may now turn to the localities from whence the enemy's guns were fired, and to the projectile, given certain facts from which it is sought to deduce the data not yet known regarding the gun, the carriage, the charge of projection and the bursting charge.

L'illustration thus describes the position of the guns?—"Photographs taken by aviators have shown precise indication of the positions of the guns that fired on Paris, which perfectly agree with the statements of prisoners. At first the Germans had in battery

three of these pieces about 1,500 m. N.W. of Créssy en Laonnois behind Mount Joie which is 190 m. in height with a profile in the form of a horse-shoe with the concave part towards Créssy. The guns are installed in the interior of this concavity in a triangle with sides of about 800 m., on the margin of a forest. The guns were transported by a specially constructed road from a point on the Laon-La Fère railway distant about 8 km. from the Laon station, and were mounted on platforms fixed in cement, and well concealed by branches of trees. The enemy multiplied his precautions, to prevent the positions from being identified, placing around several anti-aerial batteries, and making clouds of smoke before the firing of the guns, and at the same time firing several pieces of large and small calibre so as to disturb the sound waves, and to render it more difficult to identify by the sound. From the commencement they abstained from firing at night so as not to reveal the position of the guns from the flashes. The position indicated above is about 115 km. from the centre of Paris. Not yet having been aware of these indications the French artillery commenced lively actions with guns of large calibre from counter batteries, and even succeeded in placing one of the pieces out of action; notices from neutral countries also stated that another of the pieces had burst during the firing and the third was stated to have been seen on its way to the arsenals for the necessary repairs. That would explain the interruption to the fire between the 23rd April and the 27th May."

Projectiles.—From examination of the fragments of the first artillery projectiles found in Paris (not aerial bombs) it appears that the thickness of the metal of the shells was from 3 to 7 cm. about.

Exact reconstruction of the projectile is not easy owing to the fact that of so many shots fired not one failed to burst thus limiting the examination of the fragments. The comparatively small calibre first indicated was 240 mm., then 220 mm., and finally 210 mm. The

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more recent notices tend to the hypothesis of a calibre of 240 mm., and this would also agree better with the weight of the projectile, indicated as 250 kg. in the German notices available. As regards the metal of the projectiles, reference is especially made to its hardness; analysis reveals the presence of chromium and nickel in the proportion of 1 to 2 per cent. and of 7 per cent. of carbon. The shell is composed of two principal parts, a body of special steel indicated above about 50 cm. in height and a cap of steel about 40 cm. screwed to the body. Given a calibre of 210 mm. the length in calibre would be 4.3 or reduced to 3.75 if the calibre is 240 mm. Some have an idea that the cap may have some arrangement for diminishing the friction of the projectile with the air thus facilitating its flight and assuring the greatest range. They refer to an invention made in France some time ago by a Russian, Chilowski, which was said to increase by 50 per cent. the range of any kind of projectile. They speak of a kind of bobbin with perforations through which during the course of the projectile through the air, warm gas is emitted, which would act in a certain degree as a lubricant and diminish the resistance of the air. Chilowski arrived at his invention through studying the system adopted especially in California to prevent the obstructions that were caused in the tubes for the transport of petrol from the pits and which consisted of placing water in the tube; this passing on the metal of the tubes formed a veil or curtain through which in its turn the petrol slid without friction from the metal. In the same manner Chilowski argued that the projectile would pass through an envelope of warm gas, and the friction with the air would in a great measure be eliminated. We have had no experience of this invention and there is nothing to show that it could be applied to the projectiles that fell in Paris. The sides have a thickness increasing from front to rear of from about 25 mm. to 40 mm.

The internal cavity for the bursting charge is divided into two parts (the hind part being somewhat greater than the front) by a diaphragm. This diaphragm is one of the particular points of discussion. It is believed that its unique function is to divide the internal cavity into two parts so as to prevent the

