

LINGO USED BY WAR EXPERTS

Fighting Terms for Men of Peace to Study - Whole Science of Bloodshed in One Easy Lesson—Just How to Lead an Army on to a Glorious Victory, Provided Your Enemies Have Not Learned Their Strategy From a Different Text Book.

You will find a great deal more in your daily war news if you know a few points in the science of war. In general, says a well-known military writer, according to the military writer, there are four kinds of war. As a preliminary it is necessary for you to understand the difference between the words which most often drop from the lips of the experts—namely, strategy and tactics.

Strategy is the whole plan of campaign; tactics is the plan on which a single battle is fought.

Now, it is clear that, in war, the whole plan of campaign can mean an attack or it can mean simply remaining quietly on the defense. Likewise, in each battle, you can either boldly attack the enemy or remain in your trenches until he attacks you. In this way you divide war into four species. First, the whole army sets out to attack the enemy and invade his country, and every time any part of it comes up with a force of the British are trying to do in South Africa. It is the kind of war which all nations believe they are superior strength make. It is attack in strategy and attack in tactics. And the results are as follows: In case of victory you annihilate the enemy and occupy his country; in case you are defeated it does not matter very much, for you have only to get more men and go it again.

ATTACK IN STRATEGY.

Secondly, the whole army may invade the enemy's country—that is, attack in strategy. The Boers began the war in this way. But, having got a certain distance, they may entrench themselves and wait for the enemy to attack. This is defense in strategy, and it is what the Boers are doing.

Now, what is the possible result of this kind of war? Well, in case of victory, you defeat the enemy in several battles, but you don't annihilate him, and there he is ready to come on again as soon as he gets re-enforcements. In case of defeat your army is annihilated, or he has to run away home.

In other two kinds of war have no great interest. They are, thirdly, defense strategy plus defensive tactics. Suppose the Boers had stayed in their country, entrenching themselves, and would be their species of war. And, fourthly, defensive strategy plus offensive tactics. Suppose the Boers had invaded their own country, but, instead of entrenching themselves, fell on the English troops wherever they went, this would be their kind of war.

There are many interesting things to be said about these different ways of carrying on war. For instance, it is the nation which believes in its superior strength that makes the attack both in strategy and tactics, and the nation which remains on the defensive is usually conscious of its weakness. But it knows that, unless something unexpected happens, it must be beaten in the end, and the reason it fights is that it hopes some incident will occur. There have been many examples of this fact.

When Greece threw down the gauntlet to Turkey a short time ago it knew very well that the powers would not

they get several doses of lyddite shells every day. Attacking troops are more or less on the move, and the new armies and active life keep on their spirits. And, as every one knows, it is much easier to get up courage to attack than to wait quietly on the defense.

SOME DISADVANTAGES.

There are disadvantages, however, to the attacking party which counterbalance the advantages. For instance, an army that has to travel over much ground, loses more men on the march

than in combat. Then they have to go a long way from their base of supplies, and the result is poor food and little of it. Often they have to fight after a long night's march, and if you want to know what that means walk 25 miles over rough country some night, and then, without breakfasting, play a game of football. You'll have some idea of what South African soldiers have to do at the present time.

Another thing against the attacking force is that while it is rushing up close to the enemy it can do little or no firing, while the enemy from his safe position in the trenches can fire at his leisure. Then the attacking party is tied to time. It must finish the work in one day, or it will have to begin all over again next day, and find the enemy as strong as ever. For that reason an attack has a better chance of success on a long summer day than on one of the short days of winter. Finally, the attacking troops must be better men than the defenders. In fact, they must be the bravest of the brave, for nothing requires such sturdy courage as to capture trenches and fortified places.

ON THEIR OWN GROUND.

Now, what advantages have those in the present case who fight a defensive war? The Boers, in the present case. First, they are

familiar with the country, and used to the climate. As a rule, their lines of communication are safe, and they need not weaken their forces by leaving troops to defend their railways. They can select the very strongest places at which to give battle, taking advantage of mountains, streams and defiles.

All the inhabitants help them with food and give them information, while they try to mislead the enemy, and hide their provisions from him. They have no long and tiring marches to make, and they are really glad to have a fight by way of a change from the monotony of waiting. Then it is not such hard work defending as assaulting, and the defenders are not so tired after the battle as the attacking party. They can place all sorts of obstacles, and there is no interruption of their fire, and they fight behind cover, while the attacking party has to come out in the open.

