

# THE WONDER BOOK OF SOLDIERS

Jim & Sheena Menzies





THE WONDER  
BOOK OF SOLDIERS





*Photo by]*

*[Sport & General.*

"For glory is the soldier's prize,  
The soldier's wealth is honour."

THE RECIPIENT OF A MILITARY CROSS SHOWING HIS  
DECORATION TO TWO ADMIRING SCOUTS OUTSIDE  
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE WONDER  
Book of Soldiers  
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



*SIX DOUBLE-PAGE AND FOUR OTHER COLOURED PLATES  
OVER THREE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS*

EDITED BY HARRY GOLDING

FOURTH EDITION—ALMOST ENTIRELY NEW  
WITH A SPECIAL ARTICLE ON BOY SCOUTS AND THE WAR BY  
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B., CHIEF SCOUT

WARD, LOCK & CO. LIMITED  
LONDON, MELBOURNE AND TORONTO





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL O.T.C.

*[London.]*

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*Alfred,*

"THY SENTINEL AM I."

*[London*





[Photopress.]

[London.]

THOMAS ATKINS AT THE PYRAMIDS.

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*Photo.*

THE TROOPING OF THE COLOUR ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

*[Topical.*

This event, which takes place on the Horse Guards Parade, is one of the most interesting sights in London. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the Scots Guards, is here seen taking the salute of the Life Guards.





*Alfieri,*

*[London.*

SCOTS GUARDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.  
Notice the regimental colours wreathed with laurel.

## The British Army

### I. IN TIMES OF PEACE

**O**UTSIDE the great military centres, there are few places at which in times of peace so many types of the British Army are to be met as at Waterloo Railway Station. An almost perpetual stream of Cavalrymen, Artillerymen, Engineers, and Infantry soldiers is seen either proceeding abroad by way of Southampton, or travelling to and from Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, or one or other of the camps formed at various stations along the line. In war, of course, the number of soldiers daily passing through the station is often enormous, but even in peace it is generally large. In summer there will be Guardsmen from the musketry camp at Pirbright and Gunners from the Artillery practice camp at Okehampton; and during the winter you see hundreds of tanned "time-expired" men of all arms of the Service from India. But comparatively few of their fellow-

## THE BRITISH ARMY



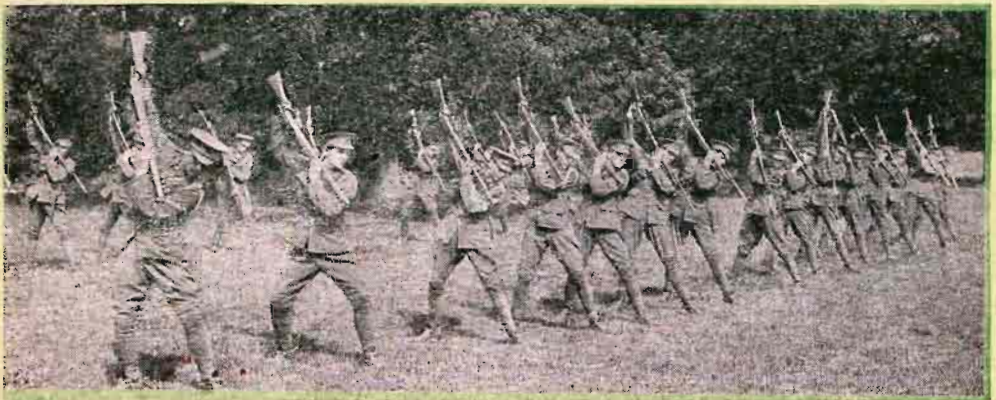
[Sport and General.]

THE KING REVIEWING TROOPS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

[London.]

travellers could tell you exactly what duties these various branches of the Army have to perform in the stern business of War.

If you went to the soldiers themselves for information you would probably find them rather perplexing guides. For every soldier naturally, and very properly, thinks that, in active service, it is *his* branch which has the really important work to do. The trooper maintains that the cavalry are "the eyes and ears" of an Army in the field, though he will admit that aeroplanes have made a lot of difference; the artilleryman will tell you that everything depends on the pounding the enemy gets from the guns; the infantry soldier is sure that the brunt of nearly every action falls on him; and the



[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

MEN OF THE NEW ARMIES LEARNING THE BAYONET THRUST.

[London.]





*Alfred*

*[London.]*

A CONTRAST IN UNIFORMS.

A soldier on leave from the Front asks a question of a Life Guard at Whitehall.



*F. G. O. Stuart.*]

[*Southampton.*

A TROOPER OF THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS.





*F. G. O. Stuart,*]

[*Southampton.*

A CORPORAL OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

## THE BRITISH ARMY

Army Service Corps man, remembering that "an army marches on its stomach," claims that, but for his well-filled wagons, the best-planned campaign would soon come to a standstill. All up to a certain point are right, but you cannot arrive at a correct view of the work of an Army on the strength of partial statements like these.

While, then, in the following brief introductory sketch the various branches of the Army will be dealt with separately, a few useful and, I hope, interesting details being given concerning each, you are urged not to dwell too much on this or that service, corps, or department as being particularly important or attractive. It is far better to regard them as the well-adjusted and well-proportioned parts of a great machine, each with recognized and responsible functions to perform, and, with one or two possible exceptions, all vitally necessary to the proper playing of the great and terribly serious game of war. Each branch of the Service is described in greater detail in other articles.

### THE CAVALRY

At the outbreak of the Great War there were thirty-one regiments of British Cavalry. Three of these (the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards) are known as *Household Cavalry* by reason of their constant attendance on



*Fisk-Moore.*

*Standard-bearer.*

STANDARD-BEARER OF THE 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.



## THE BRITISH ARMY

the King's person; the remainder, seven regiments of *Dragoon Guards*, three of *Dragoons*, twelve of *Hussars*, and six of *Lancers*, are classed as "Cavalry of the Line." The Household Cavalry wear in full dress the cuirass or breast-plate, though it is possible that they will soon be shorn of this picturesque encumbrance; the Dragoons and Dragoon Guards (with the exception of the 2nd Dragoons, better known as the Royal Scots Greys) have helmets as their head-dress; while Hussars have busbies with different-coloured "bags," and Lancers wear what looks like a sort of helmet but is called a "cap." A British cavalry regiment at home has three service "squadrons," each commanded by a captain, and each divided into four "troops."

The cavalry are armed not only with the sword, and, in the case of Lancers, with the lance, but with the short Lee-Enfield magazine rifle as well. Certain ranks also carry revolvers. Every cavalry regiment, again, has a machine gun section, equipped with a number of machine guns, under an officer. Even when dismounted, British Cavalry can thus give a very good account of itself.

But, of course, it prides itself chiefly on the splendid performance of its

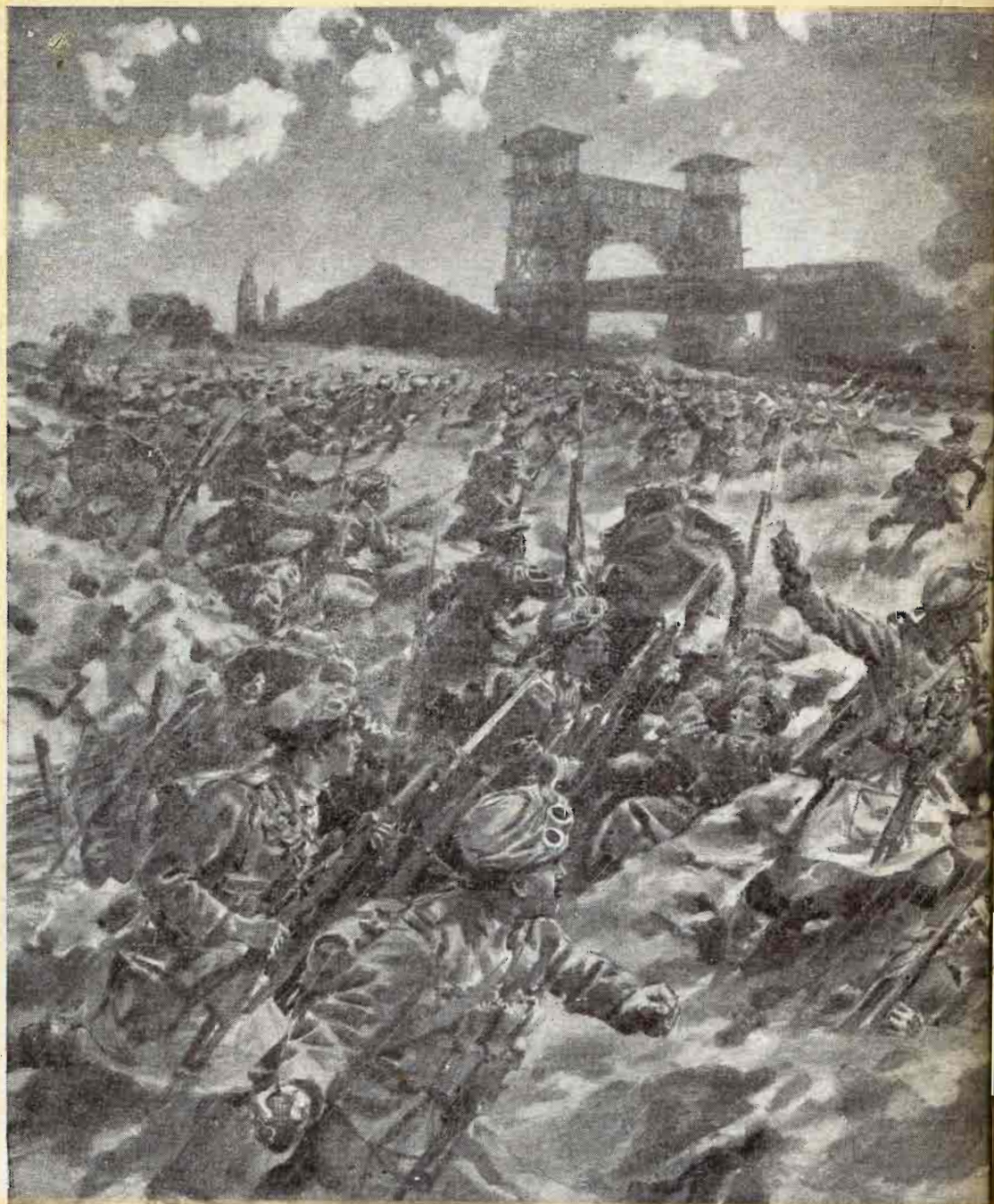


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DRUM HORSE, 9TH LANCERS.

[Aldershot.]

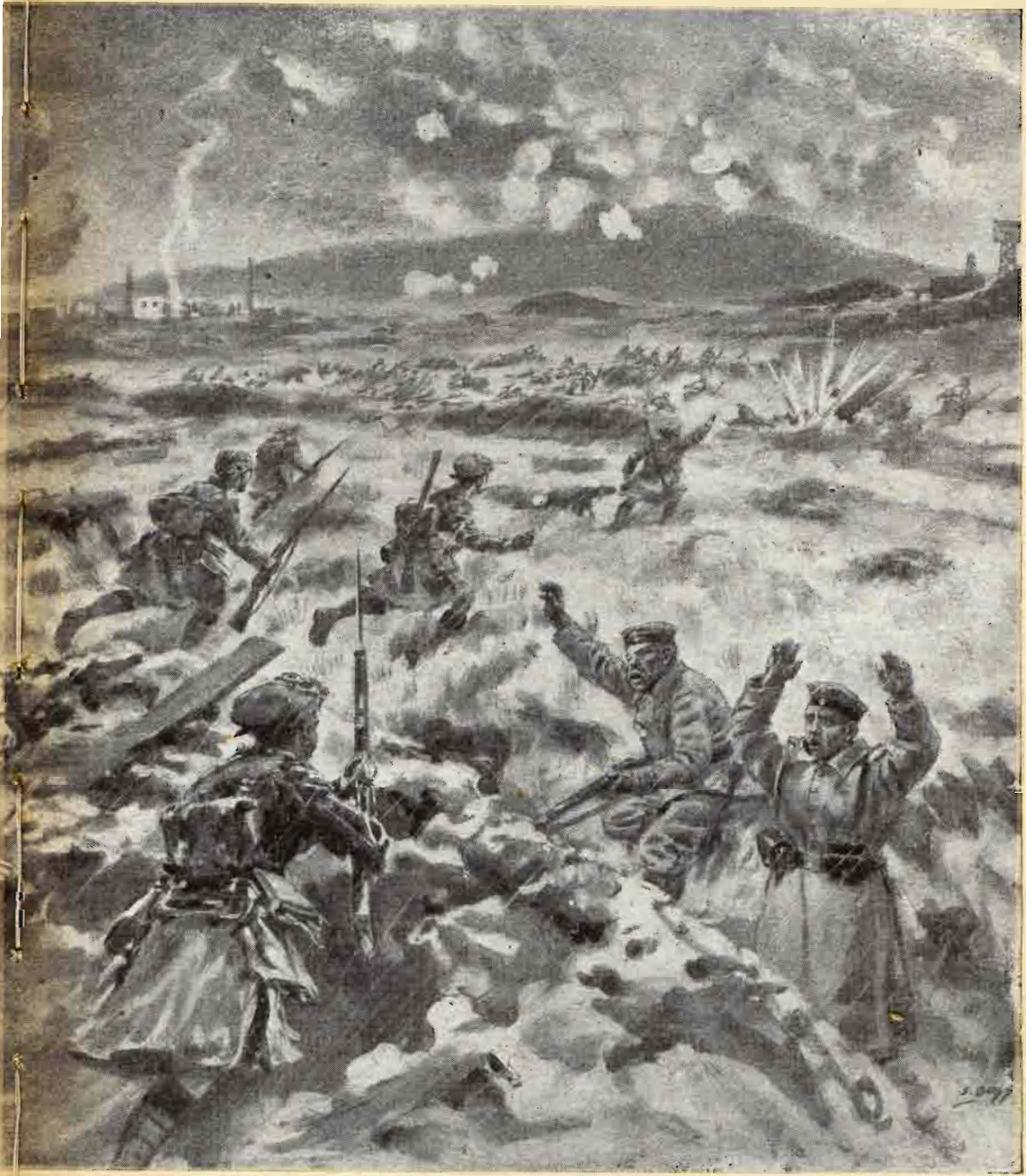




THE BATTLE OF LO  
*From the front*

British troops charging over the German trenches, bombers leading the way. The prominent iron structure





(September 25, 1915).

by S. Begg.)

known to our men as the "Tower Bridge." In the background is the famous Hill 70, the scene of much fierce fighting.



## THE BRITISH ARMY

mounted duties, scouting in order to obtain early and accurate information of the enemy's movements; charging; and, finally, the pursuit of a beaten foe with the object of turning defeat into a rout.

### THE ARTILLERY

The Artillery is Horse and Field, and Artillery. The Horse, are organized in "bat-

divided into two corps: (a) the (b) the Mountain and Garrison Field, and Mountain Artillery teries," each commanded by a major. The Garrison Artillery is divided into companies.

The *Royal Horse Artillery*, justly called "the Pride of the Army," is, perhaps, the smartest corps in the world. It is armed with 13-pr. quick-firing guns and can manœuvre these at such a pace that in war the R.H.A. accompanies the cavalry. They are distinguishable from the rest of the Artillery, the common badge of which is the Royal Arms and a gun, by their richly braided "jackets."

The *Royal Field Artillery* is armed, as a general rule, with 18-pr. quick-firing guns, but some of the field batteries are



F. G. J. Stuart)

DRUM HORSE, 17TH LANCERS.

[Southampton.



*Gale & Polden, Lith.,*

DRUM HORSE, 19TH HUSSARS.

*[Lithot.]*





A GALLOP PAST OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY. BY GILBERT HOLLAND.  
This smart corps, the "Pride of the Army," is armed with 13-pounder quick-firing guns, and is accustomed to move at such a pace that it acts with and is reckoned as cavalry.



## THE BRITISH ARMY



W. H. I. Holloway,]

[Ealing.

GERMAN FIELD GUNS CAPTURED AT LOOS EXHIBITED IN LONDON.

In the foreground is a trench mortar, evidently "home-made" in the trenches.

armed with 4.5 in. quick-firing howitzers, guns of great power using high explosive shells, but not so easily moved about as ordinary field guns. In a battle, as described in another article, Field Artillery is used chiefly to support the Infantry by gaining a superiority of fire over the enemy. This is called the "artillery preparation," and if infantry attack before the "preparation" is

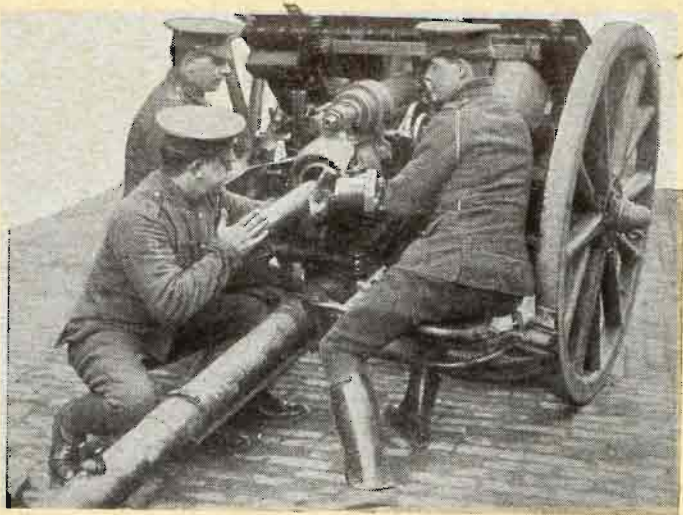
complete they may find the enemy's position too hard a nut to crack. Sometimes, again, Field Artillery are very useful in pursuit, sending shells over the heads of their own side into the thick of the retreating enemy, and thus adding to their confusion.

The *Mountain Artillery*, all of which are in India, have a 10-pr. jointed gun which takes to pieces so that it can be carried on pack animals even up steep mountain paths.

The *Royal Garrison Artillery* chiefly man our fortresses, but some of the companies are organized for siege work and armed with 60-pr. guns, and sometimes with much heavier weapons.

### THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

The Royal Engineers, usually known as "The



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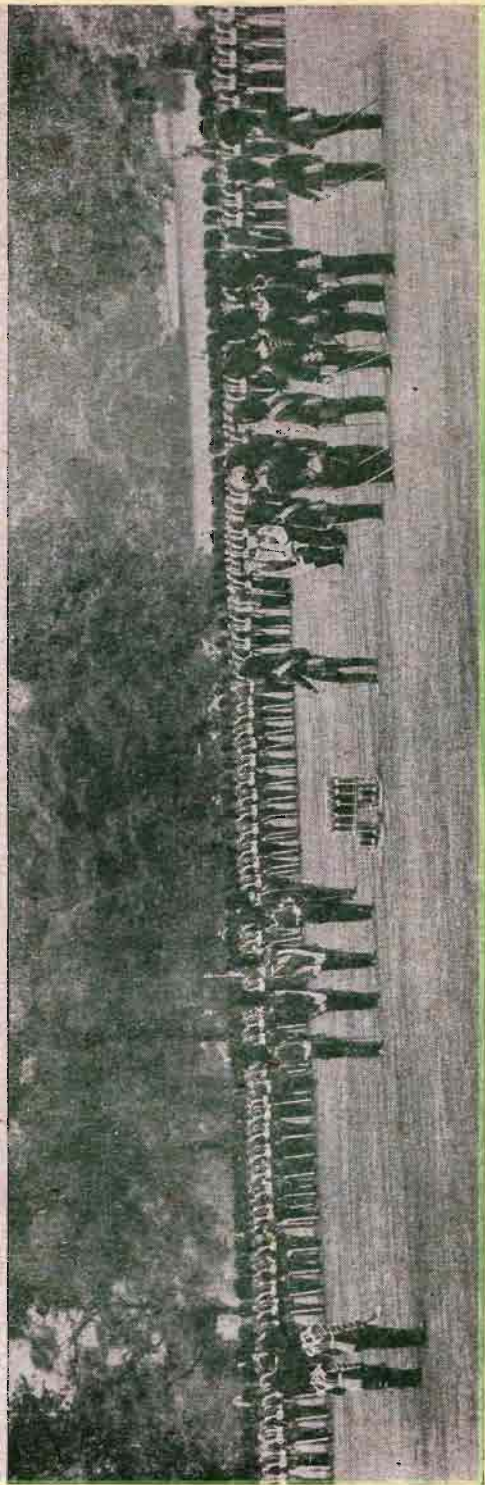
[London.

GUNNERS OF THE ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY LOADING AN 18-PR. GUN.





THE KING REVIEWING HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AT WINDSOR.



Spout at General's

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE IRISH GUARDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London



## THE BRITISH ARMY



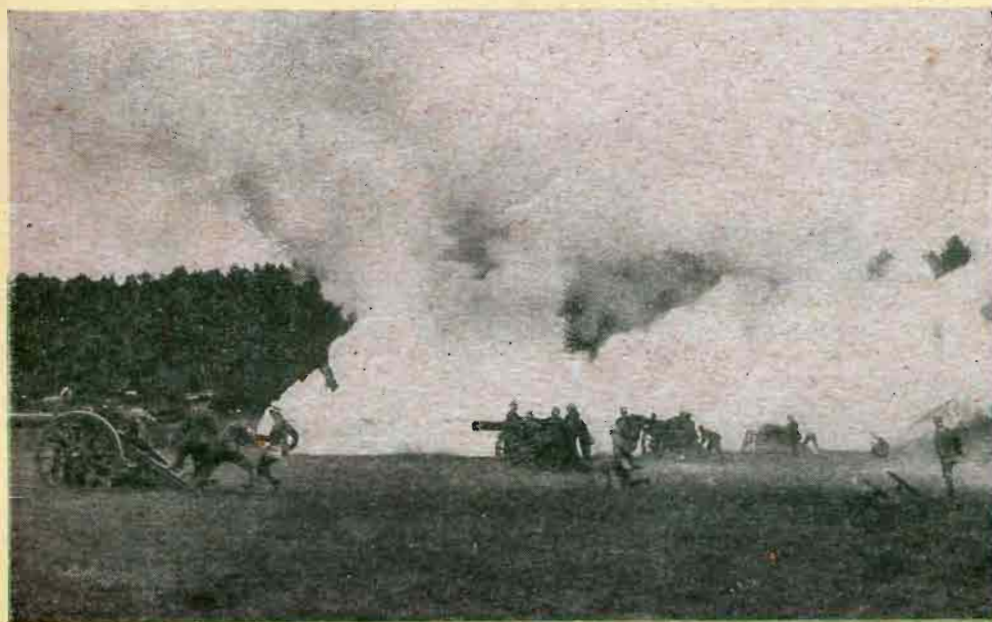
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[Aldershot.]

A FIVE-INCH GUN.

The distant range of this gun is 10,000 yards, or over 5 miles. Note the recoil buffers on top of the gun.

Sappers," are divided into about ninety troops and companies, which in war make roads, bridges and railways; construct and work telegraphs and telephones; prepare camping grounds; throw up field works; superintend the attack and defence of fortresses; carry out demolitions; and make surveys. There are five Field Troops of



[Sport & General,]

[London.]

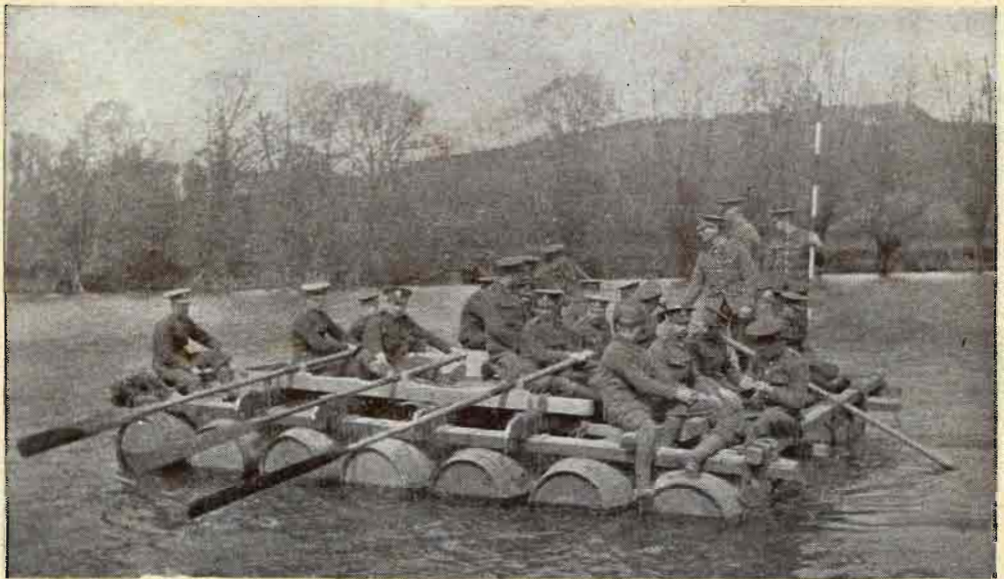
A BATTERY OF 60-POUNDERS IN ACTION.

Until the War these were the largest field guns in the British Army.

## THE BRITISH ARMY

Engineers which work with the Cavalry, their equipment being carried on pack animals and light vehicles. There are also Field Companies, not so mobile, which ordinarily accompany the larger units of the Army, such as Divisions, and are fully equipped with special appliances and tools for constructing field defences, and making or destroying roads, railways, bridges, etc. Besides being expert in various branches of engineering, the Sappers are highly trained soldiers, and are armed with rifles like ordinary Infantry.

An important duty performed by the R.E. in war is in connection with what is known as the Signal Service of the Army, which controls



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*(London.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS CROSSING A RIVER ON A BARREL RAFT.

the various methods of communication between units in the field, including field telegraphy and "wireless." There is also a Printing Company R.E. which multiplies maps and plans, prints special orders, and has a complete photographic equipment.

## THE INFANTRY

The British Infantry consists of (a) the four regiments of Guards and (b) the "Infantry of the Line," made up of two Rifle regiments and sixty-seven Territorial regiments—these must not be confused

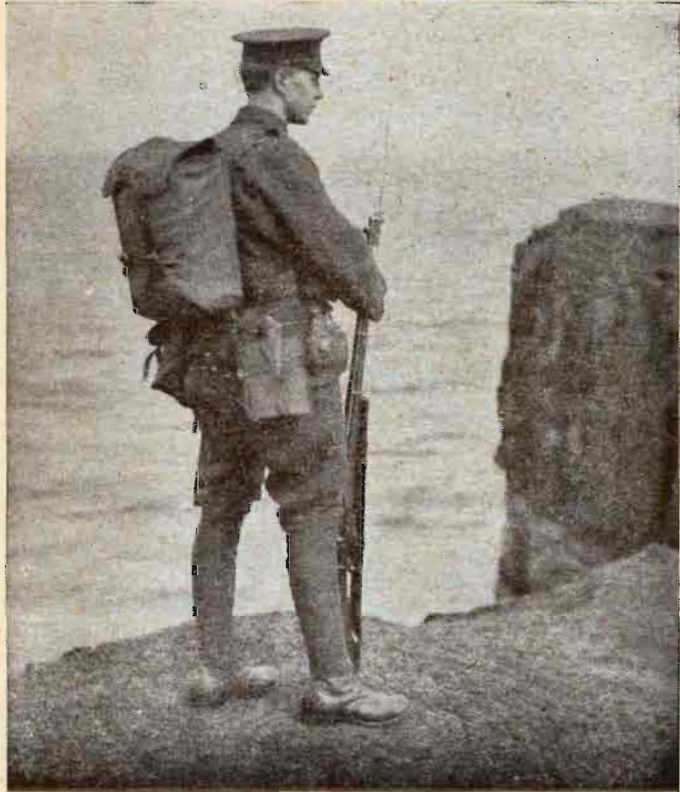


## THE BRITISH ARMY

with the battalions of the Territorial Force, which is a separate organization. Generally, each regiment consists of two or more battalions, but during the War many extra "Service" battalions have been added to all. Each battalion is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and comprises four double companies, each commanded by a major or captain, and further subdivided into "platoons," commanded by junior officers. In war a battalion has a strength of 1,022 of all ranks, including thirty officers. Each battalion has a machine gun section with a number of machine guns. The men are armed with a rifle and bayonet, the present rifle being the short Lee-Enfield, with a magazine holding ten rounds. In the field the soldier carries 150 rounds of ammunition and an entrenching tool, the total weight being about 60 lb.

*The Guards.* — The brigade of Guards consists of ten battalions, three of Grenadier Guards, three of Coldstream

Guards, two of Scots Guards, one of Irish and one of Welsh Guards. The Grenadiers, the Scots, and the Coldstreamers (you may speak of "the Coldstream" or "the Coldstreamers," but you must be very careful not to say "the Coldstreams") are among the oldest regiments in the Army and have a splendid war record. In full dress Guardsmen wear great bearskin head-dresses, and are generally recognizable at all times by their exceptional physique. As a rule, they



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]*

*[London.*

"HOME DEFENCE": A SENTRY ON A LONELY PART OF THE COAST.

## THE BRITISH ARMY



Gale & Polden, Ltd.]

[Aldershot.

DRILL SERGEANT, IRISH GUARDS.

serve in time of peace in England only, but a Guards brigade always goes to the Front with any large force dispatched from this country.

*The Territorial Regiments.*—A Territorial regiment of the Regular Army consists usually of two line battalions, with reserve battalions and a depôt, and is associated with, and recruits from, one particular county or district. Of the sixty-seven regiments, forty-six are English, ten Scottish, eight Irish, and three Welsh. Seven of them, distinguished by having a grenade as a badge, are *Fusilier Regiments*, and seven, carrying a bugle on their caps, are *Light Infantry*. When you see an infantryman with a red band round his cap, you may know at a glance that he belongs to a regiment which has the prefix “Royal,” such as the Royal Fusiliers, or the Royal West Kent Regiment.

*The Rifle Regiments.* — The King’s Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade are commonly known as “Greenjackets,” from the colour of their full-dress uniform, and can be distinguished from each other by their facings, which in the case of the King’s Royal Rifle Corps are red, and in that of the Rifle Brigade black.

The business of infantry in war is to get at the enemy first with the rifle and, at the finish, with the bayonet. The British Infantry has



## THE BRITISH ARMY

always been the finest in the world, and campaign after campaign bears testimony to its splendid endurance, its unflinching "grit and go," and its stubborn unwillingness to acknowledge defeat, even by greatly superior numbers. Never has its mettle been so severely tried as in recent battles and never has it emerged with greater glory.

### THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The A.S.C. looks after "supply and transport" for all branches of the Army, and to that end is organized in transport and supply companies, an ever-increasing number of which are allotted to mechanical transport in the shape of lorries and tractors, which are now very extensively used in warfare wherever there are roads. For the rest, the chief equipment of the A.S.C. is what is known as the general service wagon, drawn by two horses, in which the baggage and supplies of the troops are carried by "Trains" composed of from one to five A.S.C. companies. "Wait for the Wagon" is the regimental march of the A.S.C. and the general service wagon is indeed a serviceable vehicle which, although very strongly built, can be literally taken to pieces, laid flat on the ground, and put together again in a few minutes. In the field, the A.S.C. bakes bread for the troops and does all the necessary butchers' work, besides arranging for the general issue of rations.



F. G. O. Stuart.

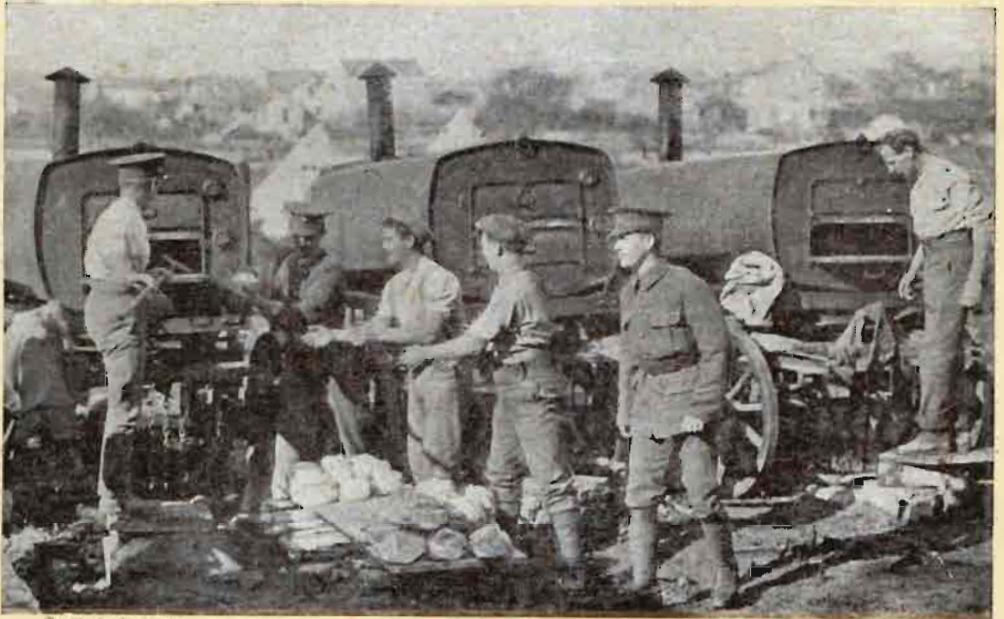
[Southampton.

DRUM-MAJOR, COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

## THE BRITISH ARMY

### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

The medical department of the Army consists chiefly of the *Royal Army Medical Corps*, which is distributed into numerous companies according to requirements. The officers in peace time are posted to the various military hospitals, but in war every cavalry regiment, artillery brigade (of two or three batteries) and infantry battalion has a medical officer attached to it. In the field the system is very complete and interesting. Right up at the front is the "Field Ambulance," comprising bearer and tent divisions. The bearer division



*Sport & General.*

BRITISH FIELD KITCHENS "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

*[London.]*

collects the wounded from the trenches or the field and brings them in stretchers to the "dressing-station" where, if their injuries are slight, they are "patched up" and sent back to the firing line. If badly hurt they are carried to a Clearing Hospital in rear, whence they are passed on to a Stationary Hospital on the line of communications, and finally to a General Hospital at the base of operations.

In connection with the Army Medical Service is Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, consisting of ladies who have been trained as nurses, and of specially selected non-commissioned officers





*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.*

[London.]

WELL PROTECTED.

During the severe winters in Flanders and France goatskin coats have been worn by the troops. This soldier makes a handsome Robinson Crusoe.

## THE BRITISH ARMY

and men of the R.A.M.C. In war time "nursing sisters" are to be found in both the Stationary and General Hospitals, where their presence is intensely appreciated by the sick and wounded.

### OTHER ARMY DEPARTMENTS

The *Army Ordnance Department* supplies all the various munitions of war and stores, other than medical and veterinary, and in the field is chiefly employed at the base and along the line of communications.

The *Army Pay Department* issues pay to the troops and keeps the accounts connected with it. The *Army Veterinary Department* has the care of all the horses and animals used by the Army. The *Air Service* is conducted by the Military Wing of the Royal Flying Corps, some details concerning which will be found in another article. During the War the Service has become so extremely important that everything connected with it has been enormously expanded, and it promises ere long to be one of the most important departments of the Army. Finally, the *Army Chaplains' Department* contains a large number of Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains, Acting Chaplains of other denominations being appointed according to requirements. In the Army a Chaplain is usually spoken of, quite respectfully, and sometimes very affectionately too, as "the padre."

### THE RESERVES

There are two kinds of Reserve: the Army Reserve proper, and the Special Reserve, which has taken the place of the old Militia and is organized in battalions that come up once a year for training under their own officers.

The *Army Reserve* proper consists of men who have served a certain term of years, usually about seven, with the Regular Forces, and who are then transferred to the Reserve. They are called back to the colours for regular service, in the case of imminent national danger, by Proclamation.





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

A DANGEROUS POST.

*[London.*

A British soldier "sniping" at night in the "No Man's Land" between the Allies' and the German trenches.

## The British Army

### II. IN TIMES OF WAR

WAR, as far as Great Britain is concerned, may be divided into three classes: the very big war in which the interests of the whole nation, nay, of the whole Empire, are at stake; the moderately sized war in which the country is seriously, but not quite vitally, concerned; and the "little war," which is usually an expedition undertaken for the purpose of punishing some small nation or tribe for an outrage upon British subjects or an insult to the British flag.

In "little wars" there is generally no necessity to make any very special arrangements beyond warning the requisite number of troops to hold themselves in readiness for active service, and then transporting them to the country where the trouble is. But in large wars a process called "Mobilization" is necessary, because in all modern armies only a certain number of troops are kept during peace time at what is known as "war strength," and, in order to complete the establishment of an average unit, whether regiment, battalion, or battery, it is



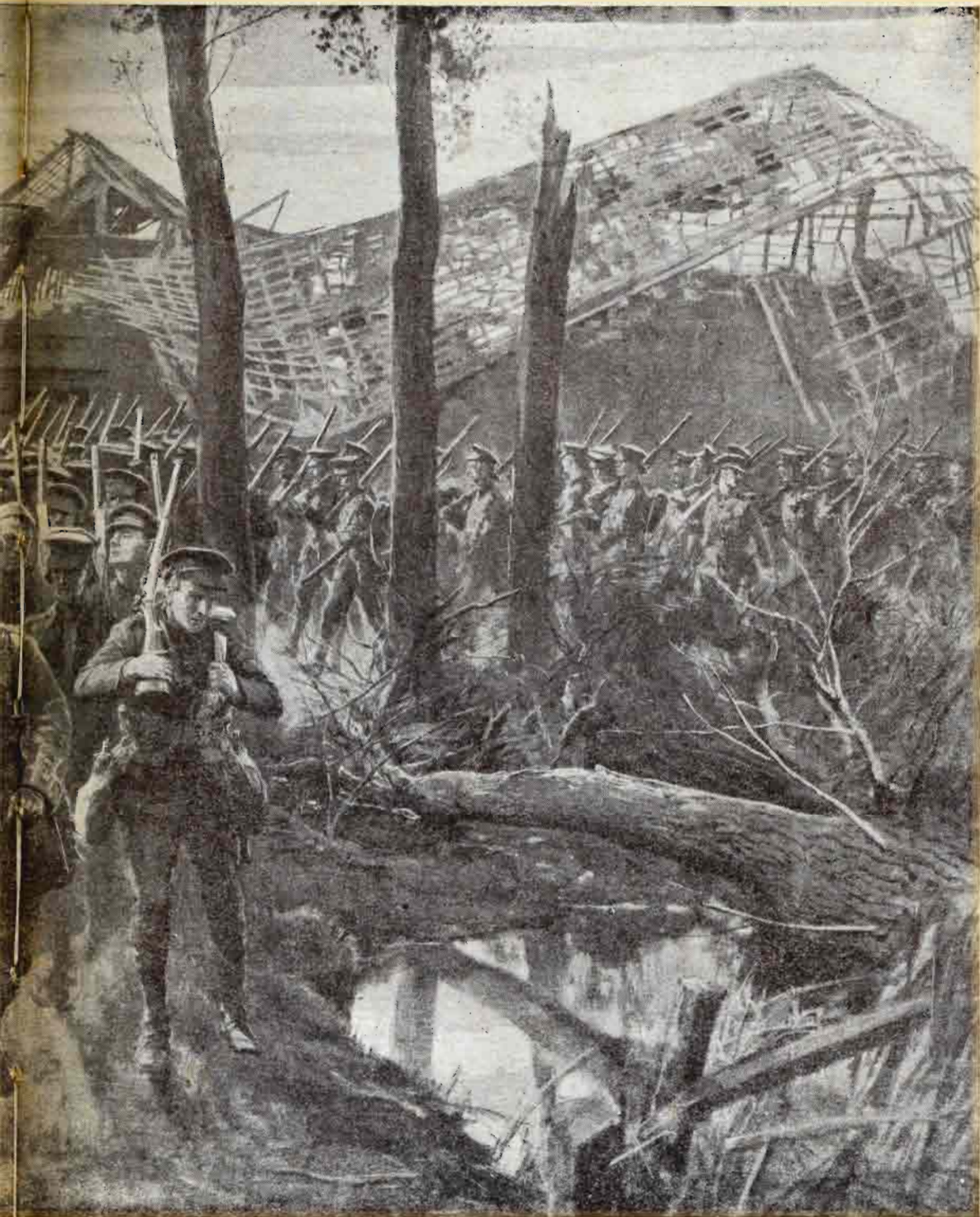


BRITISH TROOPS MOVING UP

*(From the front)*

During the long period of trench warfare nearly all movements of troops at the front had to be made in the hour soldiers realize that





TO THE FIRING LINE AT DAWN.

by Frank Dadd.)

darkness—not the time when one is most cheerful. A big attack on the enemy is impending, and the brave work is before them.



## THE BRITISH ARMY

necessary to call up a certain number of "reservists." But Mobilization signifies something more than this. It is a sort of "portmanteau word" the military meaning of which is "everything that is necessary to bring the Army from a peace footing to a war footing, complete in men, animals, equipment, and stores of every kind." Mobilization can be either general or partial, according to the size of the war which is in question. It often begins before war is actually declared, and sometimes, but not often, war does not follow, and demobilization takes place without any dispatch of troops to the "Front."



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]*

*[London*

PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE BLACK WATCH RECRUITING IN EDINBURGH.

When Great Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914, the mobilization ordered was, of course, a general one and, as the event was not entirely unexpected, posters calling up the Reserves by Royal Proclamation had been issued betimes to the various Commands and to the Police, ready to be posted up on receipt of a telegram from the War Office. In the case of a partial mobilization the War Office would decide what Reserves should be called up and would issue special posters accordingly.

At a number of centres throughout the country, where there are what are called "Record Offices," Officers in charge of Records keep





[Alinari,]

[London.]

A LITTLE SCOTTIE.  
At a Recruiting Rally in London.

## THE BRITISH ARMY

in touch with the Army Reserve through the different paymasters from whom the men get their reserve pay. For each reservist on his books the Officer in charge of Records keeps a form which consists of three detachable coupons: one a notice to rejoin at once at a stated place, the second a travelling warrant for the journey and the third a postal order for three shillings by way of advance of pay.

A telegram from the War Office giving the order to mobilize sets the machinery in motion. Within an hour or two the posters are out, and the next day reservists in hundreds are speeding to the various centres at which they have been ordered to rejoin. Here they are given their uniforms and sent on to the regiments, battalions and so forth, in which, being fully trained soldiers, they at once take their places in the ranks. What follows on from this point in the way of actual campaigning is described in another article headed "On Active Service." But here we may usefully glance at what happens in several other directions when Great Britain has embarked upon a war, and particularly when that war is one of the first magnitude, in which the resources of the country must be strained to the utmost in order to achieve a decisive victory.



*Sport & General,*

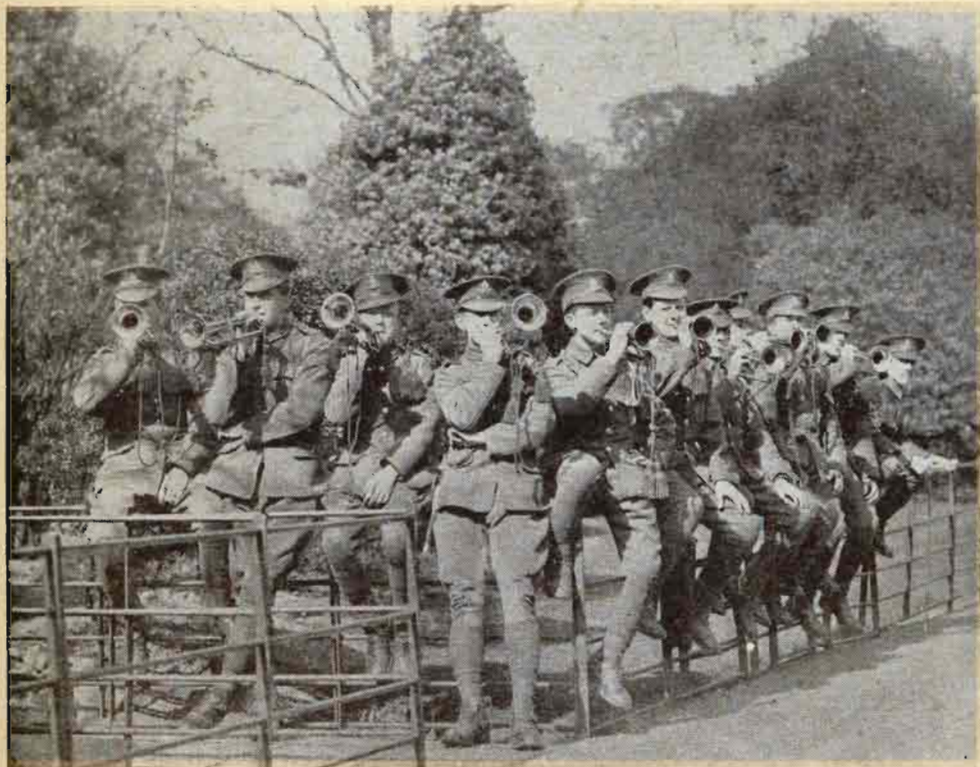
*[London.]*

### THE MOST POPULAR "PARADE."

The band of a regiment in training at a Coast Resort.



## THE BRITISH ARMY



*Sport & General,]*

BUGLERS PRACTISING IN A LONDON PARK.

*[London.*

Before the Great War broke out all that we expected to have to do, at any rate in the early stages even of a European conflict, was to provide an Expeditionary Force of, roughly speaking, 170,000 troops of all arms, organized in six Divisions of rather more than 20,000 men each, with line of communication troops and various other details. Almost immediately it became apparent that this would be quite insufficient for our needs, and so, under the guiding hand of Lord Kitchener, a set of New Armies was raised, the total strength of which ran into millions. The story of the raising of these New Armies would itself make a big and interesting volume, but only the bare outline of this great national effort can be glanced at here.

The largest part of the New Armies was made up of what were called "Service" battalions, which were, so to speak, grafted on to the existing Territorial Regiments of the Army. The raising and training of these Service battalions was a truly wonderful achievement. A Commanding Officer was appointed, usually a major of the Regular



## THE BRITISH ARMY

Army who had retired or was on the Reserve of Officers, and, with the help of such other officers and non-commissioned officers as he could scrape together or get the War Office to send him—many of the officers utterly inexperienced youngsters—he proceeded to turn batches of raw recruits, first into drilled and disciplined soldiers, and, later, into the component parts of a thoroughly efficient battalion. It is safe to say that the success of the British arms in the Great War is largely due to the splendid work done by commanding and company officers and non-commissioned officers of the Service battalions.

The men, too, were a revelation. Drawn from all classes of society—a single company would often include gentlemen of large private means, tradesmen, artisans, agricultural labourers, and “out-of-works”—they “shook down” together in the most wonderful way, taking kindly to ways of life and to rules which to some of them must have



*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.]*

A ROUTE MARCH.

*[London.*

Until the War many English country towns and villages had scarcely ever seen a body of troops. But billeting and route marches soon made the lads in khaki familiar everywhere.



## THE BRITISH ARMY



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

### A HALT BY THE WAYSIDE.

An Essex Territorial regiment enjoying a short rest in the course of a thirty-mile march.

seemed utterly strange and at first most irksome. Many eventually were promoted to commissioned rank, but numbers stuck by their old corps and remained privates or non-commissioned officers to the last, proud of having done their duty and by no means regretting their term of service—in many cases a tremendously exciting term—as soldiers of the King.

In addition to the New Armies scores of new special units were raised, some by noblemen and gentlemen having special influence, while the Territorial Force also was greatly expanded. Some of the battalions of the latter were sent to India, Egypt and elsewhere, thus releasing Regular British troops for immediate service at the Front. India provided besides a great many native regiments which fought splendidly in France as well as in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Gallipoli Peninsula. Lastly grand contingents, numbering eventually hundreds of thousands of fine fighting men, were furnished by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the other Oversea Dominions and Colonies. Some of these developments are described in other articles, but they are mentioned here as showing the hugeness and variety of the resources upon which Great Britain can rely when she enters upon a very great war. It was well for her in 1914 and 1915 that this was the case, for long before



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.*

TELEGRAPHY IN THE FIELD.

A concealed observer wiring directions to the gunners.

the close of the latter year there were terrible gaps in the ranks of the original Expeditionary Force in killed, wounded, and "missing."

It goes without saying that the expansion consequent on a great war is not confined to the fighting line. All the departmental and other services have to be expanded in proportion, and, in the case of the medical and hospital organizations, out of all proportion to the all-round increase of establishments. Finally, the needs of such enormous armies in the way of supplies of all kinds,

ammunition, equipment, clothing, and food, are so gigantic that even our own great manufacturing and industrial resources may have to be specially organized and controlled in order to provide all that is wanted. In the early days of the New Armies raised for the purposes of the Great War rifles and uniforms were sadly lacking, and there were other and graver deficiencies. All these drawbacks, however, were overcome, and with the experience gained we are not likely to be caught napping a second time.

OWEN WHEELER.

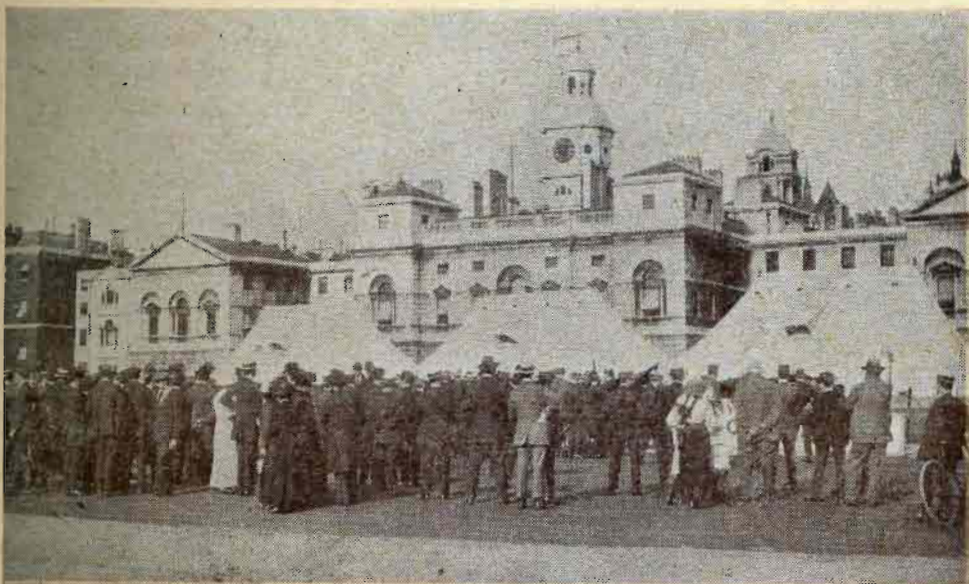




### THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS AT LANDRECIES, August, 1914.

*From the original painting by W. B. Woolten, R.I.*

An incident during the great Retreat from Mons. The sorely-tried British Army halted for the night exhausted, and was suddenly attacked by fresh German forces, but our brave fellows were still able to turn and drive the enemy through the shell-torn streets of the little town.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.]

RECRUITING FOR THE NEW ARMIES ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE, LONDON.

## The Making of a Soldier

**T**HE following article describes the making of a soldier under ordinary conditions: in the stress of a great war many special arrangements have, as we have all learnt, to be devised.

A man joining the Army begins at the bottom of the ladder by enlisting as a private. His subsequent career depends very much upon himself. If he is smart and intelligent he can win promotion and work his way up to a good position as sergeant; and in exceptional cases he can advance still higher and secure the "stars" of an officer. Quite a number of captains, majors and colonels, and at east one very distinguished general are now serving who began their careers as privates.

The process of enlisting is simple. Having made up his mind to become a soldier, a man applies to a recruiting-sergeant, whose address he can get from the nearest Post Office or Labour Exchange. If he seems to be an eligible candidate, the sergeant takes him off to a recruiting office, of which there are many throughout the kingdom. In London the largest of these establishments is situated in Old Scotland Yard, adjoining Whitehall.

A candidate for enlistment must be of good character and must



## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER



[Illustrations Bureau,]

SWEARING IN.

[London.]

produce a reference from an employer or some one to whom he is known. Then he must be quite sound in wind and limb, free from all physical defects, and between the ages of nineteen and forty. He is asked a number of questions on these points, and has to sign a paper declaring his answers to be true.

The next thing is to ensure that the prospective soldier is "medically fit." For this purpose he is carefully examined by an Army doctor, who tests his eyesight and his physical development generally. Should a man not come up to the proper standard he is immediately rejected. If, however, he passes the different tests to the satisfaction of the doctor he is accepted.

The next matter is to settle which regiment or branch he shall join. In this respect a man has considerable choice. He can join either the Cavalry, the Infantry, the Artillery, the Engineers, or the Royal Army Medical Corps. There are also the Army Service Corps and the Army Ordnance Corps, which offer good prospects to men who know a trade. The work of



[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]

EXAMINING RECRUITS.

[London.]



## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER



[Illustrations Bureau.]

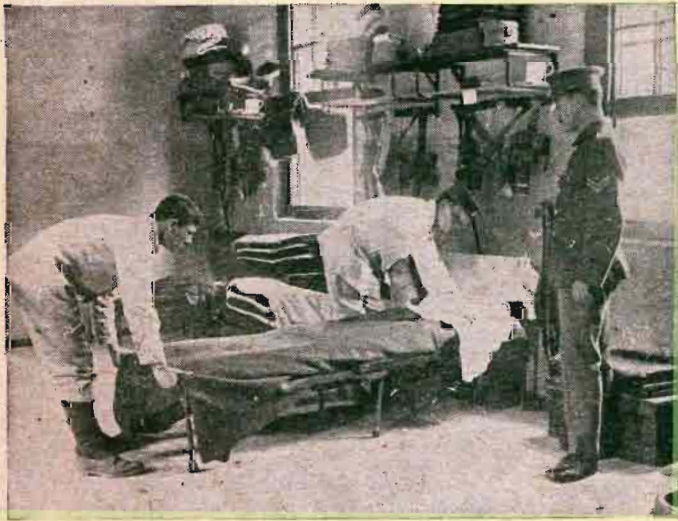
[London.]

PASSED RECRUITS WAITING FOR DEPARTURE TO DEPÔT.

each branch is quite distinct. For example, as explained in other articles, the Cavalry and Infantry are chiefly concerned with drill and guard duty, the Artillery look after guns and forts, and the Engineers build bridges and roads. In the Army Service Corps the men are employed as but-

chers, bakers, clerks, etc., and in the Royal Army Medical Corps as hospital orderlies. There is occupation suited to everyone, no matter in which direction the taste of the recruit may be. The Cavalry appears the most attractive, probably on account of the smarter uniforms.

As a general rule, a man has to enlist for a term of twelve years. This term is divided into two periods: (1) Colour Service, and (2) Reserve Service. The "colour service" varies from eight years in the Household Cavalry to three years in the Foot Guards, the remaining four to nine years being spent in the Reserve. An Infantry soldier has to join for seven years "with the colours." During this period he serves part of the time at home and part abroad. He thus has an opportunity of visiting India, Egypt, Malta or Gibraltar, and often sees a good deal of the world.



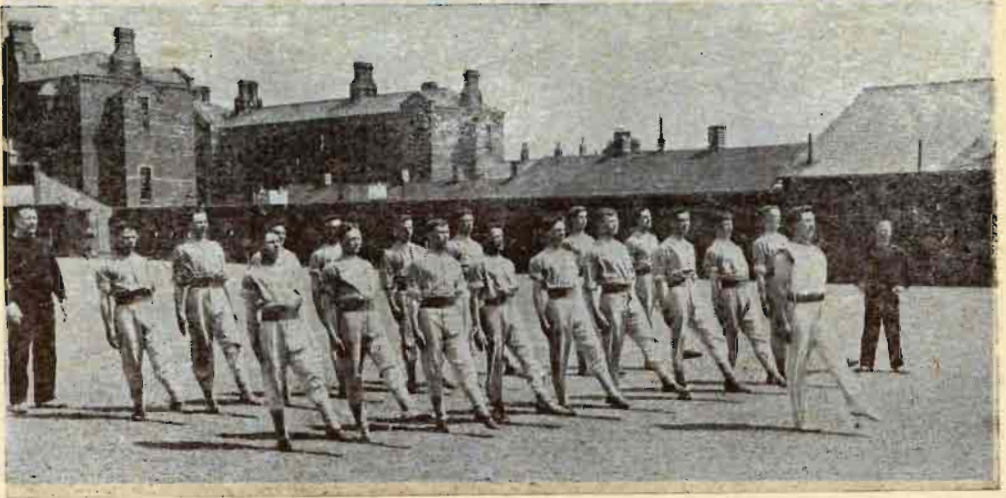
[Illustrations Bureau.]

[London.]

ONE OF THE FIRST LESSONS IS IN BED-MAKING.



## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER

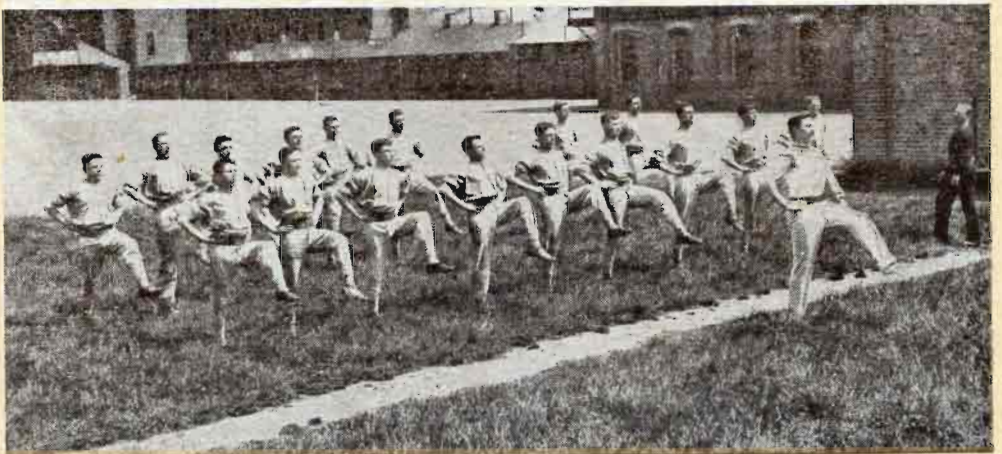


*Illustrations Bureau.]*

*[London.*

LEARNING THE MARCHING STEP.

In the Cavalry a man may enlist either as a Dragoon, a Lancer, or a Hussar, and can usually join any particular regiment he fancies. In the Artillery and the Engineers a man joins as a "gunner," a "driver," a "sapper," or a "pioneer," and is apportioned to any battery or company which the authorities select. An Infantry recruit, however, can, as a rule, choose his own regiment, connected with either England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. In England almost every separate county, too, has a regiment specially associated with itself. Thus, there are the Norfolk Regiment, the Suffolk Regiment, the Middlesex Regiment, etc. In some cases a regiment is

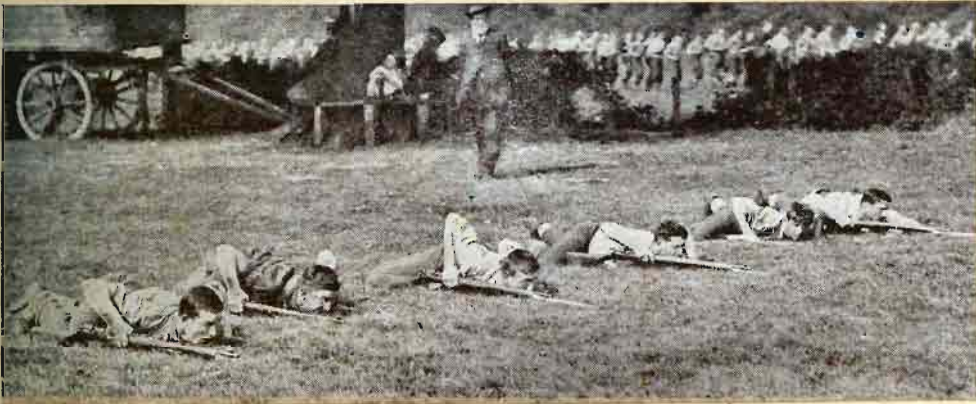


*Illustrations Bureau.]*

*[London.*

THE HIGH STEP GIVES POISE OF BODY.

## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER



*Syon & General.*

BAYONET PRACTICE: PREPARING TO CHARGE.

[*London.*

named after a big town, such as the Liverpool Regiment and the Manchester Regiment. Altogether the British Infantry offers plenty of choice; and a would-be recruit who does not care about the ordinary Infantry of the Line can become a Highlander, a Fusilier, or a Rifleman.

Having passed the medical examination and given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for a military career, the recruit's next step is to be "sworn in." For this purpose prospective recruits are brought before a magistrate or a recruiting officer and required to swear that they "will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty . . . and all generals and officers set over them." The moment a man



*Illustrations Bureau.*

A "SHIRT SLEEVE PARADE" IN SUMMER.

[*London.*



## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER

has taken this oath, or in other words been "attested," he ceases to be a civilian and becomes a soldier of the King.

The day after he has been "sworn in" the recruit will probably be sent to join the depôt of his regiment. In the case of Infantry, this is generally situated in the chief town of the regiment's "territorial district," and serves as a sort of training school for young soldiers. In ordinary times the recruit stops at the depôt for about three months, during which he is put through a preliminary course of drill, gymnastics, etc. If at the end of this period he is considered fit to join the ranks, he is transferred to the headquarters of his unit.



*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.,*

[London.]

