

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES



RIVALING the Ancient Greeks and the Legendary Wooden Horse of Troy. The French Red Cross Are Shown Removing the Body of a German Sniper Who, Concealed in a Dummy Horse, Picked Off a Number of the Enemy Before Meeting the Same Fate.

The War Game Has Its Share of Them, as the Pictures on This Page Bear Witness—The Germans Have Been the More Adept at Their Use, Even to a Replica of the Trojan Horse.



ABOUT the opening of the eighteenth century, when the practice of warfare had settled down into an established routine, the word "strategy" in its proper sense was introduced into European military history. It meant, in the words of Moltke, "the practical adaptation of the means placed at a general's disposal to the attainment of the object in view."

In the present maelstrom of strife across the Atlantic anything that serves to bring victory is termed strategy by those employing it, whether it be an ingenious marshaling of troops in a brilliant assault or the resort to a trick that throws the enemy off his guard. The technical meaning of the word has again been discarded.

Aside from tragedies attending the return of the ruse, and the introduction of

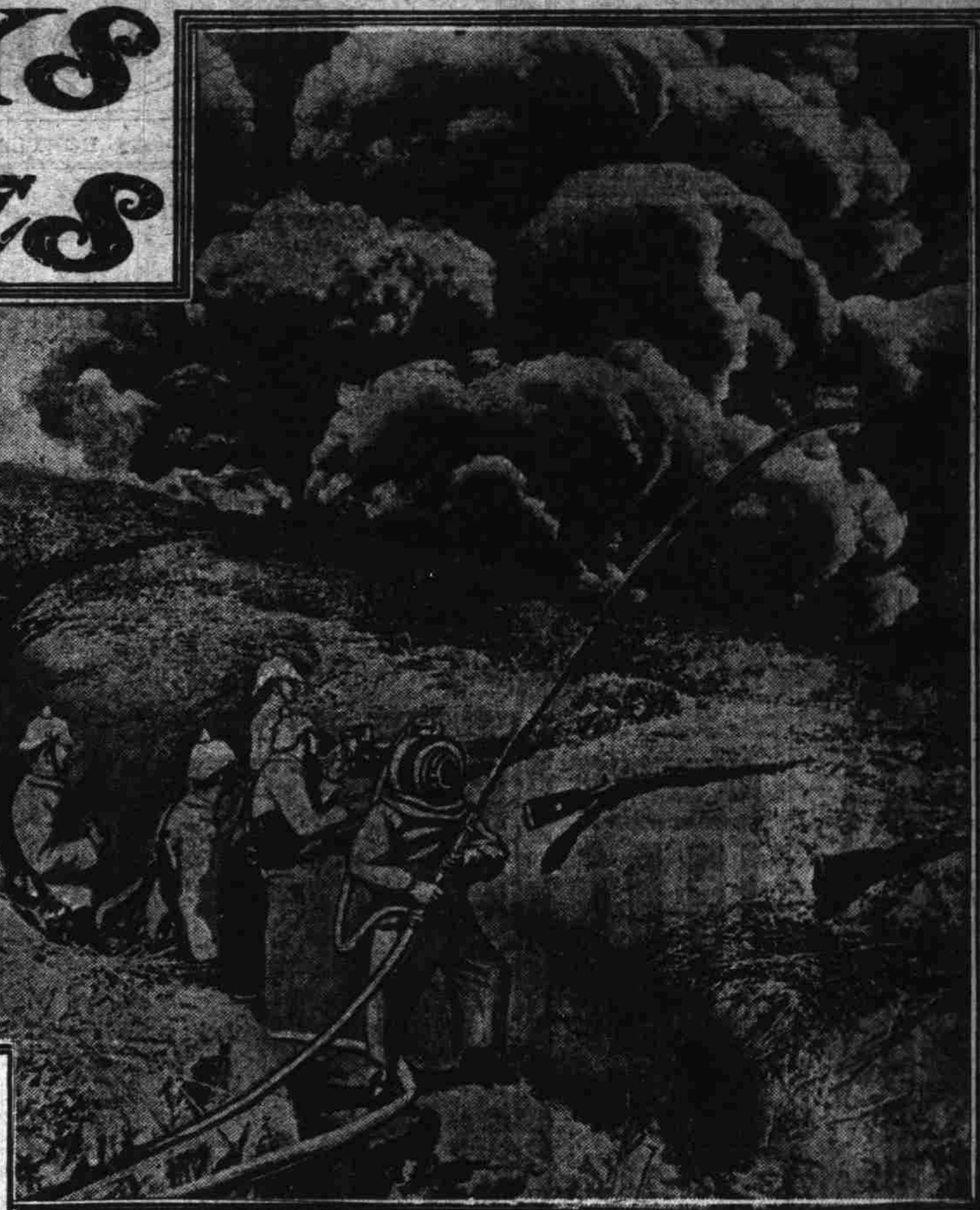
new devices, they are interesting as examples of human ingenuity. Take, for instance, the trick played recently by the Germans at Settise-sur-Ane—a trick similar to that which gave the crafty Greeks entrance into the City of Troy.

Hoping to reduce the number of French infantrymen that barred their advance, the Germans built a dummy horse and in it concealed a sniper. Armed with a powerful rifle, this son of the fatherland picked off quite a few of the enemy before the latter came to realize that there was something mysterious about the animal. A machine gun was trained on the horse, which, although hit many times, neither moved nor fell.