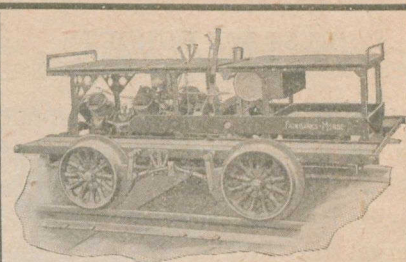
bursting charge from exploding before the projectile leaves the gun. More recently another hypothesis has been advanced, which would seem to be more logical, and that is in relation to the internal charge of the shell. It has been observed in the fragments of the shell not the smallest particles of explosive or of the products of combustion are found to adhere, and the hypothesis is that the shell is charged with one of the powerful explosives now generally used; that the smoke produced is white and has the odour of ether; and finally that all the shells without exception have burst on arrival. It is known that the smoke produced from the greater number of powerful nitrate explosives now generally in use is black owing to the carbon that is set free and the oxide of carbon that is produced in the act of combustion, and it is also known that this colour of the smoke renders observation more difficult. To obviate this defect the Germans added a certain quantity of nitrate of ammonia the smoke from which made observation easier. But the projectiles that fell on Paris produced, according to a great number of observations systematically made, a white smoke which does away for several reasons with the hypothesis of a return to an internal charge of black powder, an hypothesis also excluded by the absence of the characteristic odour of copper, and residue of combustion. For all these reasons, it is supposed that the Germans had adopted a method of internal charge, previously studied, which consisted of disposing separately in the projectile, two substances which mixing only during the passage through the air (lasting about 2.5 to 3 minutes) constituted a powerful explosive, certain to act on arrival of the shell, and a charge so to speak inert before the firing of the shot, with the greatest safety for transport and handling. They speak of an explosive of the type 'panclastite' or 'helloffite' which bursts with certainty on the arrival of the projectile with effects like those of nitroglycerine.

For some time the German artillerymen studied the action of 'panclastite' for the internal charges of large torpedoes; the two substances were contained in two glass vases closed at the entrance. In the act of firing the glass was broken, and the resulting intimate assured the rotation of the pro-

jectile. This explosive requires a detonator of fulminate of mercury. 'Helloffite' consists of nitrobenzine and nitrate acid; for the nitrobenzine, petrol or tar may be substituted. The diaphragm and its accessories serve to divide the cavity in the shell into two portions well separated, which are made to communicate only on the starting of the projectile. The little channels of communication in the diaphragm become opened and the heavier liquid from the front chamber passes into the back chamber while the projectile performs the ascending branch of its trajectory. By effect of rotation of the projectile the mixture would be well stirred up. For greater security, the back chamber is not filled until the last moment before introducing the projectile into the gun. The total volume of the internal chamber would not be greater than 6 litres, the quantity of explosive would then be from 10 to 11 kg. Among the fragments no fuses have been found intact, nor parts that would permit of their reconstruction; and this renders it more difficult to establish how the projectile functions on its arrival, with regard to the internal charge. The external portions of the projectile present peculiarities which are easier of explanation. Starting from the head the external superficies of the projectile can be divided into seven zones. The first which is found immediately after the joining of the head and a little above and is smooth; the second above and around the middle of the calibre and is furrowed with numerous small ridges from left to right, and according to the usual rifling of German cannon. Then follows a zone consisting of a crown of red copper about 3 cm. with ridges like the preceding, and then another zone of the height of half a calibre. The fifth zone has ridges or rifling like the second but is somewhat higher. Then follows a second copper crown somewhat higher than the first, and finally the last short smooth zone.

The operation of loading these guns is very delicate and laborious and requires special mechanical calculations, it being necessary to screw the projectile into the barrel without causing damage to the rifling. Also the necessity of not consuming the material (which can only stand a limited number of shots) too rapidly explains the

(Continued on page 14)



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"LEST WE FORGET"

Whilst most of us are returning, or at least expecting a speedy return, to our former positions in civilian life, it behooves us not to forget the days spent in training at the E. T. D. in St. Johns, Province of Quebec. And while some few have had the pleasure of being admitted into the Hooligan Club, the majority of men stationed here have not had the opportunity or privilege of becoming a member. However, we, "Hooligans", hope the spirit of the Club will revert to every man in the E. T. D. under training at St. Johns, or in fact any E. T. D. training depot in the land, and that the men who spent days, weeks, or months in training as the case may be, will look back in later years with pride, to the days spent in service, at the E. T. D. in St. Johns, looking back, not through a glass darkly, upon a clouded past, but through a vision of friendship and joviality, amongst men and officers alike, of course.

We all have our failures and shortcomings, but we should bear in mind the fact that "To err is human, to forgive is divine" and also we were all here for the one great cause, and as we were willing to carry on, regardless of petty prejudices, so now returning to civil life, should we extend our hands to one another honestly and openly in good fellowship, wishing success and welfare to the boys of the E. T. D. no matter what their station in civil life may be.