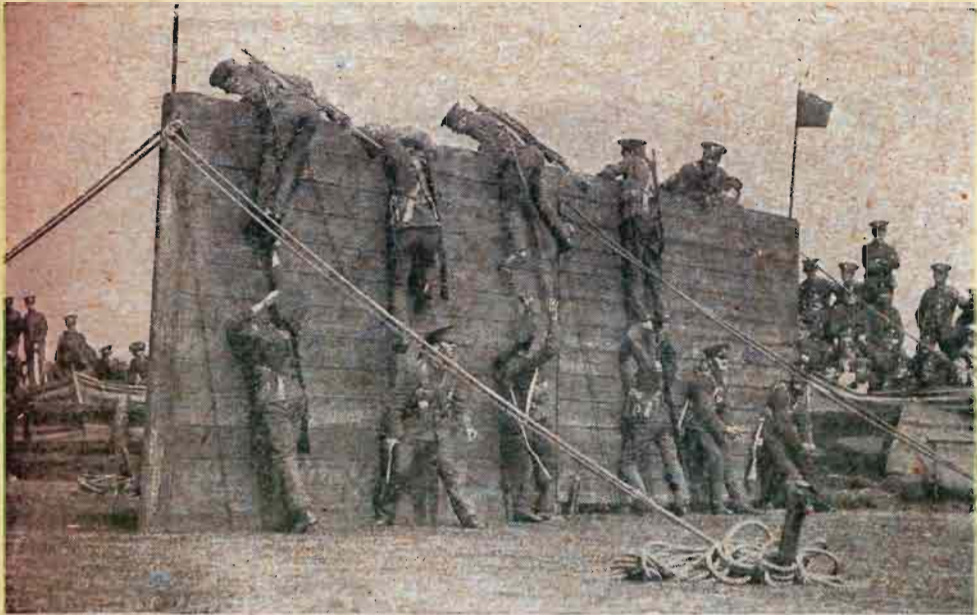
**MEN OF THE NEW ARMIES PRACTISE TRENCH DIGGING.**

In all depôts the procedure is much the same, and is planned to teach a soldier the rudiments of his work.

On joining the headquarters of his regiment (which will be in some large garrison, such as Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, York, Colchester, or Dublin), a recruit is given more detailed training for another three months. If considered eligible, he is then passed into the ranks as a "duty-man" and does his share of sentry-go, etc., while he also attends field-days and manœuvres.

The routine of barrack life varies with the season of the year. During the winter months a soldier's work consists chiefly of route-





*Sport & General,]*

ARMY ATHLETICS : A TEAM OBSTACLE RACE.

*[London.*



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]*

"VERY LIKE THE REAL THING."  
Bayonet practice at close quarters.

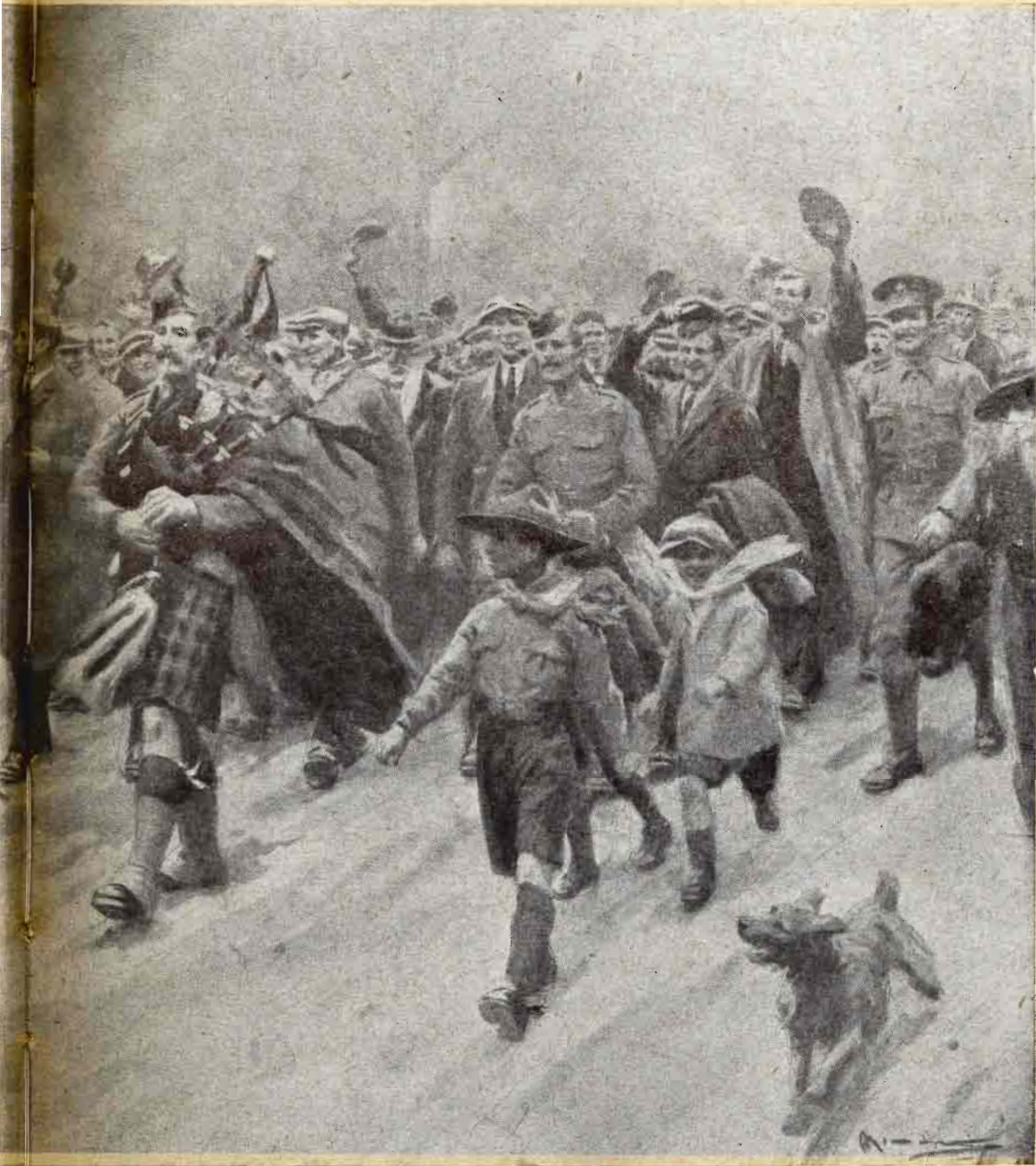
*[London.*





THE MODERN  
Recruits being played to

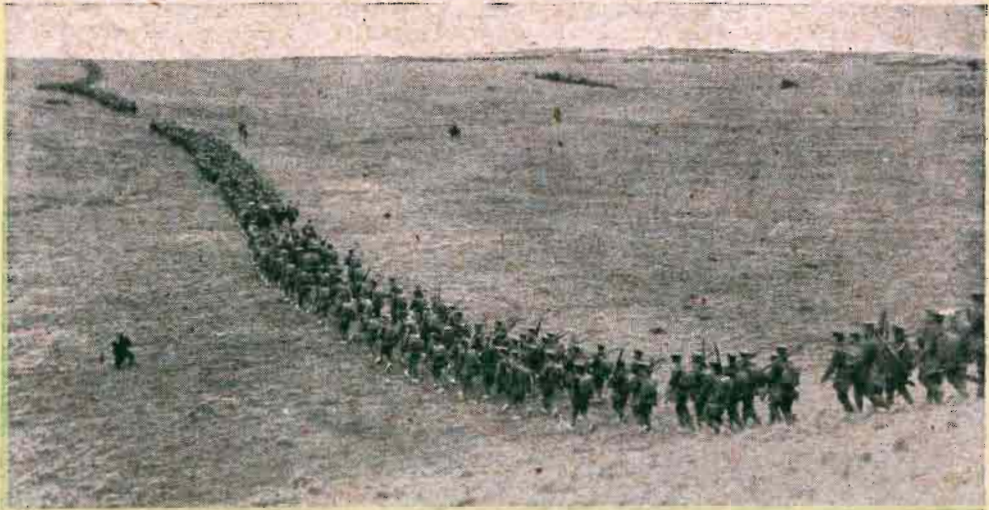




ERN PIED PIPER.  
the Recruiting Office by Highland Pipers.



## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER



[Sport & General.]

ROUTE-MARCHING ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

[London.]

marching and drill ; in the spring and summer he goes through musketry, attends field-days, and practises camping ; and in September he takes part in the annual manœuvres. There is much less ceremonial drill than was formerly the case, as the modern method is to devote as much time as possible to preparing the soldier for active service.

The minimum commencing pay of a private soldier in the Infantry is a shilling a day, and in other branches a little more. In addition, soldiers get a free kit on first joining, and are given rations and a messing allowance, as well as an allowance for the upkeep of their uniforms. When a private soldier becomes a non-commissioned officer (corporal or sergeant) he will draw from 2s. 4d. to 4s. a day. Pensions are also granted to those who may be allowed to serve for twenty-one years.

HORACE WYNDHAM.



[Underwood & Underwood.]

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS ON PARADE.

[London.]

## The Life of a Soldier

ANY attempt to describe in detail a day in the ordinary life of a soldier of the Regular Army would be either tedious or misleading, for there are soldiers and soldiers, and very often one soldier's day differs from another's as much as chalk differs from cheese. The routine in barracks is one thing, that in a training camp, or with an Expeditionary Force, is quite another. A cavalryman, or an engineer, has work which lies quite outside an infantryman's duties. Again, a good deal depends on the man himself, and his place on the duty roster, as to the sort of day he spends. If he has got into serious trouble he may be spending it in "detention," which is the modern polite term for what used to be called "cells," or enduring the lighter punishment of "C.B." (Confined to Barracks). If an ordinary defaulter, he will have punishment drills to attend from which the well-behaved soldier is exempt.

If his turn has come for "guard" the soldier parades separately, and takes his turn of "sentry-go"—no serious matter on a pleasant day, but trying enough, even in peace time, when it is raining in torrents and a sentry-box is not available. There are orderly and other duties, and "fatigues," some of



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]*

[London.

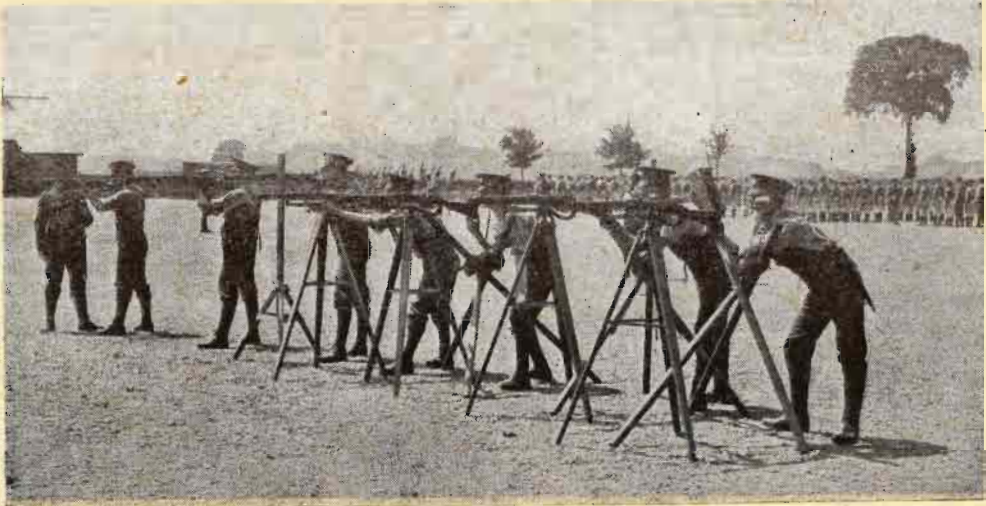
CHANGING GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

them not very pleasant ones, which greatly diversify the life of a soldier and make it impossible in a brief sketch like this to give any but a general and rather scrappy idea of how he lives and moves and has his being from "Réveillé" to "Lights Out."

*Réveillé*, the first bugle-call of the day—unless, indeed, the "Alarm" has been sounded earlier—produces a marked sensation in the average barrack room, rapidly followed by a general tumbling out of bed, and a succession of toilet and other operations, including that of bed-making on a principle very different from that to which the ordinary housemaid is accustomed. In barracks during the morning the soldier is required to roll up his mattress and bedclothes with great



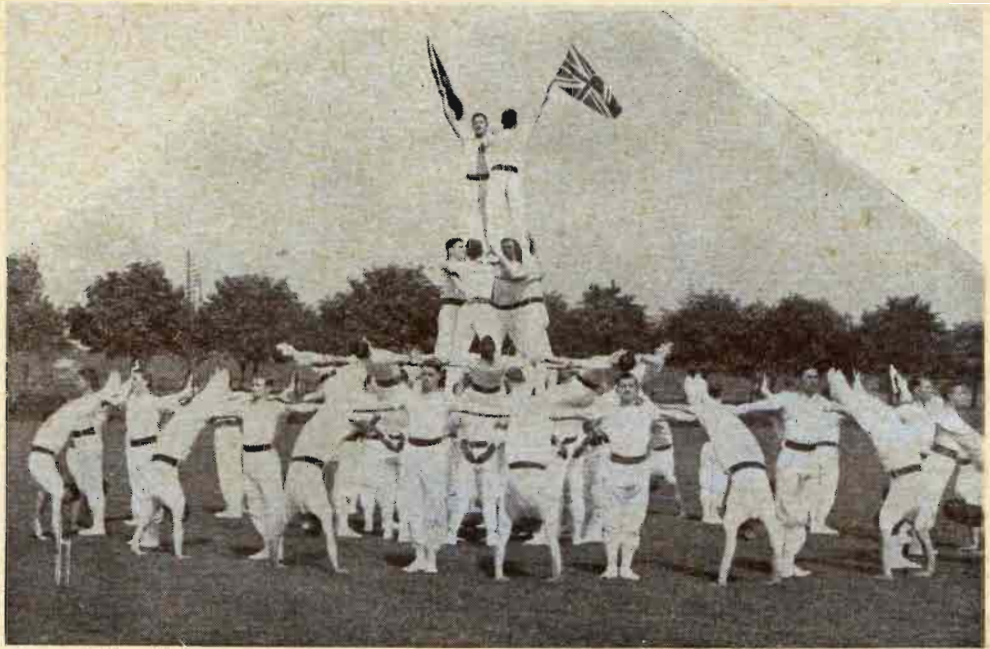
*Illustrations Bureau, Ltd.]*

LEARNING TO TAKE AIM.

*[London.*

neatness, leaving the bedstead practically bare, and the orderly officer on his rounds sees to it that the arrangement is all that it should be in point of exactitude and uniformity. By the time beds have been rolled up, a visit paid to the washhouse, and a finishing touch given to uniform and accoutrements to be worn on parade, the breakfast bugle sounds, and the meal itself is brought in by the orderly men from the cook-house. Nowadays the soldier always gets an "extra" for his breakfast in the shape of bacon, bloaters, sausages and so forth, and he seldom has any complaints to make of the way in which he is served in regard to this or his other two regular meals, dinner and tea.

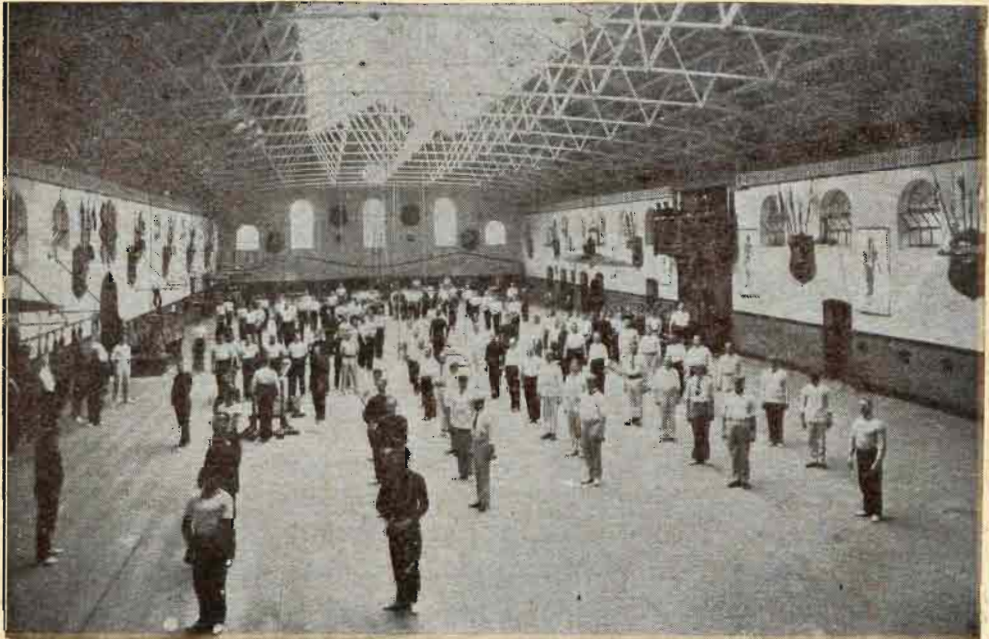
Indeed, the whole system of feeding the soldier has improved



*Gale & Polden, Ltd.,*

REHEARSING FOR A GYMNAS TIC DISPLAY.

*[Aldershot.]*



*F. G. O. Stuart,*

A MILITARY GYMNASIUM.

*[Southampton.]*



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER



Gale & Polden, Ltd.]

REGIMENTAL SHOEMAKERS.

[Aldershot.

marvellously during the last five-and-twenty years, and, although progress in this direction is still possible, it is astonishing what is done with the regulation meat and bread ration ( $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of the former and 1 lb. of the latter) *plus* the "extra-messing" allowance of 3*d.* per day and a contribution from the profits of the Canteen, to which reference will be made presently. Dinner, of course, is quite a substantial meal, a really good "portion" of meat and vegetables being followed by pudding, and at tea there is often a "relish" in addition to bread and butter or jam. In some regiments during the winter hot soup is provided at night, but as a rule the soldier makes his own arrangements for supper at the Canteen, or goes without.

Between breakfast and dinner the main business of the day is transacted. The usual "fixtures" are the Guard-mounting and Morning Parades and "Office." Guard-mounting Parade is a serious matter, for Guards are honourable duties, and men detailed for them are expected to be turned out with particular smartness. But much the same standard is observed on Morning Parade, except by slackers who are "asking for trouble" in the shape of punishment. After Guard-mounting parade the various Guards are marched off to com-

## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

mence their twenty-four hours' tour of duty, accompanied by certain interesting and picturesque formalities in the way of relieving, visiting and challenging, which have come down to us through a very long series of years.

Morning Parade usually consists of a careful inspection by squadron or company officers, followed by movements under the Officer Commanding, which last about an hour, after which the officers are called to the front and the Parade is dismissed.

"Office" is a term used to signify the proceedings which take place usually at the close of week-day Morning Parades. There are two kinds of "office," company and regimental, company officers "telling off" men for minor offences, while the Commanding Officer deals in the regimental Orderly Room with more serious cases. The jurisdiction is usually summary, the prisoner, who has probably been in the guardroom all night, being marched in under escort with the witnesses, generally non-commissioned officers, who briefly tell their story, the Commanding Officer meanwhile glancing at the offender's "conduct sheet," on which are inscribed his previous strayings from virtue. The man is asked and, if he answers, as he "Nothing, sir," sentence next case taken. If the



Gale & Polden, Ltd.,

REGIMENTAL TAILORS.

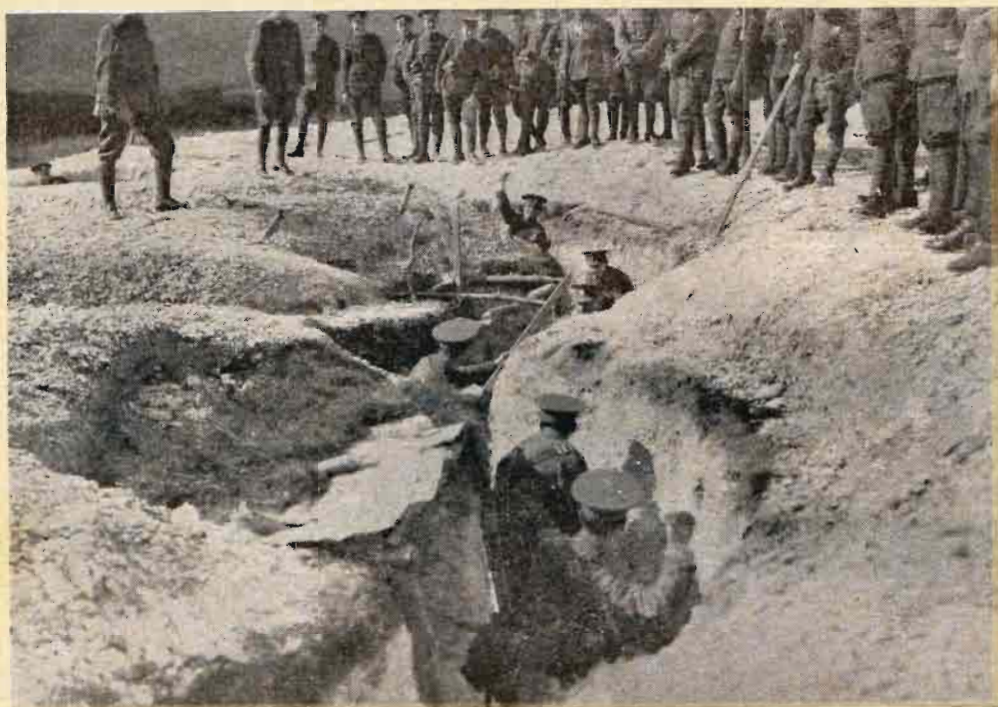
[Aldershot.]



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

offence has been a serious one or the man is an old offender, he may be put back for a Court-Martial, which is "another story," with possibly a grave ending in the shape of a very heavy punishment indeed.

At noon the "wet" canteen opens. There are two kinds of canteen in every regiment or battalion, the "wet" and the "dry," the former being a bar at which beer can be bought, the latter a sort of mixed grocery shop and restaurant, both being managed under regimental supervision. The wet canteen is useful in keeping men



*Sport & General* ]

[*London.*

MEM OF THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE PRACTISING BOMB-THROWING.

out of the local public-house ; while the dry canteen is a genuine boon, enabling not only the men but the married people of the regiment to procure all sorts of provisions and other supplies of excellent quality at prices far lower than those at which they are sold in ordinary shops. Associated with the grocery shop there is often a coffee or supper bar, at which a soldier with a few pence to spend can obtain an appetising repast as a supplement to his ordinary meals, the service being all that could be desired in point of cleanliness and efficiency.

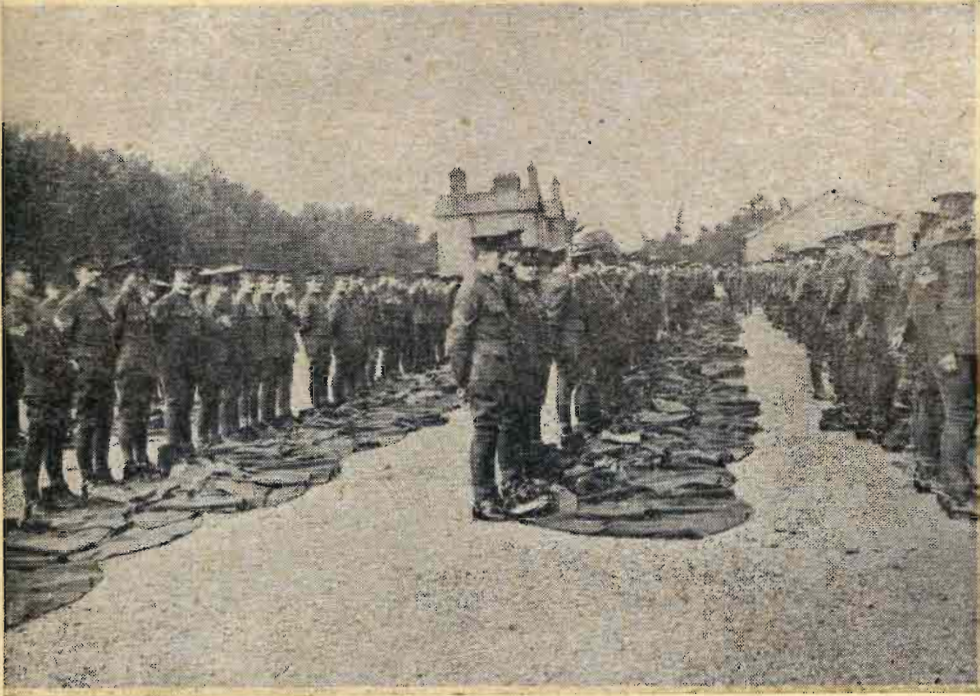
Apart from the canteen, there are recreation and reading-rooms



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

and a library, which play a very important part in helping a soldier to forget the monotony of drill and the occasional strain which military discipline puts upon him. In the regimental reading-rooms is to be found an excellent supply of papers—daily, illustrated and other—and the library is also stocked with a very fair selection of readable books, of which the soldier, who is a far better educated man than he used to be thirty or so years ago, avails himself freely.

Another variation of the everyday routine is to be found in the



[Typical.]

INSPECTION OF KIT IN PREPARATION FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

[London.]

regimental “shops,” in which quite a number of men sometimes find almost continuous employment. In every regiment there are tailors’, shoemakers’ and carpenters’ “shops,” with non-commissioned officers in charge and soldiers as the only assistants. But it is a strict rule that every man thus employed, as well as every bandsman, must be a trained soldier and go through his musketry course and other subjects just as if he were doing ordinary duty.

Before leaving the tale of morning life in quarters it is necessary to mention that this may be entirely changed by special circumstances,



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

which nowadays occur with some frequency, such as the striking off of a company for instruction in field-training, or the participation of a regiment or battalion in a "field-day." In the former case the whole company is, so to speak, set apart to undergo, under its major or captain and his subordinate lieutenants or second lieutenants, a very full and varied course lasting two or three weeks and including instruction, both oral and practical, in every branch of a soldier's work on active service. Sometimes the practicality is carried to the extent of giving the officer commanding a sum of money and sending him and his men out into the wide world for a week or so to make



*Underwood & Underwood,]*

AN ARMY TENT.

*[London.*

Observe the neatly rolled bedclothes and the arrangement of rifles.

their own arrangements, just as if they were marching from one place to another in time of war. The plan works capitally, too, for, in spite of military discipline and formality, British officers and their men understand each other much better than is ordinarily supposed, and in any independent function a company works like one man to "make a good show," however much the odds may be against it.

Dinner generally means for the soldier an end to the more strenuous work of the day, and frequently when it is over he has—unless he is on duty or there is an afternoon parade—the rest of the time more or less to himself. How he employs his leisure depends, of course, on himself, but even in barracks, or in an adjacent recreation



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

THE REGIMENTAL BARBER IS BUSY.

[London.]

help a youngster anxious to make himself more fit, or to coach a likely competitor for Regimental or District honours. Cricket and football facilities are also forthcoming in their respective seasons, and in connection with these and, indeed, every sort of manly sport, the soldier finds himself in close and pleasant comradeship with his officers, the result often being a feeling of mutual esteem and kindness which could never have arisen had the intercourse been confined to parades and the ordinary routine of barrack existence.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

OFFICER MARKING A BUILDING FOR BILLETING TROOPS.

[London.]

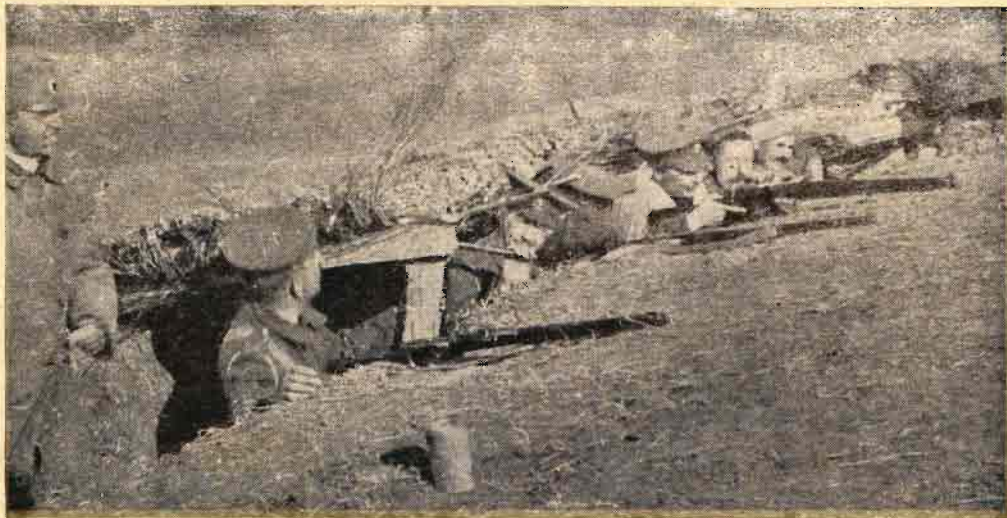




*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]*

*[London.*

OFFICER SCOUTING FROM FARM BUILDINGS.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]*

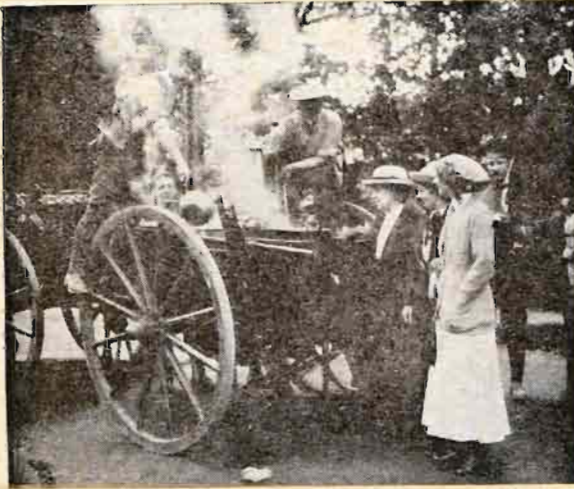
*[London.*

A WELL-SCREENED TRENCH.

In these days of aeroplanes it is very important to screen a trench as much as possible from observation. When the men have bobbed down, the "lid" can be lowered to the level of the grass and you would need sharp eyes to see that the soil had been disturbed.



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER



[Sport & General.]

[London

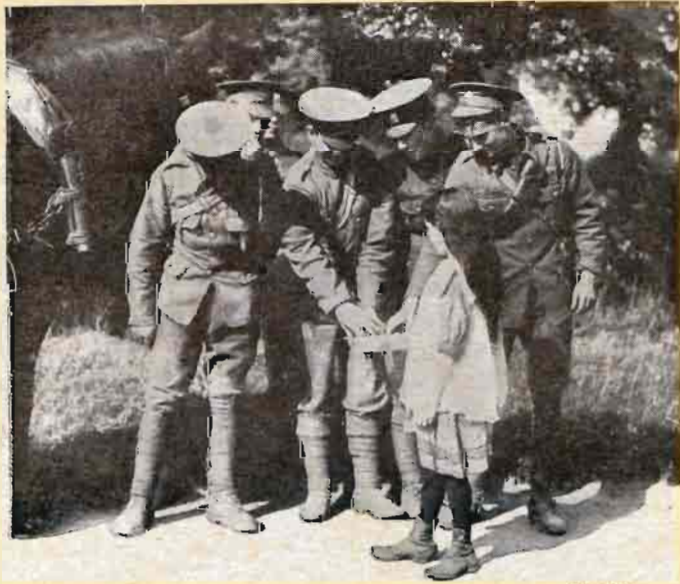
### THE TRAVELLING KITCHEN.

The ladies are interested in the cooking apparatus in which meals are cooked on the march.

But the average healthy youngster who is not otherwise engaged in physical or athletic exercise prefers, if it is fine, to put on his walking-dress and go forth, partly to stretch his legs and partly in the hope of impressing some of the female population of the locality with his appearance. Expensive entertainments are, of course, beyond his means, but the careful soldier has more to spend than many artisans, and can quite afford occasionally to treat himself and a lady friend to a picture palace or a music-hall.

Apart from the more serious contingencies connected with it, the life of a "Regular" is brisk

Tea, for those who stay in, or return to, barracks in order to partake of it, breaks the period between the late afternoon and "Tattoo," the drum-beat which precedes "Lights Out." There is, it must be admitted, a class of soldier who both before and after tea puts in a good deal of time lying on his bed, which he is allowed in the afternoon to take down and make in the orthodox fashion, with a view to nocturnal rest.



[Newspaper Illustrations, I.A.]

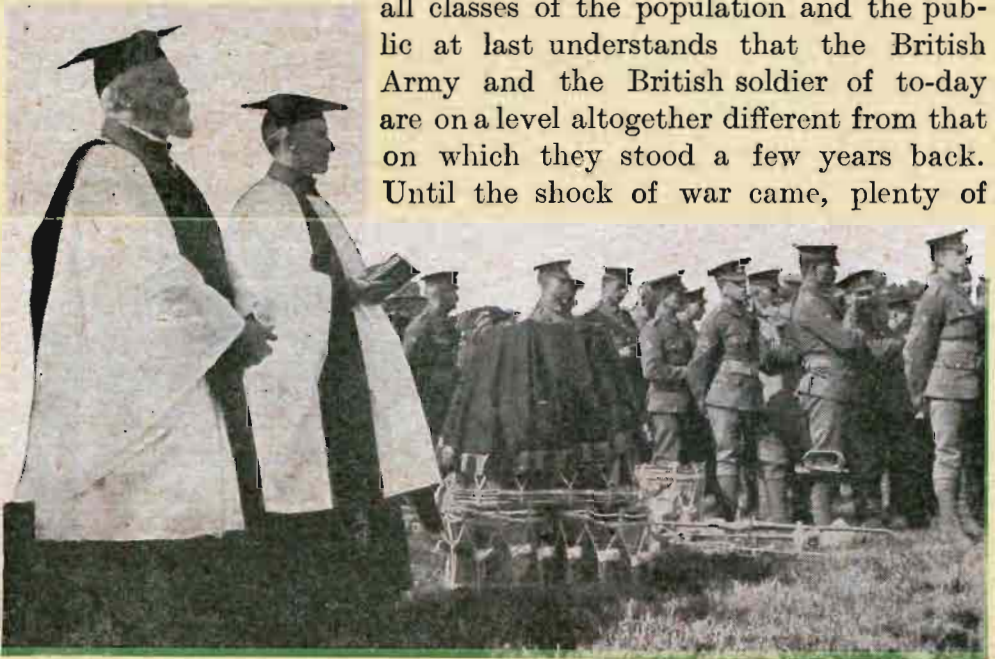
[London.

### EVE AND THE APPLES.



## THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

and healthy, and if he keeps clear of a few well-marked pitfalls, and has, as he usually has, a good disposition and confidence in his superiors, he has a very good time. He will probably have a still better one now that the Army includes all classes of the population and the public at last understands that the British Army and the British soldier of to-day are on a level altogether different from that on which they stood a few years back. Until the shock of war came, plenty of



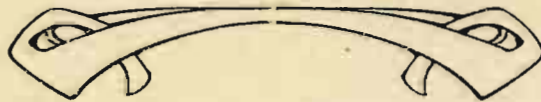
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.]

"THE KENTS" AT CHURCH PARADE WITH DRAPED DRUMS.

people still seemed to think that the standard of decorum and intelligence in the Army was quite low. The truth is that in all the young manhood of England there are few classes in which self-respect and straight notions of right and wrong are to be more commonly met with than they are in that big community of which Private Thomas Atkins is the bright and vigorous type.

OWEN WHEELER.





Gale & Polden, Ltd.,]

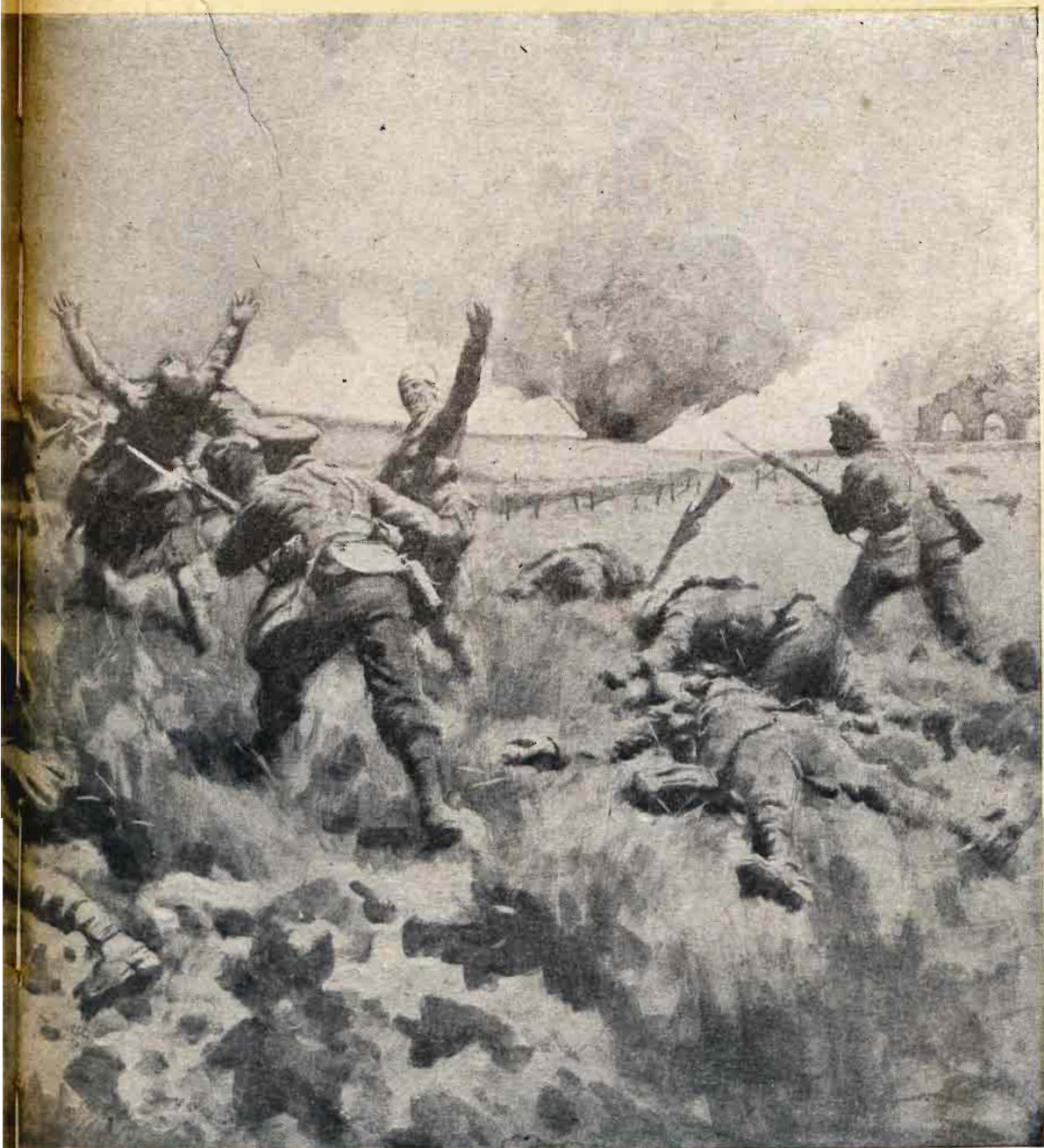
FARRIERS, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

[Aldershot.





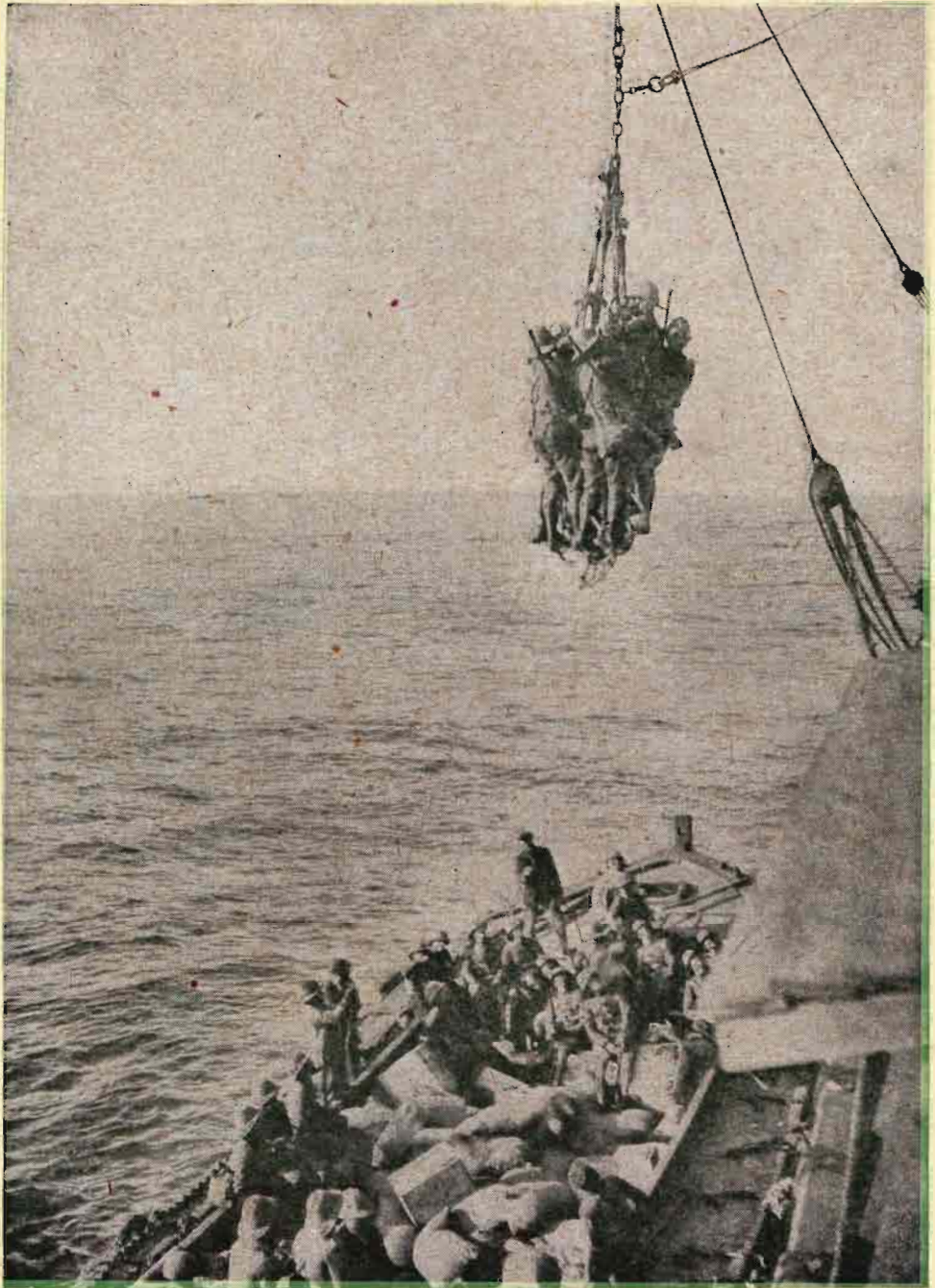
A BRITISH  
Some trenches lost in consequence of the use of jets of burning liquid by the enemy were



CHARGE AT HOOGE.

brilliantly recovered a few days later by the Liverpool Scottish and other regiments.





[Photopress.]

[London.]

LANDING TROOPS UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Owing to lack of other facilities, troops, guns and horses had to be hoisted and put ashore by means of cranes.



[Photograph.]

"DOGS OF WAR."

[London.]

Much use is now made of dogs for scouting, transport and Red Cross work.

## On Active Service

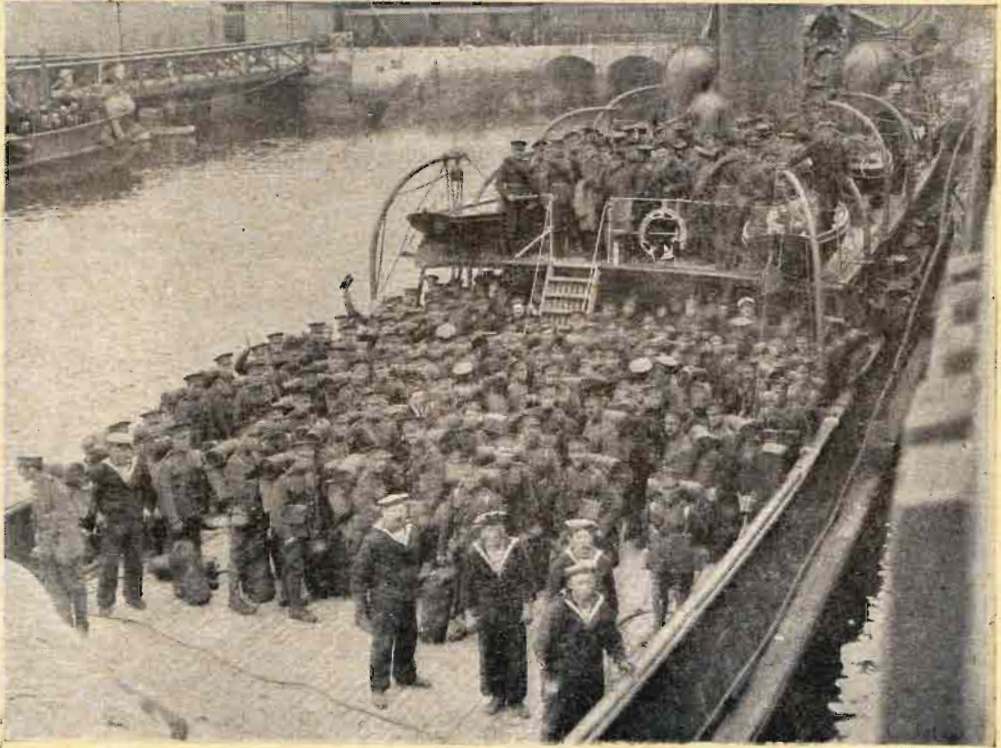
IN the article headed "The British Army in Time of War" a description is given of some of the preliminaries of an actual campaign, including the complicated process known as "mobilization." Let us now assume that a corps in which we are specially interested has been brought up to its full strength, and is ready to be moved to that wonderland of the fighting soldier's dreams, THE FRONT.

When the order comes, which may be at the end of a few days or not until weary weeks of waiting have been impatiently endured, the unit is sent down, usually by rail, to the port of embarkation, arrangements having been made for leaving behind any men unfit for service, together, of course, with the women and children. There are, it goes without saying, many sad partings on these occasions, but war is the soldier's business, and it is often to the accompaniment of much cheering and joyful martial music that the khaki-clad unit leaves its barracks for the railway station *en route* for active service. In the case of the Great War, however, these last features have generally been absent, as it was necessary to hide the departure of troops for the Front from the enemy, and units were generally therefore dispatched by night at a few hours' notice, and with as little fuss as possible.

Meanwhile the War Office, in conjunction with the Admiralty, has been busily arranging for the sea transport of troops to the port of



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

TROOPS ON BOARD A CHANNEL TRANSPORT.

*[London.]*

disembarkation. Merchant steamers or liners have been chartered and hurriedly made ready, and when a battalion arrives, say, at Southampton, for embarkation, it finds everything in readiness, and the business of getting men and baggage on board goes like clockwork. In the case of a cavalry regiment the process is a little more lengthy, but everything has been so well thought out and so frequently practised that embarkation and disembarkation, like entrainment and detraining, are really "drills," which all concerned take a real pride in performing smartly. In this connection it may be useful to remember that, while it sometimes takes a small family on its way to the seaside nearly half an hour to get comfortably settled in a railway carriage, it should only take forty minutes to entrain half a battalion with its transport, and not much more is required to get those 500 or so men from a train into their places on board ship.

The number of men and horses packed into a ship of given size varies very much according to the length of the voyage. For a short voyage up to twenty-four hours the usual allowance is two tons of

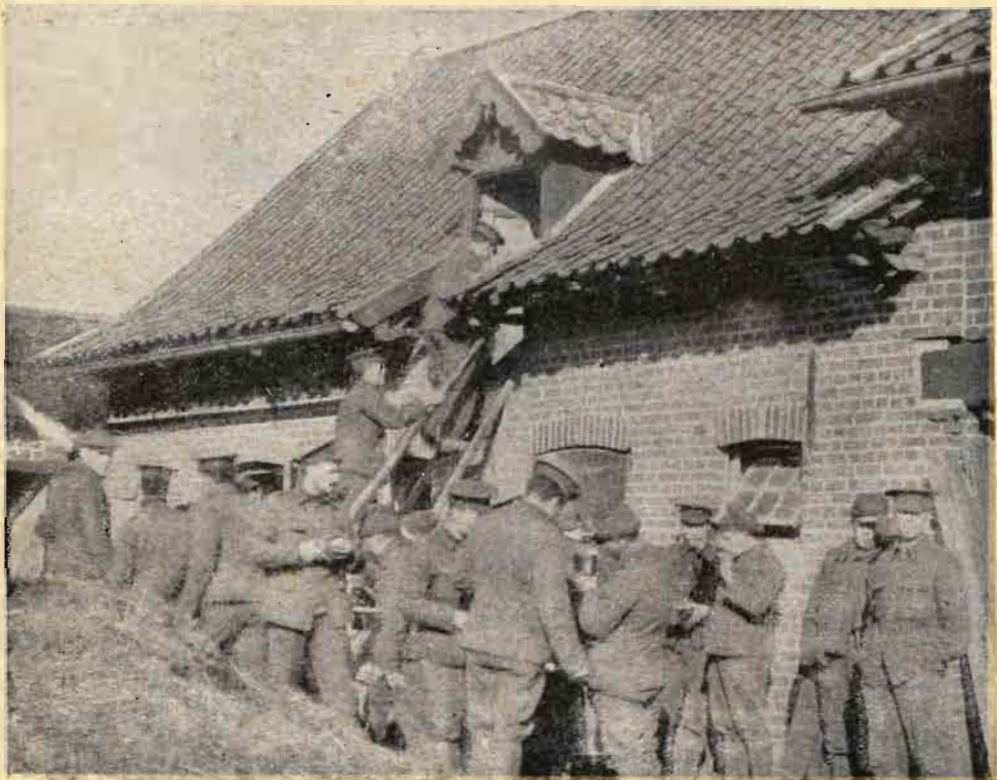
## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

freight-carrying capacity on the part of the ship to each man, and eight tons for each horse. For an ocean voyage the allowance is double in the case of the men and half as much again in that of horses.

Some idea of what this means may be gathered from the statement that for a single Division tonnage to the amount of 165,800 tons would be required for an ocean voyage. This again is *net* freight-carrying capacity, after making an allowance of at least a third off the gross registered tonnage of a ship.

Even supposing ships of the *Olympic* class lent themselves to this method of calculation, it would need at least thirty of them to take a force of six Divisions to the Mediterranean. Only the chief military authorities know exactly how many transports were required to take the first British Expeditionary Force across the narrow sea to France, but it was a huge number and the vessels were of all sorts and sizes.

When we send a force abroad, the chances are that the port of



[Photo, press.]

BILLETING TROOPS IN A DESERTED FARMHOUSE NEAR THE FRONT.

[London.]



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

disembarkation will serve as the "Base of Operations" in the campaign. From this very probably there would be for some distance a railway, and the point where that stopped would be called the "Railhead." From the railhead the troops might have to march until in touch with the enemy, and all the time communication would have to be maintained with the base. Hence those roads, railways, or navigable waterways—as, for instance, the Tigris, in the Mesopotamia



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*(London,*

**BRITISH TROOPS WELCOMED AT ROUEN IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR.**

expedition—which lie between the army in the field and the base, or bases, of operations are known as "lines of communication."

We will suppose that our unit, regiment, battalion, or battery, as the case may be, has finished its sea voyage—during which it has pulled itself together in various little ways after the rather upsetting business of mobilization—has disembarked, and been taken on to the railhead. A new life now begins to be opened out, the life of an army



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

on field service, perhaps in an enemy's country; an army which has one fixed idea, that of finding the enemy as quickly as possible and beating them. At the railhead several interesting things may happen, the most important, perhaps, being that the unit joins for the first time larger units, finding itself, not



[Photopress.]

[London.]

AN OFFICERS' BOMB-PROOF SHELTER NEAR THE FIRING-LINE.

only on paper but in fact, a part of such-and-such a Brigade, which again belongs to such-and-such a Division, the former usually commanded by a Brigadier-General, the latter by a Major-General.

At the railhead, too, we begin to see a great deal of the arrangements for the supply and transport, for which the Army Service Corps is responsible. The nature of the transport depends, of course, on the country in which the operations are taking place. It may con-



[M. J. Staerck.]

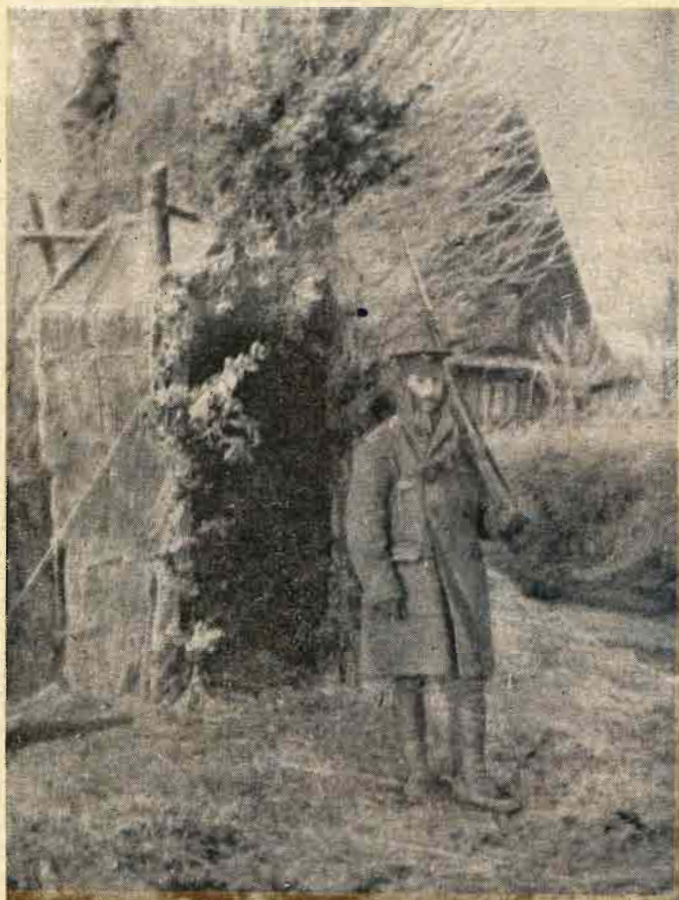
[Paris.]

A HASTILY CONSTRUCTED BARRICADE TO MEET AN UNEXPECTED ATTACK.



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

sist mainly of carts, bullocks, mules, ponies, or donkeys; in some parts human carriers have to be used almost exclusively; and in India elephants and camels are largely depended upon. But, if there are good roads and the campaign is an important one, we shall certainly find at the railhead a large number of motor vehicles, which



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

SENTRY-GO IN FLANDERS ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

The box has been made as Christmassy as possible, but no doubt the sentry would prefer his own fireside.

will be employed daily in carrying supplies from the railway up the line of communication for distribution to the troops at the front. As regard supplies, some idea of the immense quantity required may be gathered from the fact that the daily "field ration" of the British soldier usually consists of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of fresh or 1 lb. of preserved meat;

## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

1½ lb. bread, or 1 lb. biscuits or flour; 4 oz. of bacon; about 3 oz. of groceries (tea, sugar, etc.), and ½ lb. of fresh or 2 oz. of dried vegetables. Multiply that by about 160,000 and again by 30, and you will get an idea of what even a comparatively small force, such as we sent to France in the early days of the War, will eat in a month. When an Army in the field comprises millions the imagination is really staggered in any attempt to conceive the veritable mountains of "supplies" that are required, apart altogether from the piles of "munitions" of all kinds.



[Photopress,]

DINNER IN THE TRENCHES.

[LONDON.]

Troops on active service are either billeted on the inhabitants of the country, or they camp, or they bivouac. In billeting, it is first of all ascertained how many men can be accommodated in each house—in an enemy's country practically every house is supposed to be available in this way, and very often the owners are expected to feed as well as lodge the soldiers billeted upon them—and then the billets are distributed, the hospitals and staffs being provided for first. In temperate countries camps are not usual on active service, as the tentage requires so much extra transport; and, accord-



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.]

WRITING HOME.

ingly, when billets are not available the bivouac is generally the alternative, and a poor alternative it is unless the weather is extremely mild. It sounds no very serious matter to sleep out in the open occasionally on fine summer nights, but to do it repeatedly in rainy or cold weather is a very different matter, and in the Service it is well understood that the worst billet is better than the best bivouac.

Bivouacs, however, not only are often absolutely necessary, but have the advantage that the troops are always in readiness for action. For this reason, in the presence of the enemy, bivouacs are the almost invariable rule. Both camps and bivouacs have to be arranged and conducted according to stated rules which include, of course, the provision of guards and sentries, and the marking by distinctive boards, flags, or lamps of the various departmental services, etc. Thus an Ammunition Column is distinguished by a blue oblong flag with a white rectangle in the centre; an Ordnance Depôt by a blue triangular flag with a red circle in the centre. A triangular blue flag with a white circle denotes a Supply Depôt, and a Hospital or Field Ambulance displays the Geneva flag, a red cross on a white ground, accompanied by the Union Jack. In the matter of the water supply a white flag marks drinking water, a blue flag a watering-place for animals, and a red flag a washing or bathing place. The remark at the beginning of the article entitled "The Life of a Soldier" that in quarters one soldier's life may differ from another's as much as chalk differs from cheese is still more accurate when for quarters we substitute active service. For not only may soldiers be very differently occupied at three or four points in a long battle front, but there are Fronts and Fronts, and the day spent by a soldier splashing about in a wet trench in Flanders during the rainy months of the Great War



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

had little in common with the experiences during the same twenty-four hours of one stewing in Mesopotamia or tormented by flies at the Dardanelles.

The new trench warfare brought about by the Great War, which is described in another article, led to a number of novel conditions, some of them decidedly uncomfortable, others by no means unpleasant from the average soldier's point of view. The most harassing of all days in a fighting man's life is one spent in a rearguard action to cover the retreat of the main body of the army to which he belongs. A retreat generally follows a battle which at any rate is not a victory, and is of itself a very depressing performance. But it is additionally wearing to have to turn every now and then and, hungry and footsore, to engage, and try to keep in check, a pursuing enemy. Even the strain of ordinary marching is sometimes considerable, and at the end of a twenty-mile trudge to be detailed for sentry-go in the new camp is often a tax upon both temper and muscles. In trench fighting there are not *these* drawbacks at any rate.

On the other hand, apart from the horrible din of the guns, which alone sometimes shatters men's nerves beyond hope of cure, and apart from many ghastly actualities of warfare in which all sorts of horrible chemicals, poison gas, and high explosives are in constant use, the discomforts are often very real. Perhaps none causes more general grumbling than the effects of a solid downpour of rain.

Trenches a foot deep in liquid mud, and dripping dug-outs, make it difficult even for the cheeriest souls to "keep their pecker up," and after a long and tiring day to have to set to work during what should be the hours of rest to repair a trench wall with nothing but slush is a most disheartening business.



[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]

[London.]

RIFLE-CLEANING IN AN OLD LOFT.





[Algeri,]

ARRIVAL OF LETTERS AND PARCELS FROM THE BASE.

[London]

But there are compensations. No army has ever been better fed than ours in France and Flanders, and the manner in which supplies have been brought up to the various regimental headquarters, perhaps a couple of miles from the advanced trenches, and carried up thence into the trenches themselves, has been thoroughly appreciated by our fighting men. In addition, too, to the ordinary rations, many extra "comforts" have found their way to the Front, some addressed to individual soldiers, but many sent to officers for distribution to their men. The British soldier, too, has been well supplied with every description of suitable clothing, including a proportion of steel helmets to each platoon, "gum" boots for wading in wet trenches, and skin coats for winter wear. Here, too, private generosity has supplied quantities of supplementary garments, mufflers, mittens and so forth.

A very serious drawback to the daily life at the Front is the difficulty, often the impossibility, of obtaining a bath, even when a unit is withdrawn from the trenches and goes into billets. Wherever possible, special arrangements are made, and on more than one occa-



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

sion the vats of a disused brewery were filled with hot water, and the men sent into them in batches. When they came out each man was handed a complete suit of clean under-clothing, and the general satisfaction which reigned is beyond the power of words to describe.

There are minor diversions, such as "sing-songs," even within close distance of the enemy, and farther back capital little concerts are arranged. As against these there is all too often the sad duty to be performed of laying comrades, who only a few hours before were in splendid health and spirits, in their last resting-place, the latter marked whenever possible by some memorial and perhaps a tribute of kindly affection and esteem.

The arrival of the daily budget of letters and parcels from home is, of course, eagerly expected by a great number of the men, many of whom have had their lives at the Front brightened by kindly ladies who belong to a society for keeping up a regular correspondence with lonely soldiers and sending them occasional parcels.

One of the pleasantest things about trench warfare is the closer comradeship it has brought about between officers and men. The



*Sport & General,*

SORTING LETTERS AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

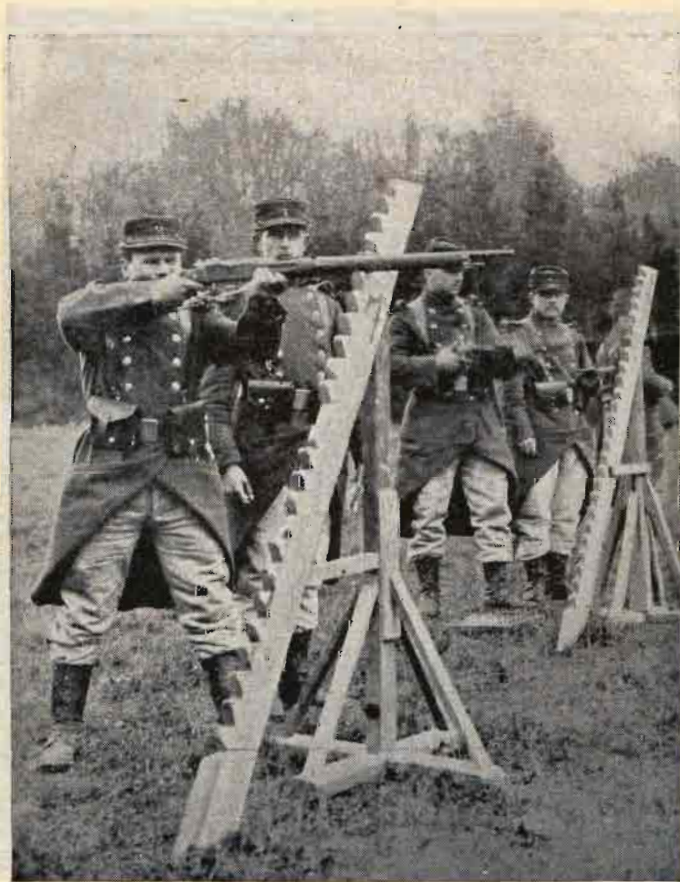
*[London.*



## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

officer's dug-out may be a little more comfortable than the private soldier's, and he may get a greater variety of food. But, taken all round, he shares nearly all the discomforts of trench fighting with his men, and *all* the dangers, and the men love him for it, while he in turn gets drawn into really intimate companionship with them. Countless tales could be told of the devotion and friendliness that this intercourse has brought about, resulting in many a British success in the teeth of obstacles which, without the most perfect understanding between leaders and led, it would have been impossible to overcome.

