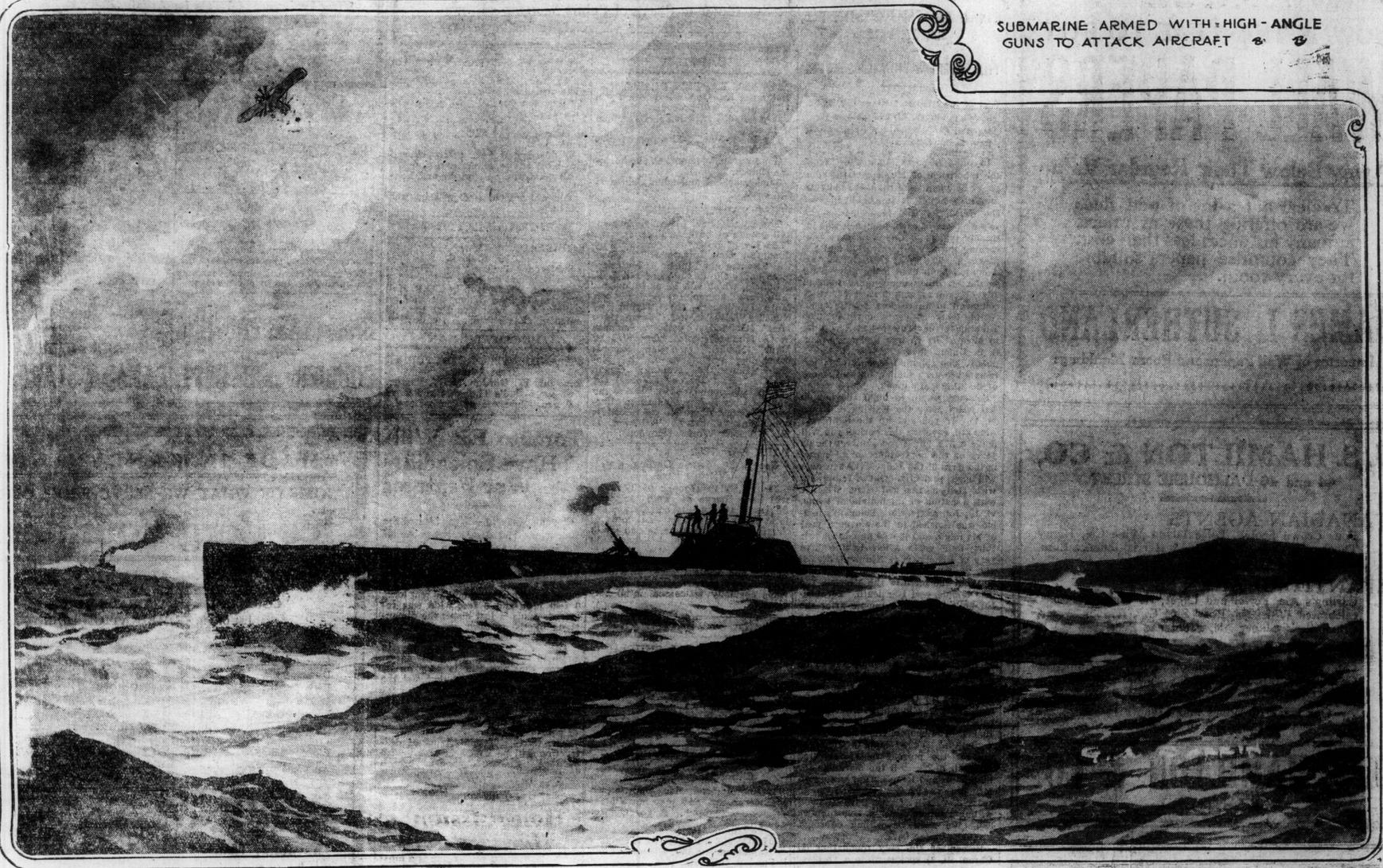


FIRING AT AIRCRAFT FROM THE DECK OF A SUBMARINE

SUBMARINE ARMED WITH HIGH-ANGLE GUNS TO ATTACK AIRCRAFT



Soldiers' 'Slanguage' Is a Puzzle to Civilians

British "Tommys" at the Front Pick Up Hindustani, French and Other Expressions, Suiting Them to Their Own Pronunciation and Taking Them Home to England.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH)

