

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. 1. No. 13.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

5 Cents The Copy

# Artillery Camouflage on the West Front==(Official)

Concealing Gun Positions from the Enemy's Aerial Photographers Has Become a Complex Science.

By Joseph Whitney-Ganson, Officer in French Artillery.

It is axiomatic for an artillery officer to hide all traces of his men and position. Hence has arisen a system of "camouflage," to use military slang. One uses all means to disguise a gun, an observatory, or wagons and the like. The material employed is "saffia," which has the disadvantage of being slightly transparent at a distance, showing the shadows of a cannon to be concealed. Linen is cut into various forms and smeared with paint. But spontaneous combustion is an enemy, too, for the paint has a base which ignites readily.

Enemy airplanes are everywhere, taking photographs in spite of anti-aircraft guns and airplanes on guard. Photographs play an enormous part. Things look different at a high altitude. Shadows are emphasized, colors change. In outlining a defensive work, aerial photographs should be taken at various stages and examined with a magnifying glass, so as to be sure that an enemy photograph may display nothing indiscreet.

A large strip of linen, although in color harmony with the surroundings, often reflects so much light as to be quite evident in a photograph. If the linen be wet, it becomes a mirror. Blue appears white. Neutral gray is the best

disguise for a wagon, because of the diminished reflection.

The time of day changes natural colors at a distance. A wood may be green in the early morning, blue at noon, and violet at night. There is a radiation peculiar to each material, and the artist disguising military constructions must be conversant with the laws of optics. The earth is an excellent reflector, while certain disguising materials are not. Hence a contrast against the surroundings is quite evident in a photograph.

Flat surfaces are dangerous. Branches of trees thrown carelessly over a trench show plainly in a photograph, whereas, if they are set upright in a natural position, the extremities give the effect of

stippling, and the betraying traces are hidden.

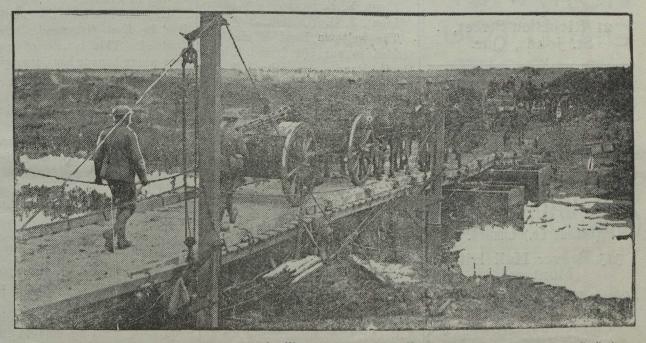
Tufts of grass can be scattered irregularly. They give a better disguise than if spread solidly. A path is a dangerous indication. Telephone wires often show because the men making repairs leave a sort of path. Telephone wires converging show a central station with the probability of a battery near at hand. In a photograph white oval-shaped spots appear under the muzzles of guns where the hot breath of the cannon has scorched the earth. Four of these tiny spots on a photograph placed under the magnifying glass can be imitated advantageously for a false battery.

Photographs taken at a high altitude have characteristic lines and shadows not appreciable to a layman. But the use of a stereoscope brings certain objects into relief. Photographs taken of the enemy's lines from day to day show infinitesimal changes which are evidence of construction under progress.

But shadows at 8 o'clock are different from shadows at noon, and the photographs should be marked with the hour of exposure and the direction of the north, so that the angle of light may be estimated.

Photographs are useful as a posteriori evidence of precision in bombardment. A gun has many

(Continued on Page 10)



Artillery crossing the Yser. - Photo by courtesy of C. P. IL,

#### DRAFT LETTERS WILL BE HANDLED PROPERLY

(Concerning stunt suggested in last week's "Knots and Lashings".)

Men on Draft 27 may write to their friends and relatives; mark the front of the envelopes

#### "To Be Held"

in the upper left-hand corner; deposit letters in postbox:—and the Barracks Postoffice.Staff will hold them until eabled word comes that Draft arrived O.K. Then the letters will be immediately mailed—thus notifying friends, etc., that you reached England safely.

It would be well to explain, in your letters, something to this effect: "When you receive this letter I will be safe in England. This letter, written in advance, of course, will be mailed as soon as St. Johns receives word that I have arrived in England. That is why "To Be Held' appears on the envelope."

Be sure the correct postage is applied.

And note that this stunt applies only to letters mailed at Barracks: --NOT to letters mailed in town.



#### Military Equipments :--

Badge, Buttons, Shoulder Titles, Caps, Spurs, Puttees, Shirts, etc. Souvenir Hat Pins, Brooches, Belt Buckles, Ash Trays, etc.

#### WE WANT TO KNOW

Whether Sergeant Barr has selected the piano for the Sergeants Mess yet.

Why the staff sergeant should give away the open secret that a "Pianola" would be most suitable on account of lack of education in the mess. (We can't all be as clever as Barr.)

Why waste money on fees for teaching C.S.M. Evans to play.

Whether Sergeants Barr and Lowman are breaking the rules in having double blades on their skates.

How many "skates" a certain C.S.M. has had on lately.

Why Staff Sergeant Barr let Sergt. McIntyre beat him in the 500-yards dash.

If Sergt. McIntyre is moving into his dug-out this spring (the Sergeants mess hangs on the words of the answer to this.)

Which Sergeant said that New Brunswick had no winter and that fish was legal tender in that province.

-0---

### Furniture Bargains

Am going on Draft, so will sell all my Furniture at a real sacrifice in price. The lot can be seen at 69 ST. JOHN STREET Inspect quickly. Price Very Low.

WELCOME.

"Knots and Lashings" welcomes the following officers who have joined the Depot.

Lieut. H. S. McCall Lieut. H. W. Donaldson Lieut. E. E. Bryant Lieut. J. G. Walklate. The welcome hand is also extended to our old friend, Lieut. H. G. Randlesome, who left the Depot early last year to take up duties of Adjutant at Vancouver and has recently reported here.

#### CONGRATULATIONS.

#### DOUBLE HEADER !!

Farewell Jambouree to Draft:-Also Celebration of "Burns" Night .- "There Were Sounds of Revelry By Night".

The boys of the Draft sat down to supper last night in the Men's Mess, the usual fare being amply supplemented by oyster stew, chicken, fruit, cigars and cigarettes. Just how much the meal was appreciated can best be judged by the looks of envy worn by those unfortunates who could not lay claim to being familiar with carpenters' and allied trades' tools.

After the feast the mess hall was thrown open to all and sundry for the concert, arranged by the retiring and accomplished Sapper organist.

The following program of items was carried through and enjoyed to the utmost. There was no lack of opportunity for budding vocalists and choristers to display their accomplishments in the numerous popular choruses.

Pipes selections, Pipers McCruel and McHowl; Song, Spr. Sampson; Recitation, Cpl. Collier; Selection, Band of E.T.D.; Song, Cpl. Rylands; Violin Duet, Sprs. Pendrick and Harris; Song, Spr. Candlish; Song, Spr. Flood; Song, Lee. Cpl. Jones; Anvils with spark effects, Sgt. Cook; Selection, Band of E.T.D.; Cornet Solo, Spr. Nunn; God Save the King.