OWEN WHEELER.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.*

TRAINING FRENCH SOLDIERS TO SHOOT.



*Photopress.]*

FRENCH INFANTRY WITH SHRAPNEL-PROOF STEEL HELMETS.

*[London*

## Modern Warfare

### INTRODUCTORY

**N**EARLY every war has taught us a number of new lessons, and it was hardly surprising that a conflict on so great a scale as that which began in the summer of 1914 should have upset many old ideas and introduced a great many changes. But even the most go-ahead soldiers never expected that, when a World War came, it would revolutionize the business of fighting in such a comparatively short time, and bring so quickly into use not only a variety of fresh weapons and "warlike engines," as old writers used to call them, but also an assortment of quite novel methods. Here and there these new departures had been, so to speak, hinted at in the South African War, notably in regard to the use of deep trenches and of heavy artillery. But, speaking generally, the Great War was in several respects a revelation, and in some cases a very startling revelation indeed, of new and strange possibilities. The more important of these surprises will be glanced at in the following brief sketch. But



## MODERN WARFARE

it must not be forgotten that in some respects, if only by reason of the huge masses of men employed and the enormous areas covered, a war such as that through which we have been passing stands alone, and that several of the lessons it teaches, and the methods which have been successfully used in it, are not applicable to smaller campaigns. In the Great War itself there have been minor but still important sets of operations in which some of the chief features of the larger warfare in France, Flanders and Russia have been almost entirely wanting. Similarly, there may be many future wars in which we shall hear nothing of monster guns, very little indeed of trench warfare, and in which it may not even be possible to employ a single aeroplane.

### STRATEGY AND TACTICS

But in all wars, great or small, there is a sort of family likeness due to the fact that in order to win success in any sort of fighting certain principles or rules have to be followed, the more important of which change very little, if at all. There are two sets of these principles, one grouped under the heading "Strategy," the other forming a very large and mixed collection under the name of "Tactics." As a matter of fact, it is sometimes rather difficult to say where strategy ends and tactics begin, but the first is usually defined as the generalship which is adopted up to the time the enemy is in sight, while the second is held to refer to dispositions made and manœuvres carried out in the actual presence of the enemy.

Tactics are constantly changing, but the great central principles of strategy have remained the same through the whole history of war. The end of strategy is to be superior to the enemy at a decisive point, and to this end all sorts of means are employed. Much is often done before a war breaks out by collecting, through the agency of spies and in other ways, information regarding the enemy's strength and the resources of his country, and, when operations actually begin, no opportunity is lost of keeping a watch on his movements by means of cavalry and aircraft reconnaissance. It is on his "service of information," as it is called, that a General must largely base both his strategy and his tactics, but it will readily be understood that, unless the strategy is sound, even the best of tactics may fail to bring decisive success, though they may sometimes win a useful victory or avert a grave disaster.

## MODERN WARFARE

### ENVELOPMENT

A favourite modern form of strategy consists in an attempt to envelop the enemy's forces and thus, so to speak, roll up his flanks, driving them in upon the centre and so producing general confusion. In order to carry this out it is almost imperative to have a considerable superiority in numbers, but another form of "turning movement," which consists in making a sort of feint frontal demonstration while the bulk of the attacking force creeps round and falls on one



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

A FRENCH PONTOON BRIDGE.

[London.]

of the enemy's flanks, can often be carried out successfully by much the weaker of two armies. The late Lord Roberts repeatedly attacked large bodies of Afghans in this way with a mere handful, as we should consider it now, of British troops. But in South Africa, having an army much larger than that of the Boers, he adopted the strategy of envelopment, and, in order to escape the great net he spread for them, the Boers retreated hurriedly before him, and Pretoria fell into his hands without any battle at all.



## MODERN WARFARE

At the outset of the Great War, and at several other stages, the Germans, more particularly, made several determined efforts to envelop one or other of the Allied armies, but never with anything like decisive results and, when later they ceased to have any superiority, numerical or moral, over their opponents, they were gradually forced to abandon their former methods. Meanwhile, however, their strategy had coloured the whole War. For attempted envelopment on a great scale is, of course, a very difficult thing to disguise, and, when



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*(London.)*

MOTOR LORRIES BRINGING UP MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES.

the commander of one army sees that his flanks are in danger of being turned and rolled up, he often finds that the simplest means of averting disaster is to stretch out his line so that the enemy cannot get round without stretching out his line also, and so weakening the forces which were to have carried out the envelopment. When opposing lines get stretched out like this they become relatively very vulnerable, and so entrenchment has to be resorted to, with the result that for months great armies may be facing one another without anything in the nature of a battle, as we used to understand the term,

## TRENCH WARFARE

taking place. Also, because each side wants to make sure of its flanks, the opposing lines of trenches may run with slight breaks for hundreds of miles, the extreme flanks resting upon the sea or on some neutral territory. Thus in France and Flanders we have seen for a long period the front reaching from the North Sea to Switzerland, and in Russia from the neighbourhood of the Rumanian frontier to the Baltic.

### I. TRENCH WARFARE

The wonderful development of trench warfare, as it has come to be called, is much fuller of interest and excitement than might seem possible. In the first place the construction of the trenches alone has been carried to such a point that often a modern "position" is to all intents and purposes a strong fortress, with subterranean galleries, storehouses for arms and food supplies, and all manner of conveniences such as electric lighting and heating, and well-fitted dug-outs, or recessed chambers, in which officers and men can sleep and eat quite comfortably when not actually on duty in the trenches themselves. In any case latter day trenches are generally rather elaborate affairs, although from the surface they may be hardly distinguishable from the surrounding country. In the old days it was always considered necessary to build up the ground in front of a trench so as to form an additional protection called a "parapet." Nowadays the trench is generally dug of sufficient depth to afford shelter to a man standing upright, and extra cover with loopholes is only added as may be required. For protection against sudden assault wire entanglements, or "abattis" (trees cut down and laid with their branches pointing towards the enemy), are placed at some distance in front of the trench. To prevent the trench from being raked, or, to use the technical term "enfiladed," by the enemy's guns banks of earth are built at right angles to the trench with passages round them, or the trench itself is recessed at intervals, the firers standing in the niches, while the jutting-out portions serve as protection against the deadly enfilading fire which otherwise might devastate the trench from end to end.

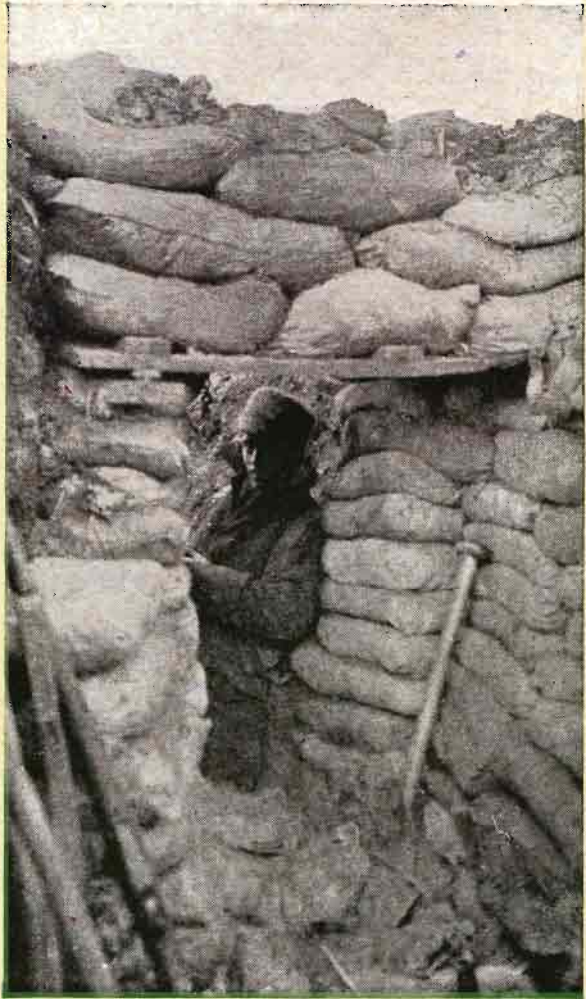
It must be remembered that such trenches have other uses besides that of giving shelter. They must be made so that the ground in front of them can be swept by the defender's fire, and also so that an advance can be made from them with as little difficulty and delay



## TRENCH WARFARE

as possible when the moment arrives to attack the enemy in *his* trenches. At the same time a trench must first of all afford decent shelter, as without this no troops can nowadays hope to hold a position against an enemy armed with modern artillery which can search every square yard of open ground with shrapnel and other shell in the most precise and methodical fashion. Even in trenches it is often found necessary to roof over portions with hurdles upon which earth is piled by way of overhead shelter.

Trenches in close contact with the enemy are called "advanced" or "first line" trenches, and behind these there is almost always a second, and often a third and fourth, line to which the defenders can retire if turned out of the first. Between the lines are "communication trenches," not for the purpose of assisting such retirements, but for that of bringing up supplies and of enabling troops in the advanced trenches to be relieved from time to time by other units which have been resting in the rear. In the case of our armies in France these reliefs came in time to be carried out pretty regularly, a unit serving, say, four days in the trenches and then going into billets some miles in the rear for the next four days in order to "pick up." But, of course, everything does not go like clockwork in war, and during a great attack,



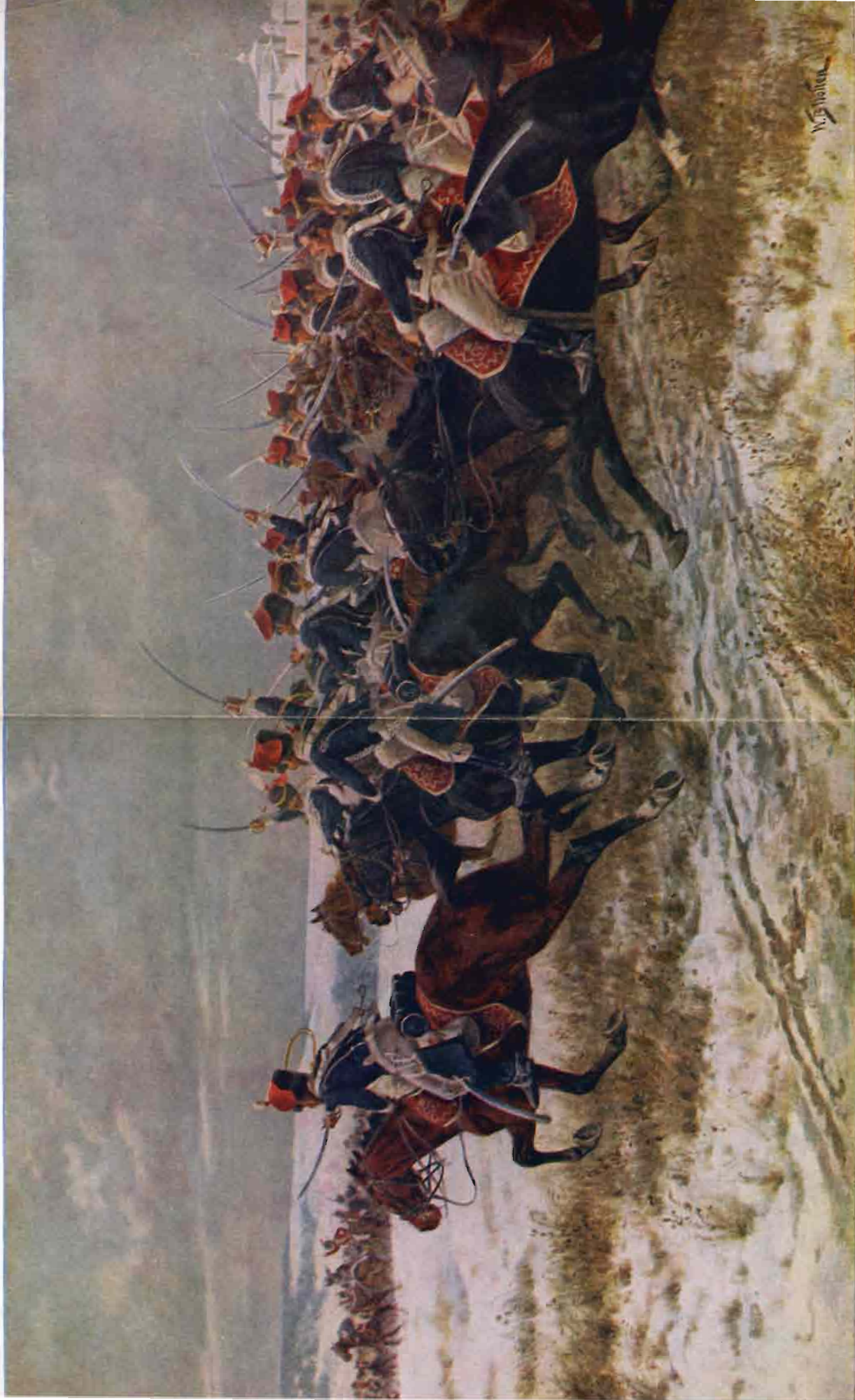
[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]

[London.]

### IN THE TRENCHES.

The trench is lined with sandbags, which can be hastily filled and are a great protection even against heavy gun fire.





THE CHARGE OF THE 10th HUSSARS AT BENEVENTI (CORUNNA CAMPAIGN), 1809.



## TRENCH WARFARE

and in other emergencies, the reliefs have to be entirely passed over.

### BOMBING AND MINING

The monotony of trench warfare — and it can be very monotonous, with nothing happening but an occasional shell burying itself in front or rear or passing overhead—is varied in several ways. Nearly always there are “snipers,” or picked marksmen, on either side on the look-out, and if a head is incautiously popped up over a parapet or the front wall of a trench, it is pretty certain to get a bullet through it. Sometimes trench-mortars are used, which throw a fat explosive shell into an enemy’s trench even when the latter is a good distance away. Occasionally the opposing lines are so near that bombs or grenades are thrown from one to another by hand, and many cases have occurred of men picking up an enemy bomb before it has had time to explode and hurling it back among those from whom it came. But the latest patterns of bombs are too deadly to be trifled with by any but experts.

More terrible than bombing is a mine explosion, which is generally the result of weeks of patient labour and is often followed by serious loss of life. There are various kinds of military mine, but the most ordinary form used in trench warfare consists first of a long tunnel driven in the direction of the enemy’s lines and ending in branches in which quantities of high explosives are packed. The miners, having connected up the explosives, retire with the connecting cables



*Photopress,]*

#### USING THE PERISCOPE.

*[London.*

*This instrument with its mirrors enables an observer to see without exposing himself.*



## TRENCH WARFARE

to their own trenches, and then in due course the mine is electrically exploded, the explosion being generally followed by an attack. Mining is extremely difficult and dangerous work. It requires the greatest skill to "hit off" accurately the spot in which it is desired to create the explosion, and there is always the danger that the enemy may be countermining, and the chance that the wall of one's own tunnel may be blown in and the workers overwhelmed by a skilfully planned enemy explosion. Sometimes opposing mining parties actually meet, and then the struggle is grim indeed.

### ARTILLERY DUELS

But, of course, the great and startling interruptions to anything like dull routine in the trenches are when either a great enemy attack has to be met or an equally great attack has to be delivered. In either case the preliminary performance as regards the actual fighting is much the same from the standpoint of the men in the advanced trenches, consisting as it does of an artillery duel of terrific intensity, lasting sometimes for weeks on end. The side that is about to attack naturally sees to it that its pounding is the harder, but, if they had had no other warning, it would often be difficult for those in the trenches to know whether in the next stage of the fight they were



*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

A CATAPULT FOR THROWING GRENADES INTO THE ENEMY TRENCHES.

going to be attackers or attacked. Ceaselessly the roar of the big guns fired from points miles in rear goes on. The shrapnel bursts overhead, sending showers of bullets hurtling down, but happily always in a forward direction, which enables them to be avoided by pressing into the rear wall of the trench. Other high explosive shells fall in the trenches,



## TRENCH WARFARE

sometimes quite harmlessly, at others taking a ghastly toll of life and limb, or among the wire entanglements, which it is the attacking enemy's great object to wreck as much as possible before the assault takes place. Then, when the guns of the attack have obtained some sort of mastery over those of the defence, and the trenches and the obstacles in front of them are deemed to have been sufficiently knocked about, there generally ensues for perhaps some hours a cannonade of peculiar fierceness, when the most powerful high explosive shells are fired, and it seems



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.]

A GRENADE THROWER PROTECTED BY STEEL CAP.

as if the defenders' position were being rent in pieces—which indeed is sometimes actually the case—and finally the infantry attack begins.

### THE ATTACK

Countless descriptions of attacks from trenches during the Great War have been published, and there must be few even among the youngest readers of this book who have not a very fair idea of what happens on these stirring occasions. The difference, of course, between an attack of this kind and one delivered during what may be called a battle in the open, when at the beginning of the day's fighting the opposing forces may be, and generally are, miles apart, is considerable. In trench warfare, as has been explained, the distance to be covered is frequently only a few hundred yards, and sometimes a mere stone's throw. Consequently there is no regular succession of stages in the advance, and often no attempt at lying down and seeking cover. The great object is to get into the enemy's trenches as quickly as possible, and to lessen the terrible loss of life which must



## TRENCH WARFARE

continue as long as the defenders are "pumping lead" from behind cover upon the attackers. Sometimes the artillery preparation is so effective that the shattered defence can only make a feeble resistance, but generally the reception is a pretty warm one, and stern fighting goes on even after the attackers have struggled through the remnants of the wire entanglements and other obstacles and jumped down among the enemy.

What makes the attack in trench warfare particularly deadly is the wonderful efficiency of the modern machine gun, with which a single man can often do as much execution against a mass of opponents



[Sport & General,]

EXPLOSION OF A BOMB.

[London.

as a score or two of men armed even with quick-firing rifles. This form of defence can be carried on, too, with deadly effect when the enemy have entered the trenches. During the construction of the latter it is a common practice to choose positions from which a machine gun, sometimes cunningly concealed, can be turned on to a crowded mass of attackers with deadly effect. It goes without saying that when a hostile trench is entered one of the first considerations is to put a stopper on any machine guns that may be spitting out death from dark corners.

A great attack seldom ceases with the capture of a first line trench. It is extremely important, if a definite result is aimed at, to hustle



## TRENCH WARFARE

the enemy while he is shaken, and so, if the attackers are not exhausted by their grim struggle, and supports have come up, the enemy, after being turned out of his advanced trenches, is pursued to his second and third lines, which are generally quite as strong as, and



[Photopress.]

OFFICER INSPECTING RIFLES BEFORE AN ATTACK IS TO BE MADE.

[London.]

sometimes stronger than, the first line. But only comparatively seldom is an attack such plain sailing as this. For, as soon as the enemy commander realizes that his first line is in the enemy's hands he can safely order his artillery in the rear, who have, of course, the

## BATTLES IN THE OPEN

range to a nicety, to send down a storm of shell on the new tenants. Meanwhile the guns have probably been showering shrapnel bullets among the troops coming up in support. Finally, the enemy may have succeeded by this time in bringing his own supports up to his second line, and is thus able without delay to deliver a counter-attack. Scores of times in the Great War first line trenches were brilliantly won, but had to be evacuated, because either the captors could not carry on under the fire of the defending artillery, or had to give way before a determined counter-attack.

The records of the War teem with instances showing how magnificently our soldiers, whether of the Mother Country, of the great Oversea Dominions, or from India, have adapted themselves, both as regards attack and defence, to the conditions of the new trench warfare. In the early stages of the operations in France and Flanders our men had to pick up their knowledge as they went along, and to many trained in widely different methods the process must have been strange and difficult. But the British soldier very soon makes himself at home in new surroundings, and what he did not know about trench warfare after a few months' intimate acquaintance with it was hardly worth knowing, as the enemy has repeatedly found to his cost. In the case of the New Armies the very sensible step was taken of giving them a thorough training in trench fighting before leaving for the Front. All over the country, in the neighbourhood of the various training camps lines of trenches were constructed by the men, who had then to occupy them night and day under active service conditions, delivering and repelling attacks and otherwise acting just as if they were in the field. The importance to the commanders at the Front of receiving reinforcements of units able to take their place in the trenches without any further instruction will be readily understood.

## II. BATTLES IN THE OPEN

But, of course, all warfare, even nowadays, is not trench warfare and, though the old style of what used to be called a "pitched battle," when armies were moved about in the open within a few hundred yards of each other, can never occur where modern long range weapons are used, cases may often happen in which only one of two opposing forces is at the beginning of the fight in trenches. Sometimes both armies may meet unexpectedly in the open and fight what is known as an



## BATTLES IN THE OPEN

“encounter battle.” But, generally speaking, the weaker will act on the defensive, and, unless he has an extraordinarily strong natural position, will seek to improve it with trenches and sometimes with obstacles as well. Knowing this, the attacking side will advance cautiously, even while the enemy is not in sight, sending forward aerial and cavalry scouts to “feel” him and get some idea of his strength and dispositions.

When a General has made up his mind to attack he gives the orders for the various units of his force to “deploy,” a proceeding



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.]

A GUN LIMBER.

These vehicles are specially constructed for going over rough country and taking awkward corners. They are without springs and a ride in one is not in the nature of a luxury.

which needs a little explanation. When an army is marching through an enemy's country it usually advances by several parallel roads, or at any rate in several different columns, space being left between them so that each column can spread itself out from column formation into a long line, which is better for attacking purposes because it brings the greatest possible number of rifles and machine-guns to bear upon the enemy at one time, and also gives the enemy a less deadly target. When a force marching in long columns alters its formation to a more or less continuous line, that is called “deployment,” and a General is accounted skilful if he seizes just the right

## BATTLES IN THE OPEN

moment at which to deploy for the attack, or, if he is acting on the defensive, contrives to make the enemy deploy unnecessarily or prematurely.

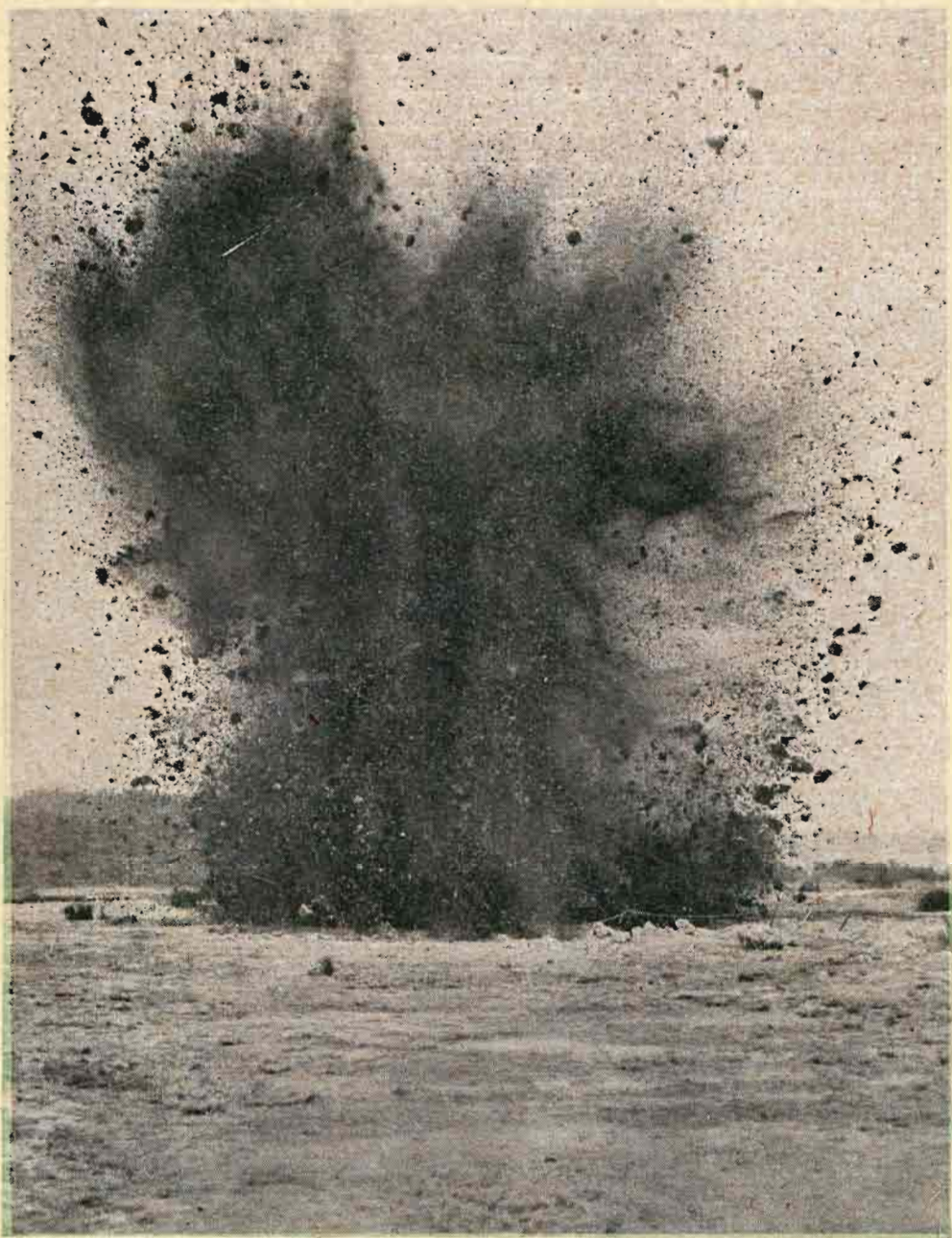
Deployment generally takes place behind a screen of cavalry who, when it is completed, are withdrawn usually to the right or left of the deployed main body, now within a few miles of the enemy's position. If the latter is not very strong and has what are termed "exposed flanks" (in other words is attackable on the right or left) the cavalry may be sent round to create a diversion on this or that flank. Or, it may be held during the infantry attack like a greyhound in leash, ready to be let loose in a flash when the moment comes for pursuit of the beaten foe.

When the deployed infantry has advanced cautiously to within a few thousand yards of the enemy, an "artillery preparation" begins, just as in the case of trench warfare, but seldom of anything like such intensity, as moving forces in the field are usually only supplied with a comparatively small quantity of heavy guns. The principle, however, is exactly the same, the object of the attacking artillery being, first to gain the mastery over the artillery of the defence, and, secondly, to shake the defending infantry and shatter their defences as much as possible.

While the artillery pounding is going on the attacking infantry will be creeping up until, within about a mile of the enemy, a sort of second deployment takes place, each battalion breaking itself up into a firing line with, at first, scouts in front to prevent surprise and feel the way, and supports and a reserve behind. It is at this point that the "fun" begins to get fast and furious. Hitherto the losses will have been chiefly from artillery fire, but within about 1,500 yards rifle fire becomes very effective. Consequently, from this point onwards, not only is the firing line strung out, but every man takes all the cover he can get. For the enemy's rifles are pretty sure to be spitting bullets, and many a brave fellow at this stage is left behind, never, perhaps, to rise again, while his comrades press steadily forward, the supports and reserves gradually working themselves into the firing line until the final stage is reached—the ASSAULT.

To be effective the assault should not be delivered until it is clear that the attack has gained a superiority of fire over the defence. Several things may have happened to prevent this, such as a successful counter-attack on the part of the defenders, which may have completely





*Sport & General.*

*[London.]*

EXPLOSION OF A LAND MINE.

Much mining has been done by both sides in this War. The scene is often much more terrible than this.

## BATTLES IN THE OPEN

turned the tables. But in this case we will imagine that the defence is showing signs of weakening, and the assault is therefore ordered. Bugles ring out and the whole scene suddenly changes. On the attacking side firing ceases, bayonets are fixed, and with a British "Hurrah," officers and men charge the position, scrambling through ditches and over parapets, and pouring into the enemy's trenches in an overwhelming, irresistible stream.

Into what follows we need not enter closely. Bayonet fighting



[Photopress,]

BELGIAN MACHINE-GUN DRAWN BY DOGS.

[London.]

is grim work, especially when the defence has been a stubborn one, and the attackers have been struggling forward, perhaps for hours, under a heavy fire, seeing their comrades repeatedly killed or wounded to the right and left of them. Let us, then, hurry over this stage and imagine that what is left of those who manned the trenches is breaking away in retreat.

And now comes what is sometimes the most terrible part of a modern battle, the PURSUIT. In this the infantry, as a rule, take no



## SIEGES

share. They are generally too exhausted with all they have gone through to do more than assemble on the captured position, triumphant, but sometimes with such frightful losses to deplore that here and there the shouts of victory give way to gloomy silence. The cavalry now play an important part. In the course of the battle they may have had a chance now and then, especially if the enemy has counter-attacked, to deliver an effective charge. But cavalry charges in such an action as that just described are not very usual. When, however, the pursuit begins, away go the mounted troops, and sometimes their relentless harrying of the beaten enemy may last well into the night. Sometimes, again, the horrors of a retreat are intensified by the dropping of shells among the fugitives by the victors' artillery. Not very chivalrous and humane all this, but war is war, and it is the General's business, in the interests of his country and the brave men he is leading, not only to win battles, but to drive home his victories by making it as difficult as possible for the enemy to take the field and give further trouble.

### III. SIEGES

It is not possible to say much here about sieges because the more important points in connection with the attack and defence of fortresses and entrenched camps—the only places now likely to be besieged seriously—not only need a good deal of special knowledge to understand them, but are the subject of much argument even among experts. By most it is held that the old-time fortress, with its immensely thick concrete parapets, its steel cupolas, its disappearing guns, and underground chambers and galleries, is a thing of the past. Certainly in the Great War there were repeated instances of the capture of great fortresses after sieges lasting only a few days, while the very strongest defences were literally smashed to pieces by monster siege guns, notably the famous Krupp howitzer, with a calibre of nearly 17 inches and carrying a shell weighing 2,500 lb. with a high explosive bursting charge of 380 lb. One of the great uses of fortresses being to delay an enemy's advance into a country he is trying to invade, it may seem absurd to construct at enormous expense vast strongholds, often requiring tens of thousands of men for their defence, only to have them reduced to powder and overrun in the course of a week or two. On the other hand, the capture by the Germans of some of the Russian fortresses involved the captors in very heavy losses, while the great



## SIEGES

French entrenched camp of Verdun remained untaken and "delayed" large enemy forces for many months.

Without arguing these points, it may be taken for granted that in various parts of the world there will for many years to come continue to be sieges in which the utmost persistence will be shown by the attackers and the utmost endurance by the defence, and in which both sides will make use of all sorts of artifices to befool or injure the enemy. The interesting thing about sieges is that, ever since that of Jericho, nearly every one of importance has had some special feature to distinguish it from the others, while in nearly all the note of personal heroism has been strongly struck, and great reputations have been made by the skilful use of very slender resources to defeat the ends of a powerful enemy. The defence of Mafeking by Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, better known as B.-P., or the "Chief Scout," will always be a classic example of what can be done in the way of artifice by a small besieged force. Not only did he lure the Boers on to attack dummy trenches, and deceive them with bogus orders shouted through a megaphone; not only did he have forged in the railway workshops a number of lance-heads which were mounted on sticks and carried round so that the sun glinted on them, making the enemy think that a reinforcement of cavalry had arrived. He also frightened the enemy badly with ten tons of dynamite which had been left in Mafeking and were a source of considerable danger to the garrison. These he packed on railway trucks which were shoved a few miles out of the town and then abandoned. The Boers, thinking they were an armoured train in trouble, attacked with a rush, and the dynamite exploded, doing no bodily harm, it is true, but creating a notable scare.

The records of many famous modern sieges have rendered familiar to most the parts usually played by the defenders in husbanding their stocks of food—the animals in the Paris "Zoo" furnished some strange siege dinners in 1870–71, and the "chevril," or horse-soup, issued during the siege of Ladysmith was a notable example of thrifty housekeeping in difficult circumstances—as well as in manning the trenches and taking part in sorties. But the extremely cautious and scientific manner in which a really strong entrenched camp must be approached by the besiegers, unless they have immensely superior artillery, or are prepared to throw away thousands of lives in massed assaults, is perhaps not so commonly understood.



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Particularly important is it, of course, to isolate the place besieged, if not completely as completely as possible. Very often this is out of the question at first, for the outer forts of a modern entrenched camp may cover a space measuring twenty miles round, and to draw a really tight cordon some miles outside this perimeter, as it is called, would absorb a very large army. But when the outer forts have been reduced the task becomes easier, and very soon the besiegers are



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

A FRENCH OFFICER'S QUARTERS IN THE TRENCHES.

Our gallant Allies are very adaptable. In winter the solid construction to the left is used, in summer the more pleasant and airy quarters above.

able to make pretty sure that only aerial and "wireless" communication exists between the besieged and the outside world. Then follows a succession of alternate bombardments and attacks, varied by a great deal of rough and tumble warfare similar to that which has already been briefly described in connection with trench fighting. Bombing and the hurling of hand grenades go on continually, often by night under the glare of powerful searchlights, and mines, some-

## SIEGES

times of great capacity, are exploded, hurling huge masses of masonry as well as human bodies into the air. As it is generally impossible to "rush" the enemy defences, the attackers have to advance as a rule by a process called "sapping," which can be simply described by reference to the letter Z. We will assume that the besiegers have originally held a position corresponding with the lower horizontal stroke of the letter. To advance in the open under the enemy's fire may be to court disaster, and it is obvious that, if a trench running straight forward is dug, that, too, may be swept by the hostile artillery. But the risk of loss is greatly decreased if a trench is first dug slantwise, corresponding with the diagonal stroke of the Z, and then from the saphead, as it is called, another trench is made corresponding with the top horizontal stroke. This process repeated is called sapping, but our modern "Sappers" (Royal Engineers, are generally too much occupied with other duties to be able to do more than supervise the actual digging.

The final stage in a siege is the assault, which is carried out on practically the same lines as those on which a great attack is delivered in ordinary trench warfare. But very often, of course, no assault becomes necessary, the garrison having surrendered. If the besiegers are both chivalrous and favourably impressed with the manner in which the defence has been conducted the garrison surrendering is allowed to march out "with the honours of War," and the officers are allowed to retain their swords. Some touching scenes have been enacted on these occasions, the conquerors saluting the conquered with very real respect, and the worn-out garrison bearing itself with conscious pride in having done its duty to the bitter end.

OWEN WHEELER.



W. H. J. Holloway.]

[Ealing.

A GUN FROM THE "EMDEN" EXHIBITED IN LONDON.





"THEY ALL PARTOOK OF THE GOOD THINGS."

## A Tale of the Trenches

**I** AM only a little grey mouse, but my tale may interest some of you who have soldier friends.

I am one of a family of four. My father, mother, brother, two sisters and myself lived in a snug hole in an old farmhouse. Sad to say, one dark night our father went out to stretch his legs after a long nap, and he never returned. Mother looked everywhere she could

think of, but could not see so much as one of his whiskers.

There was a nice lot of food in that farmhouse and not even the ghost of a cat. Life would have been quite enjoyable had it not been for the terrible roaring thunder sounds which went on for hours at a time. Mother tried to train us children to get accustomed to it; at first we used to jump sideways and backwards and forwards and all ways at the same moment, but later we learned to stand firm and not look as if we minded at all, though my heart was always trembling and I wondered what would happen next.

Well, something terrible happened after an extra loud bang: our snug little home fell to pieces and went in all directions. I had not been allowed to see anything of the world before this and I must

## A TALE OF THE TRENCHES

confess I felt rather frightened. We ran helter-skelter to find some cover, but no sooner had we tumbled into a dark hole than *bang-bang-bang* came again, and once more our place of refuge was blown to pieces. Then it was that we got separated and I lost sight of my relations. I ran into a dark hole in the ground and sat there, shivering with fright. Presently it grew quieter. I crept around my new surroundings in search of food, for I was feeling very hungry and faint.

Mother had taught us to scent food at a good distance, so I held up my head and sniffed and sniffed, but without success. After I had squeaked myself fairly hoarse calling for the other members of my family I decided to explore farther on. Down an opening I ran, and along a narrow ledge for hundreds and hundreds of yards. Presently a delicious scent of cheese and other good things blew over my whiskers; it put a feeling of new life into my legs and I ran faster than ever for some distance. Then I came to a standstill, for a bright light suddenly appeared. It was so bright that I could scarcely see anything until I had blinked my eyes several times. I should have turned and fled from the light, but the tempting smell of good things made me bold. I looked about and saw, at no great distance, some large crumbs. Making a bold dash, I secured one and carried it into the dark, where I made a good meal.

“Nothing venture, nothing gain,” I had often heard father say to mother. So once more I ventured forth, this time in quest of a taste of that nice-smelling cheese.

I found myself in a large earth parlour. My senses were not so muddled now. I began to recollect what my father had told us about the war, and soldiers, and dug-outs. I realized that I must be in one of the officers' dug-outs, and, sure enough, as I was thinking this, I heard the approach of a human. I always wonder why the weight of humans does not make them sink into the ground every time they move; they are so big. Well, I didn't stay in the middle of that floor, I can tell you, but scampered off behind a log of wood that stood in front of the hole through which I had entered. There was a lovely crack in the log, just big enough for me to watch all that was going on. I saw the officer sit down and take some papers from his pocket, then his servant came in and such a fine supper was prepared. I really did not know how to keep in my hiding-place, such delicious smells kept passing over my whiskers, making me lick my lips.





"I TOOK A TINY BEELE."



## A TALE OF THE TRENCHES

Then more humans—officers, I mean—came in, and they all partook of the good things. A lot of talking went on, but it did not interest me, as I was thinking about the nice food, and how lovely it was to be able to sit there eating without any fear of a cat or anything coming to disturb one. Suddenly I heard a big noise. They all got on their feet and hurried away, without even stopping to take another mouthful of their meal. Now was my chance. I scampered quickly across the floor to where the good things were spread, and what a feast I had! It was quite the best I had ever tasted.

When I had eaten all I could possibly manage more sounds came, so once again I took to my heels. But I suppose I was heavier with the food I had eaten and so did not get away as quickly as I should otherwise have done, for "*Une souris*" I heard some one say. My head turned giddy as I realized that I had been seen. However, nothing dreadful came; no word of chat followed, so I turned into my hole behind the log and had a good sleep.

When I awoke I stretched and then planted myself at my observation post and peered through the crack. I noticed many crumbs still on the floor, and, feeling I could make room for more now after my sleep, I ventured forth and began to make another meal. Holding my head high above the ground I scented more tasty fare above, so, for the second time thinking of that saying of father's, "Nothing venture, nothing gain," I climbed higher and began to sample something rather hard. I know it is not polite to make a noise when one is eating, and I did try to nibble quietly, but such a scratchy noise sounded every time my teeth touched my food. Suddenly I heard another sound and realized that a human was present—I beg your pardon, an officer, I mean. He put the paper he was reading aside and looked straight across at me. I was too frightened to move. I know they say a cat may look at a king, but I felt I was taking a liberty in looking at this great officer. I was just getting up courage to make a dash for my hole, when I heard him give a succession of squeaky sounds. They were not the same as mother had taught us, and I could not make out what the officer was saying, but it certainly sounded friendly, and a sort of smiley look in his eyes made my heart leave off beating quite so loudly. Courage mounted with every passing minute. Soon I felt bold enough to take another nibble. The officer left off his squeaky sounds when he found I did not reply, and just sat smiling. I made a good meal



## A TALE OF THE TRENCHES

and then performed my toilet. I fear it was not a very polite thing to do in public.

The officer sat and watched, looking so kindly at me that I could not help feeling what a nice human he was—dear me, will you pardon me for letting that word slip again? it is a habit we mice have got into when talking about human beings, and it is so hard to break off a habit; that is why it is so important to form only good ones, I suppose. Well, I was just taking a good look at this nice officer when sounds of others approaching made that feeling of nervousness creep over me again and I made off to my hole as fast as I could. The officer said a good deal as I was running across the floor. I really could not stop to listen; all I know is, I heard him telling his friends—when I was behind my observation post—that they had frightened his little friend. The words nearly took my breath away, and my head began to swell at the thought of this great officer calling me his little friend; but a feeling in my heart soon made my head leave off swelling, and as the feeling of affection for my dear officer grew my heart swelled instead of my head.

Mother had taught us that the Romans called true friends “Partners in cares,” so I determined to think what I could do to help my officer.

The following day I explored a good deal when no one was about, and made sure there was no cat in the neighbourhood. I also took a good survey of the place, having determined to settle in these comfortable quarters.

From my observation post I constantly watched my officer and his friends. I listened to scraps of conversation, but did not venture out while he had company. I tried hard to think of something I could do to help him. If I nibbled a hole in his coat it might let in the air, but all ventilation holes are not appreciated, and I might not be doing him a good turn after all, so I determined to “wait and see.” I had not long to wait, for that very evening my officer came in looking so sad, and sat down to his meal alone. He did not attempt to eat anything, so I crept out of my hiding-place, thinking I would try to cheer him up. I made towards the elevated plane on which the food was spread; he did not seem to see me. I nibbled a piece of cheese, but even that did not attract his attention, so I ventured still nearer and ate some crumbs quite close to his elbow. As that had no effect I made a dash and scampered right across one



## A TALE OF THE TRENCHES

of his hands. Oh, how my heart beat as I ran, but I thought it the best thing to do to rouse my dear officer from his sad thoughts! At that he gave a little start, and when I stood still and faced him from a few plates away the shadow of a smile passed over his face and he said in French, "Ah, my little friend, so you have come to see me again," and picking up a piece of cheese he held it out to me. I knew it would be polite to accept his kind offering, but not knowing whether he meant me to take it all or just have a nibble, I took a tiny bite. It seemed to please him, and as he continued to hold it out I took another and another. After that, he stroked me *so* gently with one finger, and though I had the creeps down my spine at the touch of a human—another slip—I knew I was diverting his thoughts from something sad, so I just tried to like it. After a time my officer took some food on his plate and began to eat. I was so glad, and felt that I had really been of use in making him forget his sad thoughts for a time at least. While he ate I scampered about among the dishes. Then suddenly another officer appeared. I had not heard him enter.

"Well," he said to my officer when he saw me, "why, you don't even frighten a mouse away." My officer replied with a smile, "That shows his nationality."

Every day after this I took meals with my officer and his friends, and how I did enjoy myself! There was only one thing to spoil the joy of it all, and that was that my mother and brother and sisters could not share my happiness. I tried hard to find them, but never a sign of them could I see.

Although the bangs and the thunder sounds of the heavy guns continued at intervals, they did not frighten me much. I used to shiver with anxiety sometimes for my dear officer's safety. I felt my little heart would break if anything happened to him, I loved him so very much. You know the true test of a great man's character is his treatment of all little creatures and animals that are in his power, and by my officer's kindness to me, a little grey mouse, I knew he must be a true gentleman, kind and good.

I felt sad for the dear ones from whom he had been obliged to part and I knew how they must long for his return.

"Goodheart," I named him in my mind, and he called me "Merry Whiskers."

While I was enjoying these happy times something happened—a lot of talking took place, and I gathered that alterations were going





"YOU WILL TAKE CARE OF MERRY WHISKERS, WON'T YOU, COLONEL?"



## A TALE OF THE TRENCHES

to be made. I paid great attention to all my officer and his friends said, and soon learned that the British were going to relieve the French of seventeen more miles of front, and that meant that my officer and his friends would soon be leaving.

Then their servants came in and brushed about, making things as comfortable and tidy as possible. One of the men, however, moved the log of wood—my observation post—and blocked my passage. When my officer saw what had been done, he had it all put back, saying, "These are Merry Whisker's quarters; he must not be disturbed."

Later on new folks arrived. I did not come out that evening, but stayed in my hole, feeling sorrowful until I heard the tune of squeaks from my officer, the tune that had grown so familiar to me. Then I scampered out and sat by his plate, eating my food once again from his dear hands.

Just before he left I heard him say, "You will take care of Merry Whiskers, won't you, Colonel?"

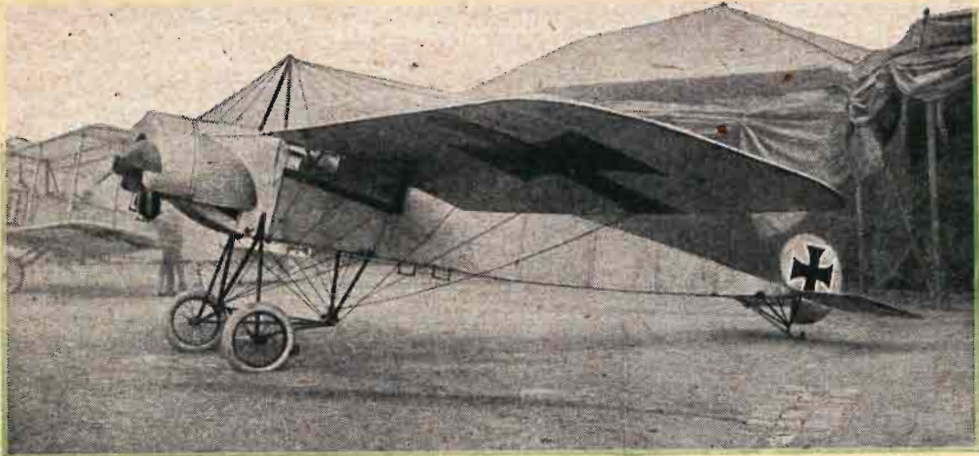
Then I went behind my observation post and shed some tears; but remembering my officer's words to me when he was feeding me with those last choice morsels, "You must come and eat from the Colonel's hand, Merry Whiskers, and cheer him up too," I dried my tears and tried to look cheerful and ready to do "my bit," an expression I heard the English Colonel use soon after his arrival.

A drop of comfort was coming to me, though I did not know it then. A few hours later, when I went out to examine some new sacks that had arrived, who should I discover but my own dear mother! I brought her in and we talked for hours of our adventures; then I showed her round the dug-out. I wished I could have introduced her to my officer, but mother has years of shyness to overcome, having lived in retirement nearly all her life, and I doubt whether she would ever have ventured beyond our observation post. She likes to stay in the hole best, and for me to bring her food.

The new Colonel and his friends were very kind to me. One day, when he was scratching marks over a piece of paper with a short black stick, I was delighted to hear him say, "I must tell him about you, Merry Whiskers, he will want to know how you are getting on." I concluded the Colonel must be writing to my dear officer, and as I sat beside him washing my face I *did* wish I could write too. I hope I shall one day have the joy of seeing my beloved French officer again.

E. HOPE LUCAS.





W. H. J. Holloway.]

[Ealing.]

A CAPTURED FOKKER MONOPLANE EXHIBITED IN LONDON.

## The Air Service

**T**HE Great War brought about a rush of new ideas and methods in connexion with the use of aircraft for military purposes, and it is not easy to foresee to what all this rapid progress may lead. The results already achieved are so remarkable and impressive that a separate article on the subject is necessary.

First as to organization. The Royal Flying Corps is a composite force of which only one Wing is exclusively military. The Central Flying School has a staff partly naval, partly military. The aeroplanes are divided into Flights and Squadrons, and the officers into Flying Officers, Flight Commanders, and Squadron Commanders. Needless to say, great proficiency and a period of probation are necessary before anyone can be gazetted even as a Flying Officer, while Flight and Squadron Commanders occupy very responsible positions.

It is a mistake to suppose that the work of a Flying Corps officer, non-commissioned officer, or man begins and ends in flying. As a matter of fact, the lower ranks only very occasionally leave *terra firma*, or, as it is called in Corps language, the "floor," being largely employed in transport and other work connected with the manifold requirements of the Corps in the way of mechanical appliances, repairs, and so forth. There is also a great deal of photography done

## THE AIR SERVICE

in the Corps, apart from the actual taking of pictures in the air, as the plates have to be developed, and prints made from them and supplied to Generals and other Staff officers in the shortest possible time. All this means extra men and careful supervision on the part of the officers, with the result that the Corps, large and important as it is in time of peace, becomes indefinitely expanded in time of war, and still contains uncommonly few members who are not pretty busily occupied.

To attempt to describe the types of machines in use would be hopeless, as they are both various and changing, quite a number



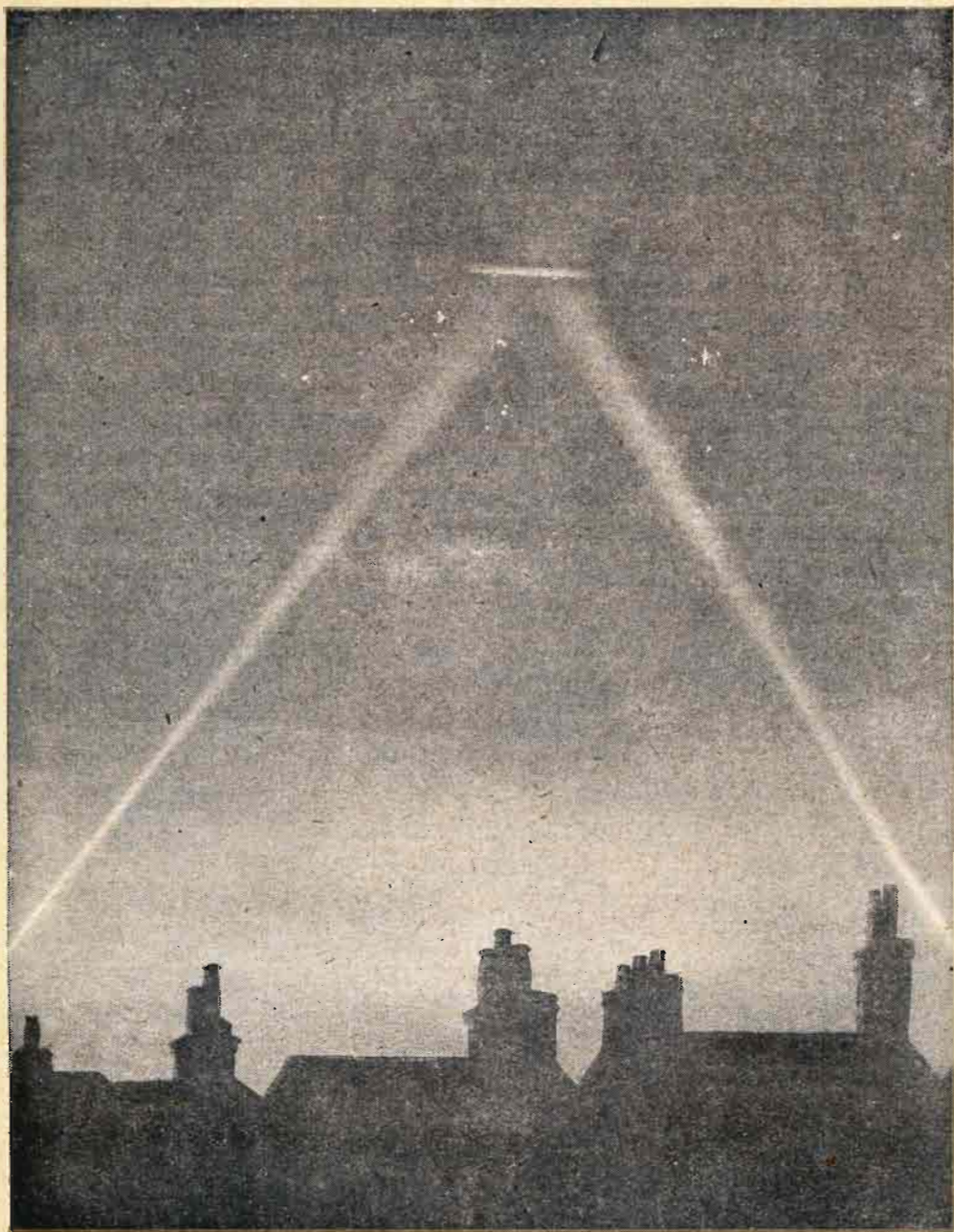
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*

A FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.

*[London.]*

of improvements and some interesting new patterns having been introduced since the beginning of the War. Progress seems now to lie chiefly in the direction of size and fighting capacity, and it may be doubted whether we have more than touched the fringe of what will ultimately be done in this direction. Already many very powerful aeroplanes have been built to carry machine-guns, and combats in the air of a terrifically exciting character have been comparatively frequent. Sometimes several machines take part together in these conflicts, in which nothing but an extraordinary combination of courage and skill enables any sort of success to be attained, while even to





A ZEPPELIN RAID.

The searchlights have discovered the raider and shells are bursting close to it.



## THE AIR SERVICE

escape unscathed means that the pilot has a mastery over his machine which can only have been acquired after long practice by a very brave and dexterous man.

Apart from actual combats in the air—a branch of warfare which will go on progressing until we see a literal fulfilment of Tennyson's dream of "the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue"—the work of our Flying Corps in war comes under two heads, observation and destruction, and it is difficult to say which of the two is the more important. Perhaps in the long run preference must be given to observation, as that frequently results in destruction quite as serious as any accomplished even by a squadron of aeroplanes of the largest size. Observation may be of various kinds. - It may take the form of simple reconnoissance with a view to finding out what sort of country lies ahead of an advancing army, and whether the enemy is within easy reach. In this direction a single aeroplane, manned by a pilot and a trained observer armed with glasses and a camera, can sometimes do more in an hour or two than a cavalry patrol could in several days.



[Algeri.]

CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS AND AEROPLANES EXHIBITED IN PARIS.

[London.]



## THE AIR SERVICE



*Sport & General,*

BIPLANE WITH LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE-GUN.

*[London.*

In trench warfare, such as that which has prevailed so generally in the War, aerial observation is an invaluable aid to security, enabling the enemy's movements to be watched, and his attacks sometimes to be anticipated, to an extent utterly impossible by any other means. In this connexion it should be remembered that aerial reconnaissance on a large scale is a very scientific process, which does not depend on the observations made and the reports furnished by the observer in any one machine. Where the front runs into hundreds of miles reconnaissances may be carried out daily by a score of machines, the work done by each being carefully collated, with the help of large-scale maps, by specially appointed officers for the benefit of the Higher Command.

Extraordinarily good and accurate work is done by airmen in assisting artillery in the first place to find useful targets and the distances of the latter, and, secondly, in noting the effects produced by the actual shelling. Time after time during the War infantry on both sides would be lying, as they fondly imagined, fairly secure in some outlying post, when an enemy aeroplane would come swiftly



BRITISH AEROPLANES RAIDING

(From the drawing)





ZEPPELIN SHEDS IN GERMANY.

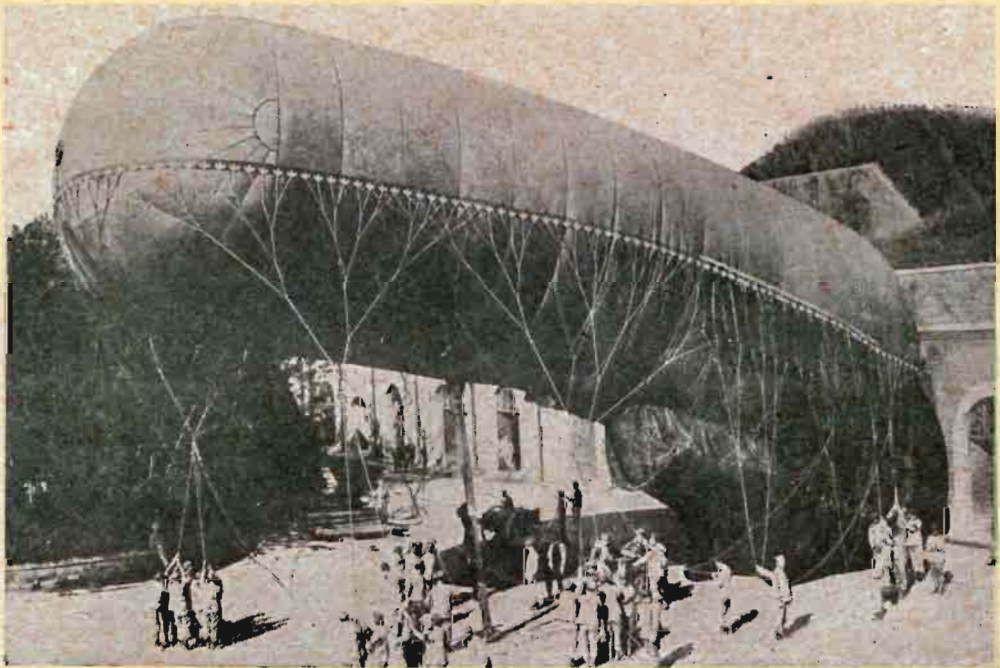
*John de C. Bryan.*



## THE AIR SERVICE

into sight, circle, and then hover awhile like a hawk. Very soon afterwards would come several rounds from the enemy's artillery, picking out with painful precision the little isolated post which the great mechanical bird had "spotted" and reported by signal, wireless or visual, to the expectant gunners posted, perhaps, some five or six miles off.

To the destruction caused by aerial bombs during the War it is only necessary to make passing allusion, and that chiefly in order to emphasize the difference between our own practice and that of the enemy. The British aviator, of course, only uses bombs in order to procure a military result, that is to say the destruction either of the enemy's fighting men, his war material, stores, supplies, fortifications, railways and so forth. It is absolutely impossible in some cases when dropping a bomb to make sure that it will not miss its mark, and kill or injure non-combatants or destroy perhaps a sacred building. But the record of our Flying Corps in this respect is a very fine one, and in many cases our airmen have run grave risks by flying



*Sport & General.*

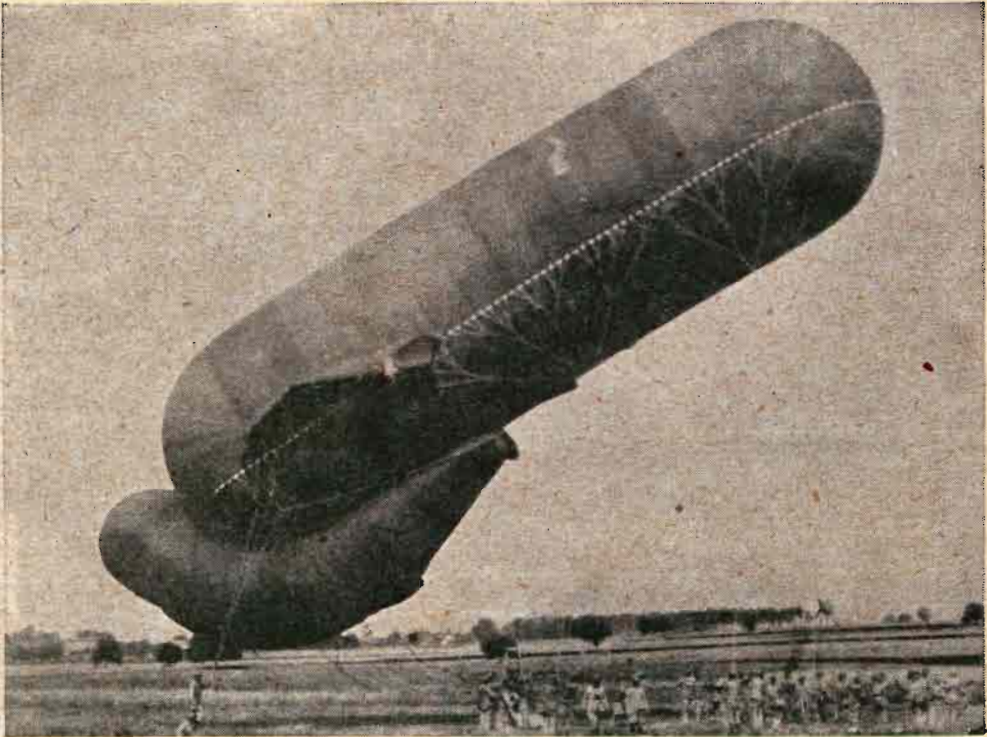
AN ITALIAN OBSERVATION BALLOON.

*[L. L. L.]*

These clumsy-looking structures are often of great service as the "eyes" of an army. They can be kept stationary in any position and at any height and command a wide stretch of country. They are generally employed at some little distance from the firing-line.



## THE AIR SERVICE



[Alfieri.]

A GERMAN OBSERVATION BALLOON.

[London.]

low in order to avoid doing damage to innocent persons or to churches and other public edifices.

It goes without saying that the life of a military airman is one of perpetual risk. As regards actual flying the danger of accidents is being steadily lessened by improvements tending to greater stability, even under most adverse conditions of weather, and every sort of mechanical appliance connected with aeroplanes in Service use is constantly being overhauled and subjected to various tests. But in war, of course, not only do these precautions sometimes have to be to some extent neglected, but there is the ever-present chance, if not of being personally hit by the enemy's fire, of having the machine so badly disabled that it either collapses at once—which means, as a rule, swift death to its occupant or occupants—or has to come down on enemy territory.