When no more shots came from the direction of the animal, an investigation was begun. The Frenchmen were not surprised to find it made of wood. The dead body of the German sniper was discovered when



ENGLISH Officer "Looking Around a Corner" with a Trench Periscope.



THE Above Picture, Taken From a German Prisoner, Shows the New Liquid Pitch Detachment's Uniform and the Manner in Which This Trench-Firing Brigade Works. The Attack Here Illustrated Took Place in the Champagne District of France.

a door in the side of the horse was opened by the French Red Cross.

The English employed like tactics in getting their first troops ashore for the land operations against the Dardanelles. On the day preceding the landing the attention of Turkish patrols was called to a big collier drifting in apparent helplessness toward the shoals which lined the shores near the plains of Troy. While they watched the boat struck bottom, and in the gathering twilight the crew was seen to take to their boats and row hastily toward the sea.

Feeling sure that the stranded vessel would be safe for the night, the Turkish patrols made no attempt to board her; but when they approached again in the morning they were met by a sharp fire from 2,500 British troops, strongly entrenched and supported by a battery of field artillery. These troops had landed during the night from the apparent derelict.

However conspicuous the zebra may be at a circus, one can scarcely distinguish it from the tall grasses and trees in its natural habitat.

This has not been lost sight of by military experts. Along the German East African border the ponies of the soldiers have been dyed with permanganate of potash in order to make them less noticeable in the field.

The British surprised the world along this line when it became known recently that they had provided for a boat aero base, and had painted the vessel in such a peculiar

manner as to make its outlines invisible to the enemy.

The capture of a German prisoner at Serlingue, after the Teutons had occupied the Champagne district for a number of weeks, revealed the wonderful thoroughness and ingenuity of the Kaiser's fighting forces. When searched a photograph taken from the prisoner confirmed the statement made by a French official in describing the battle at Malancourt Wood.

The photograph showed a helmeted Prussian, in a uniform made of asbestos, spraying liquid pitch to add fuel to the flames already blazing around an opposing trench.

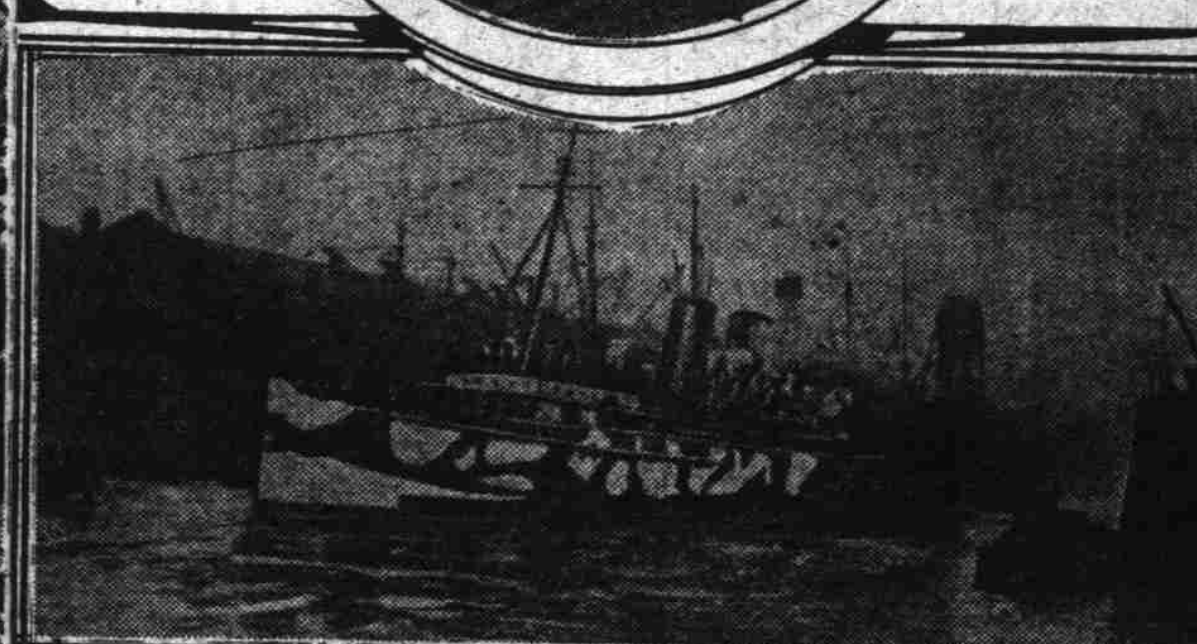
The use of poisonous gases to dislodge a foe is also an innovation of this greatest of all wars.

The gases in question are, of course, peculiarly effective in confined places such as trenches, bombproofs and dugouts. To thwart the Germans British inventive genius has come to the front, helping out to no little extent. As a protection against the gas bombs a special respirator has been adopted. A small valve on top opens as the wearer exhales and shuts automatically as he inhales.

Many other tricks and devices are being used by the contending armies, among them that of placing dummy cannon where they will be seen by the enemy. The object of this is to draw the fire of the enemy so that his exact position may be determined.



ENGLISH Troops in Egypt Paint Their Horses to Resemble Zebras, Which Are Almost Invisible Against a Tropical Background.



ABOVE Shows Protection Worn Against Gas Poisoning—Below, English Ship Painted to Conceal Its Outlines From Submarines.



DUMMY gun made of wood by Austrians to Deceive Air Scouts, Whose Reports Cause Russian Artillery Fire to Be Wasted.