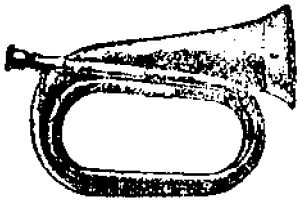


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**Infantry in Attack.**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.

**Flank Attack.**

Troops told off to outflank the enemy will generally act on identically the same lines as those detailed to assail the front.

The fact that he is assailed from two different directions, that his line of retreat is threatened, and that part of his force is exposed to enfilade fire must have serious effect on the enemy's morale, and consequently on the accuracy of his aim and the promptitude of his movements.

The angle of a position should be the object of particular attention. And if the force detailed for an outflanking movement actually succeeds in placing itself in prolongation of the enemy's line, before he can change position, or while he is in the act of changing position, a surprise will be effected, and if the opportunity is utilised with due vigour, an immediate and overwhelming success should be the result.

**Issue of Orders.**

Before assuming formation for attack every commander will carefully explain to his subordinates what their particular task is.

The officer in supreme command will draw attention to any positions or peculiarities of ground he intends to turn to account during the advance, indicate, in certain cases, positions for machine guns, make arrangements for long range fire, and mention when necessary which portion of the force he is to direct.

Verbal explanations should, if possible, be given when the enemy's position first comes in view, and the different commanders be given an opportunity of viewing the ground over which their men will have to operate and explaining the situation to their subordinates.

It is important that a complete system of signalling between all parts of the attacking force, in addition to other methods of communication, should be arranged.

**Formations.**

The preparatory formation of infantry is line, or lines of battalions in assembly formation at varying intervals and distances. In the case of a smaller force the formation will be in line, or lines of companies in column of sections.

After leaving the position of assembly, formations will be regulated as the situation may require. The firing line will be always in skirmishing order. In open ground bodies in the rear must adopt the same formation. But during a protracted fight, when the firing line is making slow progress, bodies in the rear must sometimes disregard all formation for the sake of utilising cover.

Battalions or companies echeloned to the rear, in order to protect a flank, should adopt a formation which will enable them to change direction in order to meet cavalry or counter attack with the utmost rapidity.

The frontage occupied in attacking, having regard to the fact that the position should be enveloped, must as a rule be greater than that of the defence. It is unnecessary, however, that the attacking force should be in equal strength along the whole line.

Troops engaged in holding attacks and feints should try to deceive the enemy as to their real strength. They may occupy, therefore, a very large frontage, the firing line being extended at wide intervals.

Troops engaged in a decisive attack must

follow a different procedure. Their object is to establish a firing line of about one rifle per yard at decisive range.

The distances between the several bodies of troops depend on the nature of the ground and the weapons of the enemy, and must be fixed by the officers in immediate command.

The scouts should be at least half a mile in advance of and on the exposed flanks of the firing line, and in close or undulating country it will be necessary to provide connecting links so that there may be no danger of losing touch with the advanced scouts, or if reports, verbal or by signal, failing to reach the commanders of the firing line.

In wooded country the distance may be decreased to a quarter of a mile and even less. Sometimes it should not exceed 600 yards.

**Pace.**

During the earlier stages of the attack the ordinary pace should be observed. Undue rapidity tends to exhaust troops, and thus impair the accuracy of their fire.

**Machine Guns.**

Machine guns are an integral part of the battalion to which they belong, and may be employed with advantage in the attack. The effective use of one depends on the promptitude of its commander in utilising opportunities, which are generally very brief.

The machine gun is regarded usually as a long range weapon, and in open ground it would rarely be advisable to push it into the firing line where it would offer a conspicuous target to the fire of the enemy's artillery. But in close country it could be brought up under cover, and occasions might arise where it could be usefully employed in a forward movement.

The machine gun commander must be fully acquainted with the orders given to the infantry he is acting with and with all subsequent orders issued. It is his business to watch his infantry and conform to their movements.

Machine guns should generally be used singly.

**No War Office  
Connections**

At a meeting of the Millstreet, Cork, corps, it was resolved: "That we, the members of the Millstreet Corps, Irish National Volunteers are strongly of opinion that our organisation should be maintained for the purpose for which it was created. And that we are further of opinion that the Volunteer movement should have no connection, directly or indirectly, with the British Government, as that Government is showing no disposition to do justice to our country."—Jeremiah Toomey, Sec.

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At a committee meeting of the Grand Corps the following was proposed by Mr B. Cusack and seconded by Mr J. Ledwith and carried with acclamation:—That the Home Rule Bill, amended so as to permit the Irish Executive, to maintain an Irish Volunteer Army, be passed forthwith, and more vital, that the Irish Executive should be immediately appointed with a view to their taking over control of the Volunteers.

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Mrs. Potter was Mrs. Dursley's sister, but they hadn't met for several years; in fact, Mrs. Dursley pretended she didn't have a sister, because her sister and her good-for-nothing husband were as unDursleyish as it was possible to be. The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbors would say if the Potters arrived in the street. The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never even seen him. Sir William Ian Potter (25 August 1902 – 24 October 1994) was an Australian stockbroker, businessman and philanthropist. The Ian Potter Foundation, which he established in 1964, has made grants to research institutes, charities, universities and arts organisations. In 1962, he was knighted. In 1973, he received an honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of Melbourne. Potter was the chairman of boards including the Australian Ballet, the Australian Opera and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre. Join the Harry Potter Fan Club for free to discover your Hogwarts house. Everything you need to know about the Harry Potter Fan Club app. Our app gets you closer to the magic, anytime, anywhere – and now we've made a few changes to make it an even better experience as it becomes available in more countries this month. Read more. Harry Potter Lore: James Potter I. Do you like this video? Play Sound. "Lily, take Harry and go! It's his! Go! Run! I'll hold him off!" James stands between Lord Voldemort and his family. James Potter I ( 27 March , 1960 – 31 October , 1981 ), also known as Prongs , was an English pure-blood wizard and the only son of Fleamont and Euphemia Potter . He attended Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry from 1971 - 1978 and was sorted into Gryffindor . When James started at Hogwarts, he met and I, Harry James Potter, being of sound mind (not true) in a sound body (also not true) have finally decided to put my life story to parchment. Why the hell am I doing this at my advanced age, and why do I intend to hide the damn thing when I'm finished? Those are reasonable questions, and the only answer I can give you is that a Seer told me to.