Even among bitter enemies mutual respect is engendered by common participation in such perils, and the Great War furnishes several touching illustrations of this. On several occasions the death

## THE AIR SERVICE



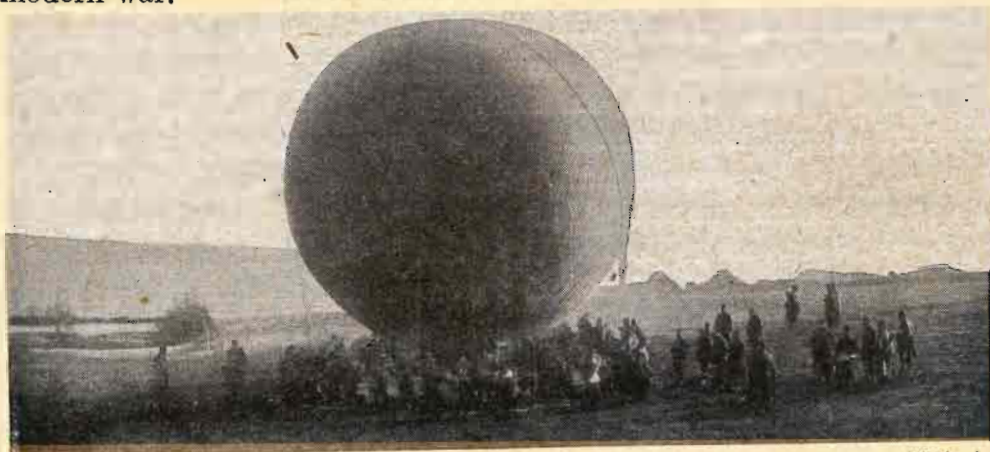
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]*

A FRENCH AIRMAN ABOUT TO START.

[London.]

of a renowned airman has been followed by the arrival from the "other side" of an aeroplane the occupants of which dropped a wreath as a tribute to the memory of a gallant and respected foe.

Just as in Jules Verne's story of the *Voyage to the Moon* there was an intense rivalry between the makers of big guns and of shell-resisting armour-plates, so there is a natural competition between airmen and the designers of anti-aircraft devices. The aircraft start with many advantages, as an aeroplane travelling at 70 or 80 miles an hour is not an easy object to hit, even under favourable circumstances. Fair or unfair, this rivalry is one of the most absorbing questions of modern war.



*W. J. Staorch.]*

A FRENCH ARMY BALLOON.

[Paris.]





*Sport & General,*

*[London.*

RANGE FINDING.

This useful instrument can be adjusted to indicate the precise distance of a building or line of trenches.

## The Young Officer

IN ordinary times a lad who wishes, or whose parents wish him, to become an officer in the Army is accustomed to the idea from a comparatively early age. Often his whole education is carried out with that end in view, and there are a number of Colleges and Schools at which the majority of the boys are expected to make the Army their profession, although, of course, a good many may fail, as Americans say, to "make good." At most of the public schools, again, there are "Army Classes," the course of work in which is specially designed with an eye to competition at the Army entrance examinations. On the other hand, a fair proportion of those who actually obtain commissions simply go through the ordinary public school course, and it may safely be said that, as far as the Cavalry and Infantry are concerned, the average fifth-form boy who has not concentrated too much on one subject, and is a pretty careful and honest worker, ought to come out quite decently in the open competition for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which is the ordinary and most satisfactory stepping-stone to a Cavalry, Infantry, or Army Service Corps commission.

If a lad wishes to enter the Royal Engineers or the Royal Artillery the case is different. It is not of much use trying for either of these unless one has a distinct turn for mathematics, and only those who are quite good at them have any chance of passing from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—the regular avenue of approach to

## THE YOUNG OFFICER



[Gale & Polden, Ltd.,]

TENT-PEGGING.

[Aldershot.]

the two "scientific corps" — into the Royal Engineers. The course at the R.M.A., or as it is usually called, the "Shop," lasts two years, and at the end those who pass out highest—to the number of fifteen or twenty—are given the option of going

into the R.E., while the remainder are offered commissions in the R.A.

The course at Sandhurst lasts three terms, and every half-year a batch of Third Division cadets is "gazetted"—that is to say, the notification of their appointment is published in the *London Gazette*—to commissions in various regiments, a certain proportion being appointed to the Indian Army and to the Army Service Corps. The competition for some regiments is very keen, and in making the appointments other things have to be considered besides the place gained in the passing-out list. But it may be taken for granted that, if a "gentleman cadet" passes out of Sandhurst well, he can be fairly sure of getting into one out of two or three regiments for which he or his parents have a preference.

Life at the Military Colleges is very pleasant and healthful, especially at Sandhurst, which is delightfully situated in lovely moorland country. The work is reasonably hard, but much of it is done in the open air, and the blend of discipline and freedom is all that it should be. The instruction given, too,



[Gale & Polden, Ltd.,]

CAVALRY OFFICERS PLAYING PUSHBALL.

[Aldershot.]



## THE YOUNG OFFICER

is of the most useful and appropriate character, forming a perfect introduction to the more serious professional work which may have to be performed by the future young officer, even in time of peace, and must almost inevitably be performed by him if it falls to his lot to be sent on active service.

There are, however, various other ways of obtaining a commission, more especially in the Cavalry and Infantry, besides passage through a Military College. Every year a certain number of commissions are granted to—



[Sport & General,]

[London.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL O.T.C. SKIRMISHING ON THE MALVERN HILLS.

(1) Officers who have performed a certain amount of service in the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, or the Militia.

(2) Young gentlemen who have been studying at, and have been nominated by, the various Universities.

(3) Officers serving on probation in the Foot Guards and Cavalry.

(4) Selected soldiers serving in the ranks.

In all these cases, however, there are certain restrictions and further qualifications, and, when parents are willing and able, and the youngster is the "right sort," there is no side passage to the commissioned ranks of the Army to be compared with the front door entrance

## THE YOUNG OFFICER

through the "Shop" and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

An officer's first commission is in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, the successive higher ranks being Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General (this is an intermediate or temporary rank only), Major-General, Lieutenant-General, General and Field-Marshal. The officer commanding a cavalry regiment or an infantry battalion is usually a lieutenant-colonel, but not infrequently he is also a full colonel by what is called "brevet," a term used to signify a sort of anticipatory promotion to the next higher rank, which has been granted for special reasons, such as exceptional merit or long service. In every regiment or battalion there is an assistant to the Officer Commanding, who looks after the orderly room or office correspondence, has other special duties, and is called the Adjutant. Another commissioned regimental officer, who attends to stores and supplies, and who has usually been promoted from the ranks, is the Quartermaster. A good many cavalry regiments, again, have a commissioned Riding-Master, but this rank is beginning to disappear.

There are few more enjoyable experiences than that which the young officer undergoes in the early days of his commissioned service. We may pass over the incidental delights of putting on for the first time the full uniform of an officer in the Regular Army, and of being the recipient of official communications "On His Majesty's Service" addressed to 2nd-Lieut. So-and-so, and conveying thrilling instructions as to date and place of joining such and such a gallant and distinguished corps. When the time of "joining" actually arrives most youngsters feel a little nervous, but the "I wonder how I shall get on?" sensation disappears very soon when the almost invariably kindly and tactful welcome extended to the new arrival has had its due effect. The custom is to make the newly joined subaltern the guest of the Mess for the first evening, and in that capacity he sits on the Colonel's right hand, and is otherwise made much of, with a happy mixture of consideration and good comradeship which soon puts him at his ease, and impresses him with the conviction that the Blankshires are without doubt the finest fellows in the world, and that he is lucky to be one of them. Nor is there, as a rule, any valid reason why this pleasant dogma should be materially modified during the remaining period, it may be of ten, twenty or thirty years, during which he serves with the same good old corps.





A BRITISH BIPLANE BRINGING DOWN A GERMAN TAUBE.

*From the original painting by Cyrus Cuneo.*

## THE YOUNG OFFICER

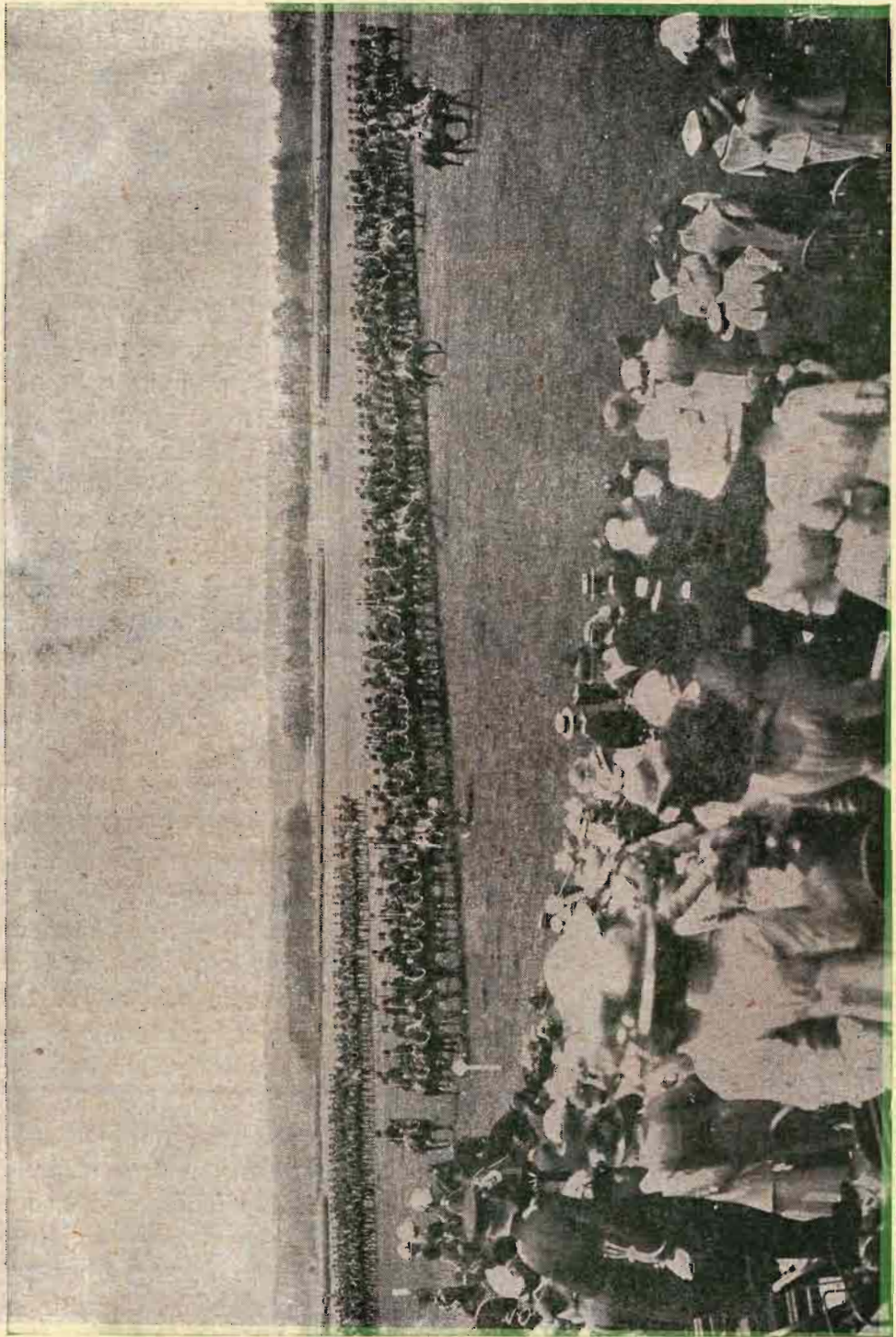


A CAPTAIN OF THE 2ND LIFE  
GUARDS.

As his first introduction to his new comrades is generally through the medium of the Mess, in which, too, a considerable proportion of his days—and nights—will be spent, the young officer almost always takes from the first particular interest in Mess customs and observances, some of which are purely regimental, while others are common to the whole Service. Among the latter is the custom of toasting the Sovereign every evening, and the appointment every week, when the number of officers in Mess permits, of both a President and a Vice-President, to one or other of whom apologies for late entrance have to be tendered, and without whose permission even a telegram delivered during dinner must not be read. Another universal rule is one which imposes upon any officer who draws his sword in the Mess a fine of “drinks round,” and much ingenuity is often exercised in order to induce a callow subaltern, who by chance has never heard of this time-honoured regulation, to show his naked blade to his brother officers, with a view to “cheap refreshment.”

Socially speaking, the right sort of regiment to the right sort of officer is a real home, and with some at least of his comrades his relations often become genuinely brotherly. Sometimes, indeed, a regiment is happier in its sustained good fellowship than even a fairly well-ordered family, for the interests are such entirely common interests, and, if difficulties occur and disagreements take place—as they must do—the “common sense of most” soon asserts itself and the old friendliness is quickly and completely restored.





L. A. H. S. H. O. T.

A CAVALRY MARCH PAST.

Gale & Padden, Ltd.,

## THE YOUNG OFFICER

In connection with the Mess there are various functions and duties in which even a second-lieutenant finds himself involved almost equally with his seniors. Regimental entertainments are fairly frequent, and at these, in a good corps, even the youngest officers are expected to remember that they are hosts and to assist actively in attending to the regiment's guests. The same responsibility may fall upon them at "guest-nights," especially when another regiment is invited *en bloc* to dinner. Guest-nights are always very pleasant functions, and the newly joined subaltern invariably feels a thrill of proprietorial satisfaction in the display of regimental plate and the performance of the regimental band on these occasions. In some corps a string as well as the usual brass and drum-and-fife band is maintained, and the second-lieutenant's bosom is expanded with additional pride in due proportion.

But, of course, it is not all Mess and Guest-nights with the officer, who is nowadays worked a good deal harder, and has far more trying responsibilities, than ninety-nine out of a hundred of his civilian acquaintances imagine.

His initiation into his varied duties and associations usually commences the morning after his arrival, when he is taken in hand by his company officer—who used formerly to be a captain, but nowadays, under the new four-company system, may be a major—and shown what he has to do as the future commander of a "platoon."

In spite of previous training in the O.T.C. or at Sandhurst, or in the Special Reserve, the Adjutant may think a little extra drill instruction necessary, and in any case it may be some little time before the latest-joined sub. is allowed to appear on parade in the exercise of an independent command.

Everything, however, comes to him who waits, and, by the time another "gentleman-cadet" is gazetted to the corps, the previous last-comer has fully found his feet and is inclined to give himself airs when welcoming to the regimental fold a youth whom he may have met at Sandhurst only six months previously.

Young officers are often greatly helped at the outset not only by their commissioned comrades, but also by the loyalty and devotion of the non-commissioned ranks, who are quick to perceive the disabilities under which a newly joined subaltern labours, and to do their part towards pulling him through, more particularly if he is, as most of our young officers are, a good sportsman and a gentleman.



## THE YOUNG OFFICER

It may here be conveniently mentioned that the "ranks" comprise three distinct classes: warrant officers, non-commissioned officers — divided again into staff-sergeants, sergeants, lance-sergeants, corporals and lance-corporals — and pri-



[Sport & General.]

[London.]

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY O.T.C.

"COME TO THE COOK-HOUSE DOOR, BOYS."

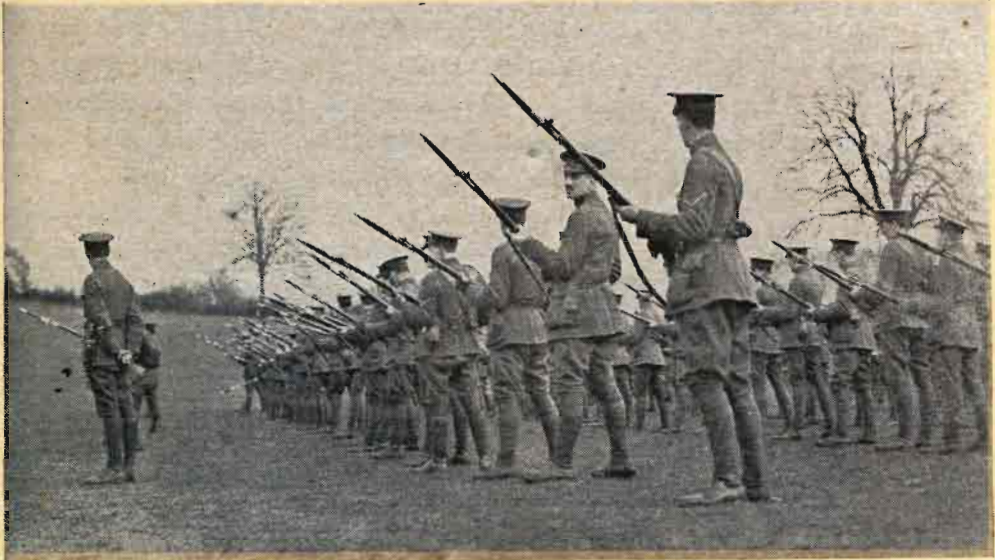
[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.] [London.]  
AN INFORMAL COUNCIL OF WAR  
DURING MANŒUVRES.

vates. There are usually two warrant officers in every regiment or battalion, the Sergeant-Major and the Bandmaster (in a few corps the latter holds a commission), and the position is one of very real authority and responsibility. The Sergeant-Major may be described as being the Adjutant's right-hand man in regard to discipline and training, much as the Adjutant acts in that relationship to the Officer Commanding. He is always addressed by his subordinates as "Sir," except in the familiar intercourse of the Sergeants' Mess, where he is called "Major." What a good Sergeant-Major can

## THE YOUNG OFFICER

be to a regiment, and how he can help a young officer over his first stiles, is only known to those who, to use a familiar expression, have "been there."

But sergeants, too, and corporals and privates, all can and do help the young officer to learn his work and to become qualified later to command, first a company as senior captain or major, then a half battalion, and finally a battalion as lieutenant-colonel or colonel, with due confidence and a precise knowledge of all that his position may entail. Indeed, it is this give-and-take between commander and those commanded which in our Army means almost as much as a store



*Sport & General,*

[*London.*

FUTURE OFFICERS UNDERGOING BAYONET INSTRUCTION.

of professional wisdom and scientific attainment—at any rate so far as our regimental system, which, after all, is the backbone of the British Army, is concerned.

That fine soldier, Lord Wolseley, wrote the following excellent words of advice to young officers: "Study to be familiar without being vulgar, and habit, if not intuition, will soon enable you to be gracious and intimate with your men without loss of dignity. You must be intimate with your men before they will love you, and they must love you before you can get the most out of them. You should study their prejudices, learn their individual characters, and, by a knowledge of their respective sensitiveness,

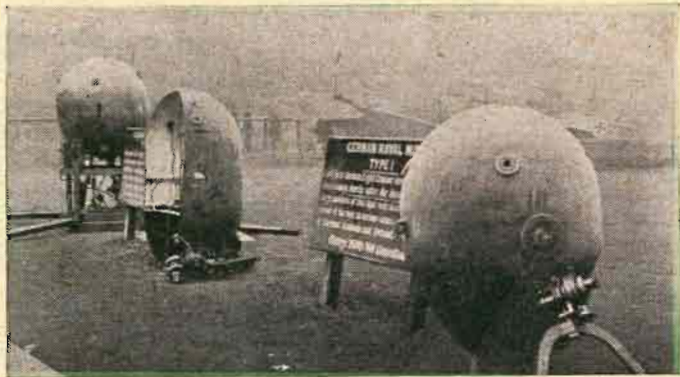


## THE YOUNG OFFICER

guard against wounding their feelings, for in every company there will be men of actual refinement in comparison with others. Strive to raise the majority to a level with that small minority. The officer should take a lively interest in their amusements, encouraging them in the practice of all manly sports. In fine, he should sympathize with their likes and dislikes, their pleasures and annoyances, being ready at all times to listen to their grievances, be they supposed or real, until at last they regard him as one of themselves. For, and with, such a man they will brave any danger and endure any amount of privation."

The relationship between the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of the Army has gained added importance during the War from the fact that it has been found necessary and desirable to make promotions from the latter to the former much more frequent than was formerly the case. In times past many excellent, and some highly distinguished, officers rose from the ranks, but in most cases they found it, at any rate at first, somewhat difficult to keep up a position in the maintenance of which the average young officer had the assistance of an allowance from his parents. The War, however, has wrought a great change in this respect, as in many others, and in most regiments economy is now studied to a far greater extent than it used to be.

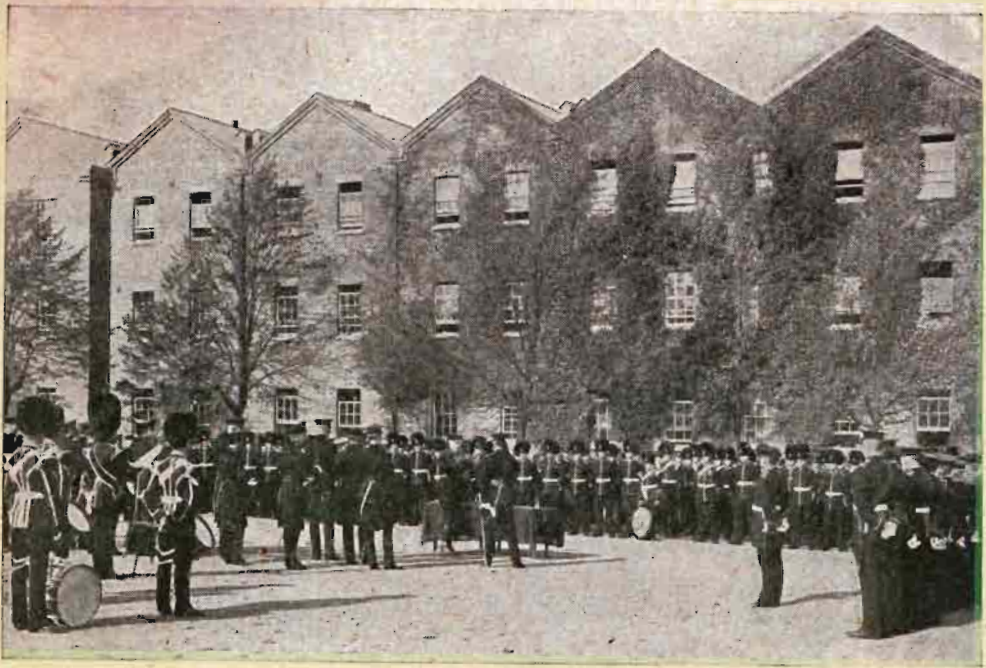
OWEN WHEELER.



W. H. J. Holloway,]

[Eating,

GERMAN NAVAL MINES EXHIBITED IN LONDON.



*Gala & Polden, Ltd.,]*

A PRESENTATION OF MEDALS IN BARRACKS.

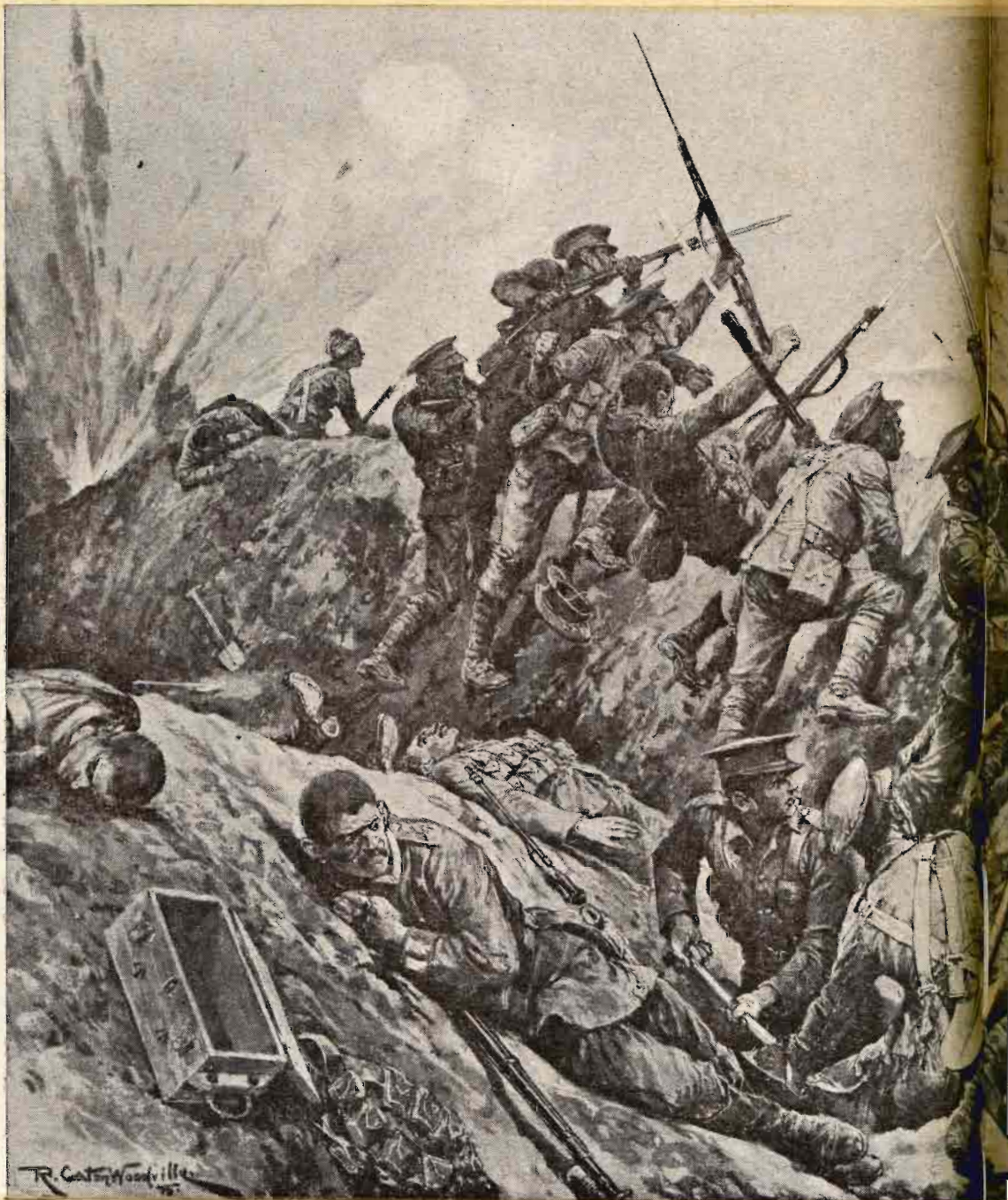
*[Widenshot.*

## Honours and Rewards

**T**H**ERE** is a very famous regiment—the 17th Lancers—the badge of which is a Death's Head with the words "Or Glory." Unwilling as the corps would naturally be to share their title of "Death or Glory Boys" with any other, it may be said that their badge could worthily be worn by every fighting unit of the British Army. Willing and ready to face death for his King and Country, the soldier is not unmindful of the glory associated with the risks of his calling, and takes an intense pride in the modest display of the various decorations which are granted for this or that form of distinguished service, and are allowed to be worn in the form of medals and crosses in full dress and in that of ribbons in undress—on the breast of his tunic or jacket or his frock-coat, as the case may be.

Before dealing with purely Service decorations some mention must be made of the great Orders for which officers, in common with distinguished civilians, are eligible, namely, the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, the Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Empire, and the Royal Victorian Order. Most of these Orders have an interesting history, and all include some of the most



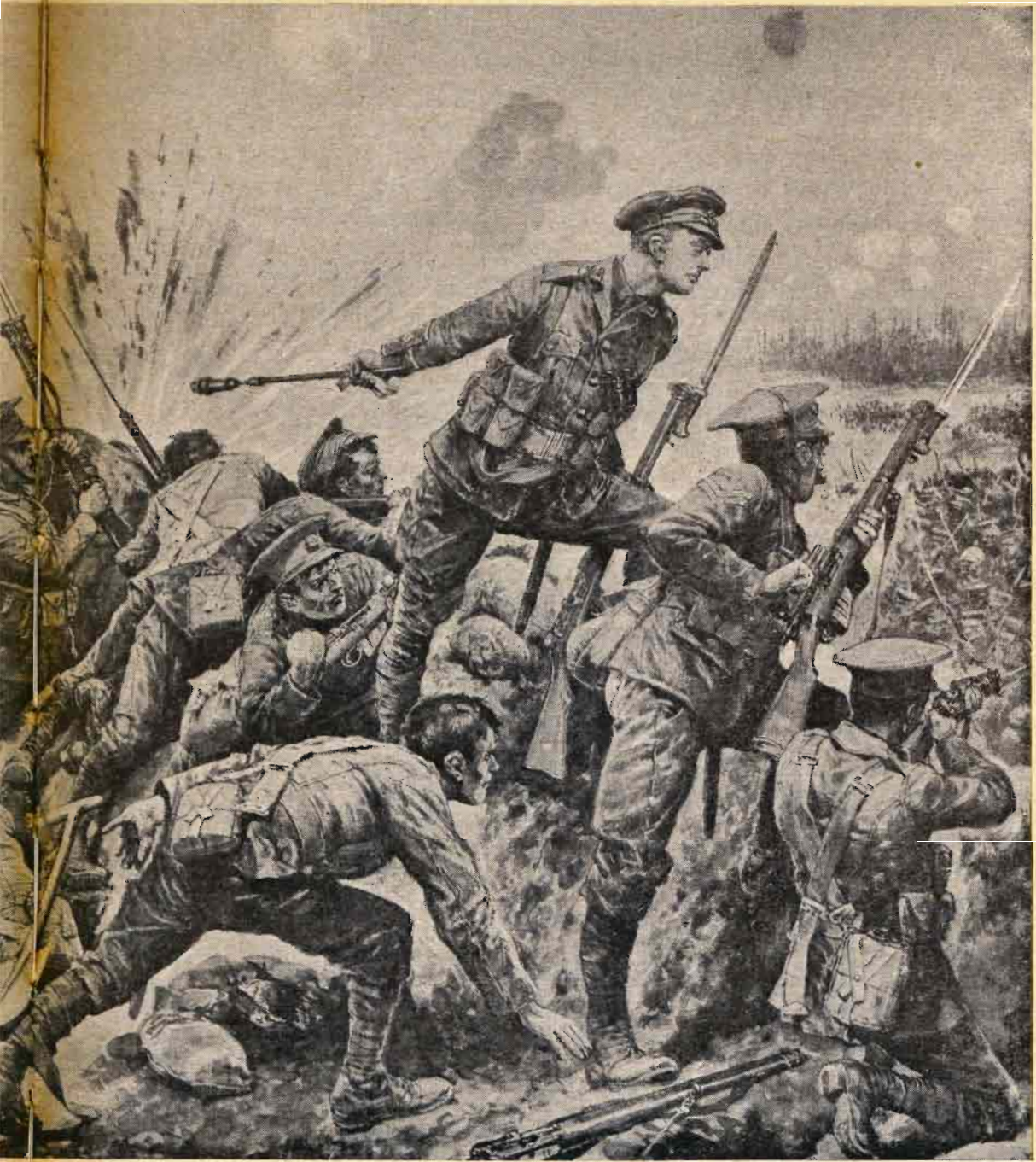


CAPTAIN WOOLLEY, OF QUEEN

(From the drawing by

Although the only officer on Hill 60 during the night of April 20-21, 1915, he, with only a few men, successfully resisted all





EN VICTORIA'S RIFLES, WINNING THE V.C.

by *R. Caton Woodville.*)

all attacks and continued throwing bombs and encouraging his men until relieved. He was the first Territorial to win the V.C.



## HONOURS AND REWARDS

famous soldiers of the day. The first three are constituted of Knights only; the Bath has Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knight Commanders (K.C.B.), and Companions (C.B.); the Star of India has Knight Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.), Knight Commanders (K.C.S.I.), and Companions (C.S.I.); the Order of St. Michael and St. George (conferred for services in connexion with the Overseas Dominions) has Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), Knight Commanders (K.C.M.G.), and Companions (C.M.G.); the Indian Empire Knight Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knight Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.); and the Royal Victorian Order Knights Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.), Knight Commanders (K.C.V.O.), Commanders (C.V.O.), and Members (M.V.O.).

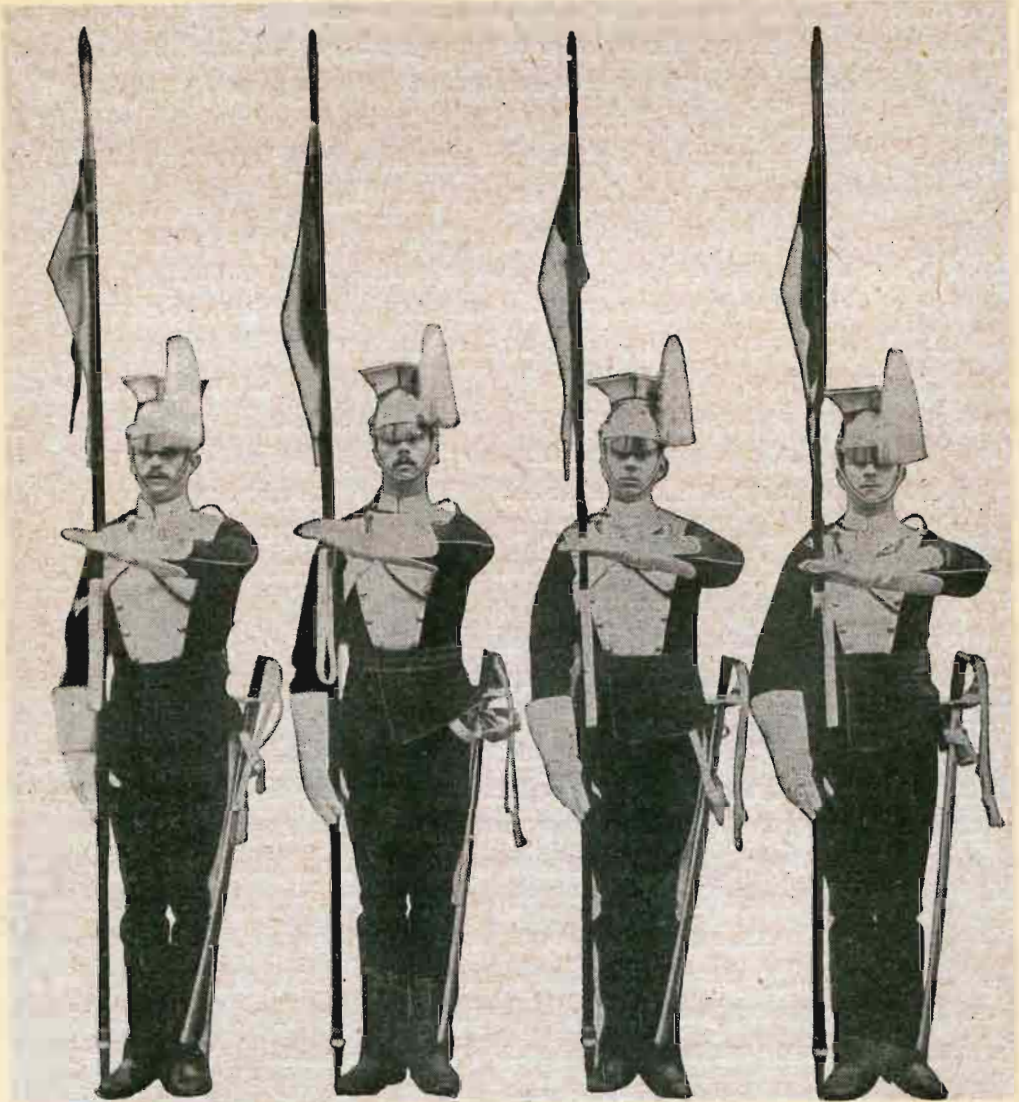
In addition to the above there is the Order of Merit, instituted in 1902, a very exclusive distinction, designated by the letters O.M., to which only two or three very distinguished Army officers have at the time of writing been admitted.

The Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) is open to officers only, and is a large one, the list having been greatly and honourably swollen by a multitude of cases of devotion and courage during the Great War. The decoration takes the form of a beautiful cross, the ribbon being dark red with blue edges (see Plate facing p. 136).

We now come to the most coveted of all the Service decorations, the famous Victoria Cross, only bestowed for conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy. Instituted during the Crimean War, the V.C.—a plain bronze cross with a crimson ribbon for the Army and a blue one for the Navy—confers on its recipient a distinction impossible to express in words. Wherever he goes through the length and breadth of the British Empire the holder of the Victoria Cross is a marked man, apart from any other honours to which he may have attained, and the Cross itself is an heirloom which the most famous soldiers in the Army have been proud to hand down to their descendants. Alone among the Service decorations it is sometimes conferred posthumously, that is to say when an officer or man has died in the act of winning the V.C. he is gazetted after his death as having won it, and the Cross is handed to his relatives. A notable case was that of the Hon. F. Roberts, who was killed when helping to save the guns at Colenso, and whose Cross was sent to his father, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, who more than forty years before had himself won the V.C. in the Indian Mutiny.

## HONOURS AND REWARDS

All ranks of the British Army are eligible for the V.C., the only difference in the case of officers and men being that the latter receive with the Cross an annuity of £10. Since the great Imperial Durbar



*F. G. O. Stuart,*

17TH LANCERS ("DEATH OR GLORY BOYS").

*[Southampton.]*

at Delhi in December, 1911, the Victoria Cross has also been thrown open to soldiers of the Indian Army.

Next to the V.C. comes the recently instituted Military Cross, an officers' decoration conferred "in recognition of gallantry and



## HONOURS AND REWARDS

devotion to duty in the field." When one reads some of the records of how Military Crosses have been won it is often difficult to understand why the recipients were not recommended for the higher honour. But the military authorities do their best to be fair in such cases, and, anyhow, the Military Cross is a very great distinction, the existence of which has made it possible to reward scores of gallant young officers whose splendid acts of bravery might have remained unrecognized if the jealously guarded V.C. had been the only honour attainable for special gallantry and devotion in the field.

The Military Cross not being open to the non-commissioned ranks, the Distinguished Conduct Medal takes its place for the latter, and, needless to say, is a greatly coveted decoration, the winning of which brings credit not only to the winner but to his corps. As in the case of the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross, the name of a non-commissioned officer or private to whom the Sovereign awards the D.C.M.—it is a little unfortunate that these initials should be "short" not only for Distinguished Conduct Medal but for District Court Martial, which is quite "another story"—appears in the *London Gazette*, together with a brief record of the circumstances in which the distinction was earned.

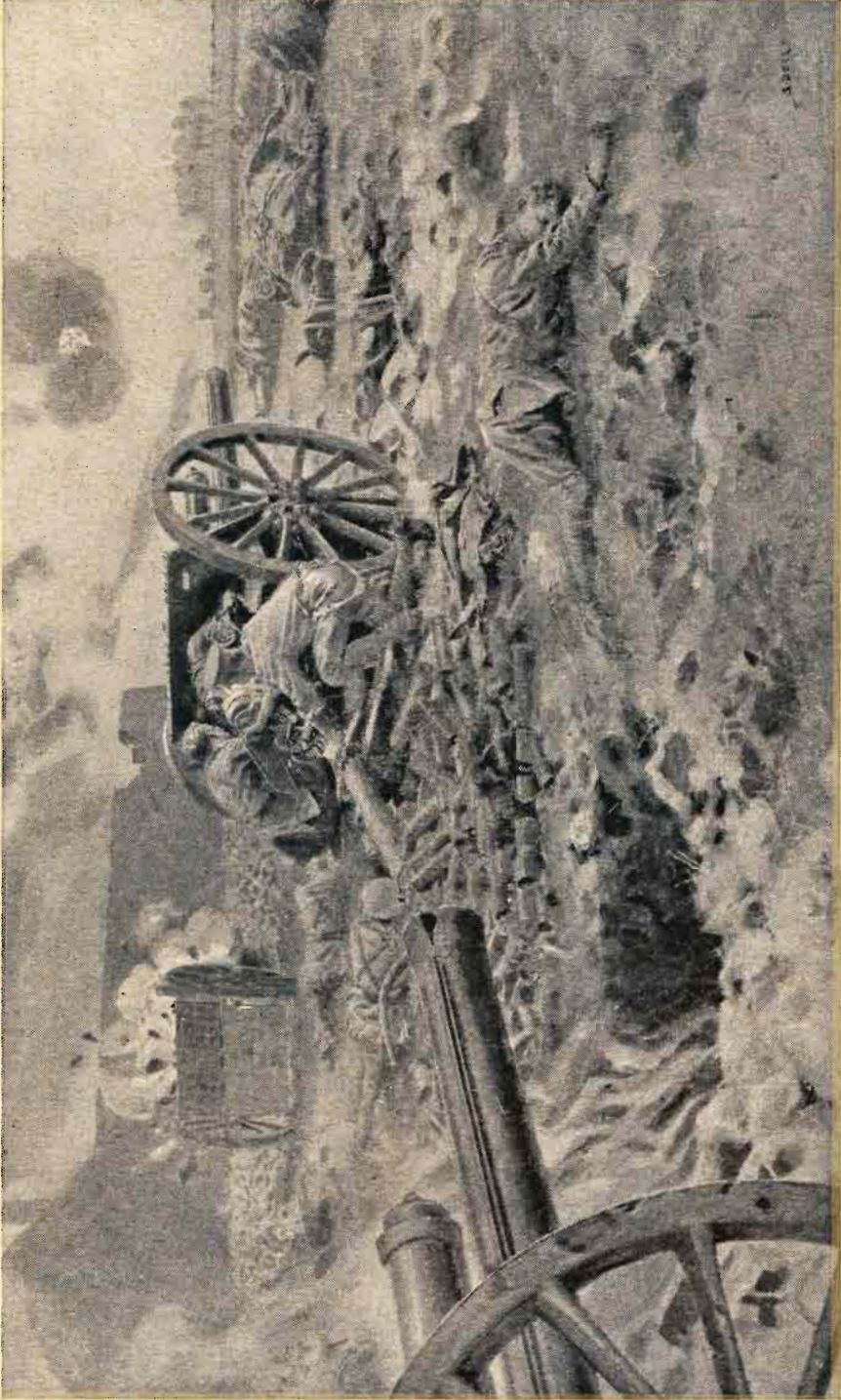
A new decoration, the Military Medal, was instituted in April, 1916, and is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery in the field.

Probably there are few boys and girls who do not know that war medals usually have "clasps" attached to their ribbons for each of the more important battles or operations of the campaign for which the medal is issued. In the same way a wearer of the V.C., the M.C., or the D.C.M. can win a clasp if he performs another deed for which he would in the ordinary way have been recommended for the decoration he actually possesses. Such cases are necessarily uncommon, but there is one on record in which the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a clasp were won in the short space of a fortnight! The hero was Corporal Leadbitter of the Lincolns who, on September 30, 1915, won the medal for conspicuous gallantry near Zillbeeke, and on October 13 again brilliantly distinguished himself at the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

War medals form a class by themselves, and no detailed description of them is possible here. An excellent idea of some of the more important will be gained from the Coloured Plate facing p. 136.

Of peace decorations, distinctions and rewards there are a con-





GALLANT GUNNERS.

Sergt.-Major Dorrell and Sergt. Nelson, winning Victoria Crosses and Commissions by remaining alone to work the last gun of their battery.

(From the drawing by S. Begg.)



## HONOURS AND REWARDS



*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

GENERAL JOFFRE PINNING DECORATIONS ON THE BREASTS OF SOME OF HIS FAITHFUL SOLDIERS.

siderable number and variety. Several are not to be distinguished, except by those who know, from war medals, and veterans sometimes speak a little scornfully of the display of what they call "Piccadilly" decorations earned for work in connexion with great ceremonial functions such as Jubilee and Coronation celebrations. But there are other peace distinctions for which many years of good service have qualified their wearers. Among these is the Meritorious Service Medal, to be recommended for which a candidate must have served twenty-one years with the colours and in or above the rank of sergeant in a regular unit. There is also the well-known Good Conduct Medal for "long service with irreproachable character and conduct," the qualifying service for which is eighteen years with the colours. This medal is generally presented to the soldier at a review order regimental parade.

In addition to medals, badges are granted for good conduct, proficiency in musketry, and skill at arms. Some of these are illus-

## HONOURS AND REWARDS

trated in another article. Each good conduct badge carries with it a penny a day extra pay. If the soldier keeps clear of the regimental conduct book for two years he becomes entitled to one badge, in another three years to two badges, after twelve years to three, after eighteen years to four, after twenty-three years to five, and after twenty-eight years to six.

This is but a sketchy and incomplete outline of the honours and rewards to which a soldier may aspire. But it will at any rate serve to show that valour and good service do not in our Army go unrecognized, and at the same time may help in some cases to disabuse those who know no better of the silly idea that military decorations are distributed carelessly and are easily earned. There are cases, of course, of lucky recipients, and of unlucky men who have been left out in the cold, but, as a general rule, the really good soldier "gets there" sooner or later, and when you see an officer or a man with a row of medals or ribbons on his chest you may be very sure that he has not acquired them merely by sitting on an office stool or marching about a barrack square.

OWEN WHEELER.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

A CAMP SERVICE: "ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS."



## Some Famous Medals and Decorations.

(See Coloured Plate.)

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.** Awarded to officers and men of the Army, Navy and the Indian Army for conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy. Men receive with the Cross an annuity of £10, with an additional £5 for each bar.

**THE MILITARY CROSS.** An Army decoration ranking next to the Victoria Cross. Instituted December 31, 1914. Awarded to commissioned and warrant officers of and below the rank of captain in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

**THE D.S.O.** Awarded to naval and military officers who have been specially recommended in dispatches for meritorious or distinguished services in the field or before the enemy.

**THE D.C.M.** Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army for gallantry in action. The medal carries with it either an annuity of £20 on discharge or an increase in pension of 6*d.* a day.

**THE LEGION OF HONOUR.** Instituted in 1802 by Napoleon I. It is the premier order of the French Republic, and is only conferred for gallantry in action, or for twenty years' distinguished military or civil service in peace. There are five grades: *Grands Croix*, *Grands Officiers*, *Commandeurs*, *Officiers* (as in illustration) and *Chevaliers*.

**SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902 (QUEEN'S MEDAL).** Granted to all officers and men of the Navy and Army and to all hospital nurses who served in South Africa between October 11, 1899, and May 31, 1902.

**SOUTH AFRICA, 1901-2 (KING'S MEDAL).** Granted to all officers and men of the Navy and Army, doctors, and nursing sisters who were serving in the South Africa campaign on or after January 1, 1902.

**AFRICA—GENERAL SERVICE, 1902.** Awarded for expeditions and small wars in Africa carried out by the Navy and Army between 1901 and the death of King Edward VII.

**INDIA—GENERAL SERVICE, 1895.** Awarded for the Chitral Expedition, and for certain operations since. A somewhat similar medal was issued in 1908 for the North-West Frontier campaign.

**EGYPT—1882-9.** Awarded to all soldiers and sailors who took part in the operations in Egypt and the Sudan between the years named.

**INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-8.** Awarded to British troops employed during the Mutiny.

**CRIMEA, 1854-8.** Issued during the Crimean War. The bars take the unusual form of oak leaves.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS (NAVAL).** Awarded to officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander for distinguished service before the enemy. A medal with almost identical ribbon is awarded to petty officers and men for conspicuous gallantry.

**ORDER OF THE ROYAL RED CROSS (FIRST CLASS).** Awarded to ladies for special service to sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Holders are entitled to use the initials R.R.C. after their names.

**ORDER OF THE ROYAL RED CROSS (SECOND CLASS).** Awarded as above. Holders are entitled to use the initials A.R.R.C.

**THE MILITARY MEDAL** (not illustrated) was instituted in April, 1916, and is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery in the field. It is of silver, the colour of the ribbon being dark blue, with three white and two crimson stripes alternating.

# SOME FAMOUS MEDALS & DECORATIONS.



**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**  
*(For the Navy a blue ribbon is used)*



**THE MILITARY CROSS.**



**THE D.S.O.**  
*(Distinguished Service Order)*



**THE D.C.M.**  
*(Distinguished Conduct Medal)*



**THE LEGION OF HONOUR.**



**SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902.**  
*(Queen's Medal)*



**SOUTH AFRICA 1901-2.**  
*(King's Medal)*



**AFRICA - GENERAL SERVICE. 1902.**



**INDIA - GENERAL SERVICE. 1895.**



**EGYPT 1882 - 89.**



**INDIAN MUTINY. 1857 - 8.**



**CRIMEA. 1854 - 58.**



**ORDER OF THE ROYAL RED CROSS.**  
*(First Class)*

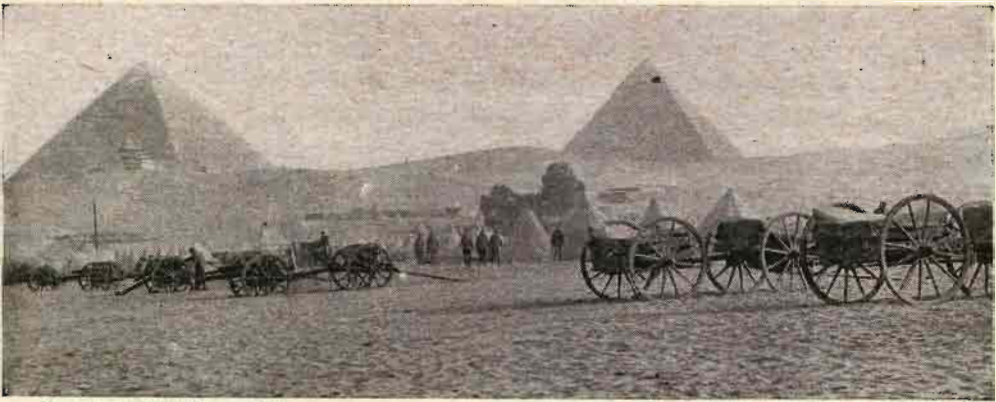


**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.**  
*(Naval)*



**ORDER OF THE ROYAL RED CROSS.**  
*(Second Class)*





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*

*[London.]*

AUSTRALIAN FIELD ARTILLERY UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE PYRAMIDS.

## The Heroes of Anzac

**H**AD the people of Australia and New Zealand known several years ago that the British Empire would in 1914 be involved in the most serious struggle of its history they could hardly have taken more effective steps than they did to prepare for the call to arms. They began by arranging that every lad should receive military instruction. The system is called universal military training. It comes into operation when the boy reaches his twelfth birthday, and until he is fourteen years of age he trains at school. The drills are mostly for physical development. At fourteen he becomes a senior cadet, and the next four years are devoted to military training in its elementary stages. This does not mean that he is required to spend the whole of his time drilling and training; he simply attends for a few hours each week. At eighteen he passes into the citizen forces and is required to spend at least sixteen days a year in military training. When he has reached the twenty-fifth year he finds himself a fairly well-trained soldier, without having experienced any great inconvenience in the process.

Australia and New Zealand were the first portions of the British Empire to adopt this form of military preparation, and it was largely on this account that they were able so promptly to respond to the call of the Motherland. As a matter of fact, before War was actually declared the Australian Government had offered to Great Britain an Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men. This offer was promptly accepted and Australia at once began to mobilize the forces.

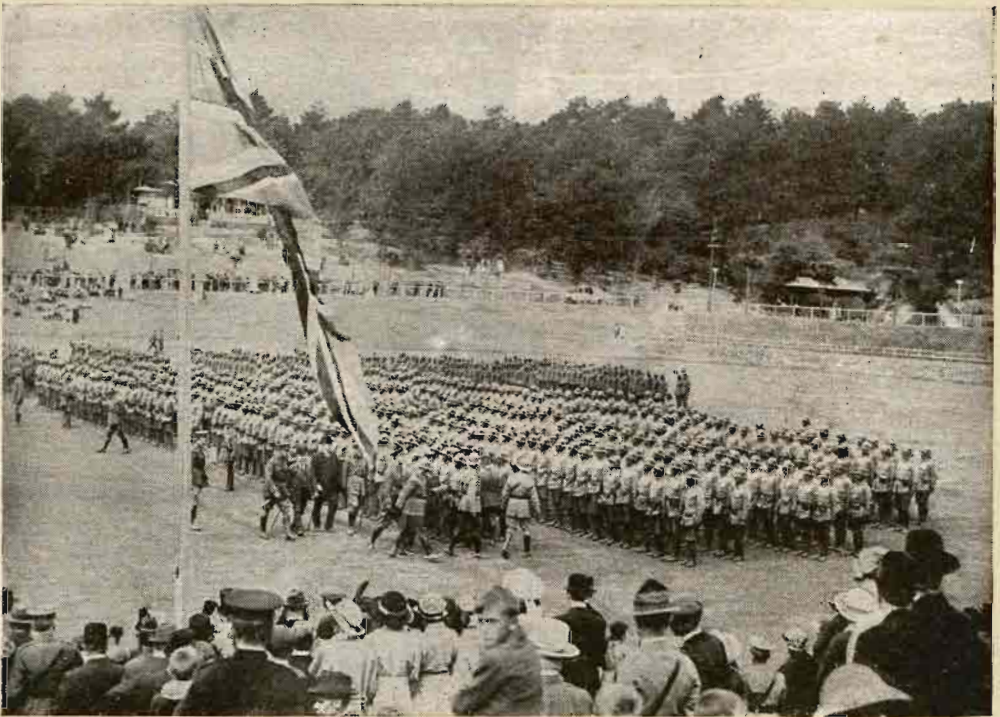
On sea, as well as on land, the people of Australia had made preparations for war by establishing a Navy, the first ships of which

## THE HEROES OF ANZAC

were in commission well before the War started. These were instantly passed over to the control of the Imperial authorities and have since played a fairly important part in the activities of our mighty fleets. The destruction of the German raider *Emden* by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* near Cocos Island, when thousands of Australian soldiers were on transports coming to the scene of battle and when they were not many miles away, was a very successful beginning for the young Navy.

But in this book we are more directly concerned with what the soldiers have done.

The first task was to seize all the German possessions in the Pacific Ocean. These included German New Guinea and a number of islands. Co-operating with New Zealand, Australia dispatched Expeditionary Forces and without any serious opposition all the enemy territory was taken. In German New Guinea the natives who had been armed by the German settlers "sniped" the Australians from tree-tops as they made their way inland, but soon the Union Jack was flying at headquarters and Australian officials were comfortably in possession.



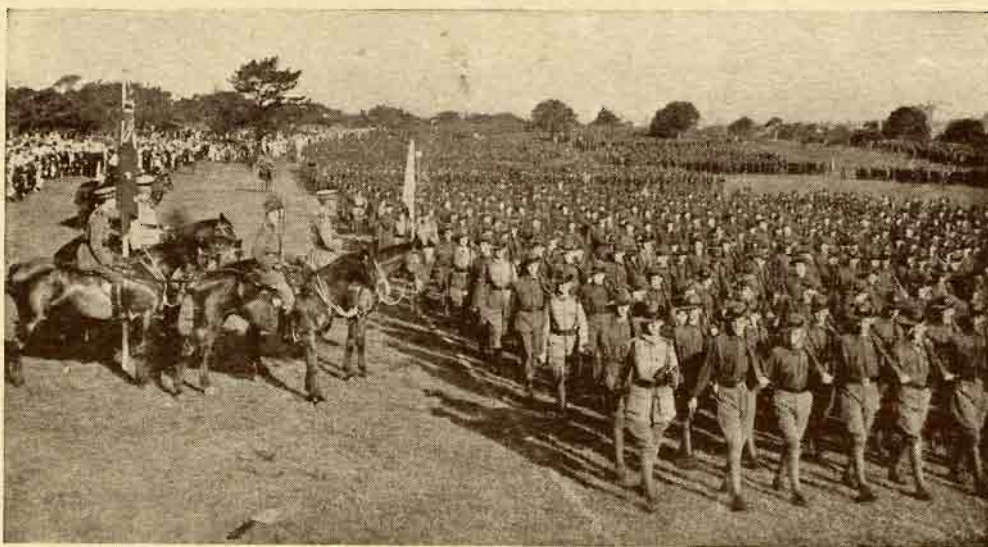
[After,]

A REVIEW OF NEW ZEALAND TROOPS AT WELLINGTON.

[London.



## THE HEROES OF ANZAC



A REVIEW OF CADETS AT MELBOURNE.

The natives quickly realized that the change in government and administration would affect them beneficially and became friendly. Under the control of the British they are certainly likely to have a happier time than they had under the Germans.

The young Navy was very active for a few months, and from July to December, 1914, steamed over 100,000 miles. They helped to drive the German Fleet which was in the Pacific Ocean into a trap set for it, and Admiral Sturdee with his British ships destroyed the whole of the enemy vessels. So successful was the Navy that not a single British merchant vessel was captured by the enemy in Australian waters and no Australian port was attacked, but nineteen German steamers, one Austrian steamer, and five German sailing ships were interned in Australian ports.

While the first Expeditionary Forces from Australia and New Zealand were thus clearing the enemy from the Pacific, the young men from all parts were enlisting to make up the 20,000 offered to the British Government, and on November 1, 1914, the first convoy left the rendezvous in Australian waters. Up to this point all movements were secretly carried out. Ships laden with troops came from the various ports and assembled at Albany. At a given signal they left, forming a magnificent procession. No fewer than forty-five troopships travelled three abreast, guarded on all sides by warships. This was one of the biggest convoys ever organized to carry troops

## THE HEROES OF ANZAC



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*

[London.]

AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE PASSING THROUGH CAIRO.

over so great a distance, and it was carried out most successfully. The soldiers did not know where they were to go, but generally believed they would be landed either at Marseilles to pass up to the Front, or in England to undergo further training.

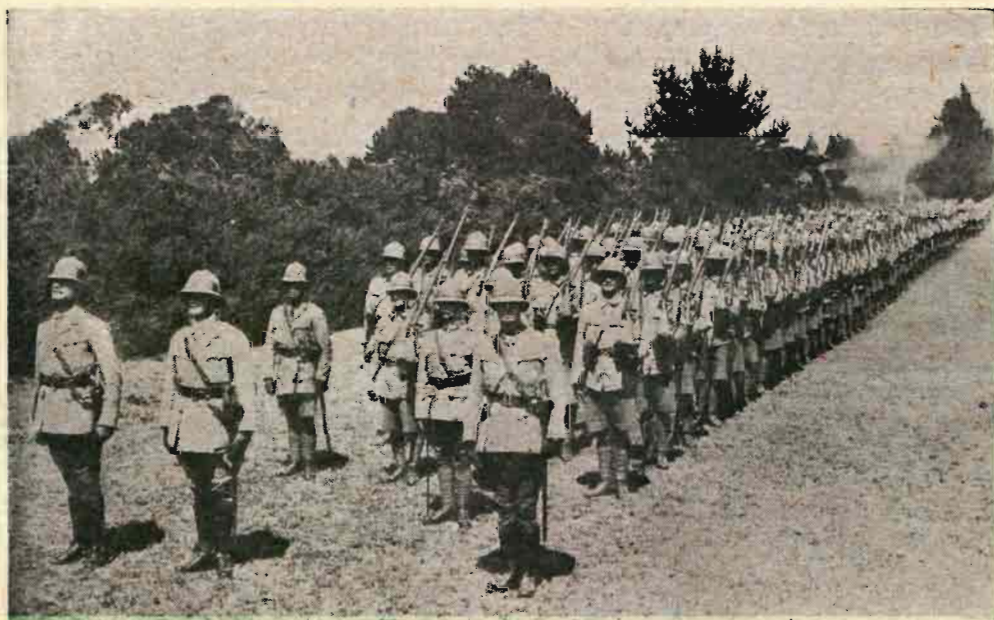
Both conjectures proved wrong, for when the troopships reached Egypt on December 5 the men were ordered to disembark. Egypt was to be their home for the next few months. They were subjected to a very strict course of training near the great Pyramids. The Canadian troops were brought to England and were in camp at Salisbury Plain all through the winter. The Australians were unaccustomed to a climate so severe as the winter in England, and it was a wise decision to place them in Egypt.

For months they worked hard and trained well, always longing for the time when they would be called to the Front. There were a few skirmishes with the Turks near the Suez Canal, but these were not very serious. In April the order came for the Australians and New Zealanders to prepare to move, and in thousands they left Egypt for an unknown port. On April 24 they were told of the important task that had been set them. As they neared the coast of Gallipoli officers gave full instructions and warned the men of the great dangers they were required to face. It was known that the Turks were in possession of the territory where the landing was to



## THE HEROES OF ANZAC

be effected, but their actual strength could only be guessed. The warships had previously bombarded the Straits of the Dardanelles and the landing of troops was intended to follow. On April 25 many troopships quietly drew up to the coast and from these great vessels smaller boats put off for the shore, packed with troops. High cliffs stood out on the coast, affording excellent positions for the defending Turks and extremely awkward obstacles for the landing of soldiers. As the small boats drew in, the Turks, who had been awaiting the event for weeks, opened fire, and many of the gallant Australians fell even before they left the boats. Others jumped over the sides and either swam or waded to the shore. There was no time for forming up or waiting further instructions. The men were told not to fire; in fact, they had no ammunition. Many of the officers had also been shot in the boats; but the men, without the slightest hesitation, charged up the hills and cliffs with bayonets fixed. The Turks fired at them until the glistening bayonets and the yelling Australians came nearer and nearer. Then they left their trenches and ran. The landing was a most daring feat on the part of the Australians, but it was completely successful. They not only gained their positions but held them. The Turks proved to be good and fair fighters, and had been well supplied

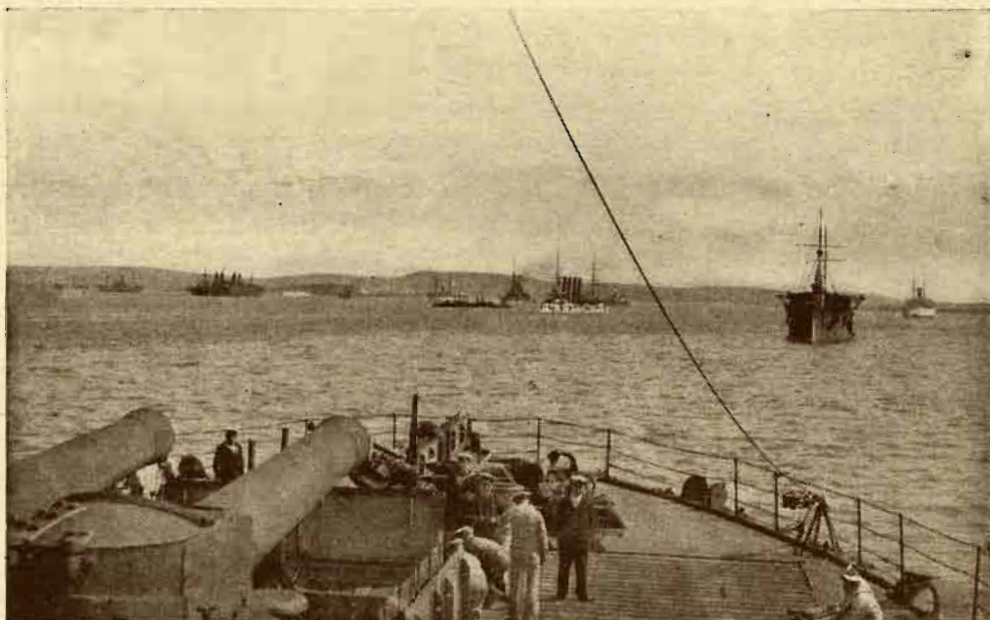


*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*

A MAORI CONTINGENT AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

[London.]