London, July 24. (Special Dispatch.)—Among themselves the British "Tommys" of to-day make free use of a "slanguage" that, previous to the war, was practically unknown outside the ranks. It might be called "soldiers' Hindustani"; really it is a selection of a few easily picked up and explanatory words of that alluring language which are indispensable to the soldiers who do their allotted span of "time" in India. It is by no means pure Hindustani, though most of the "Tommys" may think it is, and pride themselves on it. Rather it is a distortion of the words "Tommy" picks up and suits to his own pronunciation, which in course of time and with constant use he accepts as correct. And when "Tommy" suits himself as to the pronunciation of a word, just as he does with the style of singing a song—well, that goes. It's "pukka"—the right way.

Not only Hindustani, though. The soldier at the front is keen now at picking up a little French phrase or word, and adapting it to the importance of the moment or the embellishment of his conversation. But, just as with the corrupted Hindustani, this goes through the process of distortion in pronunciation till it becomes totally distinct and dissimilar from the original, and yet is never misunderstood.

For instance, the French "à la plus" is simplified the end of a wounded soldier's interest in the war, is a phrase in common use to-day. The Belgian soldier, who hitherto has been so kindly smashed that it is certain he will never bear arms again, speaking to a wounded Britisher in his broken English, will say, "And you—, you go back to the front—yes?" And Tommy will reply in what he thinks is good English, "No-yes?"

"No-yes?" It is to-day all over the British army to signify "no good," or "no use for me," or "I've had enough," and so on. It is "indisputed."

Probably there is no word derived, or adapted, from the Hindustani so much in use among regulars, reserves, Kitchener's army, or Territorials as "pouchi" or "pouchy," which is always rendered as "pouchy," to signify that one is nicely comfortable, or that a task is easy to perform.

"How's the sergeant major?" the recruit will ask the old hand.

"Oh, he's cushy to get on with—a pukka,

The Agony of Digging and Charging Without Sleep

Berlin Journalist, Later Killed on the Field, Gives Vivid Account of the Merciless Exactions of the Work at the Front.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH)

Berlin, July 24. (Special Dispatch.)—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a graphic story from the German front in Flanders, written by Herr C. Poppel, a member of its staff, who was serving in the ranks and who has since been killed in battle near Ypres.

"I am resting on a little bench," writes Herr Poppel, "which I constructed yesterday with much care but little artistic skill in the trench where we are now located. Near the bench I have dug out a place for my coffee cup, my cigars and my cartridges. All one sees is a trench six feet high, trees, the top of which have been shot away, and the blue sky. Just now some men of the Berlin Landsturm are looking through the rifle holes and shooting at a cat which wanders through the adjacent vacant farmhouses and makes the night more hideous with her howls than the exploding shells. By looking through these small holes we can see part of the village street and the wreck of a once beautiful castle.

WAR JUSTIFIES BRITISH ADMIRAL'S FAITH IN STRENGTH OF SUBMARINE

The German submarine warfare against British commerce is exactly what Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British Navy, outlined as a practical method of warfare which an enemy might be expected to pursue.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH)

London, July 24. (Special Dispatch.)—The German submarine warfare against British commerce is exactly what Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British Navy, outlined as a practical method of warfare which an enemy might be expected to pursue.

Admiral Scott developed this idea as late as June, 1914, but he did not intimate that provisions of search before the destruction of a merchantman should be abandoned. What is a remarkable coincidence is the fact that Admiral Scott regarded the use of submarines against British commerce as a most natural sort of thing to expect.

It was Admiral Scott's idea that it would be unnecessary for an enemy of Britain to go out into the sea to find British food ships.

"Why not," he is quoted as saying, "wait at the mouth of the Thames or any other port, where he will find them coming in like railway trains?"