#### A FAMILY'S SACRIFICES.

Sapper Chas. F. Martin, of No. 27 Draft, is one of seven brothers, three of which have given their lives in the service of the country, one died as a result of shock and depression, and two are now serving in France.

Mrs. G. Martin, the mother, lives in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. This is one of many cases where honour has outweighed the sacrifice.

Old lady (seeing Hindoo alighting from a street car, on Richelieu St.)—"John, what is that man?"

John:—"That, my dear, is a worshipper of the sun."

Old lady:—"O yes, and I suppose he's come to St. Johns for a rest."

#### Irish Wisdom.

Pat:—"If we had some pork, we'd be able to have pork and beans, if we had some beans.

Mike:—"Yes, and if we had some ham, we'd be able to have ham and eggs, if we had some eggs."



367 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

Special prices and attention paid to military photos.

With

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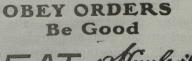
Compliments of Lymburner, Limited. 360 St. Laul St. East, Montreal. Bernard & Son 52 Richelieu Street,

Dealers in. Military Supplies

OF ALL KINDS.

Cards, Pennants, Cushions, Magazines, Military Brooches, Stationery, Fountain Pens, Searchlights, Hockey, Skates Sporting Goods, etc.

"French at a Glance" the best book to learn to speak French. "KNOTS AND LASHINGS" ON SALE SATURDAY NOON.



And be Happy. The most acceptable gift is a box of



world famous chocolates and bonbons, for St. Valentine's Day, and for every holiday. Send your orders to our Retail Store 222 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Our Breakfast Cocoa, like all our products, is unequalled for PURITY, QUALITY, AND FLAVOR

### Bridging.

.. (Save this article: keep it in your notebook for future reference.)

During the mobilizing of the first and second Divisional Engineers units, which were more or less fully equipped, unusual interest was dis-played by all ranks in the big boats forming part of the equipment. Big, husky farmers gazed in open-mouthed wonder, inwirdly reakoning

mouthed wonder, inwardly reckoning that the boats formed part of some life-saving apparatus, (and they were not far wrong).

Imagine, if you can, a big push being carried out, not by our own troops, but by the enemy, and if you have a flexible imagination, stretch it some more, and imagine that there are some bridges directly in the line of retreat, oithor exercted are public or but bridges directly in the line of retreat, either over-taxed, or perhaps blown entirely away. Picture, if you can, the engineers throwing hasty pontoon bridges across to supplement those already over-taxed, or replace those destroyed, and you have one of the occasions on which the material be-comes a life-saving device.

But, wars are not won by retreats, and it is in connection with a big push forwards that the equipment push forward that the equipment tage. Captured country is usually void of bridges. A well organized army retreating takes care of that. There-fore, it is essential that bridging equipment accompanying the advance troops should be light and capable of being constructed very rapidly; and no better equipment has yet been devised than the pontoon equipment carried by the British Forces.

#### Equipment.

The technical bridging equipment accompanying a well organized army is carried on pontoon and trestle wagons. The pontoon wagon carries one complete pontoon, made up of two sections: i.e., bow, and stern pieces pieces.

The complete pontoon has a length overall of twenty-one feet, width of five feet three inches, and depth of two feet five inches. It is fitted with six rowlocks on each side, and one at bow and stern. The pontoon has a safe buoyancy of six thousand and fifty pounds, with an allowance of twelve inches of freeboard.

twelve inches of freeboard. In addition to the pontoon the following articles of superstructure, stores, etc., are packed on the wagon:—Chesses, roadbearers, rib-ands, rack-lashings, anchors, anchor buoys, bailers, boat-hooks, oars, hawsers, breastline, and saddle bauks. The treatle waren earries two come The trestle wagon carries two com-plete bridging trestles:—consisting of four legs, four shoes, four brackets, four lever strips, four grip straps, four differential tackles, two transoms and two ledgers.

In addition, normally, the following articles of superstructure, stores, etc., are packed on the wagon:--Chesses, roadbearers, ribands, cordage, mauls, pickets, and tools suitable for putting the trestles together.

#### Organization.

The pontoon equipment mobilizes with the fighting troops—two pon-toons and one trestle wagon being allotted to each Field Company. These accompany the company to the area of concentration, where the wagons are withdrawn to form the bridging train train.

The bridging train forms part of the army troops and receives orders from General (or Army) Headquarters.

The train consists of thirty-two pontoon and eight trestle wagons, carrying sufficient bridging structure to complete one hundred and sixty yards of medium floating bridge, and forth wards of medium to the hill be forty yards of medium trestle bridge, or about one hundred yards of heavy bridge (trestle and pontoon combined.)

When bridging, requiring the use of technical bridging equipment, has to be carried out, the whole, or a portion of the bridging train is placed at the disposal of the officer in charge of

As the personnel of the bridging

train is only capable of looking after the transportation end of the work, the commander of the engineers in that sector will furnish information as to the engineer and other military labour required to construct the bridgie.

#### Design.

In designing a pontoon bridge the engineer has three recognized types to choose from: i.e., light, medium, and heavy. In deciding just which and heavy. In deciding just which type to use he will be guided by the following:

The nature and volume of traffic expected— The width of gap, and nature of

approaches— Skilled or unskilled labour available.

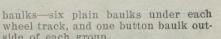
If the river is tidal, or subject to floods, or variations in level, it may be necessary to include, in the design,

be necessary to include, in the design, details as to trestles or tidal ramps. If there is traffic along the water-way, a portion of the center of the bridge may have to be arranged in the form of a cut to allow the traffic to pass through. Light Type.—Where the waterway is wide and the traffic chiefly infantry, half sections of portions ground fif

is wide and the traffic chiefly infantry, half sections of pontoons spaced fif-teen feet center to center, with three roadbearers supporting the chesses (which are laid diagonally to form a roadway, say, six feet in the clear) will usually be found sufficient. This type will accommodate cavalry in single file; infantry in file; and vehicles, light guns, etc., passed over by hand.

Medium Type .- Where the traffic expected consists of infantry in fours, and other weights not exceeding five cwt. per foot run, complete pontoon should be used, spaced fifteen feet center to center, with five roadbearers supporting a roadway nine feet in the clear.

Heavy Type.—Where ordinary heavy traffic, such as motor transport and other vehicles not exceeding seven and a half tons (five tons on rear wheels) is expected, it is customary to place complete sections of pontoons seven and a half feet center to center. The roadway, consisting of double chesses, is supported on fourteen



baulks—six plain baulks under each wheel track, and one button baulk out-side of each group. The inside roadbearer of each group will be a riband. The chesses should be laced or racked down to the button baulk. The ribands should be spaced seven feet six inches apart to act as wheel guides, and should be bolted down to the chesses.