## THE HEROES OF ANZAC



[Afreri.]

[London.]

PREPARING LADDERS ON A BATTLESHIP FOR THE LANDING OF TROOPS AT THE DARDANELLES

by the Germans with ammunition and equipment. All their furious attacks failed to dislodge the invaders, and for months the latter clung to their positions, always well within range of the enemy guns. Many men were killed or wounded even when resting on the beach. The forces comprised the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, and as the hundreds of tons of supplies that were landed were all branded "A.N.Z.A.C.," from these letters the name "Anzac" was derived, and has since been applied to all the Australian and New Zealand troops.

Not only did the Anzacs repeatedly establish their claim to the old and honoured title, "the bravest of the brave," but they developed a remarkable amount of resource and engineering skill which eventually turned the unpromising cliffs and gully of Anzac into an almost impregnable fortress, and led to ruses and surprises which startled and upset their hardy opponents, the Turks, far more than the everyday methods of warfare would have done.

Several of the men were awarded the Victoria Cross and other highly prized decorations for conspicuous gallantry. Others, who had been training for months, were only on Gallipoli a few hours before they were either wounded or killed.



## THE HEROES OF ANZAC

After the Anzacs, together with large numbers of equally brave British troops, had been on the Peninsula for several months, fighting strenuously and enduring untold hardships, Lord Kitchener paid a visit to the scene of operations. On his return that distinguished authority stated that although he had seen many reports and illustrations of the operations in Gallipoli, he had not realized the difficulties and the wonderful nature of the work of the "Anzacs" until he had actually inspected the scene.

Shortly afterwards it was decided to withdraw the Forces. This was regarded as a very dangerous operation, for if the enemy knew of the decision they might cause havoc while the men were embarking. The military authorities fully expected that there would be thousands of casualties, but actually the evacuation was carried out without the loss of a single life—one of the most brilliantly successful operations recorded in military history. Although the "Anzacs" had not been successful in forcing the enemy from their strong positions they had fought magnificently, as had also the British, French and Indian forces, many of whom performed deeds of the bravest kind.

From Gallipoli the war-worn "Anzacs" were taken back to Egypt to recuperate and to reorganize their forces. Thousands of sick and wounded men



AUSTRALIAN BUGLERS.

## THE HEROES OF ANZAC



A FRIENDLY CHAT: AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE.

were brought to England for treatment, and the people of almost every city and town of the United Kingdom came to know and admire the big soldiers with their broad-brimmed felt hats and loose-fitting clothes. Even the children got to know the favourite call of the Australians, and would "coo-ee" in the streets to attract the attention of some brawny "Anzac."

The sons of the Oversea Dominions have abundantly proved that they retain the splendid fighting qualities of their race and are as loyal as any part of the great Empire.

The Commonwealth and Dominion authorities, in addition to sending troops, provided thousands of horses, but the Gallipoli campaign gave the young men no opportunity for displaying their ability as mounted soldiers, and the horses were left in Egypt. Fully equipped military hospitals, with Australian doctors and nurses, were also provided, together with motor ambulances, and even expert workmen to make artificial limbs for the wounded and maimed. In many other ways the people of Australia and New Zealand as well as the soldiers have demonstrated their patriotism and their belief in the righteousness of the War for freedom.

On April 25, 1916, the anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli a Commemoration Service held in Westminster Abbey was attended by many who had taken part, and these heroes were worthily acclaimed by enthusiastic crowds as they passed through the London streets.

HARRY KNEEBONE.





F. G. O. Stuart,

GORDON HIGHLANDERS,

[Southampton,

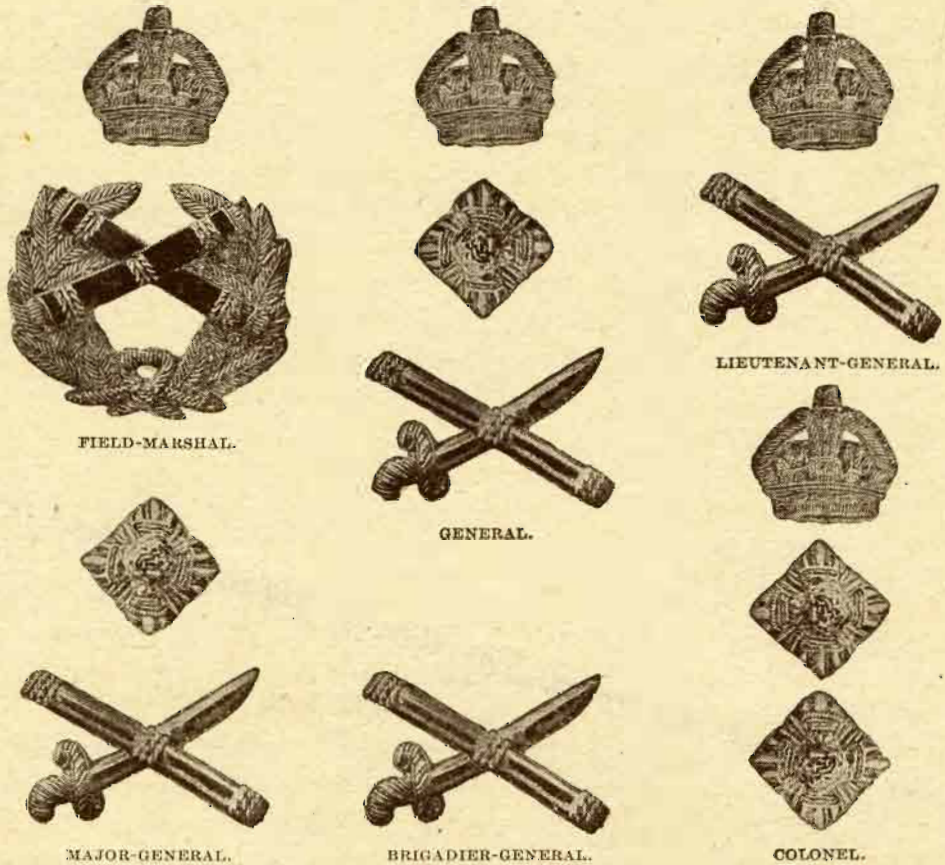
## Military Uniforms—I. (General)

**D**URING wartime officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the same regiment or branch of the Service look so much alike in their khaki uniforms that many civilians find it difficult to do more than distinguish officers from men. The various ranks, however, all have certain small differences of uniform. For example, a field-marshal wears on his shoulders an embroidered badge of crossed batons and a laurel wreath, surmounted by a crown; a general, a crossed sword and baton, with a crown and star; a colonel, a crown and two stars; a lieutenant-colonel, a crown and one star; a major, a crown; a captain, three stars; a lieutenant, two stars; and a second lieutenant, one star. In undress khaki uniform these badges are generally worn on the sleeve above the cuff.

A staff officer in full dress can always be distinguished from a regimental officer by the fact that he wears a gold aiguillette (a piece of gold wire cord attached to the left shoulder) and a cocked hat, and in service uniform there are a couple of scarlet patches or "gorgets" on his collar and gold lace on the peak of his cap. The cocked hat is made of black silk and ornamented with red and white swan feathers. On an aide-de-camp's cocked hat, however, the feathers are shorter and stand upright, instead of drooping.

Many items of our military uniform are of foreign origin. For example, the busby worn in full dress by the Hussars and the Royal

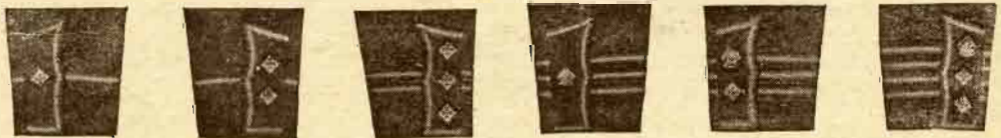
# MILITARY UNIFORMS



Diagrams reproduced from " Dress Regulations for the Army," by permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Horse Artillery came from Hungary, the Lancer's "cap" from Poland, and the tunic from France.

All officers have to purchase their own uniforms. The cost varies with different regiments, and ranges from about £50 in the infantry to £150 or more in the cavalry. Among the most expensive items is the full-dress "jacket" of the Royal Horse Artillery, for which at least £20 has to be paid. A general's tunic costs about



CUFF BADGES.

2nd Lieutenant  
(one star).

Lieutenant  
(two stars).

Captain  
(three stars).

Major  
(Crown).

Lieutenant-Colonel  
(Crown and star).

Colonel  
(Crown and  
two stars).



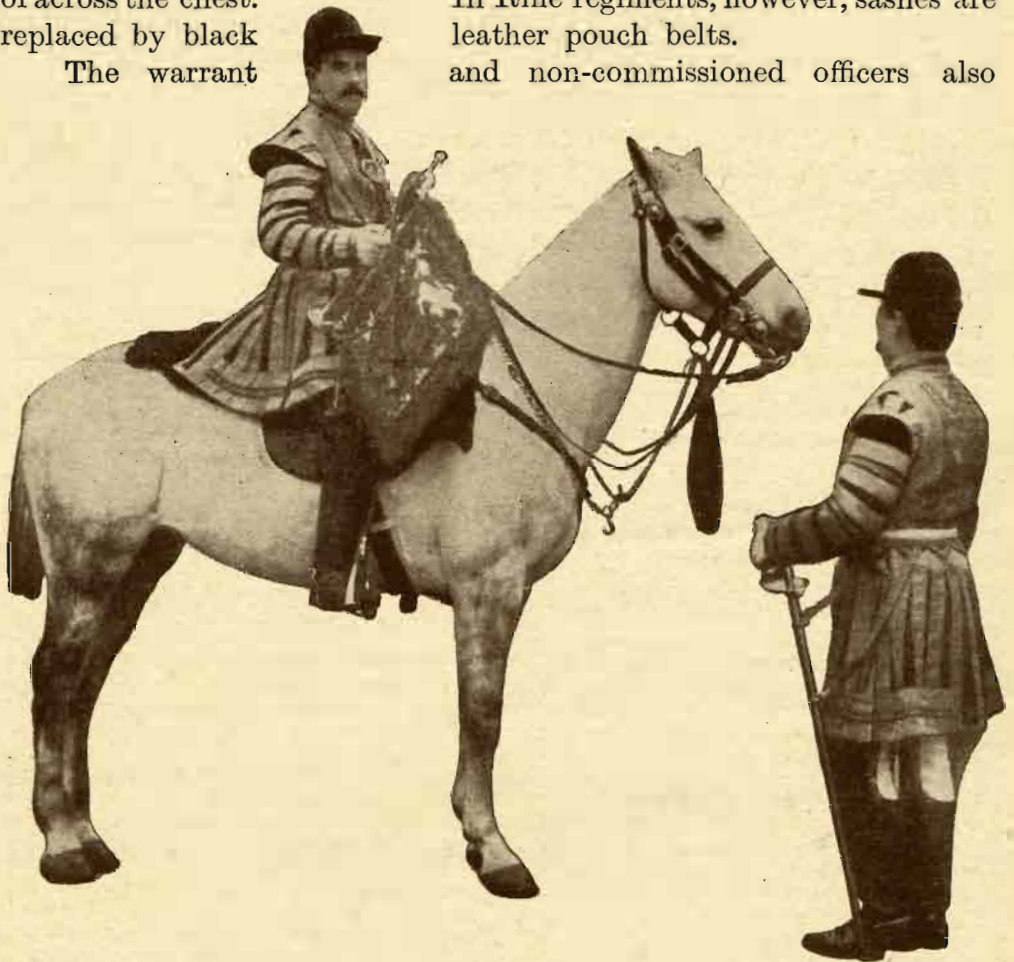
## MILITARY UNIFORMS

the same, and a colonel's tunic (which has less gold lace) half this amount. In Highland regiments the price of a feather bonnet averages £10 10s. ; of a doublet, £10 ; of a sporran, from £7 to £9 ; of a kilt, £5 ; and of a claymore, £4 7s. 6d. Officers of infantry corps do not have to spend so much on their outfits, as they can buy a tunic for £7, a mess dress for £8, and a sword for £3. Still, so many articles of one sort and another have to be procured that their wardrobe is anything but small. Officers holding temporary commissions during the War have been able to dispense with many of these items.

Except in Highland and Scottish regiments, infantry officers in full dress now wear crimson silk sashes round the waist, instead of across the chest. In Rifle regiments, however, sashes are replaced by black

The warrant

and non-commissioned officers also



*F. G. O. Stuart.*

TRUMPETERS, 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

*[Southampton.]*

## MILITARY UNIFORMS

have distinguishing marks on their uniforms. Thus, if one sees a soldier with the Royal Arms on his right sleeve he can be recognized as a regimental sergeant-major, while a regimental quartermaster-sergeant wears an eight-pointed star above four stripes. A company sergeant-major has a crown on his right arm; a sergeant, three stripes; a corporal, two stripes; and a lance-corporal, one stripe. These stripes are known as chevrons, and are either of gold, silver, or worsted braid.

Soldiers who perform special work also wear distinguishing badges on their arms. Thus, signallers wear crossed flags; gunnery instructors, crossed guns; a military policeman has an armlet with the letters G.M.P., and a regimental scout has a metal fleur-de-lys. In the same way armourers wear crossed hammers and pincers; pioneers, crossed hatchets; gymnastic instructors, crossed swords; especially good shots, crossed rifles; trumpeters, crossed trumpets, and bandmen, a lyre.

Most of the uniforms for the rank and file are in normal times made at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico. They are sent out ready-made, and altered to fit the wearer by the regimental tailor. The uniform which a soldier is given on joining comprises, with his kit, quite a considerable number of articles and is worth a good deal of money. The most expensively dressed corps is the Household Cavalry, com-

### BADGES OF RANK.

#### WARRANT OFFICERS.

1. Conductor Army Ordnance Corps, 1st Class Staff-Sergeant-Major Army Service Corps and Army Pay Corps.
2. 1st and 2nd Class Master Gunner.
3. Staff-Sergeant-Major. Sergeant-Majors of Foot Guards wear embroidered Royal Arms instead of Crown.
4. Bandmaster.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

5. 3rd Class Master Gunner.
6. Quartermaster-Corporal-Major, Squadron-Corporal-Major, Quartermaster-Corporal-Farrier, Quartermaster-Corporal, Staff-Corporal-Farrier, Corporal-Saddler, Corporal-Trumpeter, Drill-Corporal, Hospital-Corporal, Corporal Instructor of Fencing and Gymnastics, Household Cavalry, Acting-Sergeant-Major, Permanent Staff (Territorial Force).
7. Regimental-Quartermaster-Sergeant.
8. Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant-Bugler, Drummer or Piper, Sergeant-Trumpeter, 1st Class Staff-Sergeant, Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff-Armourer-Sergeant.

9. Squadron, Battery, Troop, or Company-Sergeant Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff-Corporal (Household Cavalry) and Staff-Sergeant.
10. Colour-Sergeant.
11. Colour-Sergeant, Rifle Regiments.
12. Sergeant.
13. Corporal.
14. 2nd Corporal, Lance-Corporal, Bombardier or Acting Bombardier.



#### BADGES WORN ON AND ABOVE CHEVRONS TO DISTINGUISH VARIOUS REGIMENTS, CORPS, ETC.

15. Cavalry Regiment. (Special Badges are worn, thus O in certain Regiments.)
16. Artillery.
17. Engineers.
18. Foot Guards. (Special Colour Badges are worn on the Chevrons thus [I].)
19. Royal Army Medical Corps (Genova Cross worn by all ranks).
20. Musketry Staff.
21. Gymnastic Staff.
22. Assistant Instructor of Signalling. (Trained signallers, other than non-commissioned officers, wear the crossed flags only.)

Warrant and non-commissioned officers in the Household Cavalry wear aiguillettes (tagged points of braid hanging from the shoulder) instead of chevrons on tunics.



# ARMY BADGES

<b>WARRANT OFFICERS.</b>			
1 	2 	3 	4 
<b>NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS</b>			
5 	6 	7 	8 
9 	10 	11 	12 
<b>Badges worn on and above Chevrons to distinguish Regiments, Corps, etc. etc.</b>			
15 	16 	17 	18 
19 	20 	21 	22 

*(From the "A B C of the Army," published by Messrs. Gale & Polden, Ltd.)*

**DISTINGUISHING BADGES OF RANK AND APPOINTMENTS WORN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.**

*(See opposite page for explanations.)*

## MILITARY UNIFORMS

prising the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards. After this comes the Cavalry of the Line (Hussars, Lancers, and Dragoons); then the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, and Infantry of the Line. In the Life Guards the value of the principal items of uniform is, approximately, as follows—

Leather pantaloons, £5 16s. ; jack boots, £3 9s. ; cloak and cape, £2 19s. ; and tunic, £2 4s. 10d. commissioned officers wear a superior cost of which is higher than that gold and scarlet aiguillettes, for

The senior non-com-quality of uniform, the of the privates. Their example, cost nearly



*Underwood & Underwood,*

*[London.]*

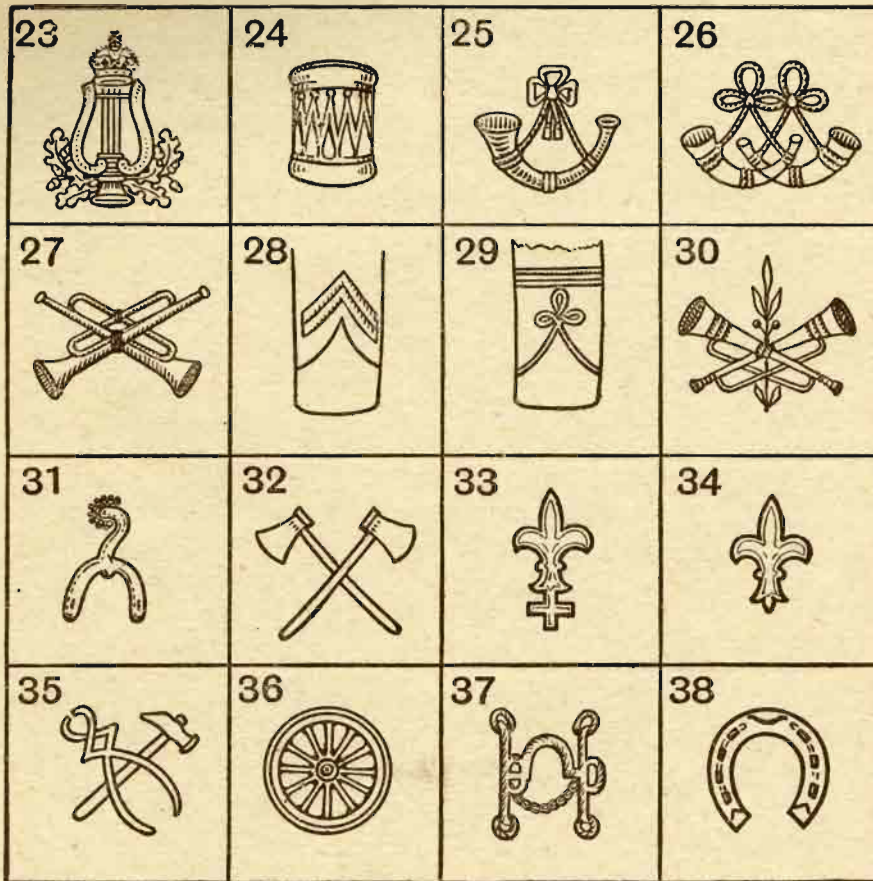
PIPER, SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

£3, and their helmets about £7. Altogether, a Life Guardsman stands up in quite £25 worth of clothing.

A cavalry soldier's uniform always costs more than does that of an infantryman. To begin with, there is his head-dress. This may be either a busby (for Hussars), a helmet (for Life Guards and Dragoons), or a "cap" (for Lancers). In the 2nd Dragoons a black



# ARMY BADGES



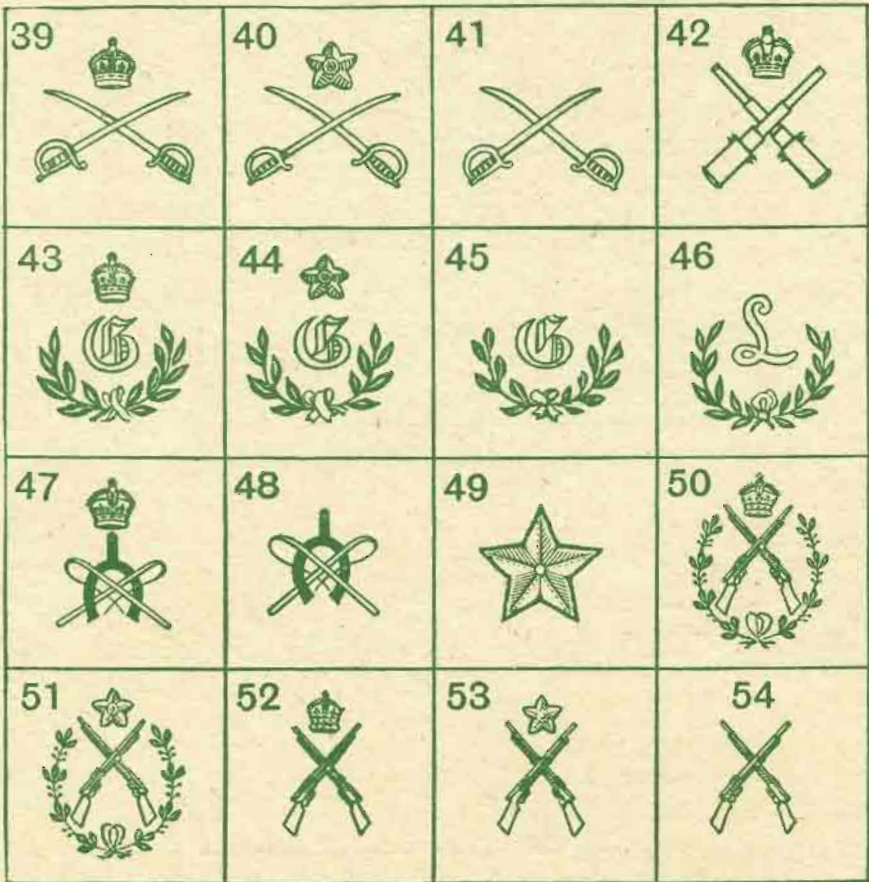
## MISCELLANEOUS BADGES.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>23. Bandsmen (not worn in Cavalry Regiments).</p> <p>24. Drummer or Fifer (not worn in Foot Guards).</p> <p>25. Bugler.</p> <p>26. Bugler (Rifle Regiments only).</p> <p>27. Trumpeter.</p> <p>28. Good Conduct Badges.</p> <p>29. (Royal Army Medical Corps) 1st Class Orderly, 2 stripes, 2nd Class Orderly, 1 stripe.</p> <p>30. Sergeant Trumpeters, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.</p> <p>31. Roughriders.</p> <p>32. Pioneers (Infantry), also with Grenade for Grenadier Guards and Fusilier Regiments, Rose for Coldstream Guards, Star for Scots and Irish Guards, Bugle for Light Infantry and Rifle Regiments.</p> | <p>33. (Household Cavalry) Scout Corporal of Horse and Regimental Scouts. (Cavalry of the Line) Scout Sergeants and Regimental Scouts. (Foot Guards and Infantry) Scout Sergeants and 1st Class Scouts.</p> <p>34. (Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line) Trained Squadron Scouts. Worn on right arm above elbow and, in the case of non-commissioned officers, above the chevrons.</p> |
|--|--|

## ARTIFICERS' BADGES.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>35. Armourer-Sergeants, Machinery Artificers, Machinery Gunners, and Smiths.</p> <p>36. Wheelers and Carpenters.</p> <p>37. Saddlers (not worn in Cavalry Regiments).</p> <p>38. Farriers and Shoeing Smiths.</p> |
|--|

# ARMY BADGES



## PROFICIENCY AND SKILL AT ARMS BADGES.

### FOR GOOD SWORDSMANSHIP IN CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

- 39. Best Swordsman in Regiment, and in each Squadron.
- 40. Best Swordsman in Troop.
- 41. Best Swordsman in every 20 men.

### FOR BATTERIES AND COMPANIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

- 42. 1st Class Classification Badges.

### GUNNERY.

- 43. 1st Prize Gunner.
- 44. 2nd „ „
- 45. 3rd „ „
- 46. Layers.

### SKILL IN DRIVING.

- 47. 1st Prize Driver.
- 48. 2nd, 3rd, 4th Prize Driver.

### JUDGING DISTANCE.

- 49. Best at Judging Distance (Badge worn on right forearm above other badges).

### GOOD SHOOTING IN CAVALRY, ROYAL ENGINEERS, AND INFANTRY.

- 50. Best Shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants in Regiment or Battalion.
- 51. Best Shot of Corporals and Privates in Regiment or Battalion.
- 52. Section Commanders of Best Shooting Squadron or Company in Regiment or Battalion.
- 53. Best Shot in each Squadron, Company, or Band
- 54. Marksmen.



## MILITARY UNIFORMS



F. G. O. Stuart, [Southampton,  
DRUM-MAJOR, SCOTS GUARDS.

bearskin "cap," resembling that of the Guards, costing about £7, is worn instead of the brass helmet worn by other Dragoon regiments. A Hussar's busby, with lines and plume, is valued at about £1 5s., and a Lancer's "cap" at about 15s. The most expensive item in a cavalryman's uniform is his tunic. Thus, that of a Lancer costs £1 7s.; of a Hussar, £1 3s.; and of a Dragoon, 19s. The braided "jacket" of the Royal Horse Artillery costs 19s. 6d. for a private, and £3 11s. for a staff sergeant.

In Fusilier and Rifle regiments the head-dress is of busby pattern, instead of a helmet. When on active service, however, all regiments (both cavalry and infantry) wear a khaki cap, on which is placed the regimental badge or other distinguishing mark.

Soldiers have several different kinds of uniform for different occasions. Thus, there is full-dress, working-dress, and service-dress, while officers have also un-dress and mess-dress. Full-dress consists of a helmet or busby, with tunic, etc., and is only worn on ceremonial occasions, as when attending reviews, guards of honour, church parade, etc. Working-dress is a plain canvas suit without belt, which can be worn over other uniform when necessary. Service dress of drab or khaki colour is used for all ordinary parades, and also at manœuvres and in camp.

Although a soldier is given a complete outfit on joining the Army, he has in peace time to keep up his uniform at his own expense. He draws, however, a



Gale & Pallen, Ltd., [Aldershot,  
DRUM-MAJOR, COLOSTREAM GUARDS.

## MILITARY UNIFORMS



*Underwood & Underwood,*  
SERGEANT-MAJOR, CARABINIERS (6TH DRAGOON GUARDS).

[London.

quarterly allowance for this purpose, and a careful man finds the sum allotted more than sufficient. To ensure that a soldier's uniform is in good condition "kit inspections" are held at occasional intervals.

On the morning set apart for a kit inspection the barrack-rooms are given a special clean up, and everything is polished until it shines as if new. Each man then sets out his complete uniform and kit on his bed. All the different articles have to be so arranged that it can be seen at a glance if any are missing. When the sergeant in charge of the room has taken a preliminary look round, the captain or subaltern of the company appears. A few minutes later the tramp of feet, the jingling of spurs, and the clank of swords is heard approaching. The next moment the door is flung open, and a little procession, consisting of the Colonel, the Adjutant, the Quartermaster, and the Sergeant-Major, enter the room. The company



## MILITARY UNIFORMS

officer having reported "all present," the Colonel walks round the beds and glances at the different kits. If anything is missing or damaged, the owner is probably ordered to replace it.

The approximate cost of the outfit a soldier receives on joining is as follows:—Household Cavalry, £27; Cavalry of the Line and Royal Horse Artillery, £14; Royal Engineers, £8; Foot Guards, £15; and Infantry of the Line, £10. Thus it will readily be seen that a great deal of money is spent every year on clothing the British Army, even in times of peace.



*Gale & Polden, Ltd.,*

*[Aldershot.]*

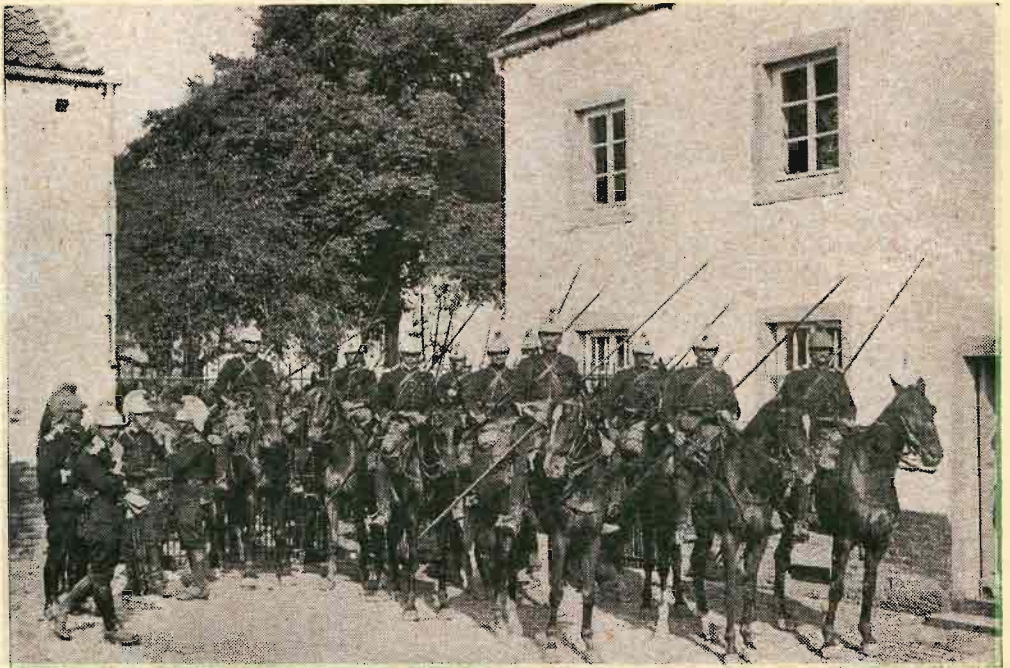
DRUMMERS, SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]*

COSSACKS ON PARADE.

*[London.,*



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]*

FRENCH LANCERS.

*[London.,*





*Gale & Polden, Ltd.,*

BAND OF THE KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

*Alfred Holt,*

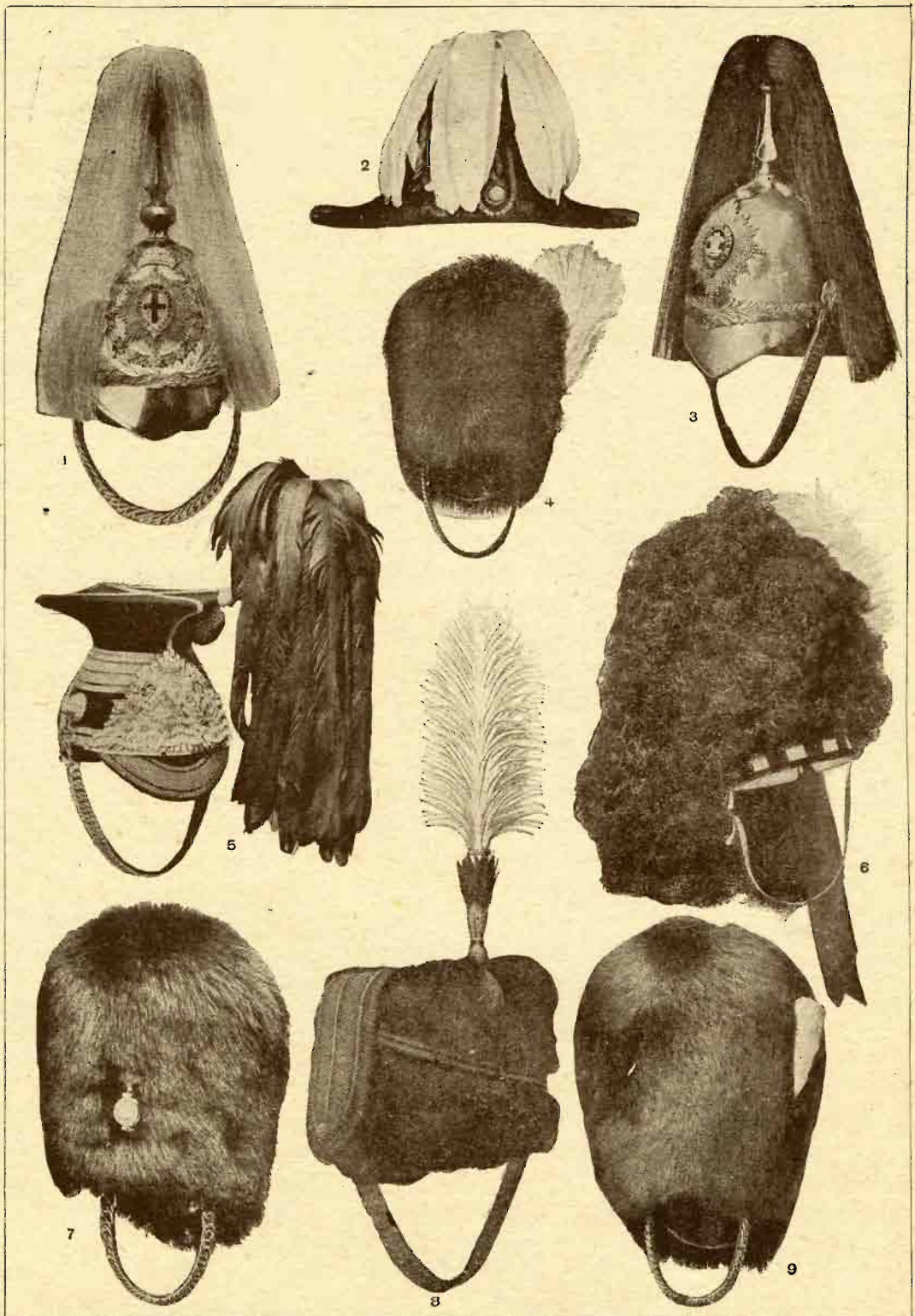
## Military Uniforms—II. (Regimental)

**T**HOUGH scarcely any uniform but khaki is seen during war-time, there is really a great variety in the British Army, every branch having a special pattern. This pattern, too, varies with each regiment. Thus, a Lancer's uniform is quite different from that of a Dragoon or Hussar, and an Engineer's from that of an Artilleryman. Differences are also to be noted among the Infantry, a Guardsman's ceremonial dress, for example, bearing little resemblance to that of a Highlander.

Taking first the mounted branches, we have the Household Cavalry, the Cavalry of the Line, and the Royal Horse and Field Artillery. The Household Cavalry, being intended for the personal protection of the Sovereign, naturally wear an exceptionally smart uniform. In full dress this has hitherto consisted of a helmet and a steel cuirass, or breastplate, with white leather pantaloons, gauntlets, and jack-boots. The two regiments of Life Guards have scarlet tunics and white plumes in their helmets, but the Royal Horse Guards have blue tunics and red plumes. Another difference is that the Life Guards wear scarlet cloaks, and the Royal Horse Guards blue cloaks.

In the Cavalry of the Line—Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers—many variations are to be noted. Dragoon regiments, for example, have metal helmets and scarlet tunics, while Hussar regiments have busbies and blue tunics. The 2nd Dragoons, however, wear a black bearskin for head-dress, and the 6th Dragoon Guards (known as the Carabiniers) have a blue tunic. Lancers wear a "cap" in place of

ARMY HEAD-DRESS





# ARMY HEAD-DRESS



1. Helmet, Household Cavalry.
2. Cocked Hat and Plume, Field-Marshal and General Officer.
3. Helmet, Dragoon Guards and Dragoons (except Scots Greys).
4. Cap (Black Bearskin), Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons).
5. Cap, Lancers.
6. Bonnet, Highland Regiments.
7. Cap, Fusiliers.
8. Busby, Hussars and Royal Horse Artillery.

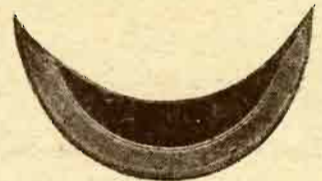
9. Cap (Black Bearskin), Foot Guards.
10. Chaco, The Highland Light Infantry.
11. Glengarry.
12. Chaco, The Scottish Rifles.
13. Busby, King's Royal Rifles, Royal Irish Rifles and Rifle Brigade.
14. Helmet, Infantry of the Line (side).
15. Helmet, Infantry of the Line (front).
16. Helmet (Foreign Service).
17. Forage Cap.



Staff Officer.



General Officer.  
PEAKED CAPS.



Substantive Colonel and  
Regimental Field Officer.

From "Dress Regulations for the Army," reproduced by permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

## MILITARY UNIFORMS

a helmet, and their tunics are double-breasted. The feathers on the "cap" vary in colour with the regiment. Thus, the 5th have green; the 9th, black and white; the 12th, scarlet; and the 17th and 21st, white. The fronts, collars, and cuffs of Lancers' tunics are either scarlet, blue, white, or grey; and they also have a red and yellow girdle round the waist.

A Cavalryman's trousers (commonly termed "overalls") are usually ornamented with a single or double yellow stripe. In the Life Guards, however, the colour is red; in the 2nd and 6th Dragoon Guards, the 13th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers, it is white. A peculiarity of the 11th Hussars is that they wear crimson instead of blue "overalls." On this account the regiment is nicknamed the "Cherry - Pickers." Different colours are also adopted for the collars and cuffs of tunics, and for the plumes of helmets and bus-bies. Thus, while the 1st Dragoon Guards have a red



*F. O. O. Stuart,*

PIPE-MAJOR, SCOTS GUARDS.

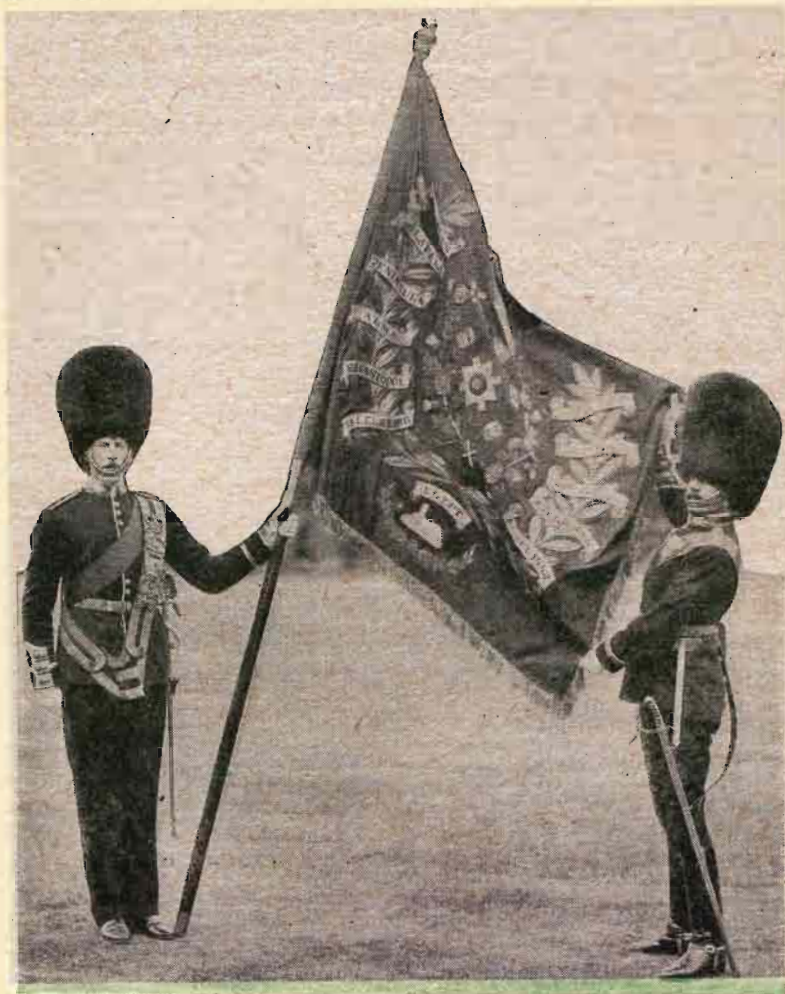
*[Southampton.]*



## MILITARY UNIFORMS

yellow one, and the 16th Lancers a black one. In service dress (which is worn on manœuvres and in the field) all Cavalrymen wear practically the same pattern of uniform. The various regiments, however, are then distinguished by their badges. Generally speaking, when you meet soldiers in the street, you can distinguish cavalry and horse artillery from infantry by the fact that they have spurs, though this is not always a sure indication, as even in infantry regiments there are a certain number of mounted men and drivers who wear these articles.

The Royal Artillery consists of three branches—Horse, Field, and Garrison—and each branch wears a different uniform. The



*F. G. O. Stuart.*

*[Southampton.]*

STATE COLOURS, SCOTS GUARDS.

## MILITARY UNIFORMS

most elaborate is that of the Royal Horse Artillery, who wear a busby and braided "jacket" in full dress. In the Field and Garrison Artillery a helmet and blue tunic are worn. Men who belong to the Royal Engineers wear a scarlet tunic, with "facings" of blue velvet. They have also a broad red stripe on their trousers.

The head-dress of a dismounted soldier varies with the branch to which he belongs. Thus a Guardsman has a bearskin, a Highlander a feather bonnet, a Fusilier a busby, a Scottish Rifleman a chaco, an ordinary infantryman a helmet. The bearskins of the five regiments of Guards look very much alike, but you can distinguish them by remembering that the Grenadiers have a white plume at the side, the Coldstream Guards a red one, and the Irish Guards a light blue one, while the Scots Guards have no plume at all. The recently formed Welsh Guards will probably wear a plume of green and white in full dress. Each regiment, too, has a cap band of different colour, the Grenadiers red, the Coldstreamers white, the Scots Guards plaid, the Irish Guards green and the Welsh Guards black. The arrangement of the buttons on the tunic varies too.

As with head-dresses, so with other articles. Almost every Infantry regiment has some little peculiarity of uniform which distinguishes its wearers from members of other corps. While nearly all Infantry battalions wear for full dress a red tunic and blue trousers, the colour adopted for the "facings" (that is, the collar and cuffs) is different. Thus, in some it is blue, in others white, green, or yellow, according to whether such regiments are English, Irish, Welsh, or Scottish.

Among other distinguishing features of uniform may be mentioned the "flash" of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. This is a black silk bow sewn on the back of the tunic collar, and is a survival of the days when soldiers had to powder their hair. In the Somerset Light Infantry the sergeants wear their sashes over the left shoulder, as was the former practice with officers. This special mark of favour was granted them on account of their conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Culloden. The officers of this regiment also have a black line, known as a "worm," in the pattern of their lace.

Rifle regiments are clothed in dark green, instead of the historic scarlet, and their trousers have no stripe on them. Highland regiments wear either kilts or "trews" (plaid trousers), and in undress have a white jacket (similar to that of the Foot Guards) and a Glen-



## MILITARY UNIFORMS

garry cap. After the kilt has been worn for a certain time it is usually made into a pair of trousers.

The Army Service Corps wear blue tunics instead of scarlet ones, with a white double stripe on their trousers; while the Royal Army Medical Corps have a blue uniform and magenta collars and cuffs. The latter Corps also wear a red cross as a badge. Members of the Army Chaplains' department do not wear uniform except on service. They then have a short drab jacket of clerical pattern, with black buttons and a black peaked cap.

The members of a military band always wear a superior quality of uniform. Particularly elaborate is that worn on ceremonial occasions by the trumpeters and drummers of the Household Cavalry and the sergeant-drummers of the Foot Guards. It consists of a gold-embroidered jacket and blue velvet cap, with leather pantaloons or short trousers and gaiters. The ordinary full dress of a Guards' bandsman is a scarlet tunic, covered with gold lace, and costs £8 4s. for a sergeant, or £5 6s. 6d. for a private. Even in the Infantry of the Line a bandsman's tunic is worth more than that of a sergeant.

HORACE WYNDHAM.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

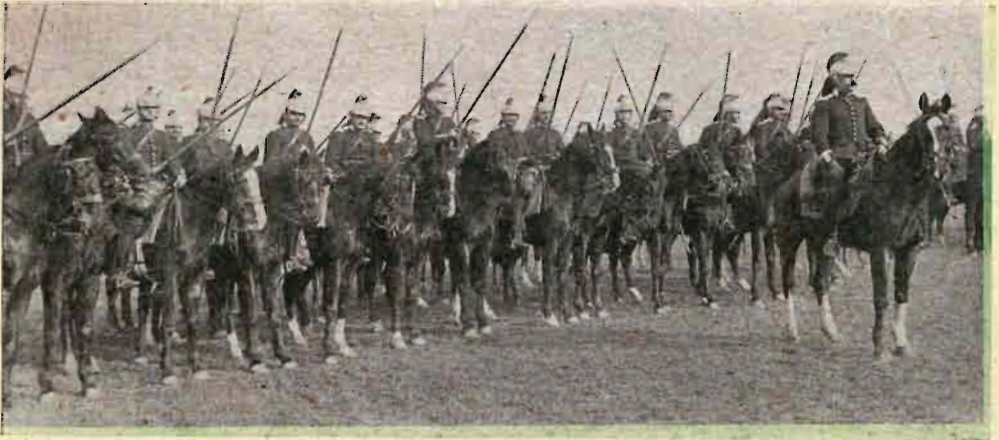
[London.

MASCOT OF THE 2ND LONDON WELSH FUSILIERS.



A CHARGE OF COSSACKS.





*Newspaper Illustrations, etc.,*

FRENCH CAVALRY.

[London.]

## The Armies of our Allies

**M**ANY civilians, and even some soldiers, make the mistake of supposing that Conscription and Compulsory Service are one and the same thing, and that Conscription is the method by which the great Continental Armies are kept supplied with men. Now a conscript is one chosen by lot out of a great number of young men who have reached military age, in order to make up a regular annual contingent of Army recruits. Those who have read the old French story of *The Conscript* by Erkmann-Chatrian may remember how the hero tried in the first instance to escape even the drawing of lots by drinking vinegar, which he was assured would give him a pallid appearance, and cause him to be rejected as physically unfit, instead of which it made him look unusually red and healthy, with the result that he was promptly "passed" and subsequently drew an unlucky number. The system as formerly practised was a thoroughly bad one, for under it a man could generally get himself exempted at the outset by paying a sum of money, or, if he were unlucky enough to get "drawn," he could pay a substitute. Accordingly in all the great Continental Armies Conscription has been abandoned, and military service for a certain term—usually from two to three years with the active Army, with a further term in the Reserve, and a liability to be called up in a national emergency until forty or forty-five years of age—is universal and compulsory.

## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

### RUSSIA.

Of all the Armies of the world that of Russia is the most impressive in point of numbers, and with these numbers is combined an extraordinarily high standard of fighting quality and all-round efficiency. At the beginning of the Great War Russia was unprepared, more especially in the matter of fighting material, and literally millions of her young men could not be put into the firing line because there were not rifles for them.



*C. C. Flaviens,]* [Paris.  
A FRENCH CUIRASSIER DISMOUNTED.

These deficiencies were afterwards made up, and in the later stages of the operations Russia's military greatness stood fully revealed. It had always been reckoned that she could put five millions of men into the field, but events proved that these numbers could be expanded to eight, or ten, or even more millions if necessary, and the material throughout was mostly magnificent.

Even in peace time Russia keeps up several different armies, the European Army being distinct from those of the Caucasus and Eastern Siberia, while in war time the European Army can be split up into



*Sport & General,]* [London.  
AN ITALIAN INFANTRYMAN.





*Donald McLeish,*

*[London,*

A TROOPER OF ONE OF FRANCE'S SPLENDID NORTH AFRICAN REGIMENTS.

## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

half a dozen or more great armies, each a good deal larger than the Expeditionary Force which used formerly to be considered sufficient for the military needs of Great Britain.

The Russian soldier is a wonderfully fine fighting man, inspired by strong, simple, religious instinct and by a passionate devotion to his "little father," the Tsar, splendidly brave, and patient and enduring in the highest degree. The Cossacks have a separate organization, and, though they are much less irregular than they used to be in the old days, they still retain many of their old characteristics of independence and dare-devil disregard of ordinary conventions. Mounted or dismounted, the Cossack is an ugly customer, for he can use a rifle and bayonet as well as a sword, and a Cossack "sotnia," or squadron under Cossack officers, will always tackle a force three or four times its own size with cheerful readiness.

The Russian cavalry all round is among the finest in the world,



*Underwood & Underwood, Ills.*

[London.]

COSSACKS ENJOYING A HASTY WAYSIDE MEAL.



## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

and some of the regiments of the Imperial Guard are splendidly turned out and as "swagger" as it is possible to conceive. The Russian artillery, too, is of very good quality, and the number of guns, both heavy and field, which are now in use in the various armies is enormous. But the real military strength of Russia lies in her glorious infantry, which nowadays gets a far better chance than it had formerly of doing itself justice, owing to the vast improvement which has taken place since the war in Manchuria in the training of Russian officers.

### FRANCE.

In the Great War France showed her ability to keep in the field armies aggregating not far short of three million men, with adequate reserves, and the all-round efficiency of her fighting forces has been proved in striking fashion on a hundred hard-fought fields. The French soldier ("piou-piou," as he is familiarly called) is famous for his *élan*—an almost untranslatable word, perhaps the nearest approach to which is our slang term "go"—in attack, and for his marching powers, neither of which qualities found its fullest expression in the



[Topical.]

FRENCH ZOUAVES CROSSING A STREAM.

[London.]

## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES



*Sport & General.*

AN ITALIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

[*London.*

long spells of trench warfare of which the War has so largely consisted. But whenever he got the chance the "piou-piou" lived fully up to his reputation, and in the intervals the occasions on which he allowed the enemy to approach his trenches without paying dearly for the privilege were very few and far between.

The French cavalry, among which are several highly renowned regiments of "Cuirassiers" armed with the sword, and Dragoons carrying the lance, is very dashing and well mounted, and the riding is excellent, though not, we like to think, up to the "cross country" form of our own mounted branch. Nor is the French trooper gener-



COSSACKS ON THE MARCH.



## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES



*Donald McLeish,]*

FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS.

*[London.*

These hardy guardians of the mountain frontiers of France have done splendid service during the War.

ally the equal of the British and Russian cavalryman in dismounted work with the rifle.

The French Artillery has often been classed as the finest in the

## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

world, its superiority as regards the field-gun in use, the famous "Seventy-five" (i.e., a gun having a calibre of 75 mm., or approximately 3 inches) being unquestioned. The accuracy and rapidity with which this weapon can be fired almost pass belief. The French gunners are very clever, and trust more to sending a storm of well-aimed shells into a given area—this is called the *rafale*—than to any deliberate fire.

The French infantry contains a number of special corps, such as the dare-devil Zouaves and the Alpine Chasseurs who did such ad-



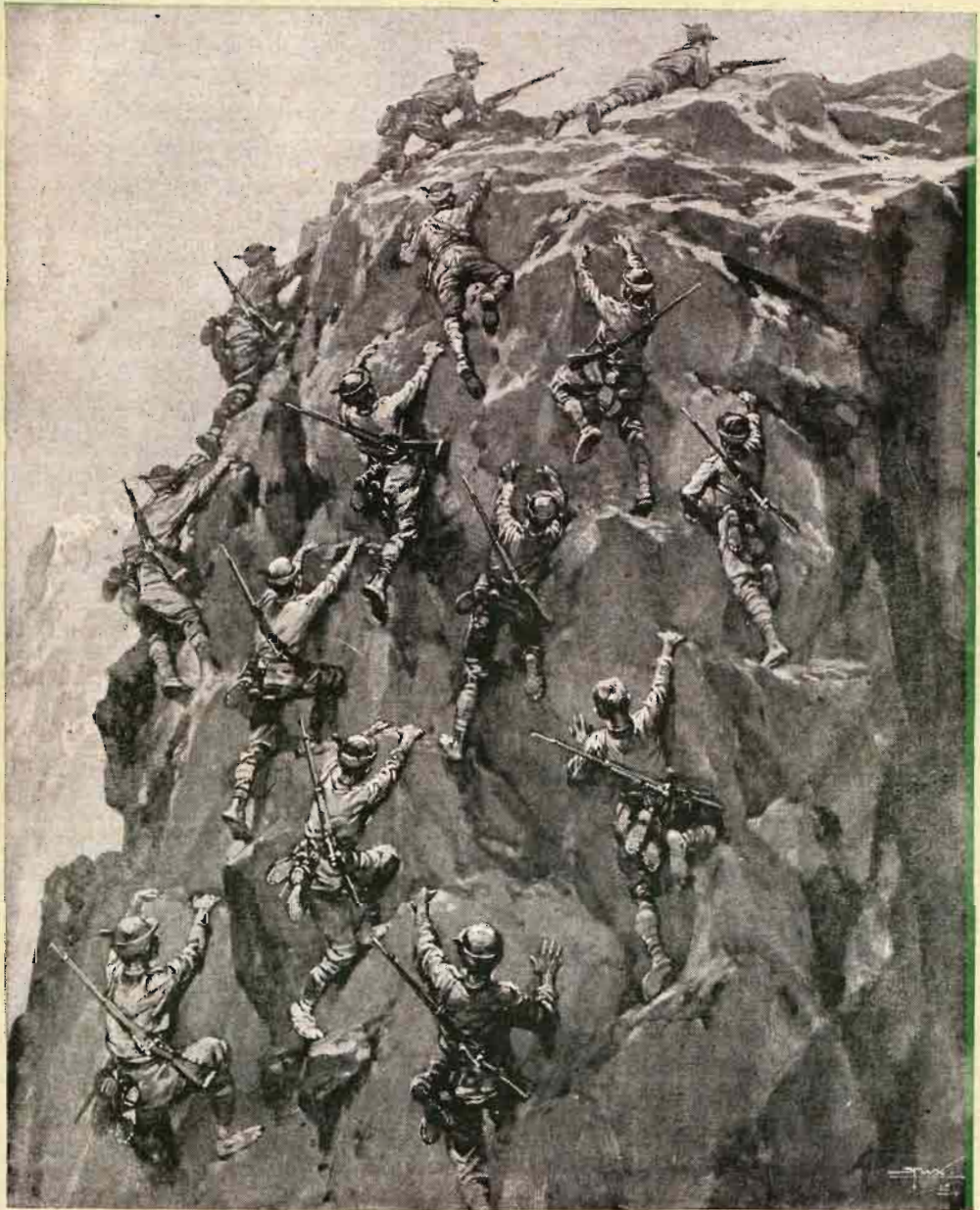
[Topical,]

ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI ON THE MARCH.

[London,

mirable work among the precipitous mountains of the Vosges, taking on occasion to "skis" as readily as a duck takes to water. The French Colonial Army contains some very fine native troops, Turcos and West Africans, and in Africa there is also maintained a Foreign Legion, sometimes known as a "disciplinary corps," in which scamps of various nationalities enlist, and to which French "incorrigibles" are sent. Under an iron discipline these "bad hats" are known to "soldier" even in peace time fairly well, while on the war-path they often distinguish themselves by their reckless gallantry and contempt of death.





ITALIAN ALPINI SCALING A LOFTY MOUNTAIN IN ORDER TO SURPRISE THE ENEMY  
AT DAYBREAK.

## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

### ITALY.



*D. McLisht.*

[London.]

PRIVATES OF A BERSAGLIERI REGIMENT.

was impossible until two or three great strongholds held by large forces could be reduced by siege-warfare of the fiercest and most difficult description. Nothing daunted, the Italian Army tackled its heavy job with a courage and persistence which compelled the admiration of Europe, and incidentally produced some of the finest performances in the way of sheer hard fighting which are to be found in the collected annals of the War.

The first thing Italy did on declaring War was to put a stopper on any enemy ideas of invasion, and almost within a few hours she had taken the offensive and was hammering away at the Austrian frontier posts. Some idea of the thorough manner in which her military authorities had made their preparations may be gathered from the fact that several of the more important bridges which the Austrians blew up on their retirement were immediately replaced, because, substantial as some of these structures were, the Italian engineers had duplicates of them ready to put into position at the shortest notice. The Italians also, having entered the War a good many months



## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

later than England, France and Russia, and having noted where the shoe had pinched us in the matter of munitions, took care to be fully supplied with shells for their artillery, which is extremely well armed and efficient, and played havoc even with the most solidly constructed Austrian fortifications.

The Italian Cavalry is very smart, and the Light Infantry—the famous Bersaglieri—are as conspicuous for their marching powers and fighting quality as they are by reason of their picturesque uniform. But the real *corps d'élite* of the Italian Army are the Alpini, the frontier troops specially organized for warfare among the mountains, and consisting of twenty-six battalions of infantry and twenty-four batteries of mountain artillery. What the Alpini did and dared in the rocky fastnesses of the Tyrol, and in the Carnic and Julian Alps, would fill a volume, and some of the individual exploits, such as the holding of a crag by half a dozen Alpini for days against quite a large Austrian force, are simply amazing. No peak seemed inaccessible to these wonderful soldier-mountaineers, and time after time Austrian troops, who fondly imagined they were securely ensconced in impregnable positions, found themselves surprised and “rushed” by Alpini who had crept up by apparently impossible routes, scaling precipices and “hanging on by their eyebrows” in a manner to which the average plain soldier is wholly unaccustomed, and which even our own Gurkhas might find it difficult to imitate.

### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Army was most unfortunately placed when the War began, not only because it had to withstand the first onset of



Donald McLeish,

[London.

ITALIAN DRAGOONS.

## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

an immensely powerful enemy—a function which it performed right nobly—but also because it was undergoing great changes in the matter of organization and had not by any means arrived at its full strength. Its resistance, however, more especially at Liège, to the German invasion was very stubborn, and later, after the Germans had conquered nearly the whole of their country, the Belgians under their heroic King Albert played a manful part in the general operations of the Allies in the West. The Belgian gunners in particular proved highly efficient, and many German attacks in Flanders were frustrated by their accurate fire. The Belgian infantry, too, displayed great courage and pertinacity, but after the early operations the cavalry, which is famous for its clever riding, had little or no chance of distinguishing itself.

### SERBIA.

The army of Serbia, like that of Belgium, underwent in the Great War the frightful ordeal of being expelled from its own country, and, equally with that of Belgium, it covered itself with honour in the process. Serbia, in addition to being threatened by a powerful Austro-German Army, was “stabbed in the back” by its neighbour, Bulgaria, was left in the lurch by Greece, and was not helped by the Allies until too late to prevent temporary occupation by the enemy. The fight put up was the more heroic, and will always be remembered to the credit of a nation and an army at which Europe, staggered by the tragedy that gave King Peter his throne, looked for many years askance. For the purposes of the War Serbia mobilized probably from first to last some 400,000 men, and with these, before her country was finally entered by the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians, she had succeeded in completely defeating and expelling a powerful Austrian Army. The individual Serbian soldier is an excellent fighting man, brave, efficient, and capable of enduring very great hardships on food which the British soldier would probably regard as a very doubtful equivalent of his own substantial ration.

### JAPAN.

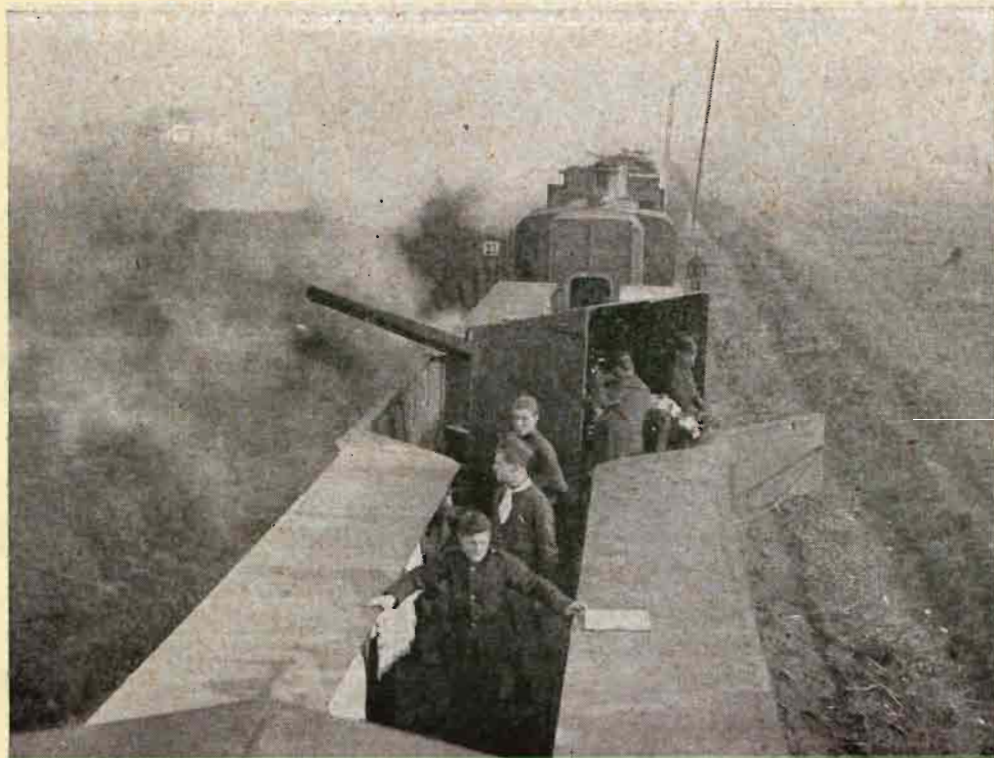
Greatly, we may be sure, to its regret, the army of Japan was not represented in the operations of the Allies in Europe. But at an early stage of the War a Japanese force, with which a contingent of British co-operated, wrested from Germany her great



## THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES

stronghold in the Far East, Tsing-tau, or, as it was sometimes called, Kiaou-Chau, upon the fortification of which immense sums had been expended. What the Japanese Army can do was demonstrated with sufficient clearness in the great war in Manchuria with Russia, and the capture of Tsing-tau was a small thing compared with that of Port Arthur. But the undertaking was a difficult and dangerous one, and the smoothness and thoroughness with which it was carried out were highly characteristic of Japan's fighting methods. Japan's regular field army (first and second line) is about 800,000 strong, with ample reserves, but at a pinch she can maintain a much larger fighting force, and the Japanese soldier in every branch of the service is an unmistakably tough customer.