One thing is sure, if every man here goes away bearing malice to none in his heart, and lives up to the manners and habits, formed under the guidance of the officers in charge of the depot, I venture to say that not a man but what passed any time whatever in training at the E. T. D. of St. Johns, has not gone away feeling a better man, physically and morally, for his sojourn here, provided of course he has lived up to the morals laid down for his welfare.

Moreover I think as a whole the officers and men at St. Johns are worthy of the highest respect, and are as a whole, a clean cut, body of men.

Let us therefore look back with pride to the days spent in the depot here, with kindly thoughts for the past, not forgetting the joviality and friendships formed during our sojourn here, and may nothing but

pleasant memories float before our minds, when we look back upon the days which I hope have been of benefit and a pleasure to us all, and above all may we never forget the days spent in the E. T. D. of St. Johns.

"Happy Hooligan".

THE TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

Military men are chuckling over a story which seeped back from the Dardanelles while the gallant, but ill-starred campaign there was in progress. The adjutant of one of the battalions reported to the colonel that the men were almost on the verge of mutiny because of the presence in the camp of a Turkish soldier, who had been captured at the same time that a stray goat had been rounded up. The men complained that because of the geographically-circumscribed limits of the camp, they were unable to escape the pervasive and almost over-powering odor exhaled by the Turk.

The Colonel scoffed at the story by the adjutant, and propounded the theory that it was the goat and not the Turk which had so offended the olfactory senses of the soldiers. Deciding to put the question to the test, he ordered that both the Turk and the goat be brought to his quarters.

The goat was led in, and the colonel fainted. Restoratives were applied and he came to. Being possessed of a stern sense of duty, he determined to carry out his first intention, in spite of his shaken condition, and he ordered the Turk to be admitted. The Turk came in—and the goat fainted.

A Quid Pro Quo.

The disposition of the enemy's troops is a matter of considerable value to the Intelligence Dept., and just before a push takes place raids are the order of the day.

Near Vimy the Canadians made a most successful raid, and brought home the prisoners they wanted, leaving a note behind them to explain their visit. The note was as follows:

"Dear Fritz,—It is with great reluctance that we have to do this, but we have no other means of getting information. We are only going to take two prisoners, and to compensate you for the loss of so much valuable fat we are leaving herewith two tins of Maypole margarine."

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DID A DEAD MAN WIN THE WAR?

(From a letter to the editor of the New York Times.)

Now that the war has ended and the nations are earnestly striving upon whom to bestow the laurel wreath for the most valuable service to the cause of democracy, let us pause to determine whether a greater man than Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Foch, Haig et al. has not come and gone from the world, leaving behind by his keen foresight the solid foundation on which alone it was possible for democracy to stand and conquer. True, the nations were unprepared, but he had broken the bands of suspicion and distrust, and they were able to get together without indecision, by which alone the first mad rush of the Teutonic hordes was stopped in its tracks. No more should he be known as Edward VII, the "First Gentleman of Europe," but Edward the "Savior of Democracy."

With almost uncanny wisdom and forethought, this truly royal monarch perceived and undertook, single handed, to bring to naught the scheme of his nefarious nephew. To a hostile France he came as a suitor, and France gathered him to her generous heart and accepted his pledge of lasting friendship. He smiled on Italy, and that warm-hearted people were shaken in their none too popular regard for their Teutonic allies. He perceived the Kaiser's wooing of Spain and answered that by giving his niece as consort to Alfonso. He sent his son, the present king, as his envoy to the great Indian Empire and Dominions and tied the Japanese mikado to him with the bonds of a strong alliance. Not for naught did the Kaiser complain of his masterful uncle, whom he feared and hated.

Alone and practically unsympathized with, Edward laid the foundation of the world's salvation. Germany herself has not hesitated to blame him for her plight. Is it not time that a grateful world should accept Germany at her word in this? And, if it must erect monuments and victory arches, let it not forget to honor the greatest figure that has occupied the stage in the last century; the man whose elegant kid glove has outworn the mailed fist—Edward, by the grace of God the "Savior of Democracy."

Gallant Canadian Grenadiers



Canadian Official Photo (Copyright)

BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

The graveyard at La Boisselle, on the Albert-Bapaume road, shows the graves and simple wooden crosses in memory of three brave officers of the famous 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, all killed the same day.



Canadian Official Photo (Copyright)

BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

A Canadian Brigadier General in a tank starting on a reconnaissance. He was heavily shelled while passing through what was a few moments before a German stronghold.