#### Working Party.

The working party should be divided into detachments of seven men and a commander. Two such detachments are sufficient to unpack and launch one pontoon. Four such detachments form one wagon division, and six detachments form one bridging div-ision—capable of constructing medium bridges across narrow waterways. The man-hours per foot run for the

The man-hours per foot run, for the medium type of pontoon bridge, may be taken as three-quarters. There-fore the time it would take fifty men to complete two hundred feet of bridge would be 3/4 x 200/50 : 3 hours.

#### Construction.

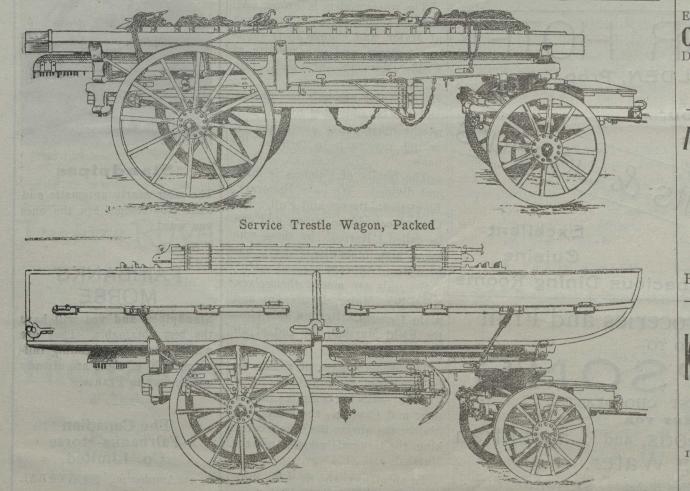
There are four methods of placing a pontoon bridge in position, each having certain advantages over the other as the result of circumstances being different.

Booming Out.—This term is used when the head of the bridge already constructed is continually pushed out into the stream, fresh materials being

added to the tail at the shore end. Forming Up—is the term used when material is continually added to the head of the bridge, the tail being stationary.

Rafting—is the term used when the bridge is put together in different portions, or rafts, along the shore— each raft consisting of two or more pontoons. The raft carries, in addi-tion to its own superstructure, suffi-clent superstructure to join it to that portion of the bridge already in place. Swinging—is the term used when the entire bridge is constructed along shore, and then swung across with the stream. Rafting-is the term used when the

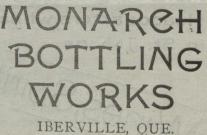
stream.



Service Pontoon Wagon, Packed.

Established in 1876. Tel. 65 C. O. GERVAIS & FRERE Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, Oils, Pants, and Cement.

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

#### Page Four

KNOTS AND LASHINGS

Phone Office 55.



## DEFINITIONS.

"Rank"

Is a disguise used by a certain caste of the Military system.

In Canada, the lowest rank is that of Lieutenant (pronounced sometimes with "ef" sound, at others with the "oo") and tapers off to Generals of various degrees.

The particular rank which attaches itself to the individual depends upon conditions; Geographical, Physical, Political and Financial.

Between the two extremes of rank we have the Captain (known on a tug-boat as "Cap" and on war vessels as the "Old man", and spoken of as "Capn.").

Next comes the Major. His particular cáse needs further explanation. The rank of major has to a certain extent been looked upon as a malignant growth. No one ever started as a major; and the best medical authorities to date have found no anti-toxin. The typical major is short, fat, and over forty; wears a fierce moustache, and explodes on graze, is never taken seriously, has a perpetual grouch and is generally illused. He has the obsession that he should wear his crown on his head. This rank is said to have been invented by tailors in order to collect bills of long standing. It is a sign of familiarity to address him as "The Maj''. He is the alpha of the great army of Field Officers the omega of which is the Marshal.

The whole system is wrong. All officers should start with the rank of Major, and change their ranks up or down, and either retire as Field Marshals or sink into oblivion as Lieutenants.

The Major has only one degree, and can be addressed by his title, as the other ranks above him; it is not necessary to mention his name.

The family of Colonels is large and divided. We have Honorary, Lieutenant, Brevet and Full. The Colonel can do no wrong and can be called "Kernel" by those who know him, otherwise, "Sir", has been found appropriate and useful,

Generals are among themselves, Brigadier, Major, Lieutenant and plain General, Beyond this class the Field Marshal, the end of all ranks comes.

The whole system of ranks can be compared to a good hand of "Poker"-the ten being the Lieutenant and Captain; the knave, the Major; the queen, the Colonel; the king, the General; and the ace the Marshal.

To an officer who does his duty all ranks disappear and his own

men confer a rank that needs no badge. He is an officer and a gentleman, the highest rank at tainable.

Newly Joined.

#### **ATTENTION !**

#### A Big Day Coming!

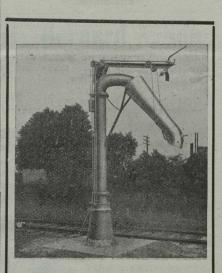
Tuesday, February 5th, in Victoria Hall, commencing at 3 p.m.

The Junior Ladies Aid will hold a sale of home cookery and Supper will be served from to 5 to 8. Price 25c, and the same evening a Concert will be given commencing at 8.15. Price 25c.

Now, Men of the E. T. D., we have prepared this Supper for your benefit. Our husbands say we are good cooks-that is those of us who have husbands and those of us who have not-why "that's up to you!"

We are not deaf. We can hear the sigh of relief that goes up with this prayer-""Thank Heaven it's not Leap Year."

In next week's edition of "Knots and Lashings'' we will print a copy of the menu-so that you can see for yourselves what's in store for you.



#### Standpipes

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

### FAIRBANKS MORSE

Specify

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 Officers Say: "Now We and You Will See Ourselves as Ithers See Us."

#### TO DRAFT 27

What's that you say—a Draft? Hooray! I thought all drafts were con. Well I am sure my chance is poor

I wonder if I'm on! You say I am, well Uncle Sam! Let loose a grateful cheer. Now tell me pray—what do they say? —"Where do we go from here?"

When England's shore is strange no

more And Belgium looms in sight, When we reach France, we'll take a

chance

And settle down to fight Old Kaiser Bill and work until Friend Fritz is filled with fear Then let me see—what will it be? —"Where do we go from here?"

It may take time (So does this rhyme.) To finish what we start, But wait awhile, don't lose your smile, Be patient—Have a Heart! When we march in to old Berlin We'll bathe in lager beer You'll hear earing our old referin

You'll hear again, our old refrain, —"Where do we go from here?"

When "homeward bound" the bugles sound And sailing o'er the sea 'Neath starlit dome, our thoughts of

home

And loved ones then will be. As home draws night, 'neath western skv

The sight each heart will cheer Complete our task—No more will ask, —"Where do we go from here?"

-POET LOWRATE.

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#### OFFICER'S CLASS 34 WANTS TO KNOW

Why "On the right form section" doesn't always work out according to the drill book.

Why their class senior's instructions go over their heads.

Who is to buy cigars next.

How to get acquainted with the ladies of St. Johns.

Who this terrible "Sims" is.

Whether anyone else has ever

## Theatre Royal

SUNDAY AND MONDAY January 27th and 28th.