OWEN WHEELER.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*London.*

A BELGIAN ARMOURD TRAIN IN ACTION.



*Official Photograph issued by the French War Office.]*

FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

## The Artillery

**I**N modern warfare, when two generals have decided to test each other's fighting powers, the battle usually commences by one occupying a position, and the other attacking it, as is described under the heading "Battles in the Open," in the article on "Modern Warfare." The day is probably not distant when the battle will open not with an artillery duel, but with a battle aloft, and victory will eventually lie with the side which gains and maintains supremacy in the air; but at present aeroplanes are chiefly used for discovering the position of the enemy's troops and guns. In the opening phase, the enemy, acting on the defensive, will probably use his artillery to delay the attacking infantry, the guns being concealed as far as possible. At this stage the task of the attacking artillery is to endeavour to overpower the guns of the other side by distant fire, thus lending support to the advancing lines of infantry. Throughout the battle the successful advance of the infantry is in a great measure dependent on the effective covering fire of the artillery.

When the enemy's rifle fire is seriously felt a new phase begins, and at this point much rests with the quickness and ability of the artillery commander in appreciating the nature of the support required. No rule can be laid down; soldierly instinct, experience,



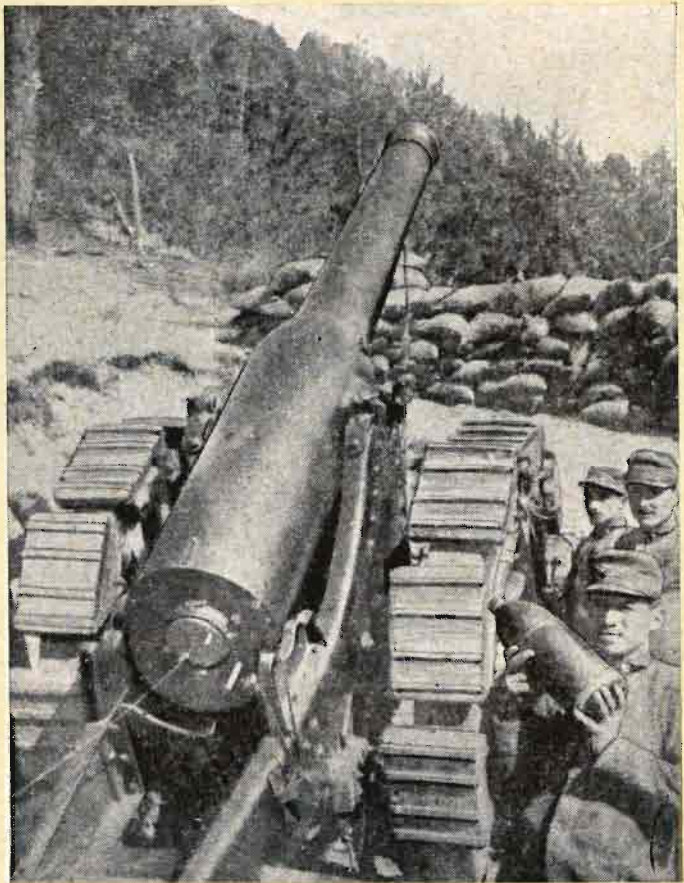
## THE ARTILLERY

and imagination can alone guide a commander in the thick of a fight. As the infantry creeps close to the enemy's trenches so will the artillery advance in their wake in support of the firing line. Although the battle with modern long-range guns is opened at a much greater distance than formerly, victory is still decided at a range of not more than 300 yards. At last the time comes when the infantry has been "escorted" to, say, within 500 yards of the enemy by the artillery firing over their heads; beyond this stage it is impossible to utilize covering fire with safety.

The 18 lb. quick-firing gun with which the British field artillery is armed is drawn by a team of six horses. The actual shell used is called shrapnel; it weighs 17 lbs. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, and contains 375 bullets. Each bullet is about the size of the top of one's thumb. There are

two methods of exploding the shell: (a) percussion, (b) time fuse. The former is used for ranging and against buildings, the latter against living targets. The shell, when exploded in the air, has a forward effect in a cone shape of 200 yards, with a width of 25 yards. The power used for propulsive purposes is cordite, which consists of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton and mineral jelly; it is worked into a dough and forced through a die, from which it comes out in long cords.

With the new



*Sport & General,*

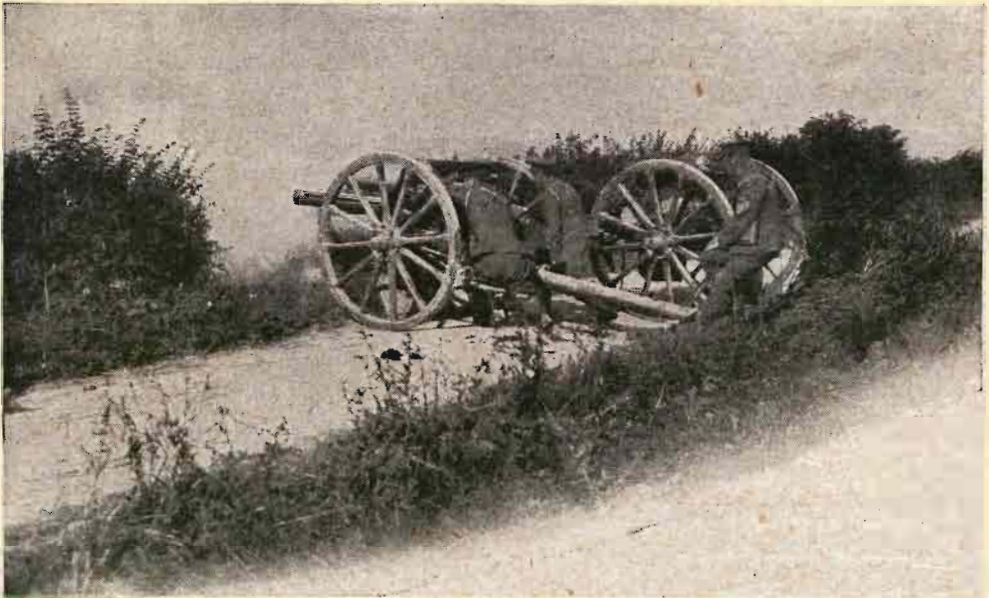
*[London.*

A HEAVY ITALIAN GUN BEING PLACED IN POSITION.

## THE ARTILLERY

pattern quick-firing 18 lb. gun about fifteen well-aimed rounds can be fired a minute from each gun—that is to say, a battery of six guns can fire  $15 \times 6$ , or 90 rounds, concentrated on any one point of the enemy's position. The gun has an effective range of 6,500 yards, or over three and half miles.

A different type of gun is the field howitzer. This, by reason of its high explosive shell and steep angle of descent, is specially suited for attacking the enemy's artillery when protected by shields, for attacking entrenchments, and for destroying buildings, villages and forts.



*Gale & Polden, Ltd.,*

A BRITISH 18-POUNDER IN ACTION.

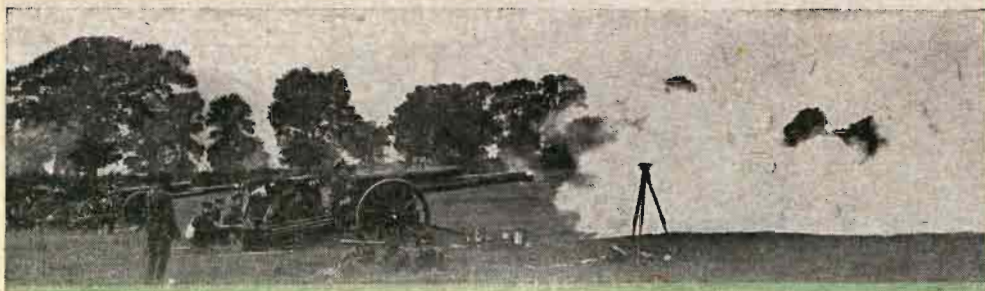
*[Alfred shot.]*

The lyddite shell used by howitzer batteries is charged with picric acid; this is melted and poured into a shell, where it solidifies. When the shell detonates there is a terrific explosion, accompanied by dense black smoke. Sometimes the smoke is tinged with yellow; this signifies that complete detonation has not taken place. The effect of the explosion of a howitzer shell, though somewhat local, is extremely severe.

Another type of gun shown in a photograph on p. 23 is the five-inch Royal Field Artillery gun. The distant range of the gun is 10,000 yards, or over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but it is not easily moved.



## THE ARTILLERY

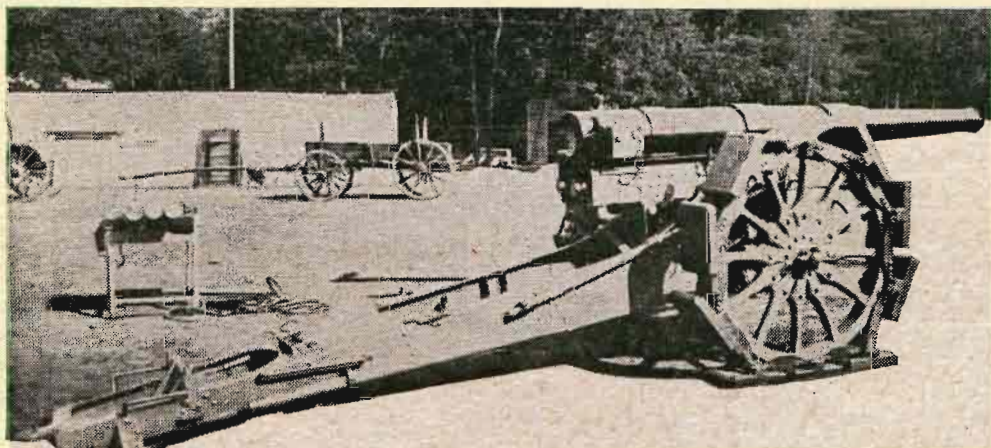


*Sport & General.*

BRITISH 60-POUNDELS IN ACTION.

*[London.*

In addition to these types of field artillery there are various other guns of large calibre, formerly known as "guns of position," but now frequently moved about, sometimes even with rapidly advancing forces, and brought into action in circumstances in which in the old days only light field guns would have been used. In trench warfare ordnance of the largest size is employed, and is often necessary for the purpose of destroying the enemy's earthworks, and more especially his wire entanglements. In the very hot bombardments preceding an attack 15-inch shells filled with high explosives are sent over to the enemy, making when they fall great craters which the attacking troops often occupy and defend as if they were little forts. A very powerful gun, too, in constant use in trench warfare is the 9.2-in., the shells from which are usually known in our Service by the endearing name of "Grandmothers."



*Topical.*

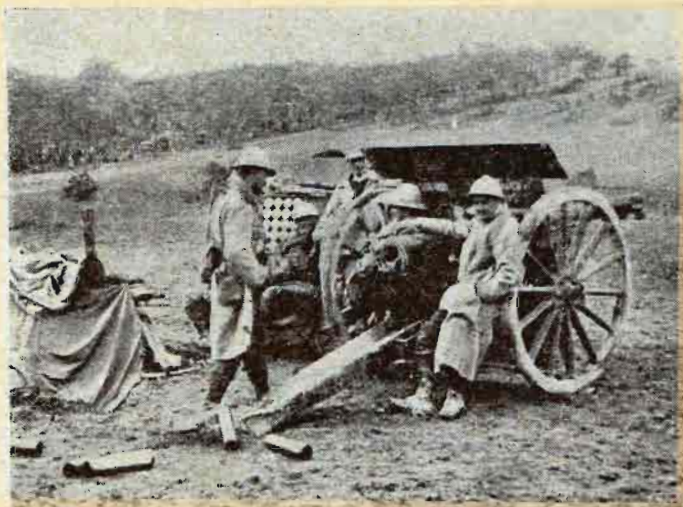
A GUN WITH SHOES.

*[London.*

The shoes make it easier to transport these heavy weapons over rough ground.



## THE ARTILLERY



*Official photograph issued by the French War Office.]*  
A FRENCH "SEVENTY-FIVE."

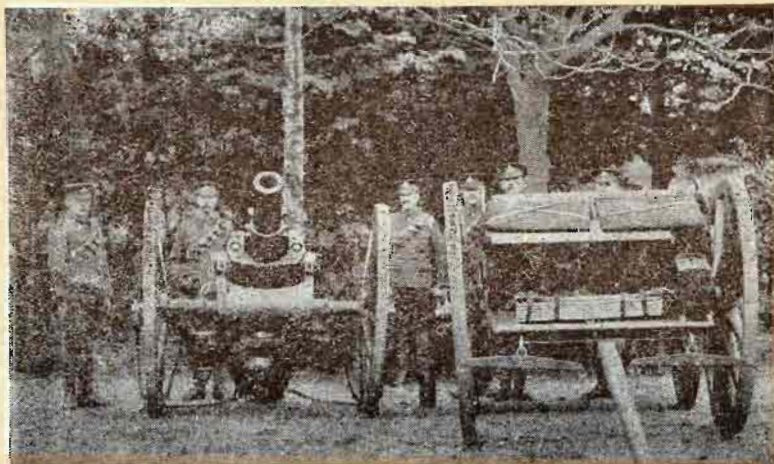
It almost goes without saying that Thomas Atkins has his own pet names for the new big guns and the projectiles fired from them. The enemy's great howitzers during the earlier stages of the War became known as "Black Marias," and the shells as "Jack Johnsons."

The latter term, however, gradually

gave way to the simpler appellation, "coal-box." Of the minor shells one of the most familiar was a miniature shrapnel known as the "whizz-bang," and there was a lesser variety still commonly alluded to as a "pipsqueak."

The noise made by a shell coming over and bursting can be imitated by a suitable rendering of the sentences, "Who are you? I am (these words being drawn out to full length)—(a slight pause)—Krupp (very short and sharp)!"

A word may be said here with reference to trench mortars, although they can hardly be described as artillery. These are small squat guns, looking rather like a drain-pipe, from



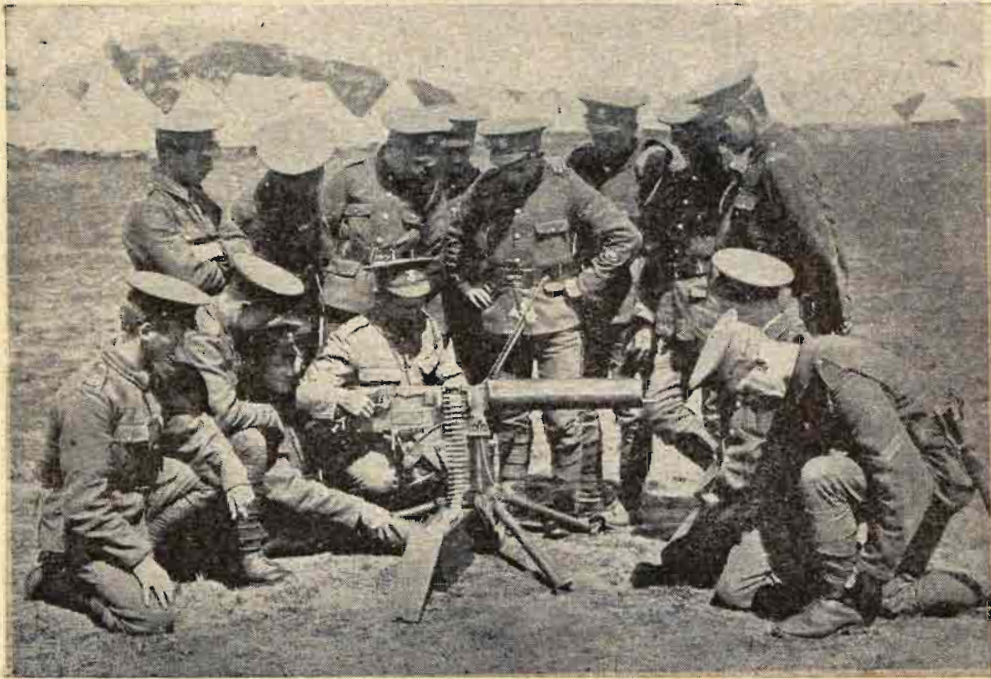
*Gale & Polden, Ltd.,]*

BRITISH HOWITZER AND LIMBER.

*[Aldershot.]*



## THE ARTILLERY



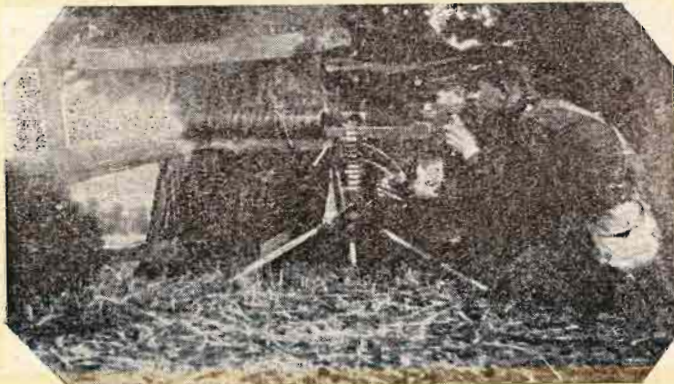
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

A MACHINE-GUN CLASS.

[London.]

which shells—sometimes mere tin cases filled with explosives—are propelled from one trench into another at a range not exceeding about 200 yards. The projectiles are known as “Sausages” or “Rum-jars,” which they resemble in shape, and very troublesome visitors they are, making an appalling noise and sometimes causing ugly wounds and loss of life.

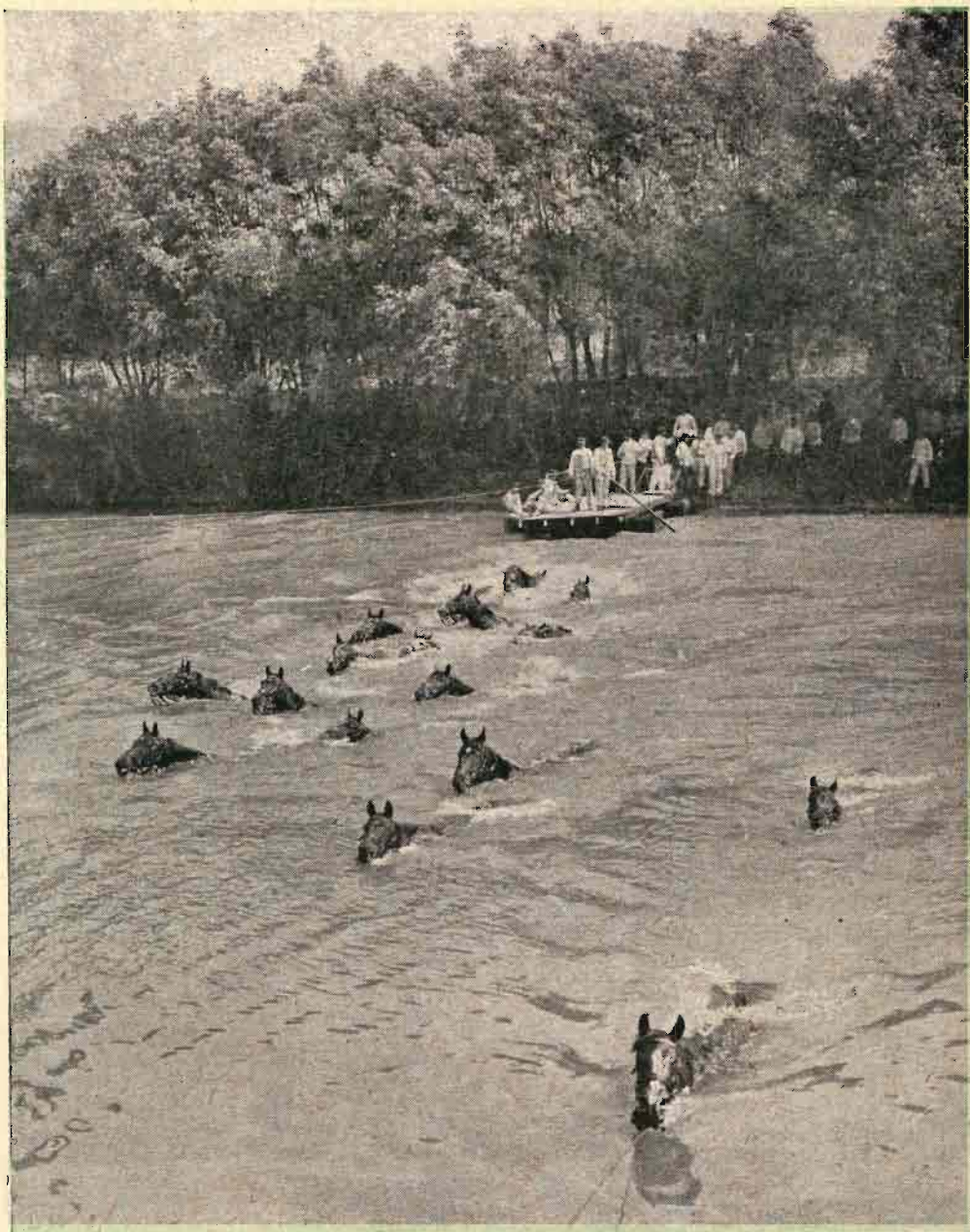
S. W. BEEMAN.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

A MAXIM GUN IN ACTION.

[London.]

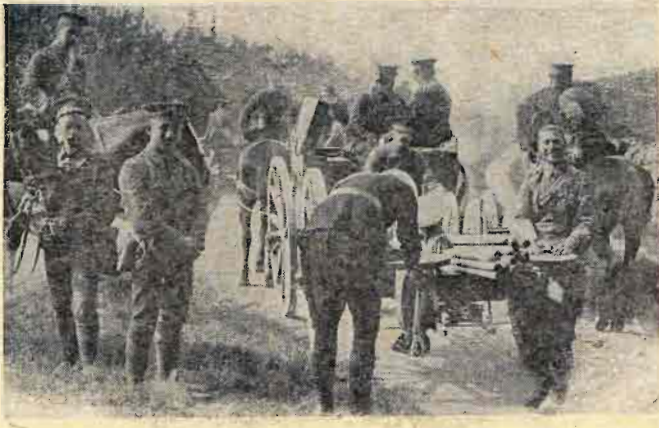


*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London,

FRENCH CAVALRY HORSES SWIMMING ACROSS A STREAM.





*Gate & Polden, Ltd.,*

*[Aldershot.]*

ROYAL ENGINEERS LAYING A FIELD TELEGRAPH.

## The Royal Engineers

THE Royal Engineers, commonly known as "The Sappers," though not one of the very oldest, is certainly one of the most distinguished Corps in the British Army. It had its origin in a company of military artificers raised at Gibraltar in 1772, which greatly distinguished itself during the long siege by the construction of the famous galleries on the north face of the Rock and by the repair of the breaches effected by the enemy. In every succeeding campaign the Royal Engineers have won fresh distinction, and in the Great War their skill, devotion, and heroism has earned for them repeated special mentions in the dispatches of various Commanders and Commanders-in-Chief. They are known as *par excellence* a "scientific corps," but in addition they have always been conspicuous as fighting soldiers, and the list of their officers includes some of the greatest names in our military annals—those



*Sport & General,]*

*[London.]*

A HORSE WITH PACK-SADDLE AND REEL FOR LAYING FIELD TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WIRES.

## THE ROYAL ENGINEERS



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.

CARRYING PONTOONS TO A RIVER FOR BRIDGE-BUILDING.

of Napier of Magdala, Charles Gordon, and Kitchener of Khartoum are familiar examples. Even before the Great War, too, nearly thirty Victoria Crosses had been won by officers and men of the

### Royal Engineers.

It would be impossible here to give more than a faint idea of the many duties which Royal Engineers perform in quarters and in the field. It used to be said in old days that their work consisted chiefly in "a-digging up of holes, and a-sticking in of poles, and a-building of barracks for the soldieree," but nowadays they have all sorts of things to do besides field fortification, telegraphy and barrack construction. In ordinary times of peace the Corps includes field and signal troops and companies—for there are mounted as well as foot Royal Engineers—a printing company, bridging trains, survey, fortress, and railway companies, and in war the organization is greatly expanded to meet various new requirements. For instance, during the Great War civilian



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London.

LAUNCHING THE PONTOONS.



## THE ROYAL ENGINEERS



[Gale & Polden, Ltd.,]

[Aldershot.]

### A SINGLE-PILE FOOTBRIDGE.

It is constructed of three ordinary beer barrels, a few planks and some rope.

miners were formed into Royal Engineer Tunnelling Companies, and splendid work they did in the construction of the long tunnels necessary before mines could be sprung under the enemy's positions.

In actual trench-digging, as explained elsewhere, the sappers are not largely

employed except for purposes of supervision, as there are seldom any of them to spare from other skilled work. Similarly, infantry of the Line are expected to be able on occasion to do their own bridging. But all important bridges in the field are constructed by the Royal Engineers, frequently under fire, and the skill and rapidity with which they work is amazing. The regular Bridging Trains have wagons in which are carried flat-bottomed boats known as "pontoons" which, when a river of some size has to be crossed, are brought to the bank, launched, rowed into position and anchored. When the river has been thus spanned a roadway is laid across the pontoons, and when the troops have crossed the pontoons and the beams and planking forming the roadway are packed up and the train follows the column, ready to go to the front and make another bridge at short notice.

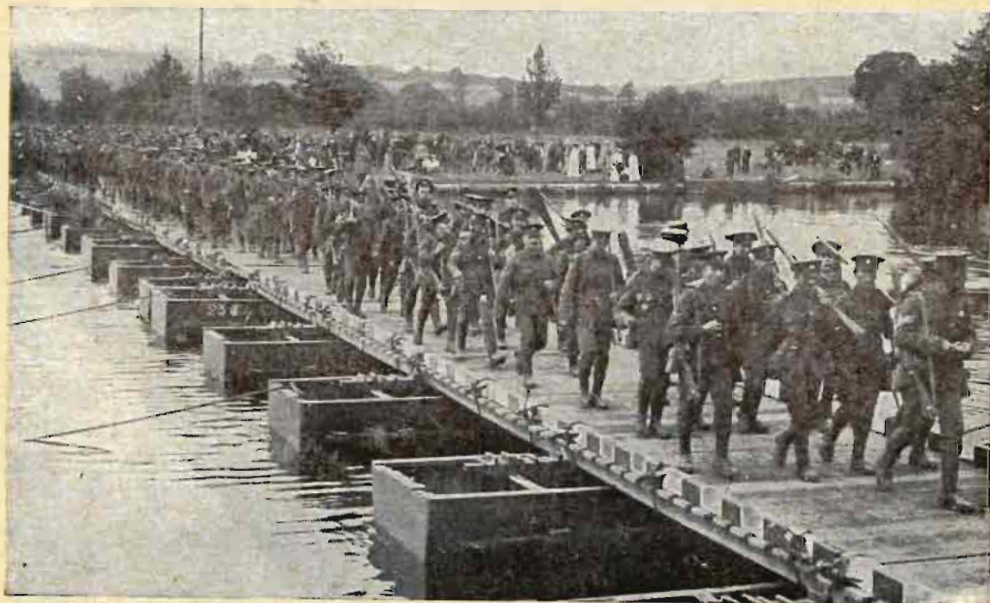


[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]

[London.]

### LAYING THE ROADWAY.

## THE ROYAL ENGINEERS



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

INFANTRY CROSSING THE COMPLETED BRIDGE

[London.]

There are many other kinds of military bridge besides the "pontoon" variety, such as trestle, cantilever, and frame bridges, and floating bridges in which the "piers," or supports for the roadway, instead of being constructed of regular pontoons, are makeshifts, in which casks, timber rafts, or inflated skins are pressed into service. Quite a serviceable single-file footbridge can be made out of beer barrels, a few planks and some ropes in a quarter of an hour, but those who make it have to "know how."

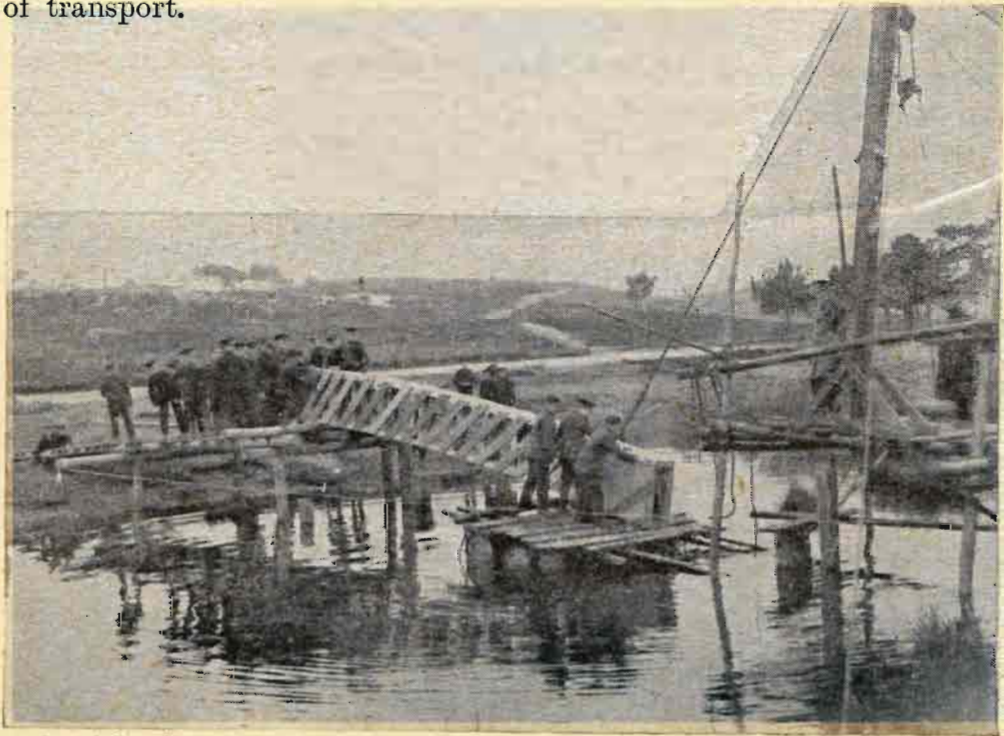
The Royal Engineers are, of course, always to the fore when field-works have to be planned, and some of the defences now traced and made under fire, usually at night, often become to all intents strong little forts, the fights for the possession of which may last for months and mean the loss of thousands of lives. It is necessary, therefore, that in the original design everything that knowledge and experience can suggest shall be included, and this the special training of the Royal Engineers readily supplies.

Another interesting duty of the sappers is that of hasty demolition. They may be called upon suddenly either to clear the road of rocks and other obstacles, to blow a hole in the side of a fortification, to destroy houses which are in the line of fire of the guns, or perhaps to destroy a bridge should the force be in retreat. What-



## THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

ever the nature of the demolition may be the same materials are used, but in the face of the enemy the charge is usually increased 50 per cent. to ensure success. The explosives most generally used are gun-cotton, gunpowder and dynamite. The first named is the favourite, as it is compact and safe to carry and handle ; moreover, it will not detonate when struck by a bullet, and will only burn away fiercely when set on fire. Gun-cotton is detonated by a fuse and fulminate of mercury ; for field purposes it is carried in slabs of 6 by 3 inches, weighing 15 ounces, each slab being packed in a hermetically sealed tin. When used for destroying bridges, the slabs are laid along a board ; this is lowered under one of the arches, and pulled taut up against the brickwork. Dynamite is not used if other explosives can be obtained ; its only advantage over gun-cotton is that, being plastic, it is easier to fit into small irregular holes, and so saves labour. On the other hand it is much more dangerous to transport and handle, and is liable to give those who use it violent headaches. Gunpowder is not often carried, as it is of greater bulk, is less damaging in effect, and is dangerous of transport.



*Sport & General.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS IN TRAINING.

*[London.*

A lesson in bridge-building from material hastily obtained on the spot.

## THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

The railway companies of the Royal Engineers are very highly organized and are trained and equipped both to construct and maintain lines of railway under practically any sort of military conditions. Railways do not always run just as commanders in the field want them to run, and it is often a priceless advantage to be able at short notice to connect up two lines, to throw out an extension, or to make an entirely new line for purposes of supply or reinforcement during active operations. The quickness with which this can be accomplished by the Royal Engineer railway companies, even in the most difficult circumstances, is almost incredible.

An account, however brief, of the Royal Engineers would be very incomplete without some reference to the working of searchlights by the corps, in connexion more especially with coast defence. As a matter of fact, searchlights are nowadays taken freely into the field on special wagons, and are often of great value in night operations, although they are rather in the nature of two-edged tools and require very careful handling. In coast defence they are simply indispensable, and their working in conjunction with the big guns of the Royal Garrison Artillery is a duty which brings into strong relief the scientific accuracy and conscientious thoroughness which are the foundations of Royal Engineer training.

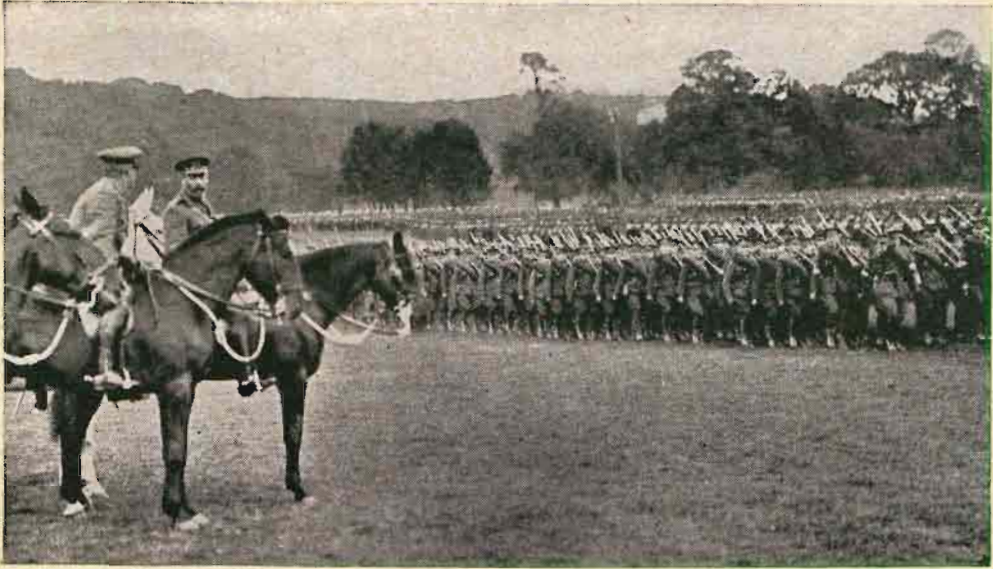


[Alfieri,]

BELGIAN ENGINEERS CROSSING A RIVER ON WATER-TIGHT SKINS.

[London.]





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*]

THE KING REVIEWS CANADIAN TROOPS AT SHORNCLIFFE.

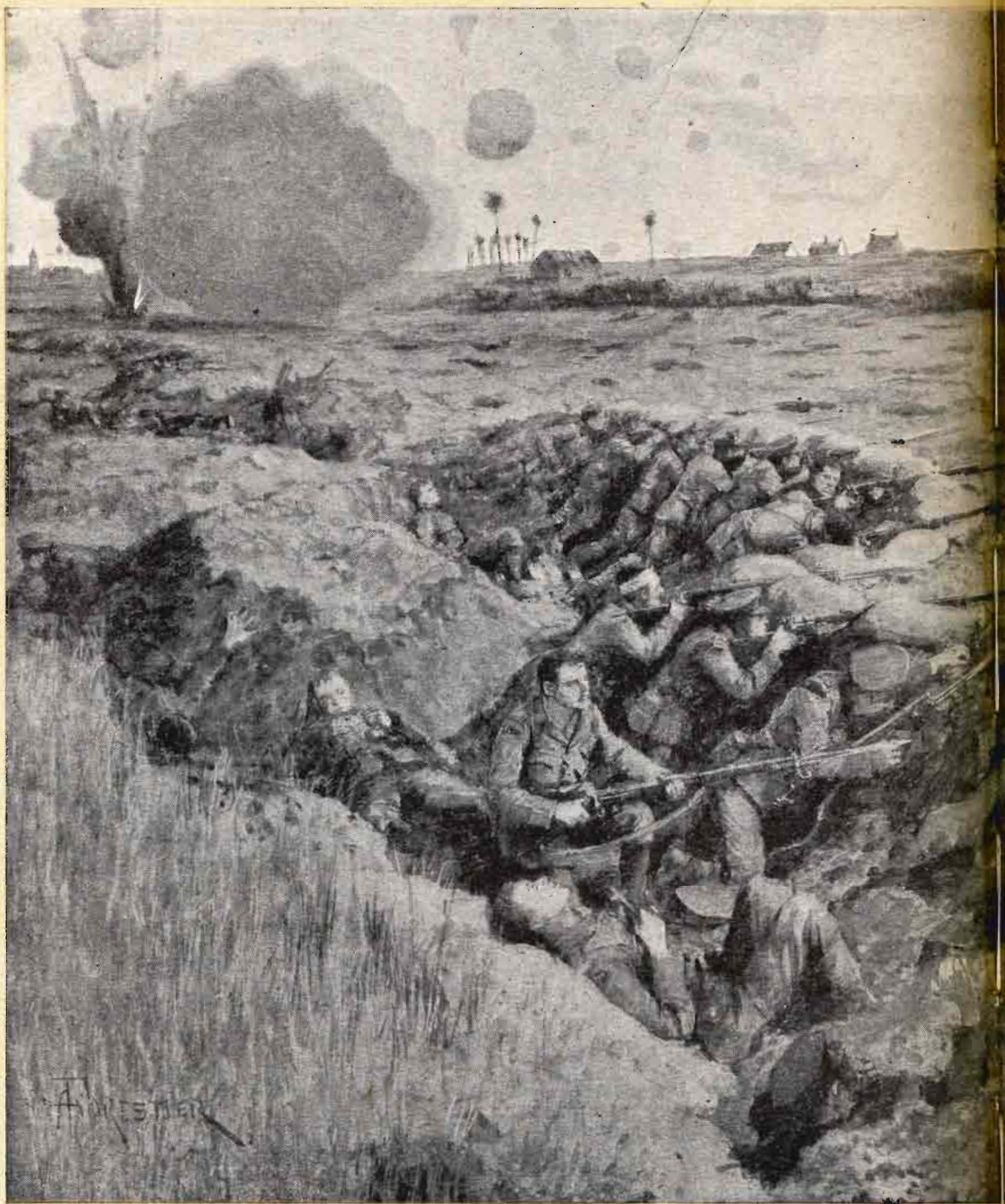
[London.

## Sons of the Maple Leaf

### Canada's Fighting Force

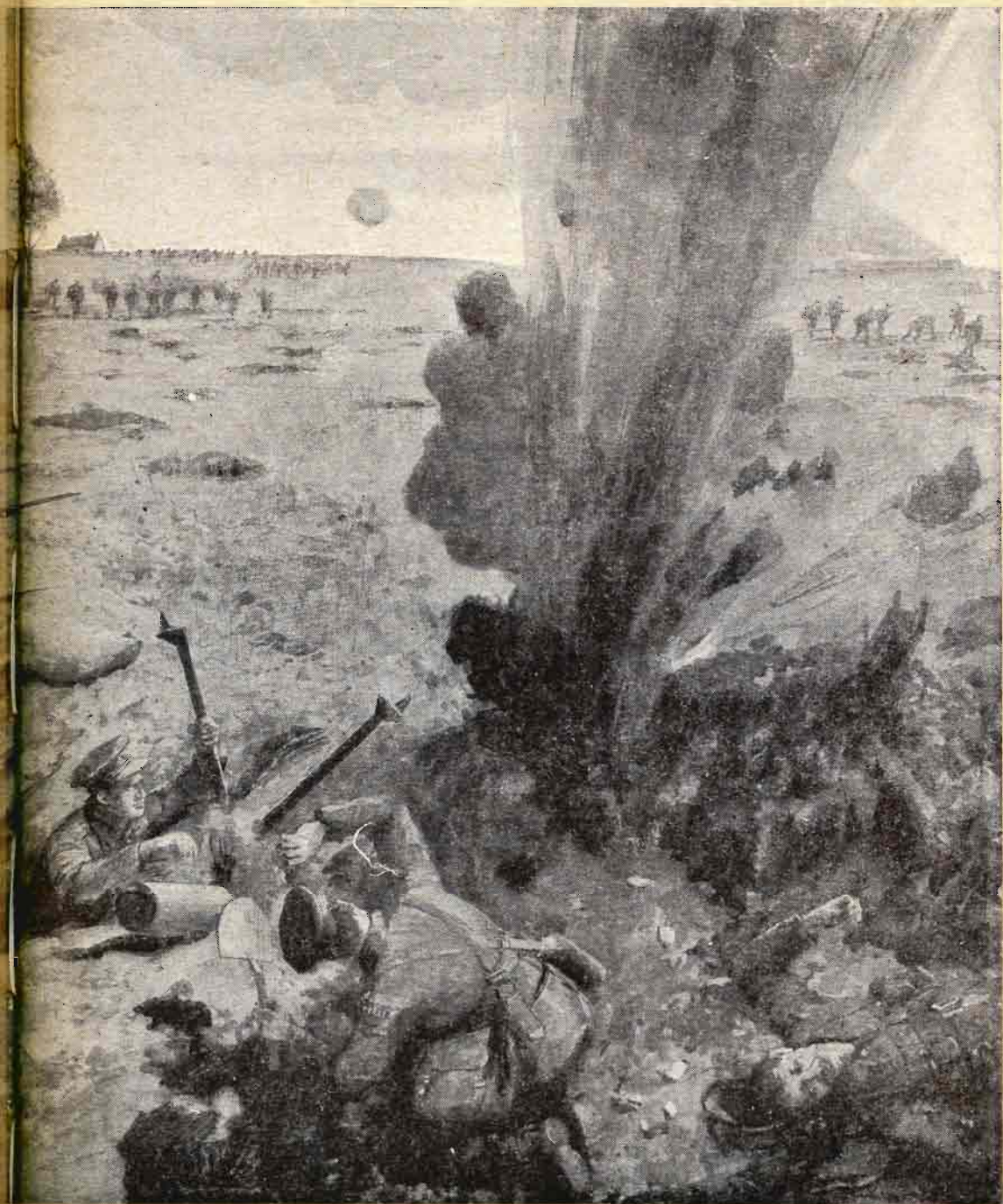
CANADA, the largest and most populous of the five self-governing British Dominions, can boast a longer history and a larger store of military traditions than any of her sister States. As every one knows, Canada was won for the Empire by one of the most glorious feats in the long annals of the British Army—the taking of Quebec, the “Gibraltar of North America,” by General Wolfe in 1759. Both Wolfe and the gallant French commander, Montcalm, died from wounds received in the historic battle on the plains of Abraham. To-day, the visitor to Quebec finds that the memory of the two great soldiers is kept green by a single monument. For French and English have long since buried the hatchet, and now work side by side in building up a great Canadian nation which has already proved worthy of both its European parents.

The military traditions of Canada go back even farther than the time of the British conquest. The French-Canadian settlers had proved themselves first-class fighting men in many a combat with Red Indians and with the people of the former English colonies which now form part of the United States of America. In later years they



THE CANADIANS' GLORIOUS  
Princess Patricia's Light Infantry holding their  
*(From the drawing)*





STAND AT YPRES.  
trenches against a strong German attack.  
(by A. Forestier.)

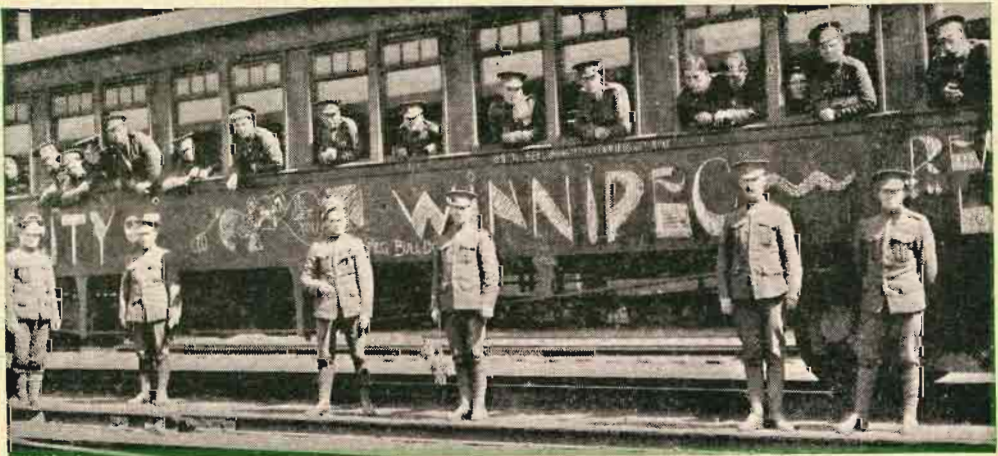


## CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCE

fought stoutly with the British-Canadians and troops from England to defend their country from the Americans during the War of Independence, and in a number of battles gained notable successes. Again, in the war of 1812-14, the Canadian Militia drove back the American forces with but slight help from the Mother Country.

In the century since the Canadians have seen active service on many occasions. In 1837-8 the Militia put down the Papineau and McKenzie rebellions; it drove back the Fenian raiders in 1868, and seventeen years later took part in the suppression of the Riel rebellion in Manitoba. As all the world remembers, Canadians fought with great bravery in the Boer War alongside the soldiers of Great Britain and the other Oversea contingents. At the battle of Paardeberg, when the brave General Cronje and 4,000 men were surrounded and taken prisoners, about five hundred men of the Royal Canadian Regiment were among the troops who made the final assault on the Boer laager, just before the hoisting of the white flag. Every year the Canadian veterans who took part in the war gather on the evening of the anniversary of Paardeberg to celebrate their share in the victory and to recall the memory of the gallant comrades who fell in the attack. Last, but by no means least, when, almost at a moment's notice, the Empire was threatened with dangers graver than any recorded in her history, Canada promptly sent large forces to Europe, and the various provinces vied with each other in gifts of flour, oats, cheese, and other necessaries.

The permanent force, or standing army as it may be called, in



[Algeri.]

A CONTINGENT LEAVING WINNIPEG.

[London.]



## CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCE



*Topical War Service.*

*[London.*

CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS DETRAINING AT VALCARTIER CAMP.

Canada is quite small, consisting of about 3,500 men. It is made up of four squadrons of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a regiment of garrison artillery, five companies of engineers, and a battalion of infantry. The duties of this standing force are to provide instructors for the active Militia, to garrison the fortresses, and to carry out the regular work of soldiers in time of peace.

The real military strength of Canada is provided by the Active Militia, about 70,000 strong. Like the defence forces of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the Canadian Militia forms a true "citizen army." In many respects it resembles the Territorial Force in Great Britain. The Active Militia is made up of twenty-seven regiments of mounted troops, twenty-six batteries of field artillery, six regiments of garrison artillery, a corps of guides, five companies of engineers and 106 battalions of infantry. The older settled provinces of Eastern Canada supply the greater part of the Militia, and there is no difficulty in keeping it up to its proper strength without resorting to the ballot which the law allows should sufficient men not be obtained by voluntary enlistment. The active militiamen enlist for three years. In case of need the Reserves, which include all the able-bodied men in the country, can be called to the colours. So Canada is well able to take care of herself on land.

Although the workaday uniform of the Canadian militiamen is



## CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCE



[Sport & General,]

CANADIAN TROOPS AT STONEHENGE.

[London.]

khaki, some of the full dress uniforms are nearly as elaborate and handsome as those of the British Army. There are quite a few Canadian Highland regiments, too, and the Canadian Scots wear their kilts every bit as proudly as the Highlanders at home.

The Active Militia spends from twelve to sixteen days every year in one of the big summer training camps. Of these the Petawawa Camp on the Ottawa River is the most important, and may be called the Salisbury Plain of Canada, but the scenery is quite different from that of the great English training area. The men thoroughly enjoy their annual outing, although strict discipline is the order of the day and the time spent in camp is by no means a picnic.

It has for some years been the practice for British commanding officers to take part in the Canadian manœuvres, and a small staff of Canadian officers has returned the compliment by visiting England to gain experience with the Imperial forces. This has done much to ensure effective co-operation on the actual battlefield.

The Canadians are excellent riflemen and have been very successful at Bisley in competition with the picked shots of the Mother Country and the other Dominions, on several occasions carrying off the King's Prize and the gold medal of the National Rifle Association—the most highly valued trophies of the shooting world.

The officers of the Canadian regiments are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario. There is, generally speaking, more comradeship between officers and men than in the British Army or Territorials. Discipline is maintained, but the commissioned officers and the rank and file are on a much more free-and-easy footing.

Although the training of the boyhood of Canada to the use of



## CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCE

arms is not yet enforced by law as it is in Australia and elsewhere, it must not be thought that there are no cadets in the largest Dominion. On the contrary, in all the larger cities and towns the schools have flourishing cadet corps in which young Canadians receive military instruction, so that when they are old enough to join the Militia they do not have to be taught everything from the beginning. As many as 35,000 cadets have paraded at one time in the city of Toronto.

The Boy Scout movement, which is not, of course, in any way a military one, has caught on well in Canada, where the Scouts have more room and scope in which to exercise their craft than in Great Britain.

An account of the Canadian defence force would not be complete without some mention of that famous body of constabulary, the Royal North-West Mounted Police—the “Riders of the Plains.” Although merely a police force in name, the regiment is on a strictly military footing. It is composed of about 700 men, most of whom were born in the British Isles. Many have seen service in the regular Army. The headquarters of the North-West Police are at Regina, in Saskatchewan, and recruits are kept there until they have been trained; but most of the policemen are stationed at outposts scattered over an immense area in detachments of one, two, three or more as the case may be. The territory in which they have to maintain order is half as large as Europe and extends almost to the North Pole.

“Canada,” said Sir Wilfred Laurier, when war was declared, “could be depended upon to respond to any call for aid that might



*Sport & General.*]

CANADIAN PIPERS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

[*London.*

## CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCE

come from Great Britain. In Canada there was but one mind." How nobly and in what a practical fashion that unanimity was demonstrated is recorded in many a stirring chapter of the history of the great World War. At the very outset a huge mobilization camp was formed at Valcartier, and there unit after unit was organized and partly trained before being sent to England, a lead being given by Princess Patricia of Connaught's Light Infantry which, consisting mainly of men who had already seen service, was shipped off almost immediately. A whole Canadian Division followed, then more and more units, until scores of thousands of Sons of the Maple Leaf were either actually at the Front or being prepared for service. Numbers of these were French Canadians, and the great majority were men of splendid physique, some of the finest "raw material" in the world. In the field the Canadians quickly won and retained the esteem of British commanders by their unfailing "grit and go."

Perhaps never were their fine qualities better exhibited than on the first occasion on which the Germans used poison gas in the neighbourhood of Ypres. The novelty of this addition to the horrors of war, the suddenness of its introduction, and its frightful effect when as yet no means of protection were available, might well have daunted the most seasoned troops. But the Canadians came splendidly through the ordeal, and by their stubborn gallantry helped largely to save what might have become a most serious situation.

G. H. LEPPER.



[Silver,]

CANADIAN RIFLES AT BAYONET PRACTICE.

[London.



# ANIMAL ALLIES



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*]

A LUMP OF SUGAR IS ALWAYS WELCOME—

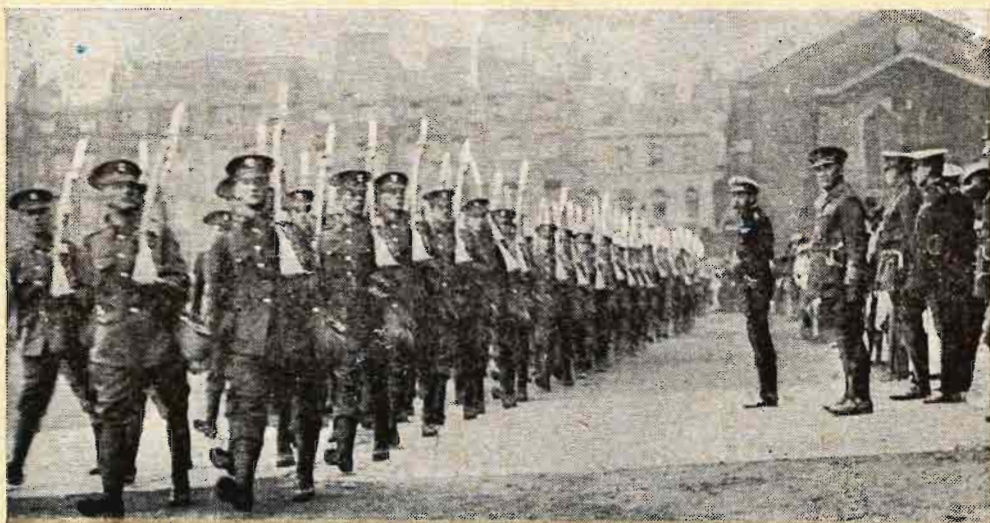
*[London]*



*Photo,*]

—SO IS A DRINK.

*[Newspaper Illustrations.*



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

[London

THE KING INSPECTING THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY TO LEAVE FOR THE FRONT.

This famous Territorial Regiment—the oldest military body in the kingdom—has done magnificent service throughout the War and has furnished a large number of officers to the Regular Army.



*Topical,*

[London.

FRENCH ARMY MEDICAL CORPS WITH DOGS.





CHEERING THE CHIEF SCOUT.

*From the original painting by W. H. Y. Titcomb.*



[After.]

[London.]

BOYS OF HARROW SCHOOL MAKING SPLINTS, CRUTCHES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE WOUNDED.

## War Work

How the Army in the Field is helped by the People at Home

PERHAPS one of the most striking results of the Great War has been the manner in which the British nation has learnt that battles are not won only in the field, and that an Army cannot hope to overcome a powerful and highly organized enemy unless it is enabled, literally from day to day, by those who stay at home to keep its numbers and fighting capacity up to the proper level. We were forced into the War before fully realizing this tremendous fact, and we suffered terribly in consequence, more especially, of the shortage in munitions quickly produced by the appalling expenditure of shells which modern warfare on a colossal scale necessitates. But we were not long in grasping the situation, and were able in a few months to escape from a position which would soon have brought us, if not to disaster, at any rate to a state of utter powerlessness as far as our land forces were concerned.



## WAR WORK AT HOME

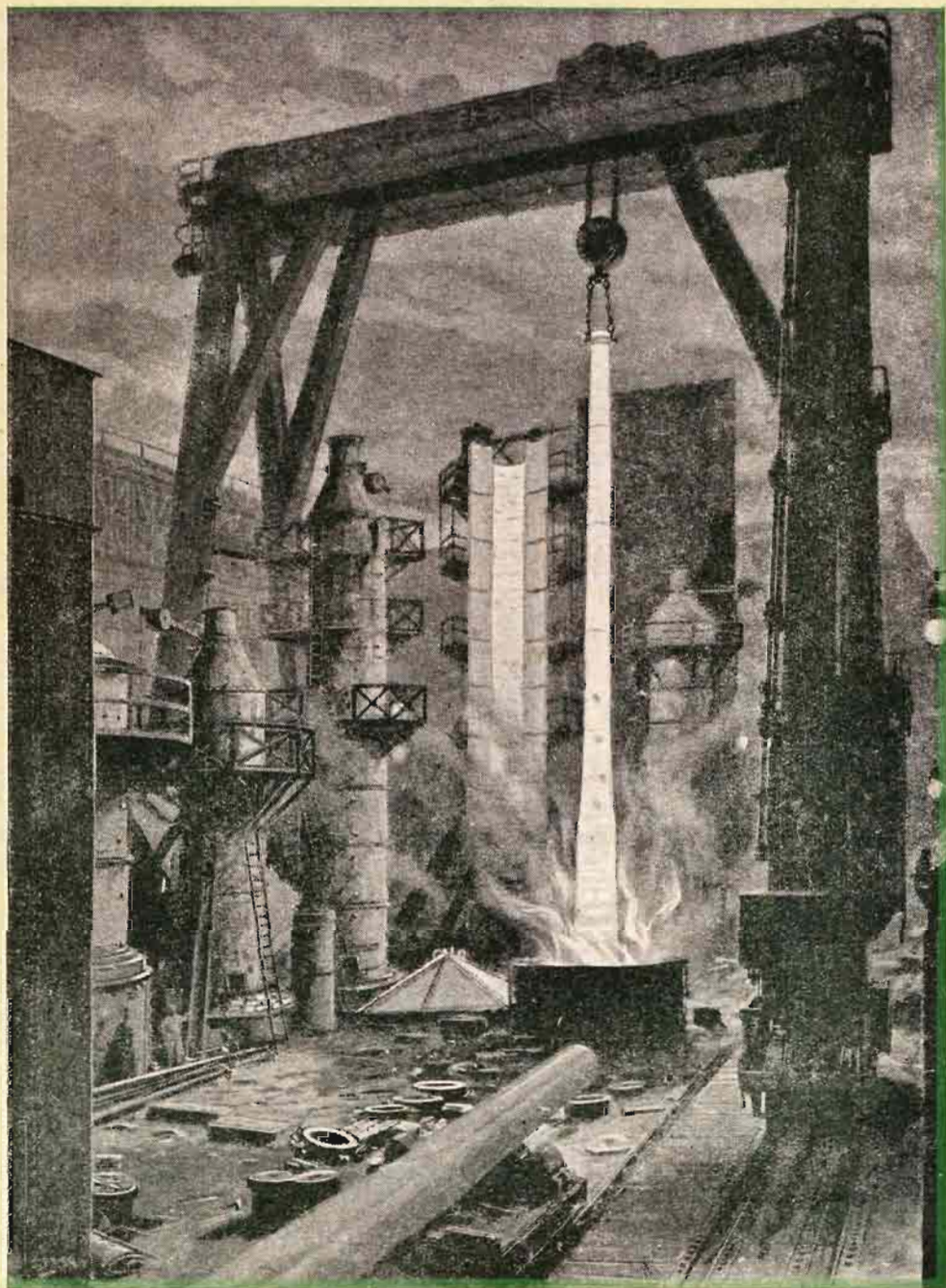
The story of the measures taken to put the supply of munitions during the War on a satisfactory footing is largely outside the purpose of this book, but reference must be made to the splendid manner in which men and women of all classes came forward and "did their bit" in factories and elsewhere, in order that the soldiers at the Front might have an unfailing supply of ammunition for the guns without whose constant assistance neither security in defence nor success in attack could be hoped for.

We may, perhaps with reason, hope that never again will such sweeping measures become necessary, but with warfare what it now is we may easily again be compelled to do what we did in 1915 and 1916, namely, organize our resources so as to make our private as well as our great Government factories produce a maximum amount with the minimum of waste, and at an all-round reasonable cost. It is a most difficult problem because, in the first instance, the Government has to say to great firms owning immense works and enormous quantities of costly machinery, and employing thousands of workpeople, "We are going to take over your factory and control it to suit our own purposes, and, until further notice, everything you do must be done under our supervision and solely with a view to meeting our requirements." The manufacturing firms of this country are so independent, and in peace time work for so many others besides the Government, that it is a serious matter to come down upon them in this way, and practically force them at a moment's notice to bind themselves hand and foot to the Government service.

In 1915 there was little or no difficulty on this score, the great firms coming forward in the most patriotic manner, and allowing themselves to be "controlled" to such good purpose that in an incredibly short time more than a thousand establishments were working under Government orders, sometimes night and day, to feed the guns at the Front, and otherwise to meet the Field Army's requirements.

After fifteen months of war our resources were organized as they had never been before, and a neutral observer who made a tour of our manufacturing towns was immensely surprised by the swift change that had taken place, and by the size of the gigantic Government war workshops that had sprung into being.