But the defenders can't have the "heart" of the attacking side, for they are conscious of their weakness. Besides, as they never know when and where they will be attacked, they are frequently thrown into a state of nervousness by false alarms. At the same time they don't need much training to make a good defense, while the attacking party must be highly trained.

morally grand and offer arbitration. Then surely it will gain for itself a crown more brilliant than any laurels gained on the battle field, and all nations will appraise as happy a country governed by so noble a sovereign."

On January 22 "Our Land," a South African journal, published the following letter written by a neutral resident of California, in British territory:

"Sir: A public meeting was held here on Saturday morning last at which it was decided once more to endeavor to get peace. Other districts were asked to join us in the attempt. Our resident magistrate was present at the meeting by special invitation. At the conclusion of the meeting, which was most orderly, I sent the following telegram to the ministers at Carnarvon, Victoria West, Beaufort West, Kenhardt, Prince Albert, Van Rhynsdorp, Clanwilliam and Ceres:

"Public meeting decided sign Carnarvon Kerkorand petition. Peace deputation decided to lay petition before the governor. Can you send two delegates? Reply?"

"This morning I received a notification from the telegraph office to the effect that the censor could not pass the telegram. What are we to think of this? I am, &c."

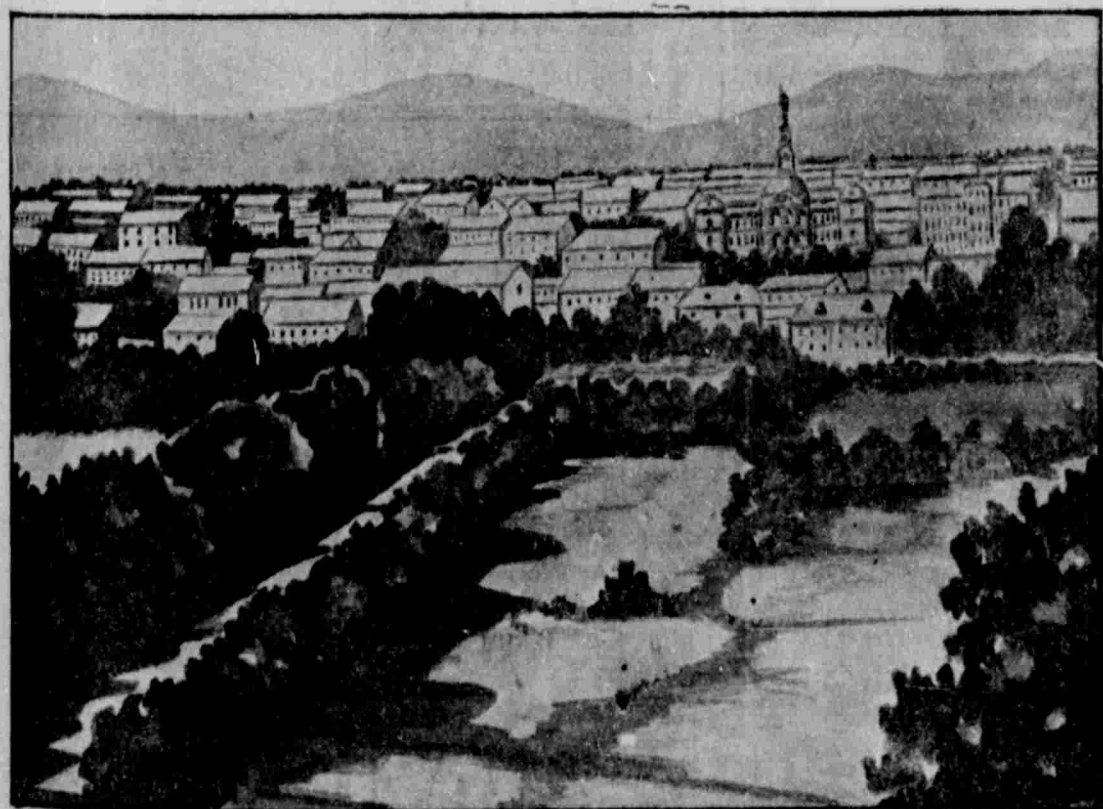
J. P. De VILLIERS."

CANADIAN'S BAPTISM OF FIRE.



The Canadian volunteers were first under fire on February 18th, taking part in the pursuit of Cronje, towards whose capture they did so much when the "South African Lion" was at bay in his laager. The reports state that although the Canadians were green troops they behaved like veterans and distinguished themselves by their bravery. Since then they have added many to these, their first laurels.

WHERE KRUGER WILL MAKE HIS LAST STAND.



Advice from correspondents inside the Boer lines state that Pretoria, of which we show a view here, is being heavily fortified with a view of making a final stand there, should the burgher armies be beaten back by the British in the field. The lion-hearted president of the South African Republic declares that his men will die fighting in the trenches rather than surrender to a foreign foe.