Don't forget to see

The greatest production



in 7-parts.

Admission 15 and 25 cents. No War Tax.

Special Features for Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 29-30.

WATCH OUR BILLBOARDS

of ours.

Why N.C.O.'s and men smile at our mistakes? What Ells can we expect from Bul men?

Is it Wrong to Walklate on parade?

How many of the Class posed as officers at the Bal Masque.

Is the cigar habit natural, acquired or forced?

#### WIT—(Camouflage)

"Employed Section, all present, sir."-That's CAMOUFLAGE.

"We have a midweek service. The Engineers are invited to attend. We always have a very enjoyable time."-CAMOUFLAGE.

"Requests six days' leave to visit relatives in Montreal."-Convenient CAMOUFLAGE.

"My train was late and I missed connections." — CAMOUFLAGE again.

PUNISHMENTS — 168 hours detention .--- CAMOUFLAGE with toast and coffee.

Sick Parade on Monday morning.—Mostly CAMOUFLAGE. "Sanitary" Corporal. — Oh,

CAMOUFLAAGE!

Lance-Corporal's stripe.-CAM-OUFLAGE "at no expense to the public''

Class 34 — "Officers" — Some CAMOUFLAGE.

SKILLED Railway Employees-A DRAFT.-Double CAMOUF-LAGE.

Barber Shop-Hours: Reveille to 8 A.M., 1 P.M. to 2 P.M., 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.-Just CAMOUFLAGE. "Any complaint?" "No, sir."-Real CAMOUFLAGE.

By a Camouflaged Soldier.

#### -0-"YOU NEVER CAN TELL!"

One of the new members of our Officers' Mess, who will always pride himself that he started his military career in the ranks, tells this against himself.

He was in a great city to see his sister (let us say) and incidentally on leave to secure his uniform. The young lady referred to, being naturally excited, had passed a very restless night in dreams.

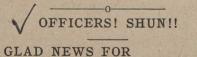
Telling some of these, she narrated as follows :---

"Last night I dreamt I was out with you on Queen and Yonge. You had just settled with the

cut timber in this North America ed for the first time in an officer's exchange the wholesome bounty of uniform. Do you know, you appeared SO nervous!

> "Well, anyway we passed many sappers (I was always crazy about sappers!) and not one saluted or paid any attention. You stood it for a while and at last stopped a "**just lovely fellow**" and said, 'Hi! there, mate, don't you know I've got a commission?

"The man sprang to attention and solemnly saluted with ;--- 'Glad you told me, sir; I'd never have known it!' '



**AILING OFFICERS!** 

No More Apoplexy, Gout, Obesity!

Deadly Menace of Sudden Seizures Forever Banished.

#### YOU MAY ESCAPE THE SURGEON'S KNIFE!

Full blooded officers, liable to the above dangerous and disfiguring maladies, will learn with relief that at last an infallible preventative has been evolved. This system, the result of enormous expenditure of time, money and profanity, is known as the "E.T.D. Treatment" (patents for France applied for).

Thousands of grateful patients daily bear witness to its astounding efficacy. NO DRUGS, NO OPERATIONS, NO TIME LOST FROM YOUR WORK. The only requirements are a suit of khaki and a short residence (inside the gates) at the E.T.D. The E.T.D. SYSTEM OF DIET AND EXER-CISE will do the rest.

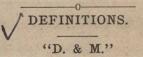
Ask any of our old veterans whether they have suffered from any or all of these distressing ailments during the last few years of their stay at St. Johns. The answer will be instant and indignant,-"Wot! on them rations?"

#### THE "E.T.D. SYSTEM"

#### Safe! Sanitary !! Scientific !! Sure!!!

(Ed. Note.-The above contribution was received from a mysterious "medium" who writes over that simple yet thrilling "nom de guerre" of "Sapper". Speaking from information based on more or less first hand experience, we might venture the suggestion that our correspondent has, paragorically speaking, rather slipped off on a tangent. Should circum-"Semi-Ready" people and appear- stances ever compel "Sapper" to MONDAY NOON, please.

the "Men's Mess" for the simple and puritan frugality of the Officer's Mess, he may come to realize that antidotes for gout, obesity and apoplexy need not necessarily be considered as indespensable adjunct of an officer's haversack.)



One of the most regular habitues, one of the vintage of '76, of sick parades, pathetically defines "D. & M.''as follows—(large irregular blotches mar his fair manuscript, which may be due to tears rung from a strong man's soul or,--well, to something more potent.)

"The total amount of tender sympathy (sic) handed out to brave suffering Sappers by our venerated "Pill-throwers" at that heartrending ceremonial known as the sick (?) parade. The "M" is usually administered in the form of generous doses of sarcastic advice on the question of "beating it" and not returning again. The "D" represents DUTY, which may stand for anything from peeling spuds in the Cook House to turning about in four movements without letting the feet touch the ground.

#### "Lance-Corporal"

In reality the brains of the Army, but usually referred to as a "Lance-jack". Sports a dog's-leg on his right arm and is much more (Continued on Page 8)

N.C.O.'s TO FORM FOURS HERE FOR NEXT ISSUE

As a unit, the N.C.O.'s of the Depot have not had a chance to hand bouquets to themselves, nor place the victor's laurel wreath on their own fair brows.

So Page 5 next week will be the market place for the literary wares of every N.C.O. not on Draft 27. We are told there are great geniuses, even genii, among them: we heard it whispered that ALL of the finest things that have appeared in "Knots and Lashings" were written (or cribbed) by N.C.O.'s.

Any way, every N.C.O., from Acting - Deputy - Assistant - Temporary - Company - Sergeant -Major up to a full-fledged Lance-Jack, is expected to furnish some readable and good dope for Page 5 next week.

Place your contribution in the Newsbox in Recreation Room-by



Vol. 1. No. 13.

St. Johns, P.Q., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1918.

5 Cents The Copy \$2.60 By The Year Founded	I Oct. 1917 Advertising Rates — On Request —
— STA	AFF —
EDITOR:-Lieut	Ray R. Knight
— Asso	ciates —
Lieut. C. A. Davidson, Current Events: Athletics. Corp. P. B. Mildon, War Summary: Specials. "PAT"—(an unknown genius) "Nuts and Rations". Miss De Meener, Social Matters. Sgt. E. P. Lowman, Sales Mgr.	Lieut. S. C. Ells, Spr. E. Carol-Jackson, Lance-Cpl. G. H. Caffall, Toronto News D. B. A. A. Brasfort, Spr. J. A. Macdonald, Advertising Mgr

#### DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP.

The present war has brought about a certain condition which is unparalleled in the history of the world. The conflict we are engaged in is so immense, its ramifications so widespread, that practically the whole universe is in a state of unrest, or at least is existing under abnormal conditions.

Such conditions demand that the peace time methods of government go by the board. The government, or system of government, which was satisfactory during times of quiet commercial business, is unfitted to handle the crises that arise during a period of war. The need for stern measures of government is seen throughout this conflict, and we have to admit that Germany's success is mainly due to the autocratic control she has over her own peoples, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. As time goes on, the nations are developing along the line of autocratic government—not in the strict sense of the word—but, in a form rather more along democratic lines, by appointing controllers with certain powers.