The work done in factories by men and women, many of whom before the War had never done a hand's turn of manual labour in

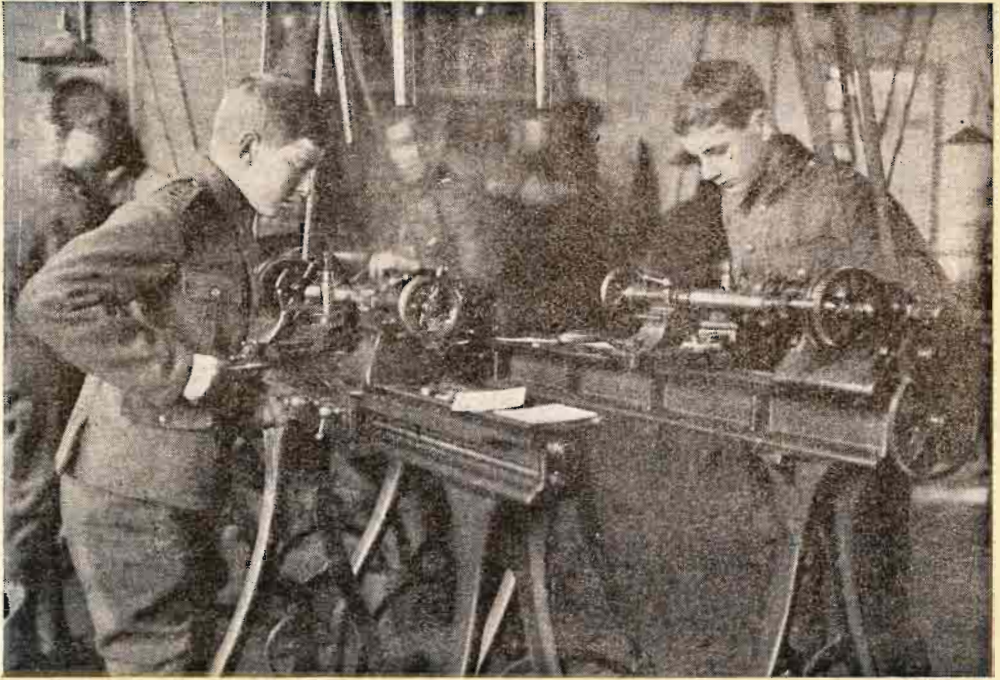


"MUNITIONS": A 12-INCH GUN IN THE MAKING.

Having been heated in a metal tower, the "tube" is being lowered into an oil bath in order to harden it  
(From the drawing by S. B. J.)



## WAR WORK AT HOME



[Alfieri,]-

BOYS OF BRADFIELD COLLEGE MAKING SHELL PARTS.

[London.

their lives, was truly wonderful. At an early stage women came forward in large numbers, and not only offered but demanded to be allowed to serve as munition-workers. Ladies of noble birth were soon to be found at the lathes and benches of great factories, working in the same way as the ordinary male hands, and quickly becoming proficient in the rough and difficult work of making and filling shells and fuses of all sorts and sizes.

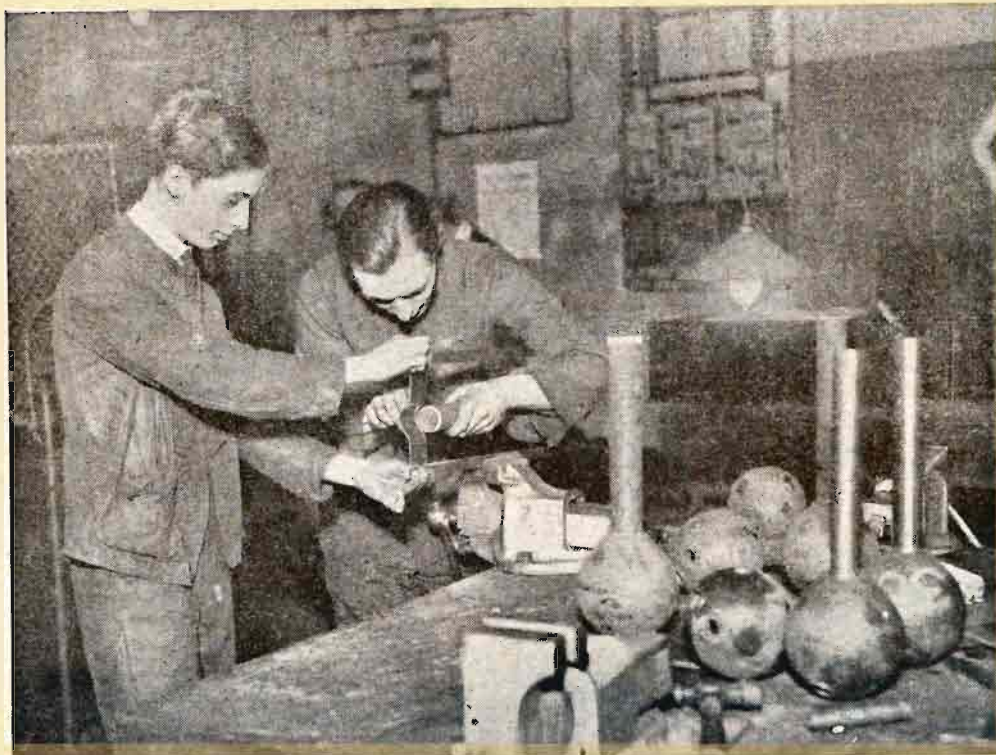
But neither women's nor men's war work was restricted by any means to labour in the munition factories. On all sides organizations came into existence with the object of helping on the War or those engaged in it in one way or another, and these were joined by thousands of both sexes, the women in some cases being effectively helped by men over the military age or otherwise prevented from serving in the Army. The Red Cross Society, expanded to enormous dimensions, alone absorbed in every district scores of young ladies, either as nurses or helpers, many taking the places of cooks and housemaids in the Red Cross hospitals.

The great Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which was founded in the eleventh century, also increased immensely in

## WAR WORK AT HOME

size, importance and activity, and not only instituted a great scheme of training in ambulance work but organized the supply of vast stores of hospital necessaries and comforts for the sick and wounded.

As the War went on and more and more men were required to fill the gaps caused by casualties and sickness, the difficulties of providing sufficient labour to carry on the agricultural work of the country increased. Again women stepped into the breach and all over the country were to be found doing the work of men in the fields and in the stable and byre, and doing it well. In many other directions women, by replacing men as clerks in public offices, banks and other business institutions, as shop attendants, 'bus-conductors, messengers and so forth, did their country a real and practical service by releasing for service the right kind of fighting man. Some idea of the extent to which women helped may be gathered from the fact that towards the end of 1915 eighty Englishwomen out of every hundred were actually employed in some useful capacity. Of these a large majority must have been employed directly or indirectly in



*Sport & General.*]

MEASURING AND CUTTING BOMBS.

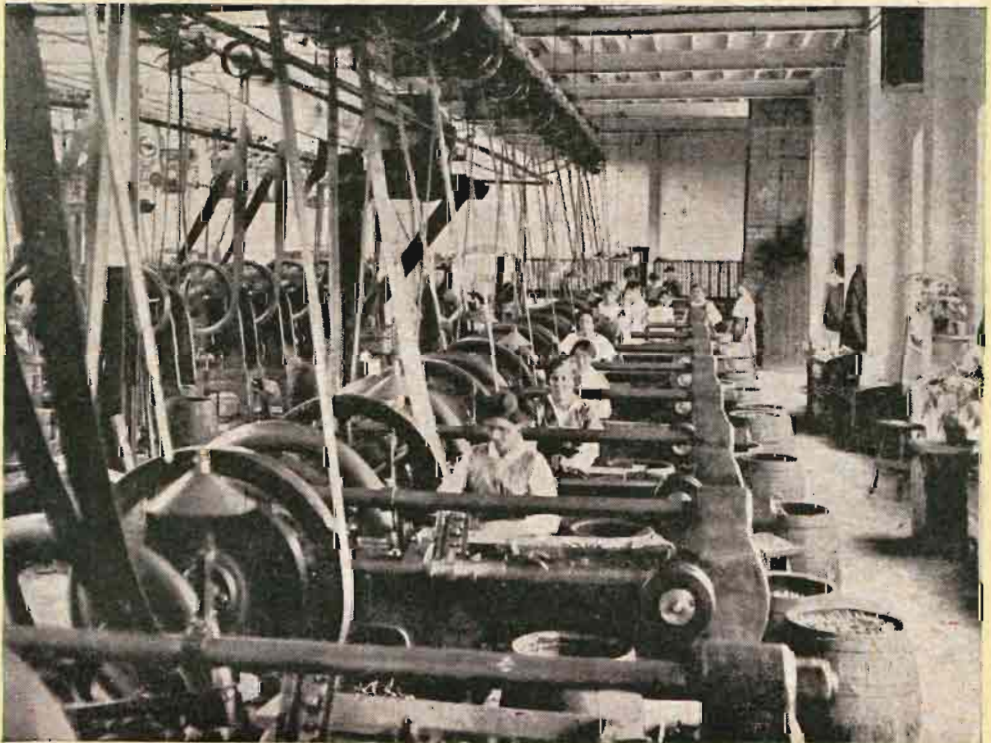
[*London.*



## WAR WORK AT HOME

connexion with the War, and a considerable proportion solely in consequence of it.

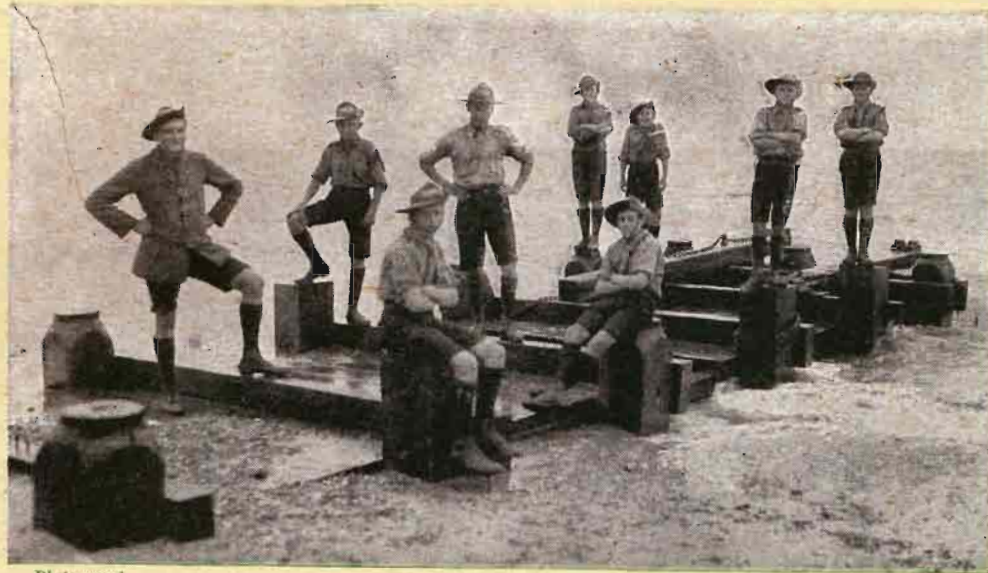
Excellent war work, too, was done by the Boy Scouts, as is described by the Chief Scout himself in the next article. At the outset they were largely employed to assist the Territorials in guarding railway stations, bridges, and other points at which it was feared the enemy in our midst might seek to do us harm. Later it became possible to dispense with their services in this connexion, but they were freely employed in other useful work, notably as messengers in the War Office, where their habits of discipline, willingness and manly bearing gained them golden opinions from the thousands of officers with whom they came hourly in contact.



*Sport & General,*]

MAKING CARTRIDGE CASES.

*[London.*



*Photo:press.]*

BOY SCOUTS GUARDING SLUICE GATES ON THE EAST COAST.

*[London.]*

## Boy Scouts and the Country

BY THE CHIEF SCOUT

“**W**HEN I want a thing done give me a boy to do it, and he will do it just as well as any man—if not better, because, if he is of the right sort, he is so jolly keen.”

That was what one man was saying, but his hearer did not altogether agree with him, for he muttered: “Boys indeed! Imps *I* call them, as deceitful and mischievous as a pack of monkeys.”

He would have changed his opinion if he had seen the Boy Scouts at work on war duty during the Great War.

Within the first few hours after war was declared, in August, 1914, the Scouts had taken up the duty of guarding most of the important railway bridges, water-works, telegraph and cable lines throughout the country—watching them day and night.

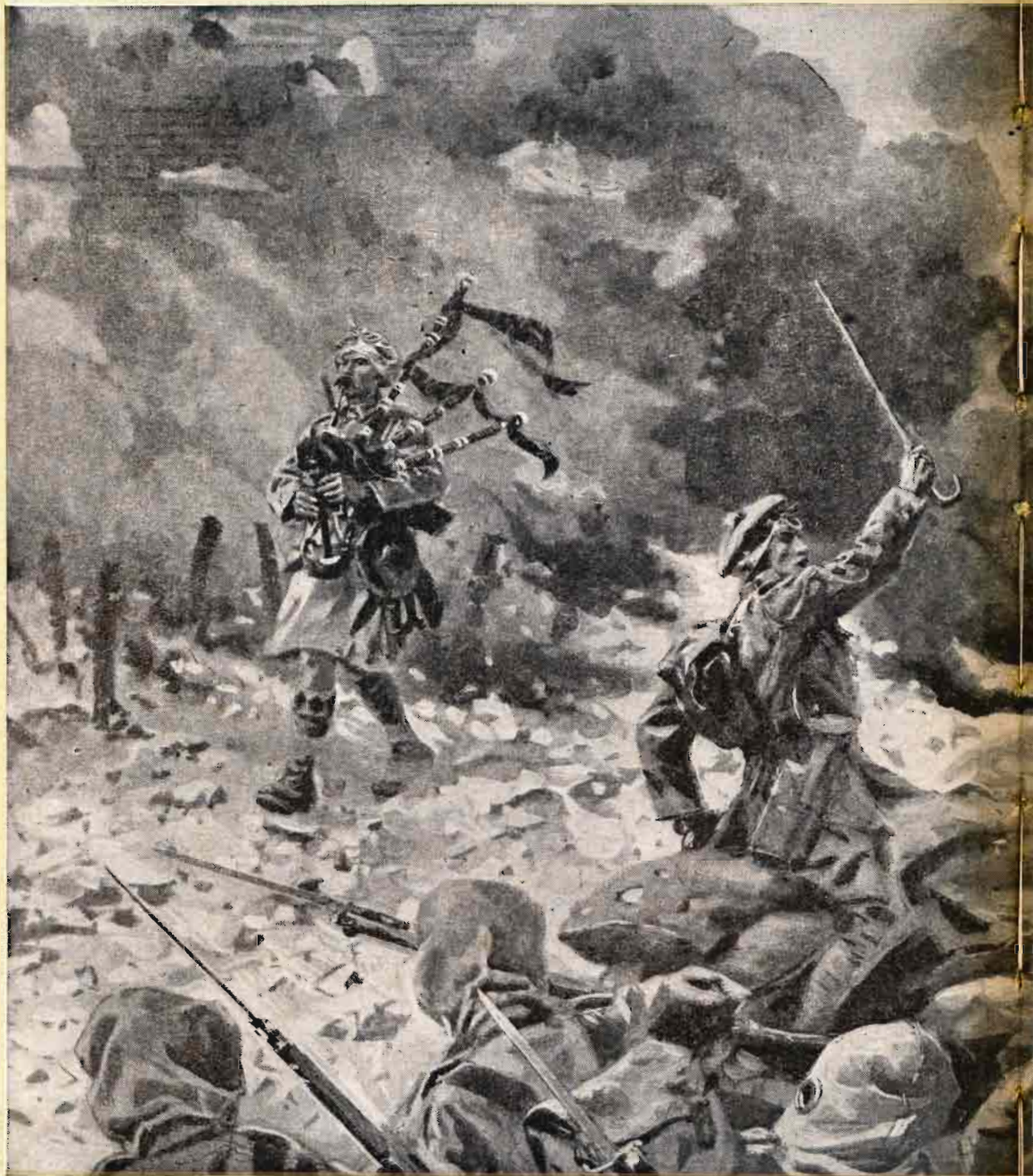
Why did they do this?

Because there were hundreds of German spies about the country who would otherwise have blown up or destroyed some of these in order to hinder the movements of troops.

But the Scouts were there before them, and they carried out their work until relieved later on by the Army and the Territorial troops.

Also, at the same time, detachments of Sea Scouts were sent to



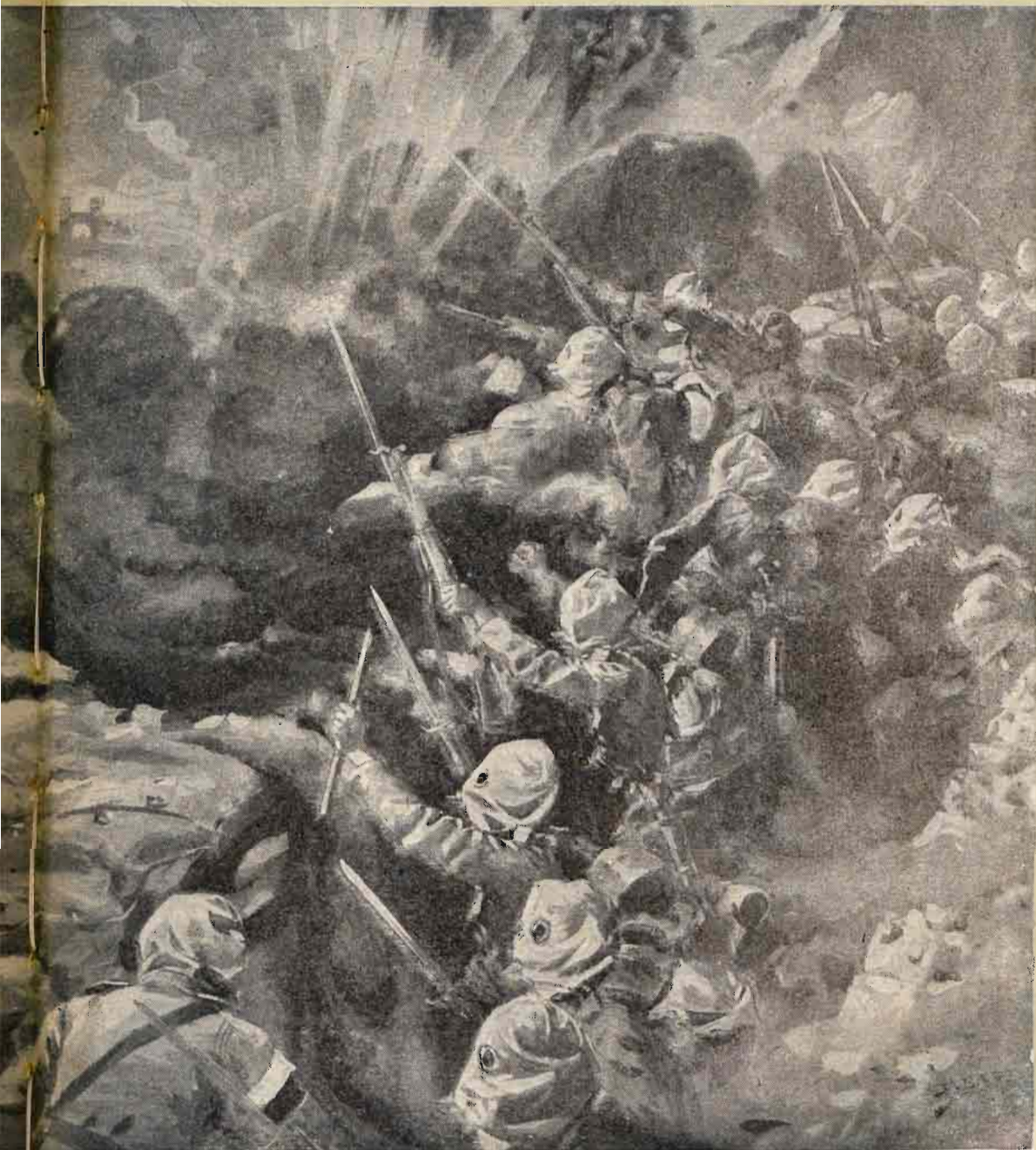


HOW PIPER DAN LAIDLAW

*(From the drawing*

When the men of his regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, were hard pressed during a gas attack at Loos, and other





LAV (SCOUTMASTER) WON THE V.C.

by S. Begg.

Laidlaw, "with absolute coolness and disregard of danger," heartened them by skirling "Blue Bonnets over the Border" tunes.



## BOY SCOUTS AND THE COUNTRY



KING'S BADGE.

help the coastguards at their duty of watching for and reporting enemy warships. When the men of the coastguards were called away to join the Fleet the Scouts took over their coast-watching duties, and there they have remained ever since, carrying on the work under the orders of the Admiralty at every station from John o' Groats to the Land's End; there they have been guarding you by day and by night, in fair weather and foul, doing their splendid bit for their country.

I could tell you lots of yarns of their adventures in spotting submarines, reporting German airships, catching spies, rescuing crews from torpedoed vessels, and so on, but there is not the space for it here.

On the outbreak of war the Boy Scouts volunteered to provide a battalion, however, was not needed. The older Scouts, together with their Scoutmasters, went off and did splendid work they have earned several Victoria Crosses and Conduct Medals, as well as commissions as officers.



THE SILVER WOLF.

war the Boy Scouts volunteered for the Front, which, Nevertheless, most of them with their officers (Scoutmasters) joined His Majesty's Ser-vice 40,000 of them—and done, earning among them and many Distinguished



THE SILVER CROSS

You might think that with so many leaving to take up service the corps would cease to exist—but it didn't; on the contrary, there are many more Scouts in it now than there were when the War began.

Why is this?

Because every boy with real grit in him wants to be doing something for his country; he sees that lots of boys' corps are good for training him by drill to be a soldier or a sailor later on, but he wants more than that; he wants to be doing his duty now, during the War—and it is in the Boy Scouts corps that he gets the opportunity.



SCOUTMASTER'S HAT BADGE.



MEDAL OF MERIT.

## BOY SCOUTS AND THE COUNTRY

That is why recruits keep coming into the Scouts all the time. Over 27,000 Boy Scouts have already won the coveted little strip of red with yellow date upon it which you will see them wearing upon the right breast. It is the badge of having done War service of one kind or another.

One branch of the movement is devoted to sailing, and these boys are called Sea Scouts, and wear the Scout uniform with sailor caps. In addition to doing coastguard duty over seven hundred of them are serving afloat with the Battle Fleet, chiefly as signallers.



[Photopress.]

BOY SCOUTS STARTING OUT FROM HEADQUARTERS WITH WAR MESSAGES.

[London.]

Then there are some 7,000 Scouts of sixteen years old who belong to the Scouts' Defence Corps. These learn all the duties of soldiers, so that, if necessary, they can help in the defence of the country. You can distinguish them from other Boy Scouts by the red feather which they wear in their hats.

Then by their own efforts, the Scouts have supplied and staffed two motor ambulances and four recreation huts for the soldiers in France.

A number of Scouts are on hospital duty in France with the Society of Friends' Ambulance.



## BOY SCOUTS AND THE COUNTRY

Of course a boy can't expect to be employed on service or to win these badges and rewards without first learning something about his duties, but that is where the fun of Scouting comes in ; you very soon learn to turn your hand to any kind of job, whether it is lighting a fire and cooking your own grub (which every scout has to do), or signalling, or binding up a wounded comrade, running with hidden dispatches, or camping out in the woods, building bridges, or saving life,—all these, and many other things, come in as a regular part of the work of every fellow who wears the uniform of the Scouts.

The motto of the Scouts is "Be Prepared," that is, "Know how to do any blessed thing and do it when the moment arrives." For instance, a Scout is taught how to stop runaway horses, and then when an accident happens and a horse comes dashing down the street with an empty cart behind him the Scout knows what to do, and runs out and stops him—probably saving the lives or limbs of other people by doing so.

I am not telling you merely what he ought to do, but what he actually does and has done in numbers of cases.

Do you know that in the first eight years of the Scout Brotherhood over 800 medals and certificates have been awarded to Scouts for saving lives ? What do you think of that ?

I called the corps a "Brotherhood" because that best describes it. One of the ten laws of the Scouts is that : "A Scout is a brother to every other Scout," and so wherever he goes, whether to a strange town or even to one of our Dominions overseas, if he sees a chap in the familiar uniform, or wearing our button-hole badge, he only has to make the Scouts' secret sign and he is welcomed and looked after like a brother.

In the Scout Troops the boys work together in small gangs of six. The gang is called the "Patrol," and is under the command of one boy—the Patrol leader. You can tell him from the ordinary Scout because he wears a badge on the front of his hat and two upright white bars on his left breast, and he also has a little flag on his staff. This flag bears the portrait of some animal, for every Patrol is called after an animal, such as the Bears, the Wolves, the Lions, and so on ; each Scout in the Patrol wears the Patrol colours in a bunch of ribbons on his left shoulder. Their secret pass-word is the cry of the Patrol animal.

You will see many scouts wearing decorations and badges on

## BOY SCOUTS AND THE COUNTRY

their arms, which mean that they have shown themselves good at such things as carpentering, gardening, boxing, cycling, electric work and even poultry-farming, etc.

Stock-farming also comes in, for we have a Scouts' Farm school where Scouts who want to go in for ranching can learn all about it by doing the work themselves, looking after the horses and stock, ploughing and reaping, milking and dairying, riding and driving, and all the other jobs that a ranchman has to know.

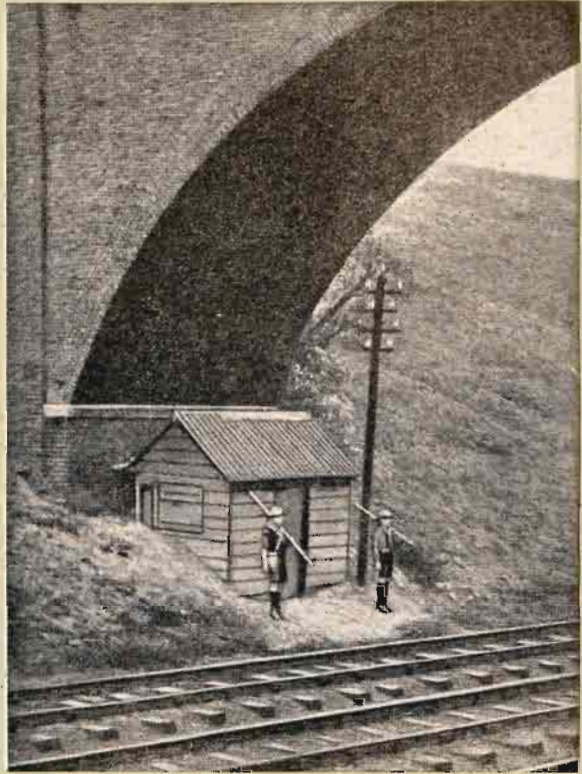
So a fellow who has been a Scout is a real handy man in two senses—he can turn his hand to most things, and besides that he is always ready to lend a hand to help anyone else.

### WOLF CUBS.

When boys are too young to join the Scouts, that is if they are below the age of eleven, they can become "Wolf Cubs." These are younger Scouts. They do not yet wear the Scout hat or carry the Scout staff. Their uniform is a jersey and shorts and a cap with a badge of a Wolf Cub's head.

Their secret sign and salute is the holding up of two fingers like the two ears of a young wolf. There are many thousands of Wolf Cubs in the kingdom, all learning to do their duty as Scouts, and many of them have already done good service during the War in the way of collecting newspapers for the wounded soldiers, acting as orderlies and messengers, knitting warm things for the men at the Front, and so on.

Thus by joining the Scout movement a British boy, however



*Photo.]*

*[J. E. T. Clarke.*

SCOUTS GUARDING A RAILWAY BRIDGE DURING THE  
EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR.



## BOY SCOUTS AND THE COUNTRY

young he is, can get the chance of doing his "bit" for his country, and he does it in a brotherhood of jolly comrades whose motto is: "Whistle and smile whenever there is a difficulty."

### THE GIRL GUIDES.

Many a girl has said: "How I wish I were a boy that I could enjoy the good times and the games that boys have."

And now that the War is on they say it with all the greater feeling because they wish that they, too, could have an opportunity of doing something for their country.

Well, in the corps of the Girl Guides they can do this. The Guides are a sister movement to that of the Scouts. They are banded together in Patrols with their Patrol leaders just as the Scouts are. You will see that they wear badges very much like those of the Scouts, and a large number of them have been decorated with the badge of War service because they have done public duties which entitle them to receive it.

Many of them have been employed as helpers in the wards, kitchens and laundries of the Hospitals; others have acted as cyclist orderlies, or as typists, messengers, and clerks.

In fact, they have shown by their work that they are able to turn their hands to almost anything, since their training is much the same as that of the Scouts, where they learn signalling and tracking, camping and cooking, first-aid and handicrafts, and all the things that go to make them useful citizens of their country. In many places they have turned their club-rooms into small hospitals equipped ready to receive people injured by airship raids, fires, or street accidents; and the girls are trained as stretcher-bearers, first-aiders and hospital nurses, in order to be able to look after them.

With all these heavy duties upon their shoulders you might think them to be a very serious lot. But you should just see them!

I never saw such people to laugh and enjoy life! It makes one happy to see them; and that again is one of their duties, namely, to be happy in order to make other people happy.

*Robert Baden-Powell*

*Chief Scout*

## British Cavalry Regiments

A FEW particulars concerning the British Cavalry have already been given in the article describing the various branches of the Army. Let us here look a little more closely into the divisions of which this magnificent force is composed, and try to obtain some idea of their special characteristics. At the same time we must not make too much of these distinctions, for nowadays one of the principal aims kept in view, in regard, at any rate, to Cavalry of the Line, is to make its training as uniform as possible, so that Hussars, Dragoons, and Lancers can work together in larger units, such as brigades, as if they were all exactly alike.

From this system even the Household Cavalry, comprising the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (the "Blues"), are not excepted; for, although on the outbreak of war these three regiments may not go to the front in their entirety, they always furnish among them a composite regiment not only of great smartness and



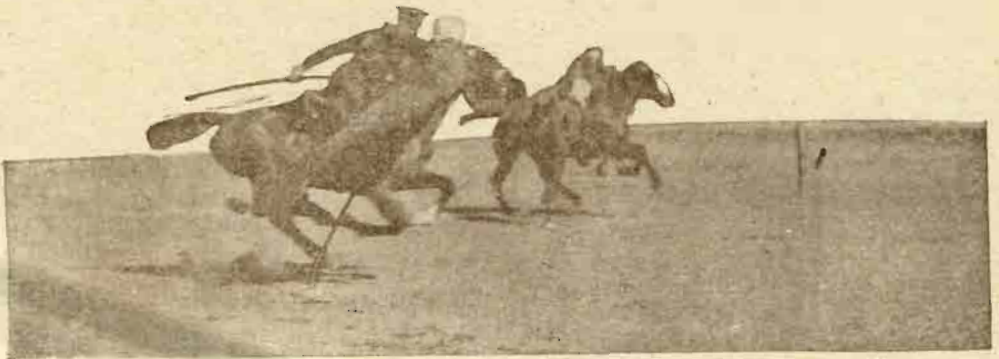
*Sport & General,*

JUMPING WITHOUT REINS.

*[London.*



# BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS



*B. & W. Fisk-Moore,*

*[Canterbury.]*

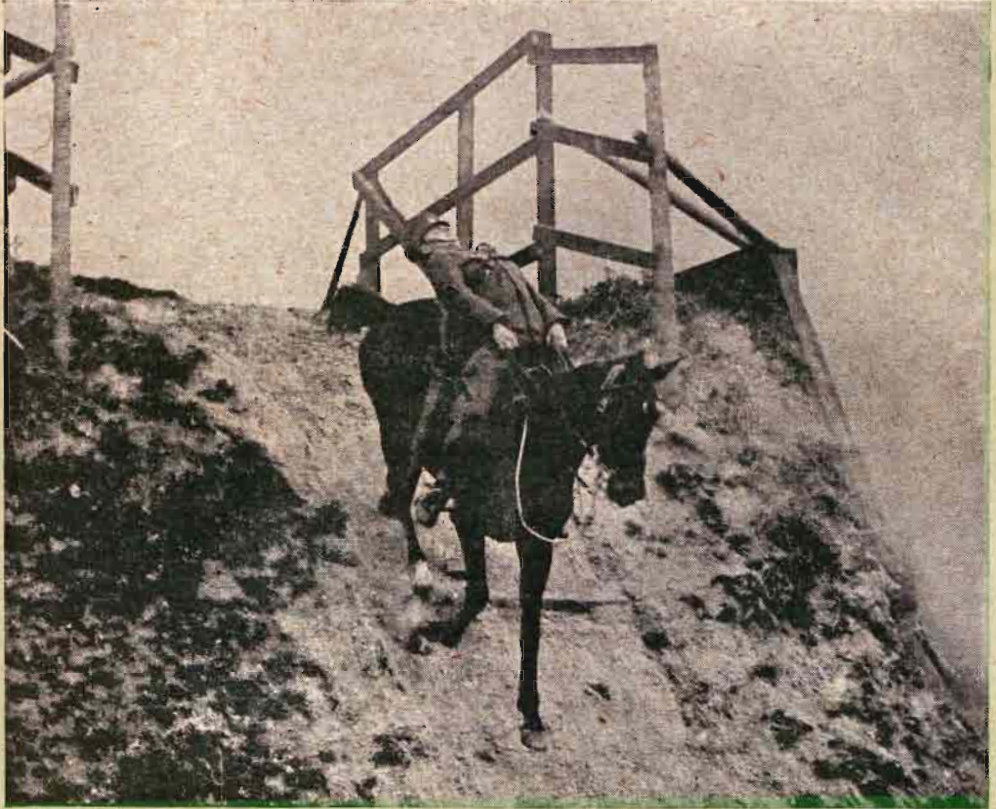
## TRAINING CAVALRY.

The spring dummy often suffers severely, but has never been known to run away.

## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS

efficiency, but trained on just the same system as the Cavalry of the Line.

*The Life Guards.*—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the “Blues” are the oldest cavalry regiments in the Army, having been formed at the time of the Restoration out of the troops of Royalist horse which had followed Charles II during the Civil War. These mag-



[Sport & General.]

LEARNING TO TAKE A STEEP DESCENT.

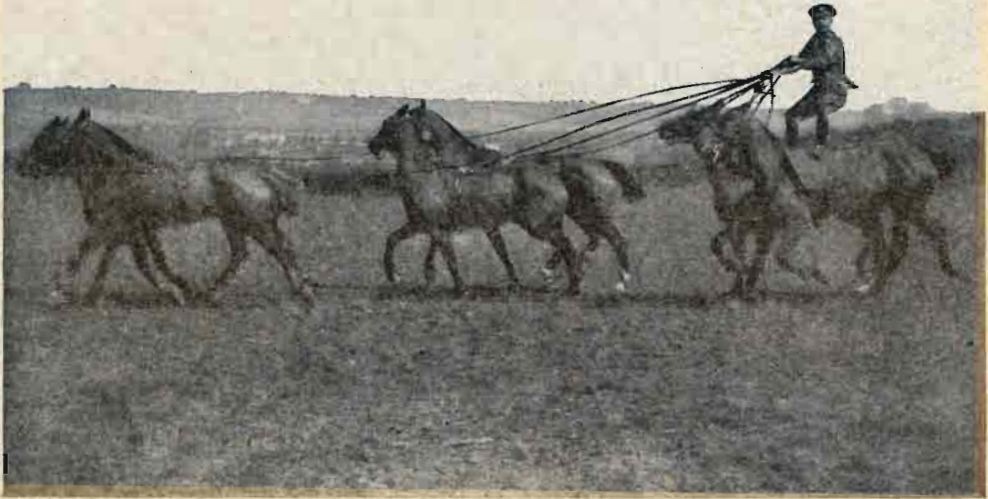
[London.]

nificent corps are constantly in personal attendance on the Sovereign, and have always been conspicuous by reason of their cuirasses and fine chargers.

*The Royal Horse Guards.*—The “Blues” are equipped and mounted similarly to the Life Guards, the only difference being that their uniform is blue with scarlet facings instead of scarlet with blue facings, and that their helmet plumes are red instead of white, as in the case of the Life Guards.



## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS



[Fish-Moore.]

DRIVING A TEAM OF SIX STANDING ON SADDLE.

[Canterbury.]

*The Dragoon Guards.*—This series of seven regiments heads the Cavalry of the Line. Their uniform is scarlet, except in the case of the 6th Regiment, better known as the Carabiniers, which wears blue with white facings. All have helmets with red, white, black, red and white, or black and white plumes. All are highly distinguished and have a long list of battle honours. The best known, perhaps, are the 1st, or *King's Dragoon Guards*, usually called the K.D.G.'s, the 2nd, or *Queen's Bays*, and the 6th, the *Carabiniers*.

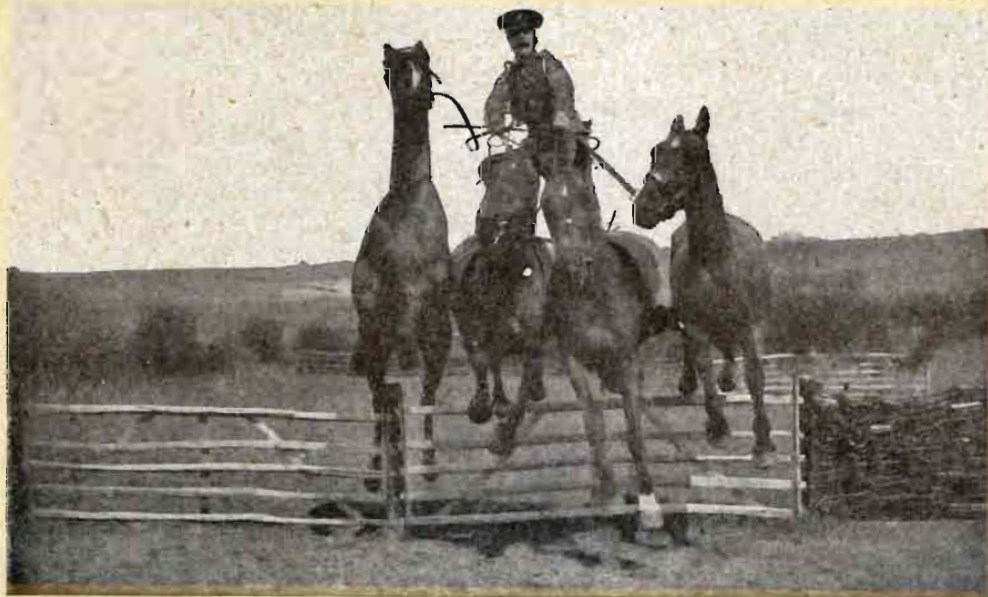
*The Dragoons.*—After the Dragoon Guards come twenty-one regiments of Line Cavalry, distributed into Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers. There are three regiments of Dragoons, the 1st (*Royals*), the 2nd (*Royal Scots Greys*), and the 6th (*Inniskilling Dragoons*). The *Royals* have always held a high reputation as one of the finest cavalry regiments in the Service. Not less distinguished are the *Scots Greys*, of whom Napoleon exclaimed, "*Ces terribles chevaux gris!*" and one of whose notable charges is immortalized in Lady Butler's famous picture, "*Scotland for Ever!*" Dragoons are nowadays very much cavalry, but it is interesting to recall the fact that the original dragoon, or "dragon," was really a mounted infantryman, who carried a fire-arm such as in those days no ordinary trooper knew how to use.

*The Hussars.*—The Hussar is supposed to be the typical light cavalryman, but nowadays there is not a great difference in riding weight between some Hussars and some Dragoons. The Hussar

## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS

tunic, with its wealth of braid, and the smart Hussar busby, with its distinctive plume and "bag," are easily recognizable anywhere. The Hussar regiments are numbered as follows, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Hussars. All have some peculiar distinction, but the best known, perhaps, are the 10th and the 11th. The former is called *the Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars*, and was the regiment in which King Edward and Prince Albert Victor soldiered. It has the King as its Colonel-in-Chief, and is always looked upon as one of the most "swagger" corps in the Service; although, like all very "swagger" corps, it puts on very little "side." The 11th (*Prince Albert's Own*) Hussars is distinguished by its crimson overalls, and is usually known as "The Cherubim." It has a splendid war record, including participation in the famous Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava, where it formed part of the Light Brigade under its former Colonel, Lord Cardigan.

*The Lancers.*—The lance with its fluttering pennon, carried as only a Lancer knows how to carry it, lends a peculiarly dashing air to a cavalryman. But, even apart from their distinctive weapon, Lancers are usually the smartest of smart soldiers, and their uniform, with the curiously shaped Lancer "cap" and the "plastron," which is a sort of cloth breastplate of the same colour as the facings, is singu-



*Fish-Moore,]*

A DIFFICULT FEAT.

*J. Canterbury.*



## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS

larly effective. The Lancer regiments are numbered the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st, and all have blue uniforms, save the 16th, which are known as the *Scarlet Lancers* accordingly. The 9th Lancers (*Queen's Royal*) is a notable fighting corps which has a specially fine record of Indian service. The 17th (*Duke of Cambridge's Own*) Lancers



THE CAVALRY RECRUIT LEARNS TO SIT A HORSE BY FIRST USING A DUMMY THAT IS WARRANTED NOT TO KICK.

have a peculiar badge, a Death's Head, with the words "Or Glory" underneath, from which the regiment is commonly known as the "Death or Glory Boys." The 21st Lancers was originally a Hussar regiment, but was converted into Lancers, and given its title, *Empress of India's Lancers*, after the battle of Omdurman, in which it made a memorable and very effective charge.

## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS

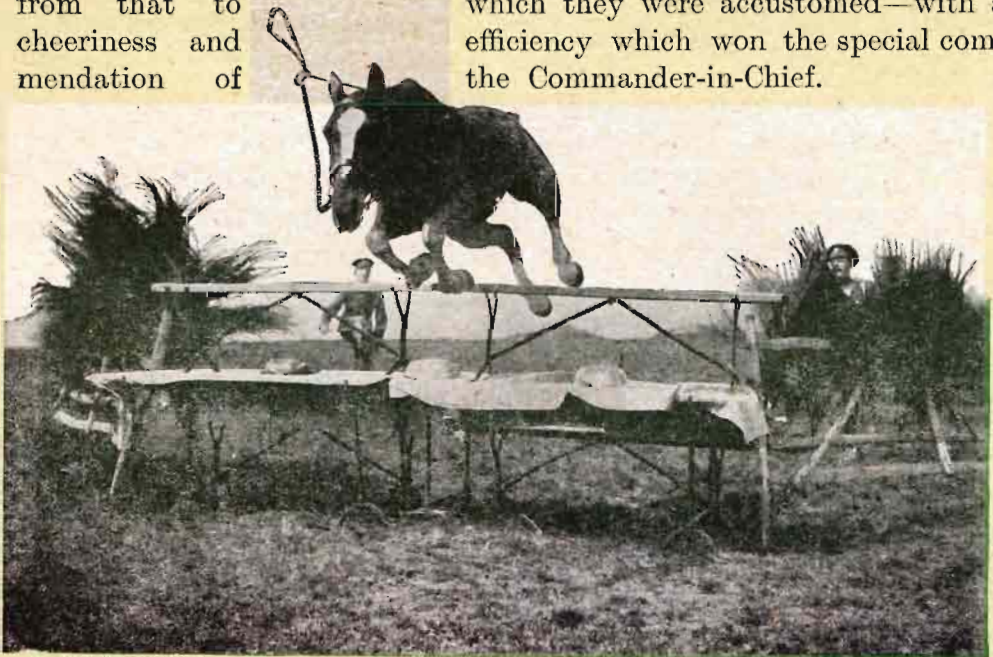


*B. & W. Fish-Moore,]*

STANDING ON SADDLES.

*[Canterbury.]*

Nowadays our cavalymen are armed with the short magazine rifle as well as with the sword (and, in the case of Lancer regiments, with the lance in addition), and a certain standard of good shooting is expected from them. During the great War, more especially in the long periods of trench warfare, our cavalry had comparatively few chances of distinction in their own particular line. But it is to their eternal credit that at some critical junctures they not only took their turn in the trenches, but performed this duty—so very different from that to which they were accustomed—with a cheeriness and efficiency which won the special commendation of the Commander-in-Chief.



*B. & W. Fish-Moore,]*

A CLEVER JUMP BY A RIDERLESS HORSE.

*[Canterbury.]*



## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS

As cavalry work in the field, especially in the matter of scouting, demands very considerable intelligence, a cavalry soldier has to be something more than smart in appearance, and his training is long and rather severe. When the public sees the finished article it is apt to think only of the bright side of cavalry life and to forget the weary, sometimes highly uncomfortable, hours which the recruit spends in the riding-school, as well as the fact that, even when he becomes a fully trained trooper, he has his horse and saddlery to look after as well as himself and his varied accoutrements.

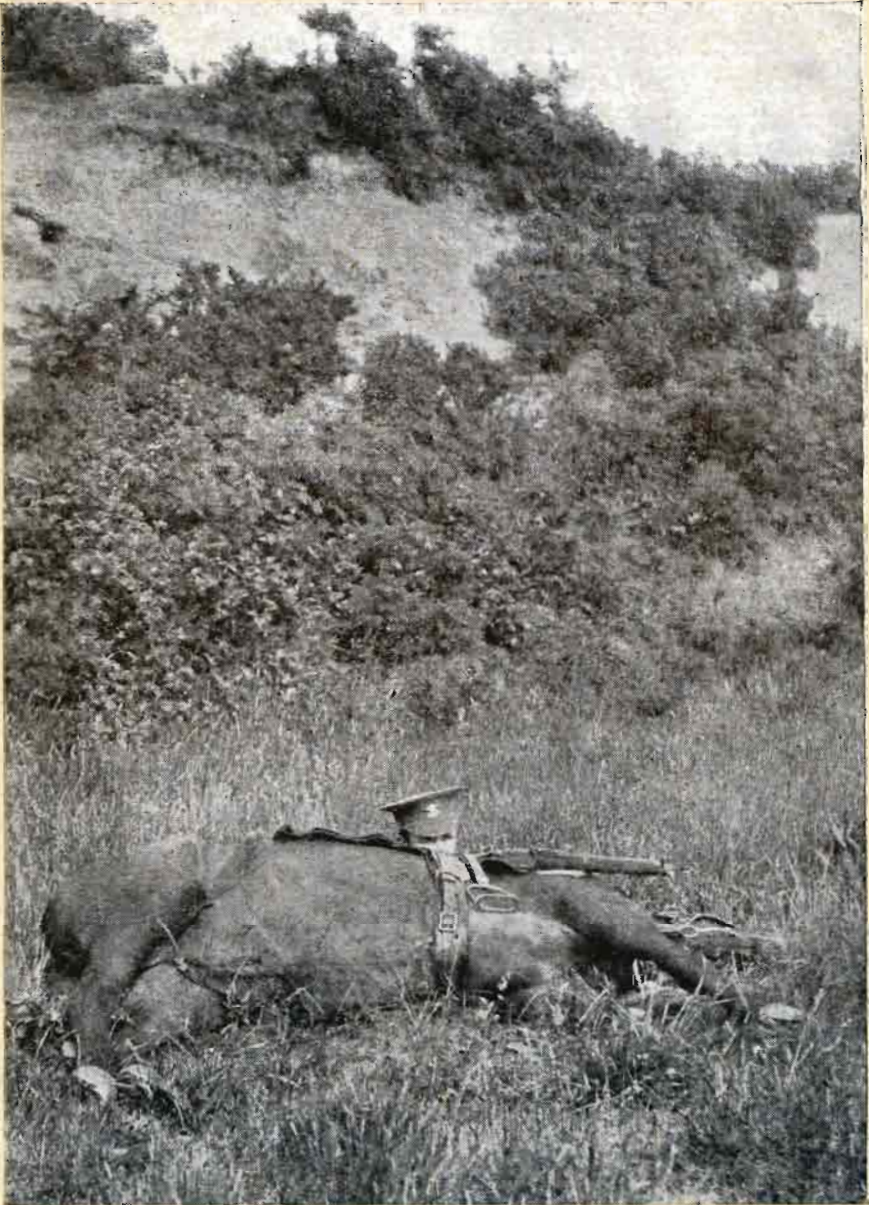
Taken all round, the standard of horsemanship in the British Cavalry is probably higher than that of any cavalry in the world. There may not be the same skill displayed in trick-riding and those forms of jumping for which special "schooling" of the horse is necessary, but for what is known as "cross-country" riding, coupled with careful treatment of his mount, the British trooper is very hard to beat, and he has always before him excellent examples in his officers, among whom there are sure to be some very fine horsemen indeed. Many of the most brilliant riders in the country are cavalry officers, and they own some of the best horses to be seen anywhere.

Formerly every cavalry regiment had its own Riding-master, but now in several corps this officer has disappeared, and the whole work of training the horses, as well as the men, rests with the regular squadron officers. And difficult and sometimes trying work it is, even to men loving, and accustomed to, horses. For a proportion of the horses of which every regiment becomes possessed have very uncertain tempers, and a great deal of patience and skill is required to break them in to military ways. The non-commissioned officers and men of the special Riding School staff are sometimes erroneously called "Rough Riders," but "rough riding" is the very last thing which the system of training permits. Remounts usually join the regiments to which they are allotted in October of their fourth year, but do not take their places in the ranks until after eighteen months of that careful, progressive training and development which makes a good cavalry horse such a pleasure to ride, either as a war horse, a hunter, or a hack.

There is a special training school for Cavalry at Netheravon in Wiltshire.

Cavalry remounts are purchased during the summer and placed "at grass" on the farms attached to the Remount Depôts until the

## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS



*Gale & Polden, Ltd.,*

*[Aldershot.]*

RIFLE-FIRING OVER A TRAINED HORSE.

autumn. They are then sent to the various regiments, which thus receive an annual quota of about ten per cent. of their strength after the annual "weeding out" which always takes place on return from manœuvres.



## BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS

In order that cavalry regiments may always be able to take the field with a full strength of trained horses, leaving behind all only partially trained and temporarily unfit animals, each regiment has a number of "boarded out" horses already trained and liable to be recalled to the ranks on mobilization. These "boarders" are placed out with suitable persons, who have the use of them free of any expense beyond their keep and the cost of insurance.

The provision of a reserve of Army horses is a matter of grave importance, especially now that horses are becoming much scarcer, owing to the increased employment of motor-cars and various forms of mechanical transport. For some time past the plan has been to arrange with private owners of large numbers of horses suitable for military purposes to "register" them, receiving for each horse a subsidy of 10s. a year. On the outbreak of war the owner is required to produce the animals and sell them to Government for an agreed price.

Our own supply of animals proved very useful for fitting out the first British Expeditionary Force, but as the War progressed huge numbers had to be bought in America, Canada, Australia and other parts, involving an expenditure of millions of pounds and not a few difficulties in the matter of transport.

OWEN WHEELER.



*B. & W. Fish-Moors,*

*[Canterbury.*

JUMPING BACKWARDS.



*Sport & General.*

ETON O.T.C. OFF FOR A MARCH.

*[London.]*

## The O.T.C.

**T**HE Officers' Training Corps is quite a modern growth, having come into being less than ten years before the Great War broke out. But in that short period it has developed so rapidly and successfully that it has become a sound and important military institution.

For many years previously to the coming of the O.T.C. several Public Schools had Cadet Corps, and there were special Volunteer battalions formed of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates. But the movement was carried on in rather a casual fashion, and only here and there was anything like real efficiency reached.

Every year some of the Public School Corps took part in a Field Day, arranged somewhere in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, and camps were held in the same Command in which some few hundreds of youngsters were given a glimpse of soldiering. But there was no proper system of supervision or inspection, and in some schools the Cadet Corps was regarded by a large proportion of the boys and their



## THE O.T.C.

parents as a thing to be shunned. As regards providing any really useful preparation for a career as an Army officer the system was almost hopeless.

The establishment of the O.T.C. changed all that. In the first place it is a model of sound, simple, and elastic organization. The Corps is a recognized military institution, and is honoured by having the King as its Colonel-in-Chief. It consists of two Divisions, Senior and Junior, the former comprising more than a score contingents from the various Universities, and one or two special Colleges such as the Royal Agricultural College and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, while the Junior Division is made up of contingents from all the principal Public Schools.

The training given in these Corps is progressive, and is thoroughly practical without being elaborate or tiresome. In the Junior Division the boys are taught sufficient drill to enable them to go through company and simple battalion movements with fair precision, and they are also given a certain amount of musketry instruction with the help of miniature ranges. Ex-non-commissioned officers are employed to act as Sergeant-Majors, and the remaining non-commissioned officers are chosen from among the boys themselves. The instruction is carried out almost entirely by the officers, who are either masters or senior boys.

Many of the Public Schools contingents keep up capital little bugle bands, and at the annual camps there are band competitions, as to which there is considerable emulation and sometimes, no doubt—since judging a band competition is not always easy—a little heart-burning.

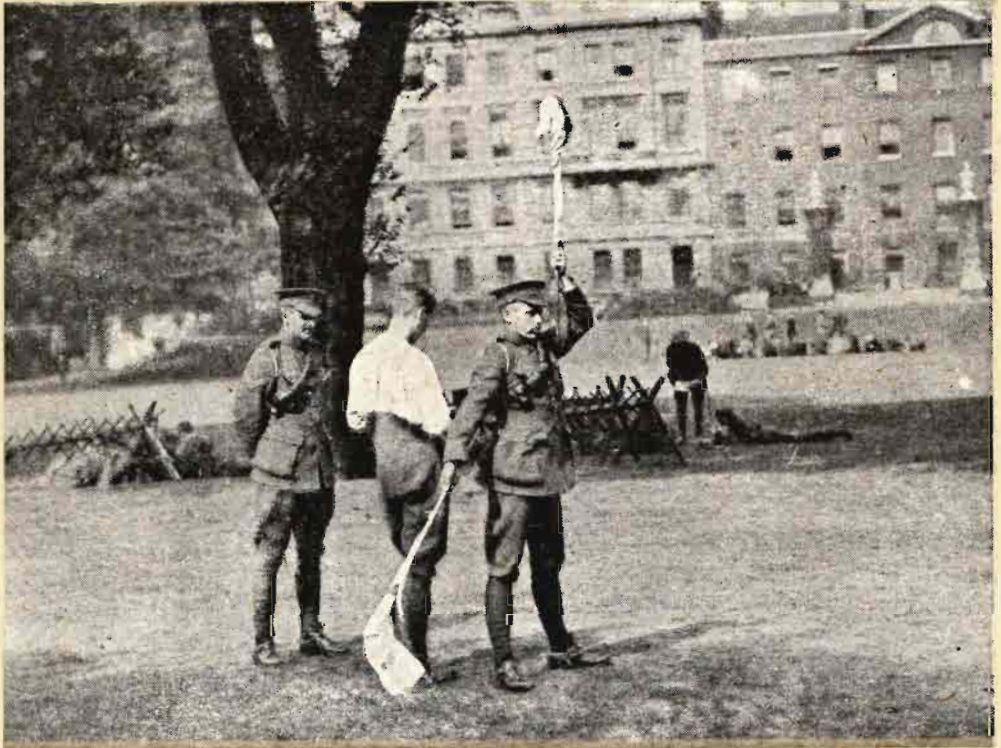
The two great events in the O.T.C. year are the Annual Inspection and the Annual Camp. In the case of the former the War Office sends down a Staff officer who puts the contingent very carefully through its facings, looks into all the arrangements, and reports to headquarters. The inspection is a real one, and the War Office is very particular that a certain standard should be reached in every school to which the privilege of being associated with the O.T.C. is granted.

The Annual Camp is also a very important function. A few central positions are chosen and Regular officers are appointed as camp commandants and in other staff capacities. Usually the lads are put under canvas, each contingent having its own lines and re-

## THE O.T.C.

maintaining for all ordinary disciplinary and other purposes under its own officers. But, as the contingents vary very much in size, they are sorted out to form battalions of a brigade, and in this way a great deal of practical and instructive work is got through in the course of a busy week.

With the exception of cooking, which is done by Army cooks, and a few special "fatigues," the boys do all their own work and, of course, provide for all their own "duties," such as guards and so forth.



*Sport & General.*

INNS OF COURT O.T.C.: SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION.

*[London.]*

In the Senior Division of the O.T.C. there is a somewhat similar routine as regards ordinary training, inspection, and camp, but the course of instruction is on a higher plane, and comprises teaching in tactics and field engineering, such as is given at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Service both in the Junior and Senior Divisions of the O.T.C., if certain conditions have been fulfilled, gives a candidate for a commission in the Regular Army a decided "pull," a couple of hundred



## THE O.T.C.

marks being added on that account to the aggregate he has compiled in the ordinary course of the entrance examination. During the Great War numbers of young fellows belonging to both Divisions were given direct commissions without being called upon to pass any examination at all.

The value of the O.T.C. as a training ground for future officers is enormous. But it also does splendid work in instilling habits of order and discipline into thousands of youngsters who may not be destined for a military career, but to whom it is of very great advantage to learn at an early age something of the principles which make a great Army the magnificent and beautifully working machine it undoubtedly is.

During the War a notable development of the O.T.C. took place, both at home and at the Front, with very useful and important results as regards meeting the grave deficiency in the supply of junior officers caused by war wastage and the formation of the New Armies. Certain units of the Territorial Force came in time to be set apart as Officers' Training Corps and duly qualified men in these were offered commissions in Regular and other units to the number of several thousands—a very striking tribute to the quality of the material of which these units were composed, and to the soundness of the training system pursued in them.

One such corps, which did excellent work at home in fitting men for commissions, was the Inns of Court, composed ordinarily of "limbs of the Law," and known for a great many years past as the "Devil's Own." During the early stages of the War it was possible for almost any young fellow of good position to qualify for a commission through the Inns of Court O.T.C., but a Public School training was an important qualification, and service in the Corps was not by any means followed by a commission as a matter of course. The Corps included a squadron of cavalry as well as three companies of infantry, and the most praiseworthy care was taken in selecting the best instructors available.

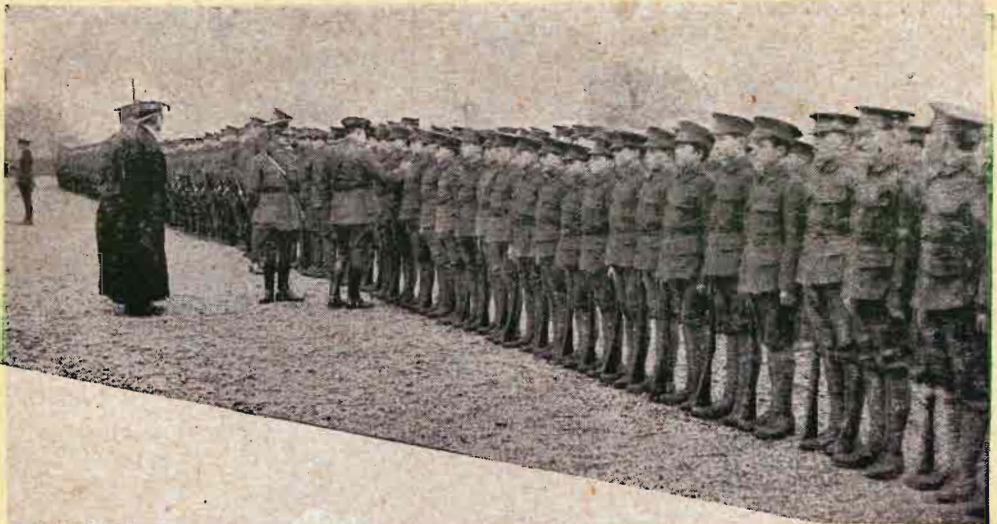
Quite early in the War Lord French, as Commander-in-Chief at the Front, set apart a battalion of the Artists' Rifles, one of the most famous of Territorial regiments, as a training corps for officers in the field, making machine-gun tactics a special feature of the course of instruction. Here, of course, was quite a new departure, the men in the first instance having had a considerable amount of training and

## THE O.T.C.

some service under field conditions. On top of this they were now given special instruction in subjects of particular importance to young officers, and this, too, at no great distance from the firing line. At the start the Corps turned out officers at the rate of seventy-five a month, a number presently increased to 100, and in the first year of the War some 1,500 of the Artists' Rifles had received commissions, and by all reports were performing their duties as junior officers in all branches of the Service, including the Guards, remarkably well.

Later, the first Battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company came to be regarded in much the same light as an O.T.C. and furnished a large number of officers to Regular and other units. In this case also most of those obtaining commissions had actually spent many months in the trenches before being gazetted to second lieutenantcies. As a matter of fact, in many instances the members of the H.A.C. took commissions in other units with considerable reluctance and only from a strong sense of duty, the Corps being one to which its members are very proud to belong—it is far older than any regiment of the Regular Army—and the idea of parting from comrades with whom they had soldiered in such close and inspiring circumstances proved naturally a little distasteful.

OWEN WHEELER.



[Spor. & General.]

HARROW O.T.C. : AN INSPECTION

[London.]

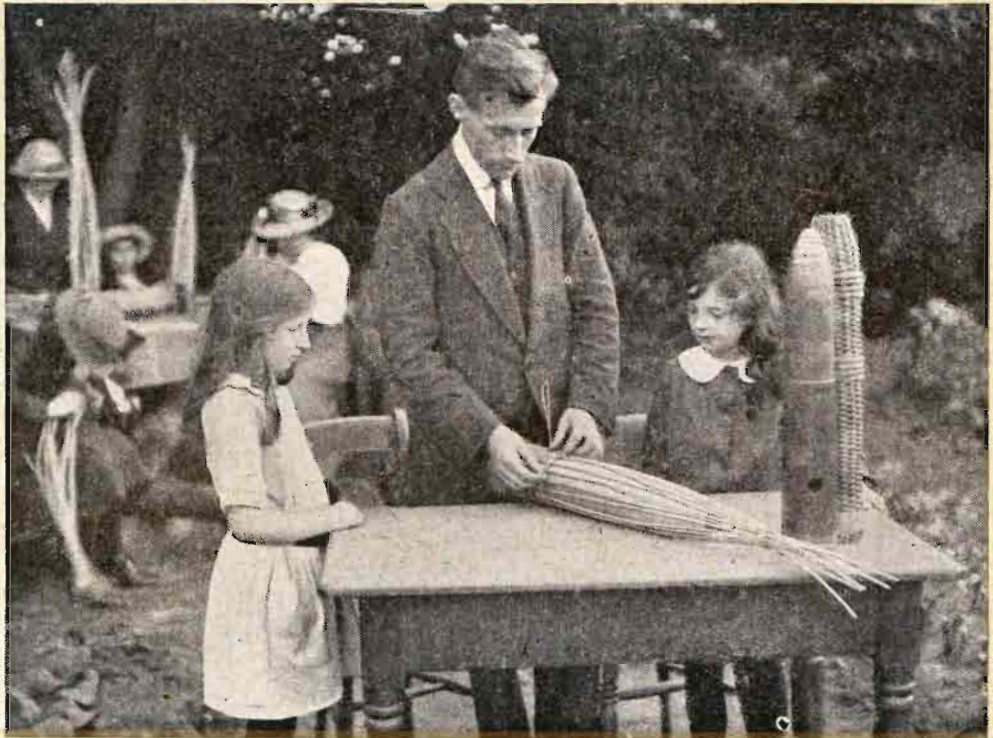




[Sport & General.]