In answer to a remark of Rear Admiral R. H. S. Bacon, of the British Navy, that the attack on commerce by submarines would be barbarous, Admiral Scott is quoted as making the rejoinder that all war, of course, is barbarous, but in war the purpose of the enemy is to crush his foe, and to arrive at this he will attack where his foe is most vulnerable. Admiral Scott showed that to England her most vulnerable point is the food and oil supply. The submarine, he declared, had introduced a new method of attacking those supplies, and he added, "Will feelings of humanity restrain our enemy from using it?"

Admiral Scott has been regarded as the foremost gunnery officer of the British Navy of the last two decades. It was to this officer, then Captain Scott, that England was indebted for the plans whereby heavy naval guns were got to the front in the Boer campaign. Admiral Scott has declared it as his firm judgment that the days of the line battle ship are over. The objects of all war ships, he declares, are as follows:

"(1) To attack ships that come to bombard our ports or bombard an enemy port.

"(2) To attack ships that come to blockade one's ports or to blockade an enemy.

"(3) To attack ships conveying a landing party.

"(4) To attack the enemy's fleet.

"(5) To attack ships interfering with our commerce, and to attack enemy commerce."

The submarine, Admiral Scott declares, has rendered the first three uses impossible. The fourth, he says, also has disappeared because a battle ship cannot attack an enemy fleet when there is no fleet to attack, and it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea.

Just before the war began last August Admiral Scott declared it would be necessary in the event of war with a country which is within striking distance of submarines to lock up the big battle ships and cruisers in some safe harbor, if one could be found, since the submarine, he said, is something to be kept away from, not looked for. What the Admiral stated in this connection last summer is the very policy pursued by the Admiralty to-day.

The British armed fleet has been locked up carefully in harbor, and German submarines have a clear field of it in the waters in and about the United Kingdom.

Admiral Scott is credited with expressing the opinion that a flotilla of submarines commanded by dashing young officers should be able to get through any force into any harbor and sink or materially damage all the ships in that harbor. The opinion expressed by Admiral Scott is believed to be the opinion of many other officers, and that something of the sort is not attempted on the part of the British is ascribed just now to a policy of the Admiralty rather than to any reluctance in the fleet.

SAYS AMERICA WOULD ASTONISH WORLD IF AT WAR WITH GERMANY

With Its Intense Vitality and Mechanical Ability, Results Soon Would Be Stupendous.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH)

Paris, July 24. (Special Dispatch.)—Mr. James Hazen Hyde, interviewed by a correspondent of the Matin on the action of the United States in the event of war with Germany, said:—

"I believe we would astonish the world if war broke out. Of course, our army is small, but our navy ranks as third in the world. And our immense population, now more than 100,000,000, could furnish large contingents of troops quite as quickly as Great Britain. The 70,000 men of the regular army, as well as 100,000 of the militia, could be transported to Europe in a very short time.

"We must not forget the tremendous financial aid which America could give the Allies, for the government up to the present, with a view to maintaining strict neutrality, has prevented the issue of public loans for the Allies in the United States. Only certain banking firms have hitherto bought French Treasury bonds.

"It is a mistake to suppose that in the event of war we could not continue to supply munitions. The government owns great arsenals, which are capable of a greatly increased production. Our factories, like yours, would immediately set to work and there would soon be an enormous output. I am absolutely convinced that the United States, with its intense vitality and mechanical adaptability, would render great services in the construction of aeroplanes and submarines."

GERMAN INVENTORS AT WORK ON WAR NEEDS

Despite the general decrease there is, however, an increase in patent applications for inventions relating to war articles, such as improvements in guns and ammunition.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH)

Berlin, July 24. (Special Dispatch.)—The statistics of the German Imperial Patent Office for the year 1914 show a decided falling off in the applications for patents. In 1914 there were 12,700 fewer than in 1913, and the present year already shows a further decrease. The reason of the decline is not found in the inactivity of German inventors, but in the fact that inventors in the countries with which Germany is at war are not making applications.

Despite the general decrease there is, however, an increase in patent applications for inventions relating to war articles, such as improvements in guns and ammunition.

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