These nations need only to go a step further now in order to control the situation as it should be controlled by appointing Dictators. It is only necessary to refer to the present crisis in the United States over the question of coal and fuel shortage, involving restrictions upon users, to illustrate the need for a dictatorship which would be powerful enough to take no notice of protests from the outside.

In the case of England, which today has a form of government as nearly democratic as can be found, Premier Lloyd George is, to all intents and purposes, Dictator; his powerful stand on the questions of war control is sufficient to indicate that he is "the man on the job".

It is an open secret that the high command of the French army has asserted its authority on the vital questions at issue in France during the present war, in spite of the elected chamber of deputies. Dictatorship again.

By dictatorship is not meant one man government, but rather individual power to seize the opportune moment, to assimilate the best ideas, and to express, in no uncertain terms, the ultimatum.

This, in our belief, is the only method of government that will be successful during the war.

Drastic measures naturally control and restrict the liberties of a people. This is the principle underlying the success of the measure. Strikes in England and Scotland, demonstrations in France, and organised resistance in the United States, have been the outcome of certain drastic measures controlling the food supply, the provision of men for military service, and the fuel supply; showing that the people are not educated yet to such dictatorial methods.

True democracy, as we know, demands equality of liberties of the people as dictated by the people. The mere suggestion of authority is opposed to these principles: Authority suggests Control, and Control the Restriction Of Liberty.

Revolt is the outcome: Revolt leads to War, and War to Chaosdemanding unequal self sacrifice, which in its turn destroys democracy, so that we cannot have true democracy in time of war.

Democratic government depends for its existence upon pacific times. The present conflict has placed the nations in an abnormal state and government on democratic principles is undergoing, at the present moment, its most severe test.

Dictatorship, or its equivalents, is coming to the fore in all directions and is, we believe, the only solution of this problem.

#### MAJOR MOORE THANKS US FOR COLLECTION

To the Editor of

"Knots and Lashings". Dear Sir:—

Will you allow me the courtesy of space in the columns of your paper to express both for myself personally, as well as for the Wardens of St. James' Church our hearty appreciation of the response made by the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Engineer Training Depot to the appeal for assistance to better equip the Chaplains' Service Overseas. In addition to the usual Sunday collection we received from this source the sum of \$140.75, including \$33.25 collected for this purpose by C.S.M.'s Escott and Sims. This generous response is of a piece with all our experiences of the Engineer Training Depot whenever any good cause is named to them, and we count it a Co. Ltd.

privilege to receive this response and send it forward to aid in the good work it is intended to support and extend.

Yours very faithfully, Arthur H. Moore, Rector of St. James' Church. Jan. 24th, 1918.

#### SEEN THE NURSERY?

The officers class-room bears the sign "Officers Class No. 34— NURSERY". We who have been through the "Milne" at the stables and in the riding school think it should read "Hospital" instead of "Nursery". We understand, however, that the sports committee has under its earnest consideration the provision of toys for this room.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND. We are asked to acknowledge with thanks \$10.00 from Mr. A. De Rosiere, c/o Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd.

#### THE REAL HERO

We've heard a lot about the man Behind the hammer and the plow.
Who keeps industries thriving And feeds the world just now.
Also about our heroes
Who fight for right, not might— But what about the little girl Who prays for him each night?
This little girl who waits at home, Her lonely vigil keeps:
And looks upon her darling boy

As peacefully he sleeps. "Ah, dear God, send my loved one back"— She sends her prayer on high,

Then turns away from baby's crib With tear drops in her eye.

At night, when sitting all alone, With heavy heart and sad-

She wonders if her baby boy

Will ever see his dad.

She pictures him in bloody strife, While her poor heart nigh breaks—

This is the hero of them all The little girl who waits !

-Sergt. MURPHY.

#### YES, TELL ME NOT!-

Tell me not in mournful jingles Married life's an empty theme! For the man is wise that's single-And girls are not what they seem.

Girls are real and sad and earnest, And to wed their only aim-Miss it is, to Mrs. turneth-Anything to change the name!

Trust no female howe'er pleasant, Marching through life day by day-

For their whole wish is that each morrow

Nearer brings the Bridal Day.

In the world's broad field of battle, In the flirting match of life-Be not like dumb driven cattle-Be not humbugged with a wife.

Lives of Bachelors remind us We can live our lives the same-And, departing, leave behind us No cross kids to bear the name!

Let us all be up and doing-Bearing each the brunt of Fate-Still achieving, still persuing, Let the damsel learn to wait. -SAM.

#### SHOES AND SHIPS AND SEALING WAX

-0-

We regret to announce that after having successfully dodged the editor for three weeks, we are run to earth again, and must needs grind out the weekly wail till poets cease from trouble and the paper hits the pike.

We had a fairly good time up in Montreal, thanks, and enjoyed the theatres, concerts, dances and society of the fair sex. very much indeed. We did some P.T., B.F., and special dieting on the side of

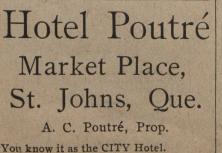


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us in form for our strenuous evenings out. We were the guests of the M. S. Actees of Guy St. and they made us as comfortable as they knew how,-which may be saying a whole lot; and on the contrary-may not. However, we are glad to be home again and enjoy the sobering influence of the journey across no man's land. Laurels afresh for the engineers were won at the school-a tribute to our instructor rather than to ourselves, and so, when we have had a few more square meals we will be able to take our active part in the life of the Depôt.

Now that this column is on the menu, once more, will somebody please send us really rotten poetry? The standard of the journal has improved too much lately, and I am almost persuaded to hire some of D Coy's bards to slip something into the box up to their usual standard. I suppose you noticed in last week's issue that this is the week the officers hold forth to the multitude. Well I've had a letter from one junior officer raising three distinct kinds of Ells with us on three different counts.

It was all about the sort of outfit we were, to publish a letter to the editor in four different languages. Like most of his McGill confreres he objects to anything in the nature of a puzzle, and says there ought to be enough Scotch. on the staff to make such correspondence readable, as he was of the opinion that had the letter been served up in its true form it would "doubtless have been interesting" I concur my comrade, only, don't make the mistake of many another soldier sore head and blame it on the Scotch. Up in the office we thought first of all of publishing "Carry-on's" letter in Hindustani, then held the opinion that it would look well in Oirish had there not been too much Cockney in it. We finally put a dash of doric in with the magnanimous intention of concealing the identity of the writer. This we are proud to say was successfully performed and we defy all the dear Watsons to figure out what it all meant. There is a wealth of possibility in this style of communicating to the editor and opens up new channels for those who would sail into troubled waters, finally coming to anchor unidentified. We proudly place "Carry-on's" letter as the first of the camouflage class of contributor, and trust our explanation is sufficiently ingenious to outbalance its truthfulness.