Lastly, although they may be able to avoid defeat, they will seldom gain any real victory. In fact, unless the defensive side is able in the end to become the assailant he cannot hope to do anything more than put off defeat and surrender to a future day.

PEACE APPEALS

Not Permitted to Go Over Telegraph Wires in South Africa.

Here are two very strongly contrasting bits of side light upon the South African war. In January the women of Holland sent the following testimonial to Queen Victoria:

"The chiming of the Christmas bells, the choirs chanting 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' are in direct contrast to the fratricidal war raging in South Africa. Fully convinced that your majesty's heart is bleeding at the untimely death of so many of your subjects, and deeply sympathizing with the sorrow this cruel war is sure to cause your majesty, we, the women of Holland, simultaneously with the women all over the world, humbly approach your majesty in order to intercede as well on behalf of your majesty's own gallant soldiers as on that of the brave citizens of the South African Republic. Oh, queen of Great Britain, empress of India, let not your majesty's glorious reign end in blood and tears, but crown it by an act of humanity and justice. Bid the war cease! Let your majesty's royal word be heard, that bids the sword to return to the sheath. In the name of the husband your majesty loved more than life itself, in the name of the father of your majesty's royal children, have pity on all those sacrificed lives, on those poor, bereaved widows and fatherless children. Extend the hand of peace! Let England be

BOER LAAGERS

Formed From Wagons Placed Axle To Axle, Poles Outward.

In South Africa, whenever travelers "outspan" for the night, they invariably called a laager. Provided there are enough wagons, this is either square or oblong, the latter shape being preferred. When each ox is allowed 26 square feet, the smallest sized laager that will hold the oxen is that formed by 60 wagons. These are formed in single rank in a hollow square, the axles touching, and with their poles outward. This renders the improved protection easily removed when the order to "inspan" is given. Each wheel should be locked and fastened securely to its neighbor, and the wagons should be drawn out one of the wagons and thus gaining access to the square. Every human being and animal must be within the inclosure before dark, or they may run serious risk from being fired upon by their own friends. If time permits a shelter trench should be dug all around the laager, so that, with men lying in them, the others posted on the wagons, a double tier of infantry fire may be maintained.

BRITISH USE ENGINES.

Traction engines are employed by the British forces in the Transvaal for the conveyance of supplies. They drag heavy loads up steep hills, and save the struggling horses.

DUPLICATE FRENCH BRIDGES.

The German war authorities have duplicates of all bridges in France. If, in case of war, any of these bridges were destroyed, they could be replaced in six hours.

SOUTH AFRICA YANKS.

Englishmen Seem to Appreciate the "United States Utlanders" Immensely.

Truly the millennium must be at hand, for here is a British paper, the London Daily Mail, printing a mighty appreciative article on the Americans in South Africa. It's wonderful how much that little war of ours in 1898, and the larger one of the next year and this, have warmed the cockles of the British heart toward the Yankees. The Mail calls the South African Americans "U. S. Utlanders," and then says:

A cosmopolitan mining camp such as Johannesburg was only a very few months ago must necessarily present many points of varied interest to the observant onlooker. One of the most salient, particularly since the Witwatersrand has become the premier gold-producing field in the world, has been the gradual but very effectual Americanization of the town and its surroundings. It is perhaps too much to say that the very Kafirs talk with a strong New York intonation, but at any rate the casual talk of the mines is replete with Californian rather than Cornwell.

It is no unusual thing to hear the shift-boss on a mine call out, "Say, Bub!" tell yer popper that I'll meet him on the kysars after supper," and later on an adjournment to Jake Hildebrand's saloon on Commissioner street will land one in the midst of a crowd of miners, ex-Bowery toughs, so-called "sports" and shady folk indigenous to a mining camp. Every man carries his "gun" in his hip pocket, orders his cocktail, his mint-julep, or his whiskey with soda "on the side," just as if he were at home in his native State. Out on the mine the very atmosphere suggests candy and molasses. The "shops" are full of the latest and best American machinery, run by American experts, and erected by some of the cleverest mechanics in the world. The assayer hails from Grass Valley, the cyanide man has put in his time at the Alaska Treadwell, the chlorination superintendent used to be a cow-puncher, and the battery manager is more at home in Frisco than in Johannesburg.