ROYAL ENGINEERS WITH FIELD TELEPHONE.

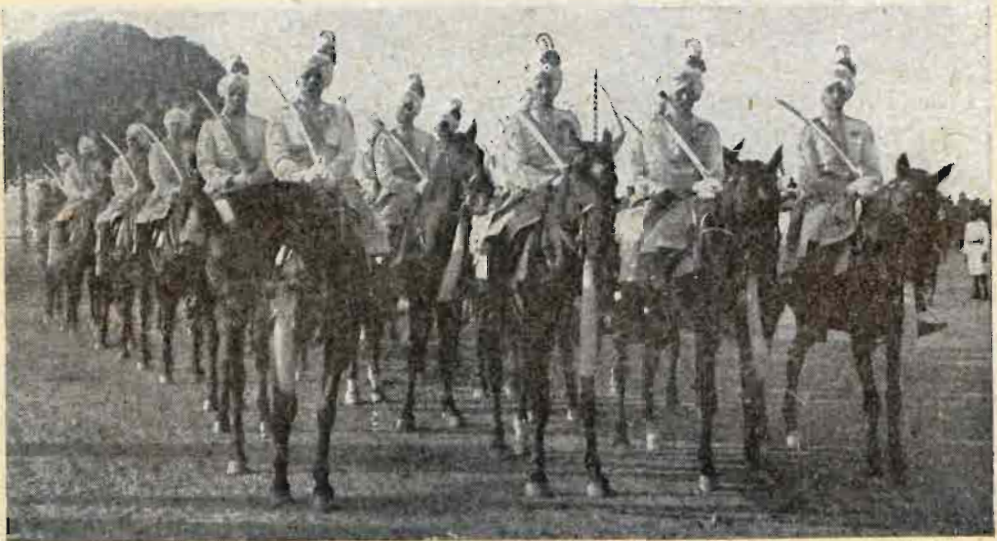
[London.]



[Alfieri.]

VILLAGE SCHOOL GIRLS LEARNING TO MAKE BASKETS FOR SHELLS.

[London.]



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

INDIAN IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

*London.*

Many of the Princes of India receive their military training in this famous corps.

## The Army in India

**T**HE splendid loyalty of the Princes and peoples of India and the magnificent services of Indian troops in France, Mesopotamia and elsewhere have led to a much wider knowledge and appreciation of the Army of that great country. Although the interests involved are so large, the purely British force is comparatively small, consisting only of about 75,000 officers and men. Consequently, the Indian Army, which serves side by side with the British force, is a very important factor.

The origin of the British and native forces in India was very modest. It began, indeed, with a single officer and thirty men. Next a gun team was added, and some troops were sent to garrison Bombay. This little handful not being considered adequate protection, a few special corps were then raised from among the employés of the Honourable East India Company. From these small beginnings sprang the present huge and well-equipped Northern and Southern Armies, with headquarters respectively at Murree and Ootacamund.

The native regiments in India were originally raised by the French, whose example was followed by England. In the old days the country swarmed with men of strong military predilections. Tribes wandered up and down the length and breadth of the land, ready to sell their



## THE ARMY IN INDIA

swords to anyone, and every chief kept an armed mob at his beck and call. The East India Company recognized the value of these troops, and employed them, under English officers, to fight for British interests against the common foe. As the Company were good paymasters, they met with plenty of response, and the great Sepoy Army came into being.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*

[London.]

GURKHAS IN FRANCE.

The European companies serving with the native troops were at first composed of a rather "rag, tag, and bobtail" collection. Thus, among their ranks were runaway sailors, ex-convicts, broken-down gentlemen, ne'er-do-wells, and others who had left their country for their country's good. Still, "scallawags" though they were, both Clive and Wellington did great things with them.

It is a mistake to suppose that, when the tragedy of the Mutiny occurred, every native regiment sided with the rebels. Far from it. The Madras Army, for example, was scarcely affected, while of the Bombay and Bengal corps a considerable proportion remained loyal. Our chief help, perhaps, came from the Frontier and Punjab battalions; and also from the Sikh troops. Indeed, but for their devoted assistance in the dark days of '57, it is doubtful if the British flag would still be flying in India, as the white soldiers were immensely outnumbered by the followers of Nana Sahib.

As an inevitable consequence of the Indian Mutiny, the regiments hitherto maintained by the Honourable East India Company were taken over by the Crown. Another result was the decision of the Government to have no more Field Artillery in the remodelled Native Army. Mountain batteries, however, are still maintained.

The present Indian Army consists of men of various races, creeds,





FRENCH ARTILLERY CROSSING THE RIVER AISNE, September, 1914.

*From the original painting by John Charlton.*

Another incident in the retreat of the Germans from the Marne. They were pursued by the French and British to the River Aisne. Although the bridges had been destroyed, pontoon bridges were hastily constructed, and the French artillery is here seen crossing. In face of the enemy's fire from the other bank.

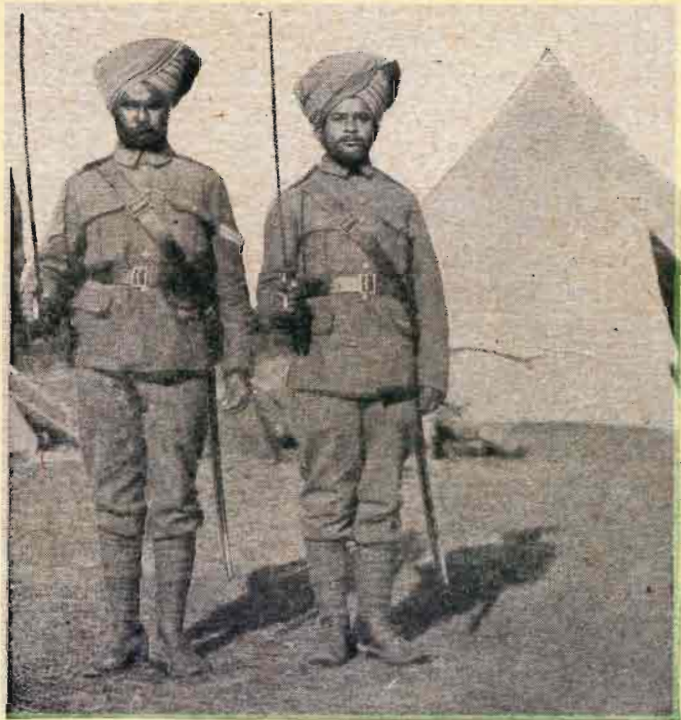


## THE ARMY IN INDIA

and languages. Thus it includes Baluchis, Dogras, Gurkhas, Pathans, Rajputs, Sikhs, etc. To deal with those widely different elements two methods are adopted, that of "class" regiments, and that of "class" companies. By the former method the whole regiment is recruited from the same class; by the latter any number of classes from two to eight may be represented, though, as a matter of fact, it is unusual to combine more than four different classes. In the regiment, however, the classes are kept distinct, each company or squadron being composed of, and commanded by, men of the same class. Naturally, the fighting qualities of these different races vary somewhat. Perhaps the Sikhs and Gurkhas are the best fighters, as these tribes are born soldiers. Gurkhas wear a green uniform and a small round cap, while other infantry regiments have a turban for head-dress.

Indian regiments have both English and Indian officers, the latter being subordinate to the former. The words of command are given in English, but Hindustani is spoken at other times. English officers are sent out from Sandhurst, being appointed on probation until they have learned the language. There is considerable competition to join Indian regiments, as both the pay and the prospects of seeing active service are better than elsewhere.

The Indian officers are termed *Subadars* (infantry) or *Risaldars* (cavalry), and *Jemadars* (both arms). The sergeants are called *Daffadars* (cavalry) or *Havildars* (infantry), and the corporals are known as



[Sport & General.]

SIKHS.

[London.]



## THE ARMY IN INDIA

*Naiks*. Infantry privates and cavalry troopers are known as *Sepoys* and *Sowars*. The pay of a Sepoy is about 14s. 6d. a month, and he has to feed himself. Since, however, a handful of rice suffices him for a meal, this is no great hardship.

The Viceroy of India, and the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, each maintain a mounted "body-guard" composed of picked officers and men. These corps wear a handsome uniform of scarlet and blue, and are armed with lances. Next come the Indian Cavalry, consisting of forty separate regiments. Of several of these His Majesty King George is Colonel-in-chief. Among such are King George's Own Lancers and the Central India Horse. Each cavalry regiment has about thirteen British and eighteen native officers, with 483 of other ranks. The full dress uniform, as a rule, is very smart and picturesque, but khaki is worn at drill and manœuvres.

Among some of the regiments of Indian Cavalry a curious system is adopted whereby a recruit provides his own horse and equipment. This is termed the "silladar system." It requires a man to enlist with a certain amount of money in his possession. If he has not enough to purchase his horse, etc., when he joins, the balance is advanced from his pay by the regimental commander and recovered in instalments. A trooper who mounts himself draws about £2 6s. a month, while a man furnished with a horse by the Government receives less than a sovereign. Enlistment is for three years, and after a certain period a pension can be earned.

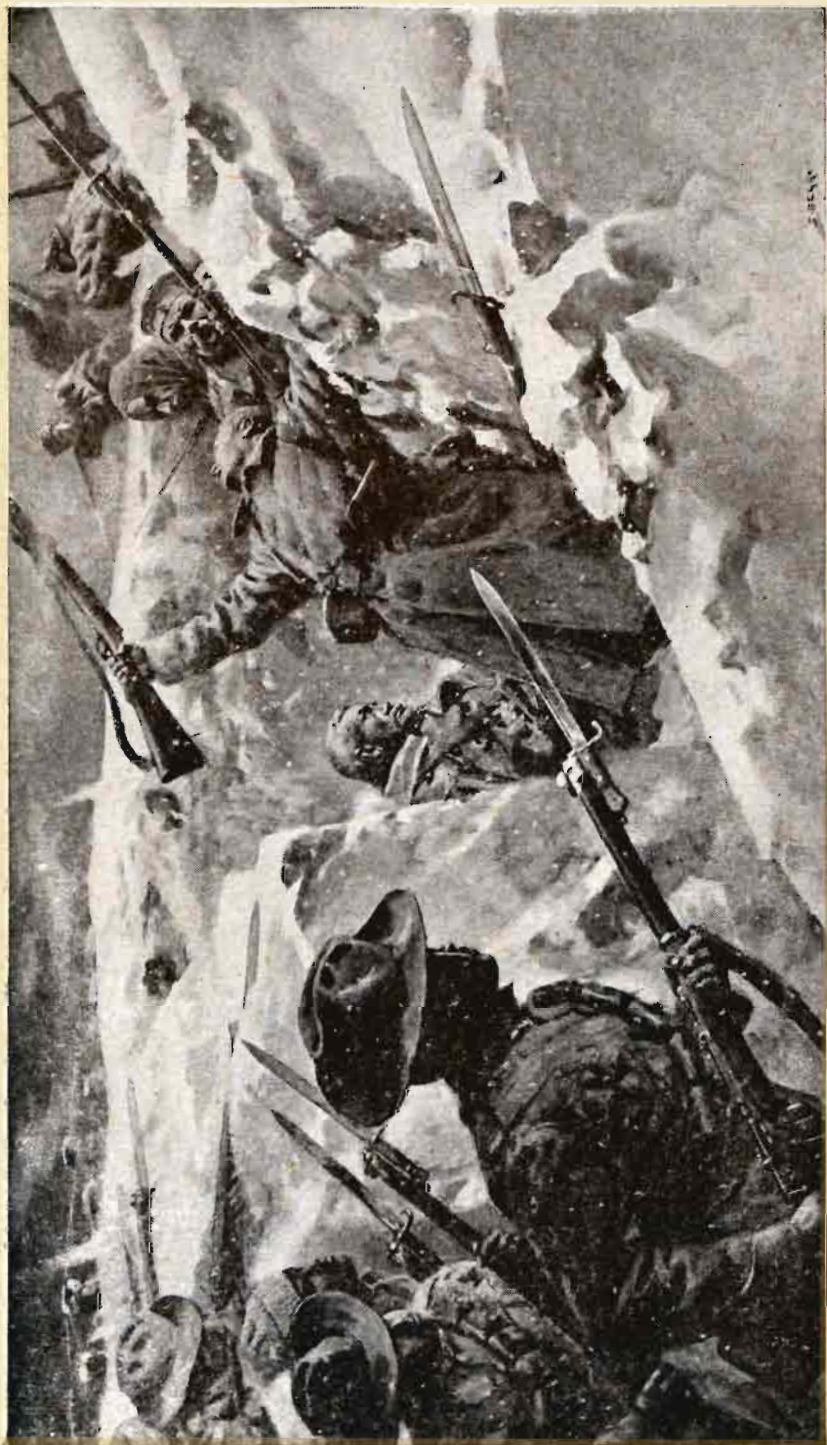
One of the most famous corps in India is that of the *Guides*. This regiment comprises three squadrons of cavalry and an infantry battalion, and is permanently quartered on the Frontier, so as to be always ready for active service. The story of the Guides, indeed, is very largely the story of India, and no fewer than eleven "battle honours" are emblazoned on its colours.

Most of the semi-independent States in India keep up military contingents of their own, known as Imperial Service Troops, which are placed at Great Britain's disposal when required.

Manœuvres and "camps of exercise" are held in India every year, but on a larger scale than elsewhere, since more regiments can be employed together and the country is better adapted for the purpose. India also has a Staff College, and numerous establishments where special instruction is given in signalling, musketry, and riding.

Indian troops are not usually mixed with British troops, except





NAIK (CORPORAL) SING NEGL, OF THE GARHWAL RIFLES, WINNING THE V.C. AT FESTUBERT.  
(From the drawing by S. Bogg.)

## THE ARMY IN INDIA



*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.]*

*[London,*

HILL-FIGHTING IN INDIA.

that British mountain batteries have Indian drivers, and the signal companies contain both British and Indian soldiers. In the latter cases the English soldier and his Indian comrade live and work side by side. With these exceptions Indian units have their

own separate barracks, or "lines" as they are more commonly called.

Indian units are, however, brigaded with British units in the higher formations, the normal formation being what is termed the mixed brigade. This consists, in the infantry, of one British and three Indian battalions, and in the cavalry of one British and two Indian regiments.

Although regiments of the Indian Army, except under such exceptional circumstances as have recently occurred, do not leave India, a few are employed for Imperial purposes, such as helping to garrison China and Mauritius. They also fought in Egypt under Sir David Baird, and in China under Sir Hugh Gough.

In the Great War India has played an ever-to-be-remembered part. At the outset the Princes and Chiefs hastened to place themselves, their swords, their contingents of Imperial Service Troops, and the resources of their States at the disposal of the British Government, and these splendidly loyal offers were gladly accepted. Chiefs who could not offer personal service came forward with great sums of money, or supplied numbers of motor-cars and other warlike requisites. All this was quite spontaneous, and apart from the regular military system of the country.

As regards troops, India in the first place helped us at home enormously by sending to the Continent and elsewhere many regular British units, whose places were later taken by Territorials sent out from home. British regiments in India being at full strength, and composed of seasoned soldiers, it is difficult to overestimate the value of this prompt and substantial assistance at a time when all our home



## THE ARMY IN INDIA

military resources were quite insufficient to stand the enormous strain suddenly put upon them.

Very large bodies of Indian troops, too, were sent to France, forming eventually an Indian Army Corps which did excellent service in the trenches, but was transferred in the winter of 1915 to another sphere of operations better suited to the constitution and fighting methods of native soldiers. In a Farewell Order the King himself thanked the Indian Army Corps for its devotion and gallant service, and, though the experiment of bringing these troops to Europe may not have proved entirely successful, it was a truly magnificent object-lesson of our Imperial resources, and greatly strengthened the bond of mutual esteem which has always existed between the British and the Indian soldier, more particularly on active service.

Of the Indian regiments that went to France, the Gurkhas made themselves most at home in the trenches, and gave the Germans some very unpleasant surprises. Very stealthily a handful of them would creep over to the hostile trenches and in a twinkling, before an alarm could be given, these active little fellows from the highlands of Nepal were among the Germans, dealing death right and left with their kukris, the murderous knives which the Gurkhas carry and use for various purposes, but chiefly, and with special joy, for making short work of an enemy. The Gurkhas appealed greatly to the French girls, who frequently asked them for "souvenirs" in the shape of buttons and badges. The Gurkhas picked up the word, and a story is told of one of them who was encountered returning from the direction of the enemy's lines and driving before him two fat German soldiers whom he had captured. "What have you got there?" he was



[Unl:rwod & Underwood,]

[London.

SIGNALLERS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

## THE ARMY IN INDIA

asked. "Souvenir," replied the Gurkha with the usual "wide smile" of his race.

But the Indians did not fight only in France. They left their mark also in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and did splendid service in the defence of Egypt. India, too, began an important campaign of her own in Mesopotamia, the responsibility for which was later transferred to the home authorities.

The Indian Army of to-day is an astonishing monument to the power of British rule. With only a comparative handful of English officers to teach them their work, this large force of different religions, languages and customs has been welded into a single fighting-machine. Its efficiency, loyalty and devotion are written throughout the length and breadth of the land, and have recently been demonstrated to all the world. Where the Sahib leads the Sepoy follows.

HORACE WYNDHAM.



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

THE PRIDE OF THE BATTERY.

*[London.*





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.]*

A BRITISH AMBULANCE CAR IN THE FRENCH LINES.

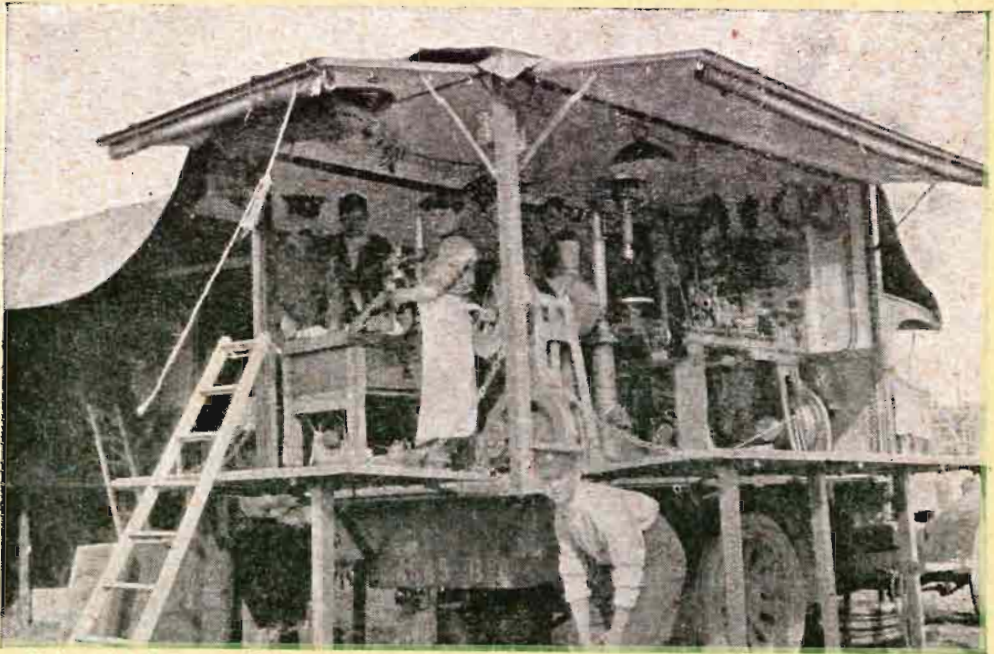
## The Motor in War

SOME years before the Great War broke out it would have been easy to predict that in the next important campaign motor-cars would play an important part. Ever since the war in South Africa we had been paying more and more attention to mechanical transport, and at all manœuvres the ordinary car was beginning to be freely used by General and other Staff officers as an ever-ready, tireless, and trustworthy servant, enabling enormous distances to be covered with the minimum of strain upon the traveller's mind or muscles. But the actual extent to which motors were used both by the Allies and the enemy in the War was probably ahead of the most sanguine expectations of enthusiasts. In this country the demand for motor-driven vehicles was so great that thousands of private cars were requisitioned for military use, motor-buses and wagons of every description were pressed into the service of the Army and Navy, and, all the while, manufacturers were kept busy turning out new cars and lorries as fast as they could make them.

The use of the motor in war falls roughly under four heads—transport, traction of guns, personal conveyance, and actual fighting. Of these, transport of all kinds, including that of supplies, ammunition, and aircraft requisites, is the most important, and has literally meant the opening of a new era in warfare. For to place and keep millions of soldiers in the field would hardly be possible if only transport animals were available and, even where it was possible, would greatly restrict an Army's powers of movement. As long as rail-



## THE MOTOR IN WAR



*Underwood & Underwood, Ltd.,]*

[London.

A FULLY EQUIPPED TOOL-SHOP ON WHEELS.

ways can be used, food and ammunition can be brought up in large quantities without much difficulty, but, even when the railhead has been reached, a further distribution has to be made, since in such tremendously long fronts as great armies have nowadays scores of units may be many miles from the nearest station, even in countries where the railway communication forms a regular network.

All the ordinary mechanical transport of our Army is controlled by the Army Service Corps, which has numbers of "fleets" of wagons at its disposal, many of them of regular types which have been approved in time of peace. These are naturally preferred, as they are built in the first instance to meet Service requirements, and it is an enormous advantage in running a service of supply to have wagons and tractors the parts of which are interchangeable, since otherwise every vehicle has to carry its own "spares." The Army Service Corps transport works chiefly between the "railhead"—i.e. the point nearest to the firing line to which supplies can be brought by rail—and either regimental headquarters or a depôt to which regiments can conveniently send their own transport services.

The transport of ammunition and of aircraft requisites is a separate matter, the latter being far more important and extensive than



## THE MOTOR IN WAR

is generally supposed. A large proportion of the men of the Royal Flying Corps are engaged in this work, which includes the handling and carrying about of an immense amount of stores required for the repair and upkeep of the machines, the aerial photographic service, and so on.

The traction of guns will probably be developed considerably as warfare demands the freer use of heavy guns. As it is, the motor



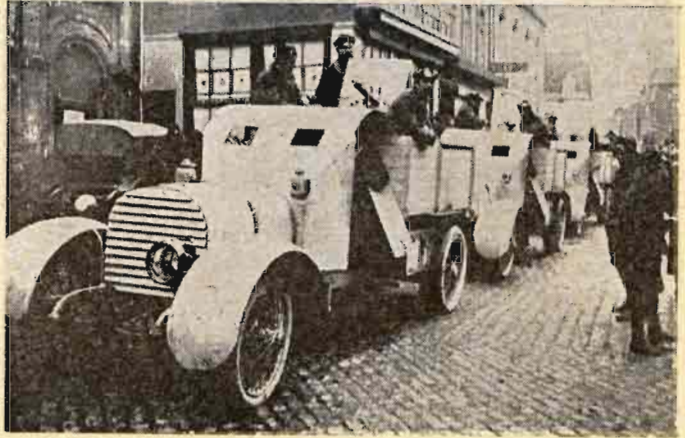
*Photopress.]*

*[London.*

LONDON MOTOR BUSES TAKING TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

## THE MOTOR IN WAR

tractor is invaluable in the case of the larger weapons, while ordnance of smaller size can be taken even over obstacles by the queer machine, technically known as the "Ped-rail," but more familiarly as the "Caterpillar," which is illustrated on page 248.



*M. J. Stazrek,*

*[Paris,*

FRENCH MARINES WITH ARMoured MOTOR-CARS.

In this connexion a word must be given to the motor machine-gun, numerous batteries of which came into existence in our Army during the Great War. The quick-firing gun in general use was a Vickers, and the combination proved highly effective. There are some interesting and important future developments to be expected in this direction also.

The conveyance in cars of General and Staff officers in the field



*Ph:topress,*

*[London,*

A BELGIAN ARMoured MOTOR.

It is usual for motors to go into action *backward* and drivers need to be remarkably skilful.

is a simple matter needing no explanation. Sometimes large cars are used for hurrying quite considerable bodies of men to a threatened point, the Germans especially having carried out some striking little movements in this way. On our side during the War troops were occasionally sent from one point to another in motor-"buses,



## THE MOTOR IN WAR

which were to be seen in the early stages of the War running gaily along the Belgian roads, their top rails still placarded with theatrical and other announcements.

Motor ambulances for the wounded form a deeply interesting and important branch by themselves.

Under this heading mention may be made in passing of the comparatively humble but still very useful motor "bike" employed for the rapid transmission of messages, often under fire, a service imposing a great strain upon the daring and skilful riders engaged in it.

The armoured motor-car was used largely in the early stages of the war, especially in Flanders, but it naturally fell into comparative disuse during the long spells of trench warfare which followed. Some of the best work in this way was done by Belgian officers, several of whom performed remarkable exploits in the way of Uhlans-hunting. Our own Naval officers, too, made splendid use of armoured motor-cars, the handling of which is a service demanding not only great courage and nerve but very skilful manœuvring to effect a safe retirement after inflicting as much damage as possible on the surprised enemy.



[Sport & General.]

[London.]

A CLEVER DESPATCH RIDER FIRING AS HE MOVES.



*Sport & General.*

*[London.*

TEACHING SNAP SHOOTING OR RAPIDITY OF AIM BY MEANS OF AN EYE DISC, HELD TO THE INSTRUCTOR'S EYE.



*Sport & General.*

*[London.*

SIGNALLERS IN A DUG-OUT.





[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

[London.]

#### CAMP COOKS.

A welcome sight at the end of a long route-march or a morning with the drill sergeant.)

## Feeding an Army

**M**ESSING arrangements have in recent years been so much improved that the British Army is very well fed, both quantity and quality leaving nothing to be desired. Every soldier is entitled to a Government ration of three-quarters of a pound of meat and a pound of bread ; in addition to this he has vegetables, with tea, coffee, sugar, butter, jam, etc. When in camp, or on active service, the ration allowance is increased by an extra quarter of a pound of meat. The food is prepared in regimental kitchens by a staff of cooks, under the superintendence of a non-commissioned officer who has been specially trained at and holds a certificate from the School of Military Cookery.

The soldier's diet is plentiful, appetizing, and varied. When in barracks at home he has for breakfast coffee, with bread and butter, bacon, fish or eggs ; for dinner, roast meat, vegetables, and pudding ; and for tea, bread and butter, or jam, with a pint of tea. When on guard, he is provided with hot coffee and biscuits before mounting sentry at night. If a man wants supper as well, he can purchase a substantial meal for a few pence from the regimental "dry canteen." In this establishment cooked food is sold at a small fraction above cost price.

When soldiers are on guard away from barracks, their dinners are cooked in the guard-room by one of the men who is appointed to act as *chef* for the day. Everybody lends him a hand, and a comrade relieves him when it is his turn for a spell of sentry-go.



## FEEDING AN ARMY

In order to ensure that the soldier's rations are of good quality all supplies are carefully inspected by an officer before being issued. An officer also visits every barrack-room at breakfast and dinner-time and inquires if there are "Any complaints?" Generally speaking, the answer is "None, sir." Should, however, any complaint be made, with respect either to the cooking or the quality of the food, the officer has to investigate the matter. If he finds there is ground for complaint, the contractor or the cook—whichever happens to be at fault—will get into trouble.

As may be imagined, extra care is taken by the regimental cooks at Christmas-time. The sergeant-master-cook and his staff spare no pains to serve up a seasonable banquet on the morning of the great day. In addition to the customary beef or mutton, the menu is reinforced by turkey and goose, with plenty of plum-pudding (always in the Army termed "duff") and dessert. Even when soldiers are on active service, a strong effort is made to provide "duff" for the Christmas dinner, no matter what else is wanting.



*Spot & General.*

DINNER IN CAMP.  
246

[London.]





Sport &amp; General,]

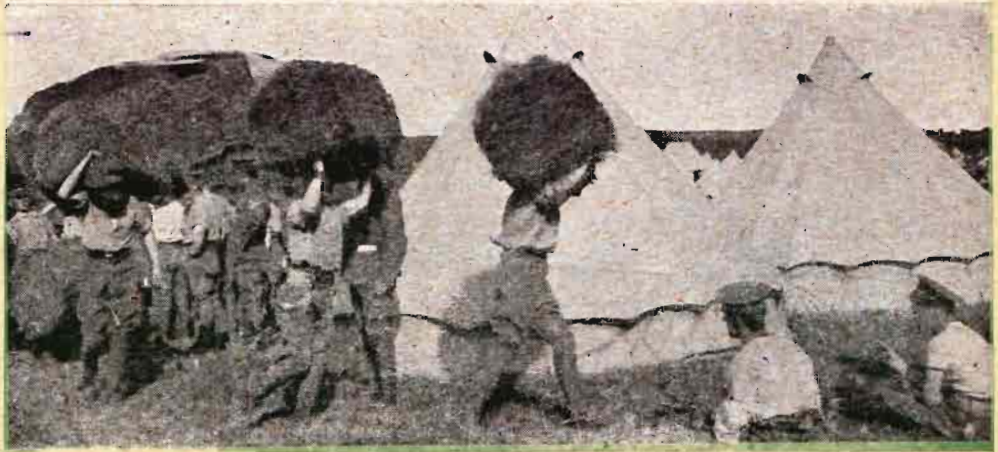
PREPARING DINNER.

[London.

Sergeants do not have their meals with the rank and file, but are catered for in a comfortably appointed mess of their own, with a special cook to look after them. Members of a sergeants' mess have the same Government rations as private soldiers, but they contribute among themselves towards the provision of a much more elaborate menu. In some of the "crack" cavalry corps they live almost as well as the officers.

Although its work is of an entirely pacific nature, unconnected with guns and swords and rifles, the Army Service Corps is quite as useful as any other branch. Their regimental motto is "*Nil Sine Labore*" (Nothing without Work). This is very appropriate, for the members of the A.S.C. (as the corps is always known) have much hard work to do. In fact, the rest of the Army could not get on without them, as it is on this branch that the British soldier depends for his supplies of bread, meat, forage, and fuel. In the ranks of the A.S.C. are a considerable number of butchers and bakers, who kill the oxen and sheep, and bake the bread required for the troops in garrison. They also have to deliver supplies to the different barracks, where they are taken charge of by the regimental quarter-master.

## FEEDING AN ARMY

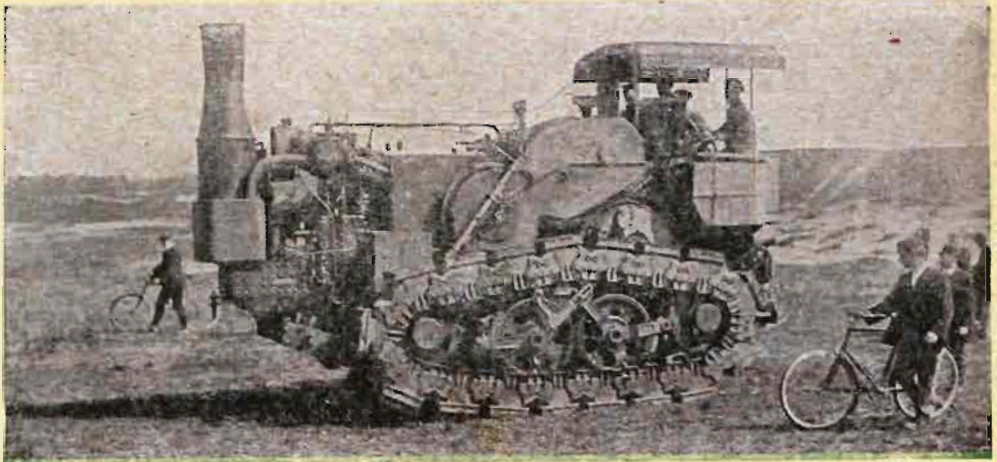


*Newspaper Illustrations, L.L.L.]*

FODDER FOR THE HORSES.

*[London.]*

Members of the A.S.C. belong either to the Supply or the Transport branch, according to their special work. Those who belong to the transport sections are mounted and act principally as drivers. Great and increasing numbers of them are also employed with motor-cars and traction engines. Both branches wear for full dress a blue uniform, with white facings, and a cloth-covered helmet. The regimental march-past of the corps is the old country song, "Wait for the Wagon."



*Topical,]*

THE PEDRAIL.

*[London.]*

This form of traction engine, sometimes termed "the Caterpillar," makes light of every obstacle and can draw a train of wagons even over hedges and ditches. It is now extensively used for hauling heavy guns and ammunition.



## FEEDING AN ARMY

A very difficult problem is that of feeding troops on active service. There is a well-known saying that "an army marches on its stomach." This means that while a regiment can at a pinch do without ammunition, it cannot do without food. In fact, it often happens that bread is more important to a general than bullets.

During a campaign the commissariat arrangements are entrusted to the Army Service Corps, and the work often assumes colossal proportions. Not only have rations and fodder to be carried for every man in the field, but a large reserve supply must be maintained. Besides food for the fighting men, the A.S.C. have to carry fodder for the horses and mules which accompany a column in the field. These require many thousand tons of hay, oats, and bran. If possible, such supplies are secured in the country where the operations take place. The enemy, however, often render this impossible by destroying their



[Gale & Folden, Ltd.,]

[Aldershot.]

A FIELD BAKERY.



[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]

[London.]

ARRIVAL OF BREAD AT A REST CAMP IN FLANDERS.

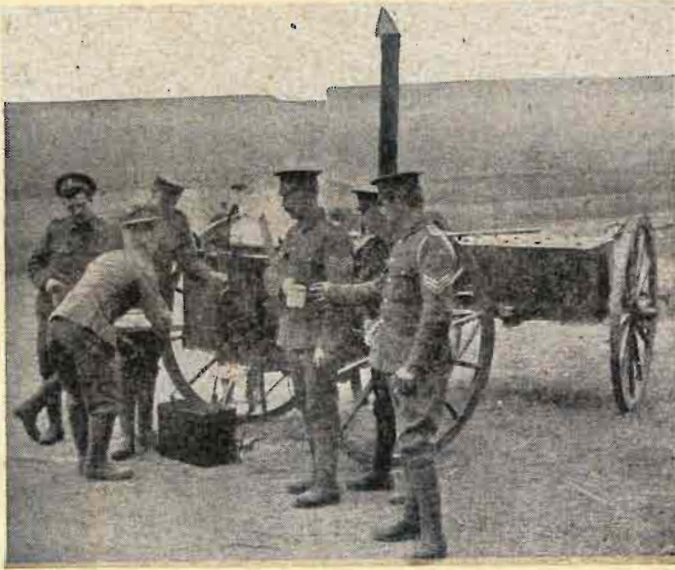
crops.

"Hospital comforts" form another important item with which the Army Service Corps wagons are loaded. This term includes medicines, bandages, and surgical instruments.

On active service it is not always possible to rely on the commissariat motors and wagons.



## FEEDING AN ARMY



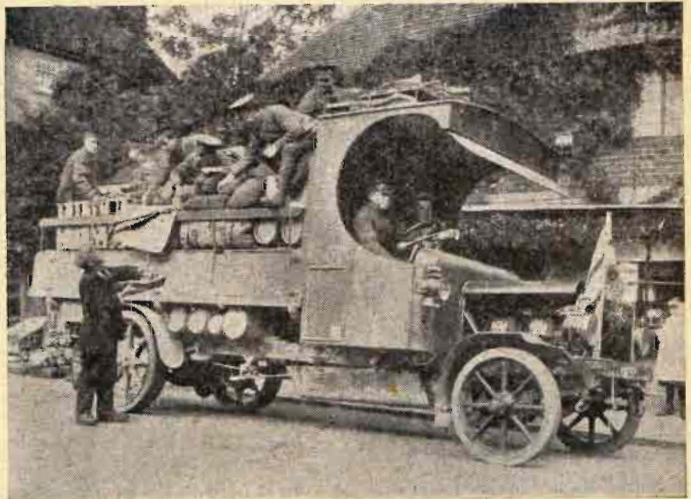
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.*

SERVING HOT COFFEE IN EARLY MORNING FROM A PORTABLE KITCHEN.

They may go astray, or perhaps be captured by the enemy. To guard against such disasters, the troops have to carry what are known as "emergency rations" or "iron rations" in their haversacks. These consist of small blocks of preserved meat and vegetables, which, with the addition of hot water, can be rapidly converted into an appetizing meal

It is generally admitted that during the War the British armies in the field—the huge size of which was never contemplated—have been wonderfully fed and supplied, and the adaptability of its organization to meet this sudden demand has been not the least of the many claims of the A.S.C. on the affections of the soldiers and the appreciation of the nation in general. Were it possible here to give some statistics showing what is really involved in the feeding of an army of a million men for a single day, to say nothing of a whole campaign, the imagination would be staggered.



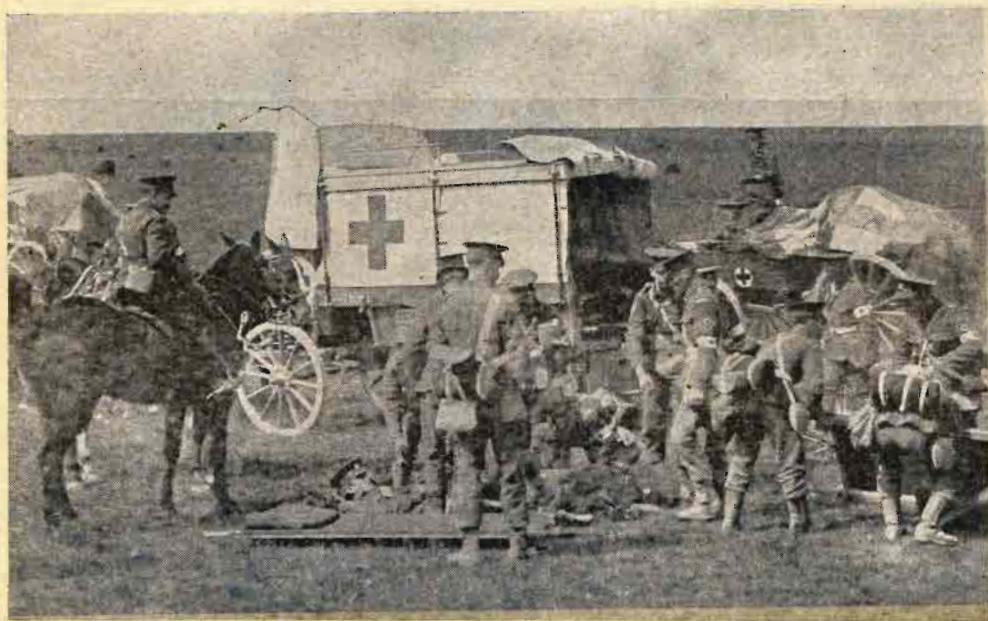
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.*

MOTOR LOBBY WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS.

HORACE WYNDHAM.





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,]*

*[London,*

PLACING WOUNDED IN AMBULANCE WAGONS FOR CONVEYANCE TO THE BASE.

## The Army Medical Service

**S**OLDIERS, in common with other people, are liable to sickness and accident. Apart from the risk of wounds in active service, they may fall victims to injury and disease when in camp or barracks, or on manœuvres. Doctors are therefore a very necessary portion of the military establishment in peace as well as in war.

“Free medical attendance” is among the privileges enjoyed by a soldier. This, however, does not mean anything more than a dose of medicine (usually of a nauseous nature) when required, or some simple treatment in barracks. Should a soldier be seriously ill, he is sent to a military hospital. So long as he remains in one of these establishments, 7*d.* a day is stopped from his pay. When, however, he is suffering from a disease or injury certified to have been contracted on duty the “hospital stoppage” may be remitted or halved.

Although soldiers seldom “malingering,” that is, pretend to be ill, they will sometimes magnify a trivial complaint in the hope of being let off a long route-march or some stiff bit of duty. The medical officers accordingly have to be on their guard, for should they have a big sick list on the morning of a parade the Colonel is likely to ask questions. Sometimes, though not often, they are caught napping. A story is



## THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

told of a bandsman who once interviewed the regimental doctor.

"What's the matter?" demanded the medico, whipping out his stethoscope.

"Shortness o' breath, sir."

"Tut-tut," returned the doctor. "You want to avoid this morning's drill. You must attend parade, but I'll mark your report 'excused blowing instrument.'"

"Thank you, sir," was the response, "but I play the big drum!"

If a case does not yield to a dose of medicine or a strip of sticking plaster, the doctor marks the report "hospital," and the sufferer is driven off to one of these establishments in an ambulance wagon. Every garrison has a military hospital, the largest in England being at Netley and Aldershot, and there is also a big one at Dublin. Abroad, such institutions are to be found at Gibraltar, Malta, and Cairo, as well as in India and South Africa. The Indian Government also maintain sanatoria in certain hill stations, where a soldier may recover from a prolonged attack of fever.

A soldier in hospital describes himself as being "in dock." Although made as comfortable as possible, and given every care and the most skilled attention, he does all he can to persuade the doctors that he is well enough for discharge. This is because hospital life is somewhat dull, and means deprivation of a number of luxuries. For instance, a man is not allowed to smoke until he has reached the convalescent stage and left his bed. Apart from these drawbacks, there is the serious matter, already mentioned, of the stoppage of pay. A month in hospital costs about a sovereign, and this is no joke to a soldier.

An officer who requires treatment is put in a separate ward and charged half-a-crown a day.

The day's work in a military hospital begins about 7 a.m., when a fresh staff of orderlies relieve those who have been on duty during the night. Breakfast is at 8 o'clock. Then comes a general clean up of the wards. Not a speck of dust is allowed anywhere, and all patients who have reached the "convalescent stage" have to assist in rubbing, scrubbing, sweeping, and burnishing. To keep a hospital ward clean is not very difficult, as the occupants always wear slippers, and there is thus no mud on the floors.

Twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening, the wards are visited by the medical officers, who prescribe the necessary diet and treatment.





A LONG LINE OF RED CROSS CARS ON THEIR WAY FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL TO THE BASE.

(From the drawing by Frederick Villiers.)



## THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]*

*[London,*

*A RED CROSS TRAIN AT A WAYSIDE STATION IN FRANCE.*

In addition to these visits from the doctors, military hospitals are inspected once a day by an officer of the garrison, to see that all is well with the inmates. On entering a ward he has to put the question, "Any complaints?" As a rule the answer is, "None, sir." One day, however, a young recruit blandly replied, "Yes, sir."

"Eh!" gasped the officer, quite taken aback by this unexpected response. "Complaint? Bless my soul! What's the matter?"

"Bad cold in the head, sir!" returned the recruit blandly.

On Sunday afternoons a man's friends are allowed to come and see him in hospital. Such visits are much appreciated, for soldiers always like to have news of the regiment. Their comrades also bring with them gifts of tobacco and newspapers. The chaplain comes round too, and has a talk, and occasionally an officer looks in to have a chat with men belonging to his own regiment.

Instead of wearing their uniforms, all hospital patients are dressed alike in a suit of blue flannel, with a white shirt and red tie, and yellow slippers. Since the War this "uniform of honour" has become only too familiar throughout the length and breadth of the land. Each man keeps his regimental cap, and it is thus possible (except when the patient is in bed) to distinguish to what regiment he belongs. Non-commissioned officers also have their chevrons. They are expected to preserve discipline, and are held responsible for any offences that may take place in a ward. Should a serious breach of discipline occur, the offender is consigned to the "prisoners' ward" and punished when he goes back to barracks.

Nursing sisters form a feature of every large military hospital.



## THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

They are members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, and wear grey cloaks trimmed with scarlet. These ladies serve abroad as well as at home, and they also accompany the troops during a campaign. Their special work is to see that the doctors' orders with reference to diet and medicine, etc., are carried out. They begin as nurses, and are then promoted to be sisters and matrons. Their rank is next to that of an officer.

The care of sick soldiers is entrusted to the Royal Army Medical Corps, which has a well-equipped training school at Aldershot. The uniform of the corps is blue, with collar and cuffs of dull cherry, and the rank and file wear the red Geneva Cross as a badge. In ordinary times the rank and file are enlisted for three years. As this is too short a period to make them efficient in their manifold duties, the men are trained either as cooks or nurses. They are paid more than the infantry, and a sergeant-major draws 5s. 6d. a day, together with quarters, rations, and uniform.

On active service the R.A.M.C. are organized into field ambulance and hospital divisions. Although they are not "combatants" in the strict sense of the word, and are nominally protected by the red cross, the R.A.M.C. have in



[Photo.]

[British Red Cross Society.]

### A RAILWAY AMBULANCE.

Three bearers lift the patient from the stretcher, whilst a fourth tilts the stretcher and, pulling it towards him, clears the way for the patient to be lowered on to the bed.

## THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

this War had to take, if anything, more than the usual share of danger in the field, and many tributes have been paid to their valour and devotion in rendering assistance to their wounded comrades.

The system actually followed in war varies according to the nature of a campaign, and the arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded during the trench-fighting in France and Flanders necessarily differed somewhat from those made in the case of troops more or less constantly on the march. But the principle is always the same, that of quickly relieving the fighting line of all men who through sickness or hurt have become non-effective, and at the same time of quickly removing the sick and wounded to places in rear where they can be looked after and, if necessary, operated upon, under conditions which would be utterly impossible close up to the Front.

During the Great War the care of the sick and wounded has been distributed between two "zones," one the "collecting" the other the "evacuating" zone, the first being under the medical authorities in the fighting line, while the second has been included in the line of communications. It is necessary to remember this in tracing the progress of a wounded man from the actual firing-line to a hospital

at home, which has, generally speaking, been as follows.

Let us suppose that Private Atkins during an attack on a German trench stopped a bullet which, besides inflicting an ugly wound, made further movement forwards or backwards out of the question. Nothing remained for poor Atkins but to lie helpless until such time as he was rescued by the stretcher-bearers,



Photo,)

(British Red Cross Society.

X-RAY APPARATUS IN USE IN THE FIELD.  
The knee joint seen through a screen.



which are sometimes of the R.A.M.C., but in this case were two specially trained men of his own unit. Seeking their opportunity and taking their lives in their hands, these gallant fellows ran out and, placing Atkins on a stretcher, brought him to the trench from which he had so recently dashed forth in the hope of giving the enemy something more than a piece of his mind. Hard by, in a dug-out, a young R.A.M.C. officer was busy rendering first-aid, and as soon as possible he attended to poor Atkins. There being no road in this part along which an ambulance wagon could travel, Atkins was carried, still in a stretcher, along the communication trench to the nearest "advanced dressing-station," where his ugly wound was carefully attended to and steps taken to prevent the complication known as tetanus or lock-jaw. He was then placed

on a motor ambulance and carried to a larger dressing-station where, with other casualties, he was "sorted out" and, his case being serious, he was forwarded on to a "casualty clearing station" close to the railhead, where for the first time he had a bed to lie upon and nursing sisters to attend upon him. But his stay was short, as there happened to be an ambulance train starting in a few hours for the base. To this Atkins was transferred and, though at the time he did not know and certainly did not care, he thereupon passed out of the collecting into the evacuating zone.

Arrived at the base, Atkins found himself in a fine big "General Hospital," with every sort of medical appliance and a special staff of doctors, one of whom skilfully operated upon the wounded man, whose



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*(London.*

R.A.M.C. CORPORAL READING THE NATURE OF A  
MAN'S WOUND FROM THE LABEL ATTACHED AT  
THE FRONT.



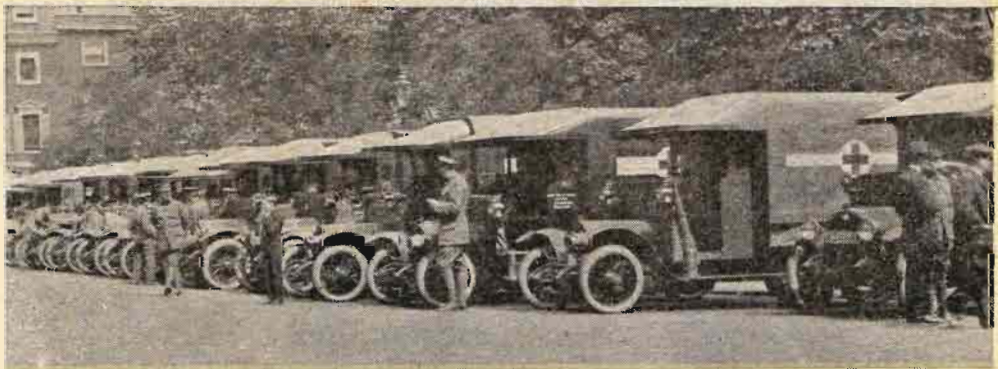
## THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

injuries, however, were not of a nature which would have made it possible to send him back to duty or to a convalescent camp within the prescribed three weeks. At the same time he was fit to travel, so he was sent, still on his back, poor fellow, in a hospital ship to England, being taken from Southampton to London in a Red Cross train, removed to a suburban Hospital in a motor ambulance, and thence, when convalescent, to a Red Cross hospital among the Surrey pine-woods. Here in due course he pulled round sufficiently to do light duty, grumbling, of course, at not being allowed to go back and have another "go" at the Germans, but still pretty cheery, and always willing to admit that the medical system of the British Army wants a lot of beating.

An important part in succouring the sick and wounded in time of war is played by the British Red Cross Society, founded a few years ago under the auspices of Queen Alexandra. The chief object of the Society is to assist the medical staffs of the Navy and Army. For this purpose each branch—there is one in nearly every county—includes both men and women trained to render first-aid to the wounded. They are also taught ambulance duties, nursing, and cooking.

The work of the Society is not limited to England, and its members place their services at the disposal of any country requiring them. Thus, in 1913, during the hostilities in the Near East, units were dispatched to Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. To indicate, even in the briefest manner, all the magnificent work this Society and the kindred organization, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, have accomplished during the Great War, both abroad and among the wounded at home, would require a separate article.

HORACE WYNDHAM.



[Sport & General,]

[London.]

AMBULANCE CARS IN LONDON.



# A FAMOUS LONDON TERRITORIAL REGIMENT



*Photopress.]*

*[London.*

LONDON SCOTTISH CROSSING A THAMES BRIDGE.

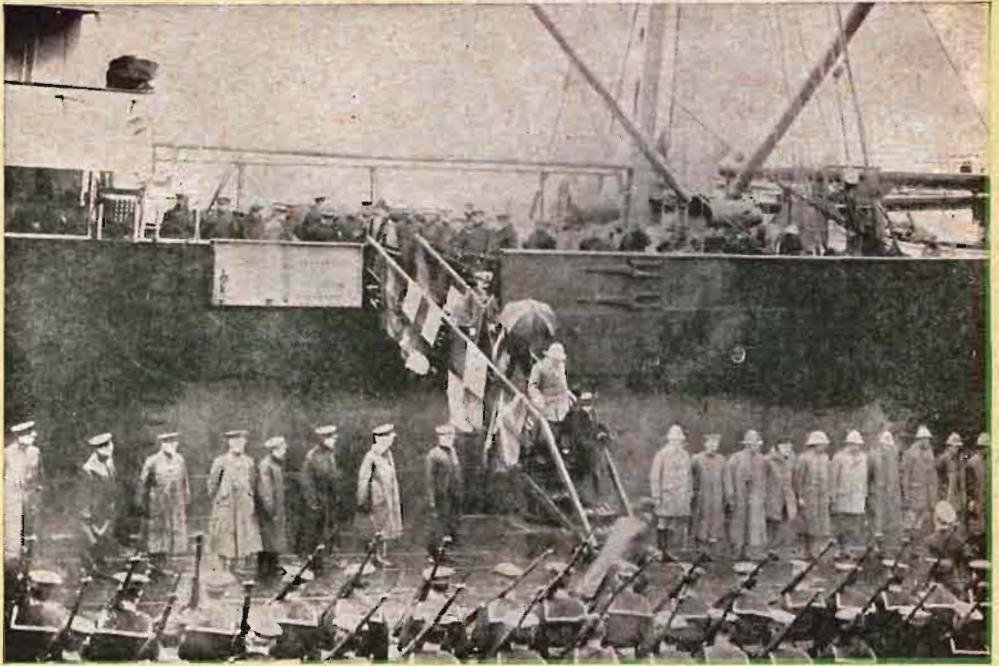


*Alfieri.]*

*[London.*

LONDON SCOTTISH LISTENING TO A MILITARY LECTURE ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.





*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London,*

GENERAL BOTHA LANDING AT CAPE TOWN ON HIS RETURN FROM THE VICTORIOUS SOUTH-WEST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

## The South African Defence Force

**T**HE Citizen Army of South Africa stands alone among the Forces of the great self-governing Overseas Dominions by reason of two prominent features. In the first place it consists largely of men belonging to a race which only a few years back was at war with Great Britain. Secondly, it has carried out from start to finish under its own commanders, and with hardly any assistance from the Imperial Army, important operations which have resulted in the capture from Germany of some of her most important and valuable Colonies.

The South African Defence Force dates only from 1912, and is a model of sound and simple organization. So sound is it that at the beginning of the Great War, when there were still 6,000 Imperial troops serving in South Africa, the Union Government promptly released these for service elsewhere, and proceeded to show not only the Mother Country but the Germans also how very well able it was to "carry on" without any outside help. Its simplicity may be judged from the following details.



## THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

The permanent military force kept up under the South African Defence Act of 1912 was only 2,500, known as the South African Mounted Riflemen. Included in this Force are five batteries of field artillery, equipped with 13-pr. quick-firing guns. There are also Garrison Artillery and Coast Defence Corps. In peace time the Mounted Riflemen perform much the same duties as the old Cape Mounted Police, but in war they are sent immediately to the Front, their place being taken by reserves.

The backbone of the South African Army is the Active Citizen Force, composed of citizens between twenty-one and twenty five years of age, who go through thirty days' peace training every year for four years. The idea was to make enlistment for this Force voluntary, but at the same time all the available and eligible men were registered so that they could be secured under the "ballot" system if necessary. As a matter of fact, many more volunteered than were needed, and it will evidently always be easy to keep the Active Citizen Force up to 40,000, or even a higher figure if desired.

Behind the Active Citizen Force comes the Citizen Reserve, Class A, which is composed of men up to forty-five years of age who have served their four years in the "Active" Force. In Class B are grouped men who have been registered but who do not volunteer, or who, having volunteered, are not accepted. These are trained to shoot in Rifle Associations. The National Re-



*[Sport & General.]* *[London.]*  
A BLOCKHOUSE AT THE VICTORIA FALLS WITH MEN OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE INFANTRY.



## THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

serve consists of youngsters between seventeen and twenty-one, and elderly men between forty-five and sixty.

Finally, it is intended by degrees to organize thoroughly the Cadet Force, so as to provide preliminary training for boys between thirteen and seventeen. Under this system every male South African between the ages of thirteen and sixty receives some sort of military training, and by far the greater portion are not only liable for military service but can give an excellent account of themselves in the field. South Africa is a country of men accustomed to outdoor life, most of whom can ride and shoot, and who take as readily to campaigning as a duck takes to water. By the time the Defence Scheme is fully developed the Army of the Union Government will be quite a formidable one. Meantime the fact that within three or four years of its birth it should have taken the field on its own account, and completely smashed a strong and well-organized enemy, is a striking proof both of the goodness of the system on which it is based, and of the splendid spirit of the new generation.

Few finer declarations have ever been made than that of General Louis Botha, who fought against us so stoutly in 1899-1901, but who on the outbreak of the Great War declared in the South African Legislature that, as the British Empire was at war, South Africa, too,

was at war with the common enemy. He went on to say:—

“Only two paths are open—the path of faithfulness to duty and honour, and the path of disloyalty and dishonour. . . . To forget our loyalty to the Empire in this hour of trial would be scandalous and shameful, and would blacken South Africa in the eyes of the whole world. . . .



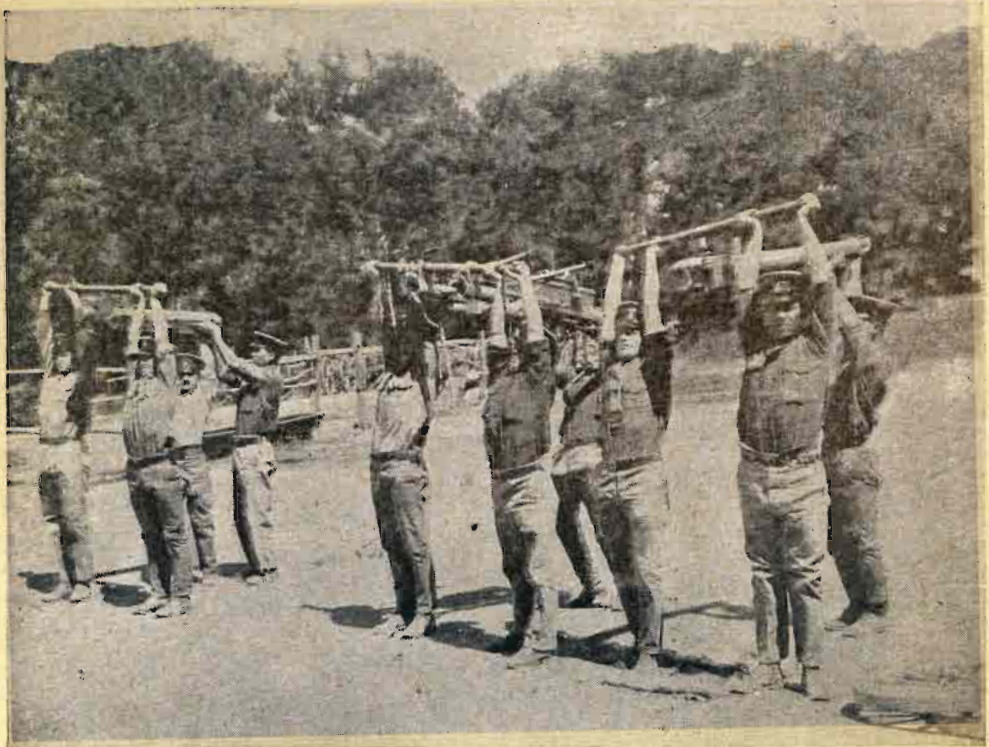
*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

*[London.*

“BILLY”: THE MASCOT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY.



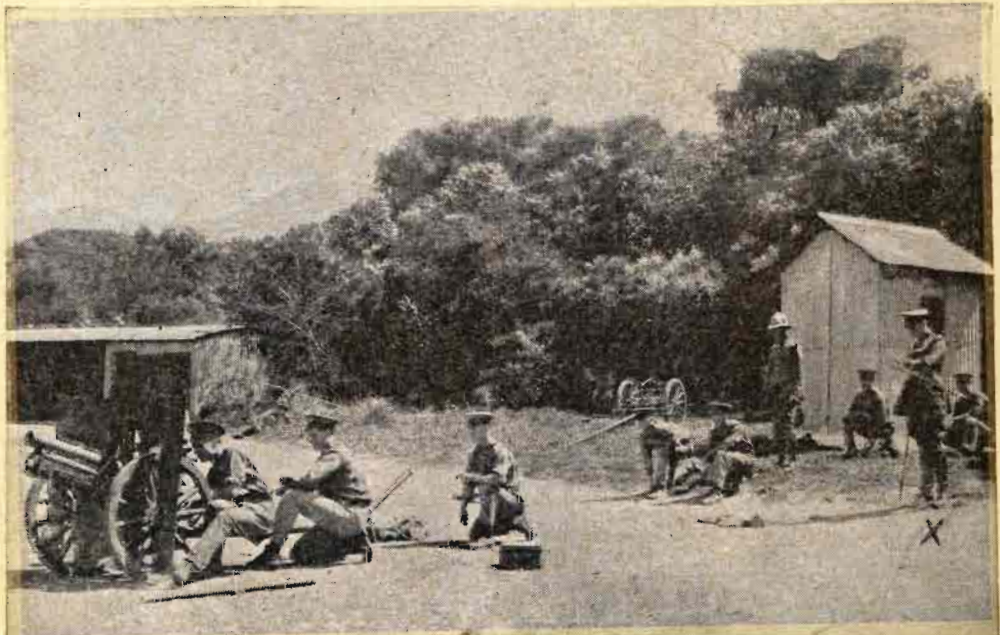
# THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE



*Sport & General,*

[London,

A GERMAN GUN CAPTURED IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, TAKEN TO PIECES.



*Sport & General,*

[London,

THE SAME GUN READY FOR USE FORTY-FIVE SECONDS LATER.



## THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

Our duty and our conscience alike bid us be faithful and true to the Imperial Government in all respects in this hour of darkness and trouble. That is the attitude of the Union Government: that is the attitude of South Africa."

German South-West Africa was considerably more than ten times the size of Scotland and largely composed of sandy deserts and rocky hills. The two chief ports were Swakopmund and Euderitz, and at these two points, with the help of the British Navy, the Union Govern-



*Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.,*

SOUTH AFRICAN "SCOTTIES."

[London.]

ment landed considerable forces. Other columns operated from the south and south-east, with the result that the Germans were driven, so to speak, from pillar to post, and forced to evacuate one town after another until their capital, Windhoek, finally fell into General Botha's hands. Shortly afterwards the remnant of the German force surrendered, and German South-West Africa was a thing of the past.

Since that date the Union Government have undertaken other important operations, proving still more fully the value to the Empire in general of the gallant South African Defence Force.





CHARGE OF THE 12th LANCERS AT GIVENCHY.

*From the original painting by John Charlton.*





THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE MARNE, September, 1914.

*From the original painting by John Charlton.*

*When almost white, at 100 ft. in*





- 1. 1801. Emperor's Household Cavalry.
- 2. 1802. King's Own Cavalry.
- 3. 1803. Light Cavalry.
- 4. 1804. King George's Own Lancers.

TYPES OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

From the original painting by Major J. M. ...

- 5. 1805. ...
- 6. 1806. ...
- 7. 1807. ...
- 8. 1808. ...
- 9. 1809. ...
- 10. 1810. ...