We heard a really good one yes-

course, but that was just to keep terday on an orderly officer's "goat" who was a bit of a cavalryman you know, before casting in his lot with the Eskimos of St. Jean. While his guide was busying himself with the G.C.'s report he was quietly taking stock of the properties of the guard room. 'Ha! Corporal, that's a pretty bridle you have hanging up there, quoth he-""never saw one of its kind before, what d'ye use it on?" "Oh," says the commander of the guard, "we use them things to mount the guard with." Strange are the uses of our Depot's handcuffs!

> We have been favoured with a letter from Montreal in reply to the N.C.O.'s challenge to do battle at Hockey. It comes from the Blind Asylum and reads thus :--

> We have heard that a team of hockey men captained by Sergt. Lowman has chalangid anybody to beat them well we will be pleased to do this but want to play youse on Sunday as we dessire to horn in on the goose dinner at the N.C.O.'s mess if you like we will bring Sergt. Francis down with us as he has been blind for some time pleas say if you want to play with brooms instead of stiks and if we get halve the gait munnie. We will play you the best of five gaims if you have a wet canteen if not an early reply will oblidge

> > Yours etc.

Now then, Teddy, what about it?

#### SURE SIGNS OF A

#### DRAFT LEAVING-

-C.S.M.'s getting Sick Leave. Official Cooks on Furlough.

Other N.C.O.'s limping around, pending a Sick-Furlough and trying to explain how they "missed a Draft''.

#### WE WANT TO KNOW

Who is the owner of the Boat that is being built? Is it a Life Boat for the Draft, or is it for further use as a Ferry Boat between St. Johns and Iberville?

Who is the N.C.O. who is waiting for Higher Honors on the Railway Draft: is he likely to get stung, or does he REALLY intend to go this time?

Who was the driver who, by refusing to have his hair clipped, put one over a certain C.S.M.?

Wouldn't this driver be doing a wise thing if he mailed his letters immediately after they were written?



Page Seven

Robert Warwick in

"THE ARGYLE CASE" A Wonderful Detective Drama.

Tuesday, Jan. 29 THE NEW ADVENTURES OF STINGAREE

Wed. and Thurs., Jan. 30 and 31 A Fox Feature Norma Talmadge in

"CONSCIENCE"

Coming Sunday, Feb. 3, William Farnum in

"THE IRONMASTER"

Driver C. H. Brunelle is no longer with us, but Drivers Stephen Daneau and P. Lavoie will take exceptional care of your laundry.

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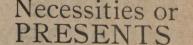


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SAY BOYS SAY BOYS Knock....out of that Grippe. Take Rexall Cold Tablets. They're in tablet form put up in metal boxes. Easy to carry. 25 cents. Some of the Boys are using this box as a match case when empty.

The Rexall Store Dr. GUY, Proprietor. Telephone 35.

Page Eight

(Continued from Page 5) (Fell out of "Officers' Page")

important (in his own estimation) than the O.C. on Monday morning. Swells up all over for about a week after getting his stripe, and during that period tries to inspire the Sapper with a fitting spirit of veneration. On occasions he is permitted to display his Military genius by calling the roll on Parade or by officially conducting common sappers to the Q.M. Stores. Has also been referred to as the "missing link" connecting Sappers, Drivers and such like, with the human race.

#### "Corporal"

Wears two stripes. The profound fund of varied knowledge of a properly trained Corporal should easily enable him to push most of his work on the newest lance-jack.

#### "Sergeant"

Is paid for what he knows (?) rather than for what he does. In



any case he never does anything he can get out of. His chief object in life seems to be to get to the gate at the earliest possible moment A.D., and to travel due North and a little West. Sergeants are given separate quarters apparently with the sole idea of preventing junior N.C.O.'s from acquiring all the old soldier tricks before they get their third stripe.

#### "Quartermaster Sergeant"

Three Stripes and a Crown. Easily identified by his Sleek wellfed appearance. Lives well and juggles with the Depot's rations. It is said that many years ago, the depot voted one day's pay for a monument to be erected to the first Q.M.S. killed in action. The Paymaster still has the money.

#### "Company Sergeant-Major"

Three stripes, crown, and a red nose. You can nearly always identify this species even without studying their official insignia. They are usually to be found occupying a strategic position not far from the warm side of the stove in the Company Orderly Room. The red nose so often regretfully noted, is said to be due to incessant worry over the welfare of the Sappers for whom they are responsible. Gawd! What a war!

#### "Regimental Sergeant-Major"

Also known as the "The Terror of the Depot". When he opens his mouth something is likely to happen, and the wise ones execute his orders at the double. Can say "Shun, Left Turn, Quick March, Halt, Right Turn," in a manner that leaves a lingering memory behind even in the heart of the most hardened Orderly Room Fan.

#### "Lieutenant"

A well intentioned but much misunderstood individual who wears two stars, a ring and a Sam Browne Belt. As a matter of fact it is an open secret that he does most of the real work about the Depot. As a result of this, and also owing to the fact that his keen military genius, not infrequently evolves new and original section and Company Manoeuvres, he is abused by all ranks above and below. His work is his real reward and he derives a simple child-like joy in drawing his pay, chiefly for the benefit of others.

#### "Captain"

Wears three stars and two rings. St. Johns Usually commands a Company

(when he can get one) but sees that subalterns do all the work. On the march he rides a horse and, all in all, is a most inscrutable personage. He does not carry a pack, but his principal function is to see that every one else does so.

#### "The Medical Officer"

Ranks as Captain and is a necessary adjunct in diagnosing the many strange and baffling troubles peculiar to Sappers. Real Specialists in this work are wont to acquire certain mannerisms which would not ordinarily greatly advance their chances in a popularity contest. All the same, we would have a hard time without them.

#### "Lieut.-Colonel"

Crown, stars and three rings. Is the whole cheese around the Depot. Hands out C.B., 28 days, and other salutary discipline without batting an eye. Is popularly supposed to be endowed with supernatural powers. It is this which causes Sappers' knees to knock together when he speaks to them.

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A supply of British notes on hand, which will be found of great convenience for those going overseas. Denominations  $\pounds_{I, IOS}$ . Rate \$4.90 per  $\pounds$ . Travellers' Cheques issued, which will be found a most convenient way of car

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be found a most convenient way of car-rying money when travelling, Use Foreign Drafts and Money Orders or remittances to Europe.

#### A MAJOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

#### (Fell out of "Officers' Page")

A major's job is sometimes regarded as a sinecure, and a humbrous ex-change hits off the idea by this story of an ambitious colored trooper: "I figgahs I'se going' to get a majah's commission soon," said he, " 'cause I overheard de kunnel talkin' to de adoverheard de kunnel talkin' to de ad-jutant about somebody and sayin': 'He won't do foh a lieutenant, 'cause a lieutenant doan know nothin' and does everythin'; he won't do foh a cap-tain, 'cause a captain knows every-thin' and doan do nothin'; but he sut-tinly would make a majah, 'cause a majah doan do nothin' and doan know pathin' " nothin'.