The Long And Short Of It.

Two Tommies were digging a small dug-out at the back line. One of them was a giant of about six feet three, and the other somewhere in the region of five feet four. During the morning, a sergeant strolled round to see how the job was progressing, and after watching the two men for a few minutes he saw the small man doing considerably more work than the big one.

Desirous of making the big man feel ashamed he said in a withering voice:

"Look at you—big as a cart horse, and yet you allow that little chap to beat you hands down. He's

done twice as much work as you have."

"And didn't he ought to?" was the reply; "ain't he nearer to it?"

Poor Chicken.

The Irishman and the Scotchman are usually very good chums out in the trenches, although they are miles apart in the matter of temperament. The Irishman is all for the present and let the future take care of itself, but the Scotchman is full of care for the future and in every way cautious and canny. Here is an example of their different temperaments:

Pat and Sandy reconnoitring

round an old farmhouse found a war-weary chicken. Pat was overjoyed, he was sick of bully and biscuits.

"That's a bit of luck," said Pat. "Sure we'll have a dacent supper tonight."

"No, no," said Sandy with his native cautiousness. "Let's keep it till to-morrow, it may lay an egg."

OBEY THAT IMPULSE!

Get a copy of "Knots and Lashings" to send to the folks back home. You may be sure they will be glad to get it. The postage is one cent.

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(Continued from page 11)

slowness of the firing. From certain indications in the fragments it is apparent that each gun's projectile is not interchangeable. According to the Vossische Zeitung the weight of the projectile, complete, would be 250 kg.

It is noted that the ordinary shells for naval guns (Krupp) of 210 mm. weigh only 125 kg. and those of guns of 240 mm. of the same type weigh 190 kg. It is not easy to explain the increase of weight given, that the weight of the projectile (250 kg.) is correct it is probable that the calibre would exceed that stated as 210 mm. As regards the calibre, this still remains uncertain, between 210 and 240 mm. and probably they have guns of different calibres. The Germans may not have constructed guns new in all their parts, but they may have utilized obsolete guns of 381 mm. re-tubing them to reduced calibres of 210, 220, or 240 mm.

The most powerful of the Krupp guns have a length of about 20 m.; the length of the bore is about 19 m.; re-tubing this piece to a calibre of 210 mm., the length of the bore would be 90 calibres exactly. The powder chamber for a gun of 381 mm. can contain up to 315 kg. of powder, which is much above the charge of the gun that fired on Paris. There is then no necessity for new studies and calculations as to the resistance of material. These would be reduced to the simple operation of re-tubing guns deteriorated by use. It is true that a newly-constructed gun of 210 mm. may be somewhat lighter than a gun of 381 mm. re-tubed to a calibre of 210 m. whose weight would amount to 100 tons, but it has to be taken into consideration that a gun of such length, with less thickness of metal, would be subject to a more or less pronounced curvature according to its inclination, and the exceptional vibrations in the act of firing which would influence very seriously the precision and regularity of the fire. Instead of this, in a gun of 381 mm. re-tubed to 210, 220, or 240 mm. the exceptional strength of the sides of the bore would cause the vibrations to be less than those in a gun of 381 mm. of 50 calibres. It may be added that this solution would admit of the Germans utilizing the carriages of the type of the guns of 381 mm. employed in

the bombardments of Compiègne, Dunkerque, and Nancy, without new studies and calculations as the fire against those places doubtless required the greatest elevation up to 45 degrees if not higher.

The Problem of the Fire with Range of 120 km.—It is necessary especially to bear in mind the character of this very special fire, and the conditions under which it was conducted. The Germans at the commencement of the current year had a target at about a distance of 110 km. from their first lines which had repeatedly been made an object of bombardment from Zeppelins and aeroplanes, which threw bombs up to a weight of 300 kg. with enormous bursting charges of about 180 kg. of powerful explosive, and it is well known that whatever may be the active aerial and anti-aerial defence of a city, it is not possible to prevent some airships from discharging their bombs. So that there was not wanting to the Germans the hope of intimidating the population of the capital. They also had another effective means represented by a projectile of certainly a much less weight than the great aerial bombs. There was also the advantage of being able to fire when the atmospheric conditions did not admit of aerial flights. The problem presented itself in these terms: To hit a target of a superficies of 7,800 hectares from a distance of about 115 km. (72 miles) of an approximately circular form with a diameter of about 10 km. the increase to the range and the increase to the calibre would evidently proceed step by step; the problem was imposed on the Germans in new terms, as was rightly observed by Fioravanzo in the Rivista Marittima—and tended to surprise the experts, especially those of the marine, who were accustomed to consider the problem of the increase of range and the power of the guns only in relation to an increase of calibre and very few in relation to the increase of initial velocity nor to the angle of projection, given the special character of the fire of ships against armoured targets. This logical view of determining the scope of greatest effect against a resisting target does not apply in the case of a fire of intimidation against a vast horizontal area, and the study of construction becomes concentrated on the points; greatest increase of the initial velocity and