Why should all this be, and what is the cause of it? Nothing more nor less than the bare fact that the cleverest and most able mine managers in the world are Americans; and the contri-

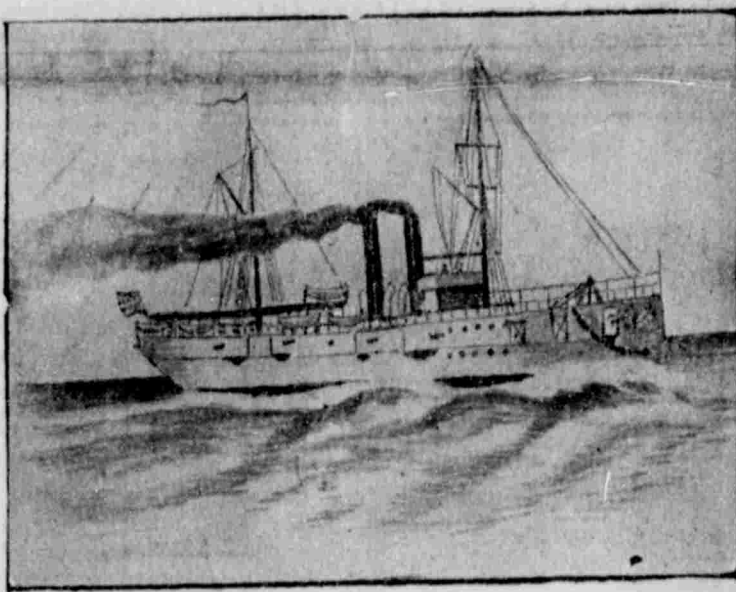
called "dance-parties" for the miners and their wives. Last of all, a general adjournment to the lower end of Commissioner street, which, gayly bedight with dozens of American flags, was ablaze until daylight. Groups of revellers went from one saloon to another, making deep—but not too deep—(observe the British charity) potatoes, and now and then, in moments of extra-enthusiastic patriotism, drawing their guns and firing on a feu de joie just out of sheer love of living.

Toward morning a general sense of work to be done and duties to be performed comes over the gay but never disorderly crowd. Some one refers to the historic remark of the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina, and after a parting cocktail an adjournment takes place to an early morning restaurant, where a hearty breakfast is made of pork and Boston beans, and then the first train out "along the reef" takes the patriotic and rather disheveled Yankees out to the scene of their daily labor.

This Americanization leaves all classes and ranks, and brings with it all that is most enterprising in American trade and commerce. Walk through the principal streets of Johannesburg and you will find or rather you would have found—and you will find again) American insurance offices, American furniture shops, American bicycle agents, American candy stores, American quack doctors, American machinery makers, American timber merchants, American "hashhouses" and American novelty stores. Truly, for push, keen business aptitude and energetic trade pioneering, there is nobody like your real gritty "Down-Easter."

Together with a happy knack of making friends he has the genius for thoroughness and for supplying what is wanted promptly and reasonably. English merchants have much to learn from their cousins. If pork and beans are appreciated among the miners, the American delicacies are also cultivated among the mine managers and their friends. It is not unusual to be asked to breakfast on buckwheat cakes and molasses, with real clam chowder and home-grown sweet corn. Succotash is not unknown, and on at least one occasion half a dozen canvas-back ducks were sent all the way from New York to Johannesburg on ice. At least they were alleged to be canvas-back ducks when they staid, and no doubt they were so. But they had to cross the line on board ship, and on arrival the sentiment of the thing only remained—and the sentiment was pretty strong at that. How-

THE DETROIT GOES TO COSTA RICA.



As an "object lesson" in view of the pending crisis in that country the United States government has decided to send the gunboats Detroit and Marblehead to protect American interests and prevent possible difficulties.

ing groups of firms in South Africa, recognizing that fact, have engaged the best experts to administer the properties held in trust by them for their shareholders.

Such men as John Hays Hammond, Henry Cleveland Perkins, Hennen Jennings, Charles Butters, Victor Michel Clement, Joseph Story Curtis, Thomas Mela, Webber, Blom and others are names of world-wide standing in mining circles.

These men naturally brought in their train those men they had known in America as tried and experienced assistants. As a consequence the neighborhood of Fordsburg, Jeppetown, Boksburg, Elandsfontein, Simmer and Jack, Roodepoort and Cleveland swarmed with cousin Jonathan.

To tell the truth, there was never a harp of jealousy between the "Cousin Jacks," as the Cornishmen are called, and the Californians. Owing to the tact and ready resource of the latter, everything worked with the utmost smoothness.

Independence day, July 4, was practically a general holiday in Johannesburg and the neighborhood. In the afternoon great sports, races and merry-making; in the evening a patriotic banquet, amid stars and stripes, and much singing of "Hail, Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

Later in the evening a ball for the leaders of American society, and so-

ever, the sender's intentions were most excellent.