#### Evidently SOME Dance.

The Dance held by the "U-go I-go Club" on Friday 18th last, one of many delightful evenings given by the club this winter, was an unqualified success and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. The music, furnished by L. Cpl. Webster and Spr. Harris, was of that bright quality without which dancing is as nothing. By kind permission of our Colonel the usual 12 o'clock pass was extended to 2 a.m. The supper, provided by the ladies, was fine and last but not least the presence of Lt. Colonel Melville and Major Milne, though they seemed positively determined not to risk the supper on any account, was greatly appreciated by us all. Finally on behalf of the boys I wish to thank Mesdames Donaghy, Duval, Thayer and Young for their kindness in furnishing the motherly and discreet eye of patronage. Among the ladies present were: The Misses Duval, Miss Allan, Miss Lynch, the Misses Simpson, Miss Menhennick, Miss Samiesette, Miss Ryder, Miss Donaghy, Miss Howde, the Misses Longtin, Miss Grothé, Miss Smith, the Misses White, Mrs. Harris, Miss Farrar, Mrs. Gerow, and Nursing Sisters Perry and Morrison.

The general colour effect of the dresses was bright and pleasing in the extreme.

> Miss De Meener, (Soc. Editoress.)





"This above all-to thine own self be true: And it must follow, as the night the day Thou canst not then be false to any man.'

'Tis better to have fought and spent Your courage, missing all applause, Than to have lived in smug content And never ventured for a Cause. E. A. GUEST

No one is beat till he quits. No one is through till he stops. No matter how hard failure hits-No matter how often he drops-A Fellow's not down till he lies In the dust and refuses to rise.

Fate can slam him and bang him around, And batter his frame till he's sore-But she never can say that he's downed While he bobs up serenely for more! A fellow's not dead till he dies !-Nor beat till no longer he tries!

E. A. GUEST.

Townfolks can secure "Knots and Lashings" at the uptodate store of H. Bernard & Son, Richelieu St.,—every the E. R. Smith Co., Ltd. ("The News Saturday noon. Leave your order and Advocate") St. Johns, Que., Can. early.

#### HOW DO YOU KNOW ?

A young lady in St. Johns, having spent a pleasant evening helping a sapper master the French language, dismissed him with "Au Revoir"

"Just a minute," said the sapper; "what does that mean?" "Why,' ' said the young lady; "that is French for Good-byeor, as you would say in English slang, "So Long."

- "Oh, I see," said the sapper; "well, Bordeaux!"
- "What do you mean by Bordeaux?"

"Why that means So Long, or Good-bye, in the Engineers." MAC. **Merchants Bank** of Canada.

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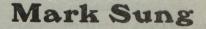


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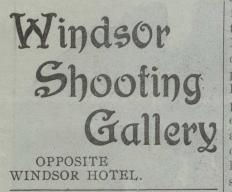
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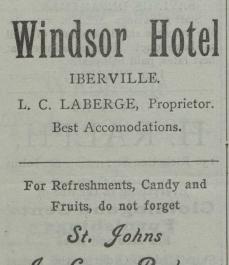
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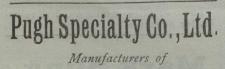
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#### KNOTS AND LASHINGS

#### ARTILLERY CAMOUFLAGE ON THE WEST FRONT.

(Continued from Page 1)

elements of imprecision, no two shots falling in the same place, although every human and scientific precaution has been taken in the aim and the charge employed. Hence it often takes 600 shots to destroy a position, because apparently they are delivered blindly. But there are laws from which the proportion of true hits can be Given the proper estimated. amount of ammunition, regardless of expense, and our French artillery officers can guarantee any results required.

If a trench, which has been properly concealed, is entered by a slanting hole, the shadow shows up in a photograph. But if the entrance is constructed in the perpendicular plane it is less evident in the picture. An observation post often is marked in the photograph by a conspicuous shadow at the window, where the observer is posted. But this shadow can be dispelled or broken up by a coarse network of wire. The network does not hinder the observer, but it renders the aperture invisible at a great distance.

Photographs taken of a disguised position in a wood, compared with previous photographs, show an effect of something having grown quickly. Hence the advisability of taking photographs constantly. They are the eyes of the artillery officer and reveal almost every movement of any consequence.

The paths used permanently should never show the true direction of the post or position. A path should not have a perpendicular approach. It should be oblique and go beyond its object. Often a cable can be rigged to carry ammunition, provisions, etc.

Sometimes disguising, carried too far, is evident in the photograph. Those who know German psychology say that frequently a frank display of positions fools the boches, and that they get less of their share of bombarding than some of the disguised positions, because the Germans think them only a pretense.

One has to study the German plan of offense and defense to understand or anticipate where mitrailleuses might be found in the photographs. There are logical positions which Germans would hold, and experience shows that a bombardment of these positions is often effective on general principles.

Telephones and stations with optical apparatus are good objectives. Paths, spots showing in displayed. Squares of white cloth,

the photographs, shadows which do several yards long, are handled by not belong there, all make good targets. Openings in the countless barriers of barbed wire must be disguised against the all-seeing camera.

If there is a circulation of soldiers about a depot of munitions it is shown by a photograph. Railroads are fair targets. Wherever a switch is shown by the photograph it is fair to assume that that spot is important to the enemy. Hence a good dose of shell.

The French do not scatter shots on general principles. A systematic scheme of placing one shot after another until possibly sixty have fallen on or about one spot assures complete destruction of the work in evidence. We do nothing half way. Stations for provisions, stations where troops are disembarked, parallel lines, and narrowgauge lines leading to ammunition stores, have characteristic black and white marks on the photograph.

So, on the Directing Map, the range is projected and calculated at distances where the eye alone is useless.

Aerial observation of necessity must be rapid, because of the many obvious perils. Taking photographs today has become the rule for every machine. They are rapidly developed and studied by experts at headquarters. Then, when the results have been reconstituted, copies are sent wherever appropriate. The object of the artillery is to destroy enemy positions. An airplane is a tremendous aid in regulating fire. The fact that the target cannot be seen by the range finder is not so important, because the military map drawn up from day to day gives accurate measurements of distance and direction.

When once the airplane observer perceives how shots are falling he can send in directions. Owing to his great height it is not absolutely necessary to be in a vertical plane of observation, so time and safety are assured. The essential for the observer is to obtain the proportion between the shots which fall long and those which fall short, fired in one series on one angle. Then the commanding officer can regulate the change of angle of fire and direction, according to rules carefully worked out.

Communications from the airplane is by wireless. The "antennae" of the receiver on earth should be far from any crest or cover of earth which would intercept the waves from the aerial apparatus.

The battery communicates with the airplane by means of signals

trained men. To the observer at two or three thousand vards of altitude, these squares look to be a matter of inches. Evidently these must be placed on a dark background to be seen clearly. Some officers have made the mistake of placing them just below the crest of a hill, so that they could not be observed by the enemy. But in that case they are equally hidden from the allied observer, who must spend twenty minutes sometimes in flying back to gain an angle where he can see his own signals on the earth. The best place is in the middle of a field not near any conspicuous object which could be used by the enemy to regulate fire.