the angle of projection. Increase of the angle of projection, and initial velocity are the obvious conditions for obtaining an increase of range in any kind of gun or mortar. But now, in the case of the guns under examination these elements were increased beyond any previously known limits, and the greatest possible advantage presented by obtaining the least possible resistance of the air to the projectile during its passage through the air, which is found to be much rarefied at a great height. As has been stated in several journals, General Rohne at first wrote in the Vossische Zeitung that the guns in question fired with an angular elevation of over 45 degrees and precisely 55 degrees contrary to the universally admitted principle that the greatest range was obtainable with an angle of projection somewhat less than 45 degrees. The reason of this innovation being as follows:—The density of the air increases very rapidly with the increase of height; a litre of air at the normal pressure of 760 mm. and a temperature of 15 degrees weighs 1.293 g. at the level of the sea; at 5,600 metres in height the weight is reduced one-half, at 8,000 one-third, and at 1,000 m. one-quarter; and it may be supposed that at a height of 20,000 metres it would not weigh more than one-tenth. Other data are the following:—

Density of the air at	5,000 m.—0.54.
"	" 15,000 m.—0.15.
"	" 30,000 m.—0.023.

It may be remembered that the greatest height gained by man (ascent of Preussen in 1901) was only 10,698 m. The greater heat conferred on the projectile owing to its high velocity contributes to diminish the friction since the air in contact with it is dilated and rarefied.

Finally, in the case of attaining very long ranges with curved fire and a very high co-ordinate, this also agrees to a certain extent with the diminished value of the acceleration of gravity at great heights, and this is always diminishing as the projectile ascends. It is calculated that to attain ranges in a vacuum of 110, 120, and 130 km. with an angle of projection of 45 degrees would require initial velocities of 1,100, 1,200, and 1,300 m., respectively, and that to compensate for the diminution of the range caused by the resistance of

the air, even under the favourable conditions of the German artillery with the newest guns, it would be necessary to increase that velocity by 20 per cent. According to theoretic calculations for a range of 120 km. we should approach to an initial velocity of 1,460 m. as indicated by General Roche. As regards the falling velocity, it is certain according to known data, that it exceeds that of sound. At Paris, the sound produced by the displacement of the air caused by the projectile was not perceived until after the arrival of the projectile. It is calculated that the falling velocity may exceed 500 m. and perhaps be as much as 700 m. The element which most influences the increase of the range is the diminished density of the air at the great height attained by the trajectory.

Certain notable communications by the celebrated mathematician de Sparre of the Academy of Science at Paris in 1915-16 are well worthy of consideration. The calculations for a trajectory of a projectile of 381 mm., with a weight of 760 kg., projected with an initial velocity of 940 m., and with an angle of elevation of 45 degrees, gave the greatest range as from 25,692 m. or 35,359 m. supposing the density of the air to be constant and equal to I, where it's taken into account the effects caused by the diminution in the density of the air in the different strata of the trajectory. In the second hypothesis there is an increase of range of 38 per cent. as compared with the first. And it may be noted that the greatest co-ordinate gained by the trajectory of a projectile of 381 mm., as considered by de Sparre is 11,382 m., not even a third of that calculated for the guns that bombarded Paris. De Sparre calculates the influence on the range of guns of 381 mm., caused by the temperature and normal pressure, which are considered in the tables of fire, respectively of 15 C. and 750 mm., and obtains by result that an increase of temperature of 13 C. and a diminution of pressure of 10 mm. would produce an increase of range of 1,792 m.; vice versa a diminution of temperature of 13 C. and an increase of pressure of 10 mm. would cause a diminution of range of 1,276 m.

We may say, that since the passage of Halley's comet no scientific phenomenon has caused

so much interest and so much discussion, and it is certain that this last creation of the Krupp factory of cannon throwing 120 km., deserves to be followed with the greatest attention, as it is probable that it may be in its initial stage of practical employment, and much is still unknown with regard to the characteristics of new material, after several months, and the only objects of direct examination have been the fragments of the projectiles.