Despite their cleverness beyond their fellow men, the Americans, at any rate in South Africa, where only a short while ago there must have been several thousands, have proved themselves to be essentially cosmopolitan. They fit themselves up with all classes of the community in amiable friendship, and by their strenuous example induce others to follow their lead in energy, grit and pushfulness.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

After a heavy engagement, the safe custody of prisoners, especially at night, is often a matter of much embarrassment. The soldiers, tired out, are anxious to sleep; the prisoners are keenly awake to the first chance of making their escape. The longer they remain prisoners, the smaller will that chance grow—it is a case, often, of "now or never."

There is a cunning device for effectually preventing a prisoner from making a dash for liberty when his captors have their hands full. The man's trouser buttons are cut off, and the cloth is slit in such a way that unless he uses both hands to prevent the garment slipping down, it will become entangled in his legs so that he cannot walk without stumbling, and can still less attempt to run.

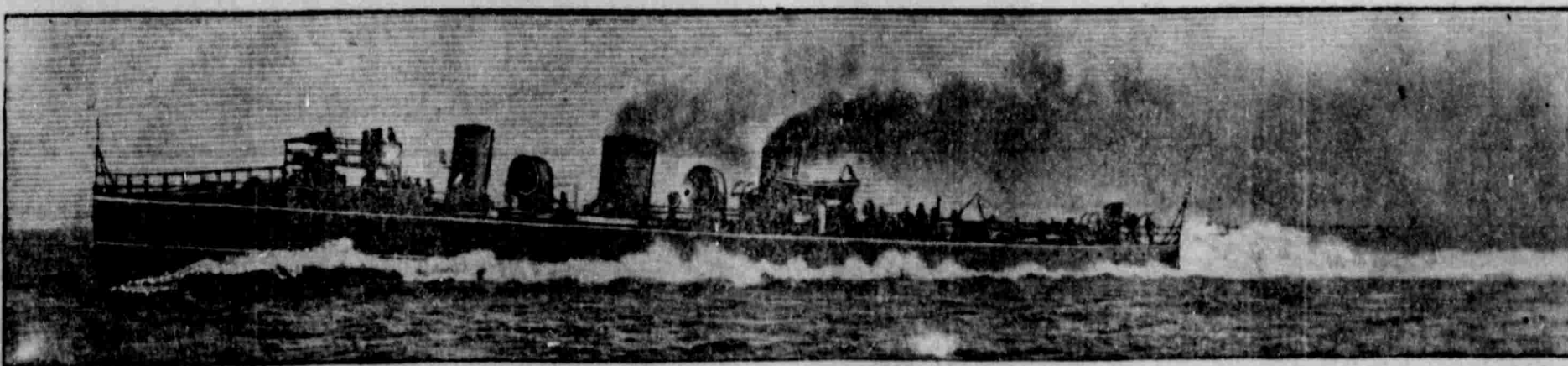
In the ordinary way few prisoners make their escape when once they have been conveyed in safety from the battlefield, and have begun their journey to the rear. Their wisest plan is to wait until the chance comes of gaining their release on parole, or by exchange.

Parole, it must be understood, is a purely voluntary compact. The captor is not obliged to offer to parole his prisoner—the prisoner is not obliged, and cannot be compelled, to give his parole. If he does so, he will probably be released on pledging his word not to serve during the existing war. If he refuses, he will remain captive until the war is over, or until he can make his escape. The usual parole pledge extends only to active service against the enemy. A prisoner released on parole is not breaking his contract if he drills recruits, quells civil commotions, or fights other enemies.

A soldier taken prisoner has no authority to pledge himself never to serve against a particular enemy. He cannot throw off thus lightly the duty he owes his sovereign or country, and if he makes any pledge it must be confined to a limited time. Moreover, if a prisoner should make a pledge not approved by his own government, he is bound to return and surrender himself to the enemy.

—Pearson's Magazine for March.

ENGLAND ADDS TO HER MIGHTY NA Y THE FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD.



Here is a snap shot of the Viper, the latest addition to the navy of Great Britain. The photograph was taken at a moment when the boat was moving at a speed of thirty-five knots an hour, the highest speed ever attained by any vessel. The Viper is a torpedo-boat destroyer and in construction resembles the Turbina, the turbine principle being used to propel her and with the greatest success. There is an almost entire absence of vibration, which enables the gun to be trained with great accuracy. General description.—Length, 210 feet; beam, 21 feet; displacement, 250 tons; indicated horse-power, (about) 11,000; speed, 35.5 knots or nearly 41 statute miles.