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#### HOCKEY.

Thrills Galore When Employed And Drivers Met on Monday

By all accounts, the game served up on Monday by the representatives of those two very necessary sections of the Depôt was one of the most mercurial of the seasons hockey fixtures.

The Employed boys won after a hard game by a score of 7 to 2, their victory being due to a superiority in attack and a willingness to rush in where Drivers feared to skate.

The Mounted Section—through their inability to shoot straight a fault, we are assured, not confined to the hockey rink—lost many a scoring chance.

However they came out on top in the only real argument of the evening, being granted a goal after Mr. Bourget, in his capacity as referee, has held a court of inquiry, citing to appear, all the spectators, goal judges, timekeeper and players.

Major Milne, loyal to his boys, was on deck with something on his hip to help the team along.

They all appreciated — the oranges.

R.Q.M.S. Beauchamp had the

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83 Richelieu Street, - ST. JOHNS (Next to Pinsonnault the photographer)



time of his life and bagged three goals for his side.

The following was the line-up :--Mounted Sec. Employed Sec. Irwin Woodrow Goal Point Lough Beauchamp Cover Uteck Lavery Centre McCabe Gervais McMullen R. Wing Sellery L. Wing Wright Cummins

The hockey match between "C" Company and "Base" Company, played on Thursday night, will be reported next week.

#### QUATRE BRAS.

Had there been cars rattling o'er the stony streets the stage would have been all set for a first class reproduction of the celebrated nineteenth century hop, on Thursday evening last.

The occasion was a bal masque given as a house warming by the house committee of the Officers Mess. The process of warming took forty couples from 8.30 to 1.30 a.m. and a first class job was made.

The costumes, of course, were many and varied and several of the gentlemen recently arrived took the opportunity to sport their 1918 model pyjamas. There was also, among the male portion, a very tasteful display of bathrobes which undoubtedly created a favourable impression among the visitors.

The ladies did not fare forth in such similar sartorial-incidentals but cunningly concealed their identities by more conventional and artistic methods.

Sgt. Cook, his mustache appropriately waxed for the occasion, earned another bar to his medal by providing the music, ably assisted by the E.T.D. fiddlers and pianist.

In toto—as McKane of blessed memory would say,—the affair was one of the most enjoyable given by the officers and wishes were expressed on all sides that they would move to other quarters soon, in the hope that the house committee would repeat their hospitality.

Not Large, But Great. Sapper (showing German helmet to officer) :--- ''Yes, sir; and I had to kill nine o' them Germans before I could git one to fit me.'' Officer :--- ''God help the Ger-

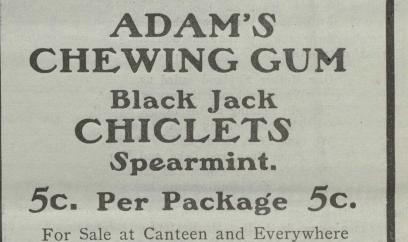
man army if you wanted to get a pair of boots."

#### 6 A.M.

"Anyone sick in this room?" Voice from lower bunk:—"Yes I'm damn sick—of this town—" "Wenzadrafgoing."

Ba





### J. A. BOULAIS

(Next to Post Office)

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### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA INCORPORATED 1869. Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000

Capital Paid Up -	-	12,911,700		
Reserve and Undivided	Profite	14,324,000		
Total Assets	-	300,000,000		
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. 365 Branches in Cauada and Newfoundland. Thirty-eight Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela.				
LONDON ENGLAND	NEW	V YORK CITY		
ank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.	Cor. Wi	lliam and Cedar Sts.		

Business Accounts Carried Upon Favorable Terms. Savings Department at all Branches. St. Johns Branch, F. Camaraire, Manager.

#### Page Twelve

"NUTS AND RATIONS."

To the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men of the 27th Draft, "Good bye and Good Luck".

Don't forget the promises you made, to write to your more unfortunate brothers who are left behind.

We will watch eagerly for the letters, and feel sure in the meantime that you will maintain the high reputation which has so far characterised the Canadian Engineers who have gone before you.

Remember also that "Knots and Lashings" will be pleased to receive any interesting items you may wish to send, and we will make it our duty to acknowledge the same, and send you a copy containing your contribution.

> Our Mother England called us, When we heard the cry we came. Thought nothing of the things we left, Thought nothing then of fame: We came from Farm, and Workshop. From Bush, and Lake, and Mine, From North and South and West land And we're falling into line.

The poor attendance at the very interesting lecture given recently in the men's mess by the Rev. Dr. Rexford on "Jerusalem" was due to a misunderstanding on the part of most of the men in the Depôt. That same evening whilst we were at supper we were addressed by a Mr. McDonald who took for his subject John III-16. Most of us thought the lecture to be given an hour or two later, would be by the same gentleman, and upon the same lines. But "Tommy" does not like an overdose of any kind of medicine, so he took the opportunity at the second lecture, which was denied him at the first, and stayed away. Now he is sorry. Come again, Dr. Rexford.

By the bye we missed those fellows more especially, who, we would have thought, would be the first to get interested in the place which will in all probability be their new home (Jerusalem). There is one, or more, in every room in barracks. Stock in trade-Old fountain pens, Broken wrist watches, Useless Safety Razors, etc. Descendents of one Solomon Levy.

> 'Tis the South West wind is so unkind We like it not at all. It's edge is keen, though all unseen, It cuts us, great and small. We cannot stand this "No man's land" 'Tis difficult and long. The snow piles high, we dare not try To sing a Marching Song. We're not afraid of Church parade When headed by the Band, But when we go through piles of snow It's more than we can stand. Push on your caps, pull down the flaps, And see to your puttees: Be sure don't lose your overshoes You'll sink down to your knees. Parade don't miss, remember this, And ponder deep-and well: It might be worse, so do not curse, It's not so cold in H---- Barracks.

(With apologies to the original (and subsequent) composers of this Celebrated Bull Slinging Song) :- 4 "They say we're going over the ocean They say we're going over the Sea. They're making a mighty commotion But it looks like the real thing to me-Carry on! Carry on! We'll soon be in old Germanie-e-e. -PAT. (D. C. ad Lib.)



chewing tobacco a prime favorite all over Canada.

It satisfies because the natural flavor of the tobacco is in it.

OF COURSE YOU'LL WANT WALKING-OUT BOOTS

- Slater's Best usually cost \$8.00, but we are satisfied to sell them for \$7.00 Some class to 'em, too! SHE will think so, also! SURE-CURE - HOSPITAL FOR OLD SHOES. Bring yours in, and we'll 'em while you wait. fix

Soft Shoes and Slippers To Wear in Barracks Good Trunks and Valises Fine Shoe Polish and Paste

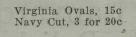
LOUIS McNULTY, Regd.

144 Richelieu St., Below the bridge Come in and say "Hello". We are good folks, and think you are, too!

# Now you can get **Philip Morris** Cigarettes

in the Canteen

"-not only the flavour, old chap!-tho that is remarkably good!-but, er, they're so dashing-ly smart, y' know ! "



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