The writer of this Notice happened to be in Paris on the 28th and 29th May, when several shots were fired from the long-range gun. The people who were taking their tickets at the St. Lazare railway station took no notice at the time of the firing, and "carried on" as if nothing particular was happening.

E. T. Thackeray.

A Heated Argument.

The two retired majors were sitting by the fire at the club, fed-up, as only retired majors can be. There was nothing doing on the Western Front, and therefore little matter for discussion and criticism. For two hours they had sat gazing into the fire in moody silence.

Suddenly a powerful car rushed by the window. One of them inclined his ear towards the sound of the throbbing engine, and muttered "Daimler".

A few minutes passed and another car flew by.

"Napier," murmured the other.

For half an hour they sat on in silence, but not another car came by. The first major suddenly got up with a grunt.

"Where are you going?" asked his companion.

"Home."

"What for?"

"Oh! I can't stand these damned arguments," was the reply.

JEW D'ESPRITS.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, the eloquent Hebrew Clergyman who has been delivering pro-Ally addresses in Montreal and Toronto, has quite a fund of stories in which the forbles of his own and other races are the subjects of gentle raillery. One of them concerns an English business man whom he met while visiting the Old Country last year. Asked whether "business as usual" was his experience, the Englishman replied

emphatically in the negative, stating that he was almost in despair of making ends meet. On Rabbi Wise asking why conditions were so much worse for him than for the general run of commercial men, the Englishmen replied: "The character of my business necessitates my buying from the Scotchman and selling to the Jews. What chance have I?"

Another story which Dr. Wise relates with gusto is of the Irishman sick with smallpox, who believing that final dissolution was approaching and feeling the need of spiritual consolation, said to his wife: "Bridget, I'm getting near the end. Run for the Rabbi."

"The Rabbi, Patrick! Your mind must be wanderin'! You mean the priest."

"No, woman, I mean the rabbi. Would you have me give our good priest the smallpox?"

Those Shells!

A dear kindly old soul whilst staying at Brighton saw a wounded soldier being wheeled along the Parade each morning. He was quite a youngster, and she felt anxious to hear all about it, so one morning she went up to him and asked him how he had lost his leg.

The boy had had many similar inquiries from would-be sympathisers, and was getting rather sick of them, so he answered in an off-hand manner:

"Oh, just a shell, mum!"

The good lady was all over him at once: sympathy bristled from every part of her being.

"Dearie me, and did it burst?"

"Oh, no!" said the boy. "It just crept up behind me and when I wasn't looking bit me."

Spite.

Solly had saved up and bought a tremendous diamond ring. He was very proud of this ring, and at all times of the day could be seen twisting and twirling his moustache so as to display it.

A friend came to see him, and for some unaccountable reason did not notice the ring: this was more than Solly could stand, so with a beautiful flourish he held out his hand and said:

"What would you do with a beautiful ring like that?"

The friend replied:

"I'd sell the damn thing and buy a nail-brush."

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WHO IS IT? WHY SISTER.

Who is it comes at nine each night,
And sees that every bally light
Is turned down low,
That everything is in its place,
And looks "just so"?
Why, Sister.

Who is it, if we make a row,
Will register a solemn vow
That she'll report.
When in the morning, nothing's said,
Be called a "sport"?
Why, Sister.

Who is it if we go too far,
Will straight away "put up the bar"
Make us feel sore.
So firm, and yet so gentle, we
Admire her more?
Why, Sister.

Who is it, if we cannot sleep
Will, with us sympathize so deep
In all our woes,
Then, bring hot milk and aspirine
To make us dose?
Why, Sister.

Who is it wakes us up at six
Before our scattered thoughts we fix,
A cup of tea
Has placed within our easy reach,
Who would it be?
But, Sister.

Who is it, if we do not rise,
Will gently chide us with her eyes,
If that should fail,
Will pull the bed-cots upside down,
And make us quail?
Mad Sister.

Who is it that would have us know
We're good for nothing, tells us so,
And does us scold,
Yet underneath a frown, doth hide
A heart of "Gold"?
Dear Sister.

Who is it, with her oilskin on,
Framed in the doorway looks "Tres Bon"
And with her drawl,
Will sing out when she's going off:
"Good morning, all"?
Our Sister.

R. McDill
(in Westmount News.)

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