AWM4

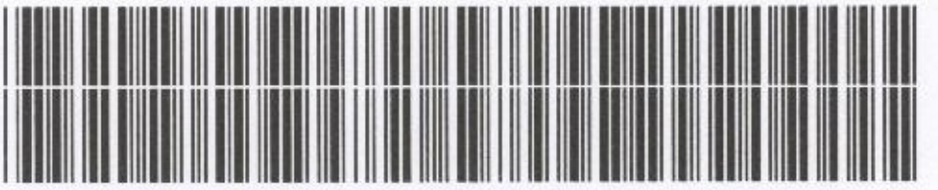
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries, 1914-18 War

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/30/10 Part 2

Title: Intelligence, Headquarters, 1st ANZAC Corps

November 1916



AWM4-1/30/10PART2

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 112

From 6.30 p.m. on 16th to 6.30 p.m. on 17th November 16

NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

PRISONERS OF WAR - No prisoners of war were admitted to Corps Cages during the last 24 hours.

NEW ENEMY WORK - Todays aeroplane photos show :-

(a) STORMY TRENCH has been continued in a curve to approx. N.20.b.3.7. the continuation appears to be well dug.

(b) The trench previously reported running through M.18. al now forms practically a continuous trench from M.18.a.8.3. almost to LIME TRENCH. It appears that the intention is to join this up with STORMY TRENCH and thus make a second line behind BAYONET trench.

(c) A small trench had been dug in front of BAYONET Trench from N.13.c.½.2½ to M.18.d.4½.½. Thisis probably because BAYONET trench behind it is considerably damaged.

(d) BAYONET TRENCH had been dug out from N.20.d. to M.18.c.

HOSTILE AERIAL ACTIVITY - Hostile aeroplanes today have been active. One of our planes was brought down in the vicinity of THILLOY and a cluster of the enemy could be observed around it. Our Aeroplane observers report that a hostile aeroplane dived straight to the ground at the same time and was completely wrecked. Bombs were dropped in the area S.12.b.

GERMAN TRENCH NAMES - The following are the names given by the Germans to certain trenches. They have been taken from a captured map :-

LUISENHOF RIEGEL	-	WHEAT and BARLEY TRENCH.
SMIDT GRABEN	-	GIRD TRENCH
HANSON RIEGEL	-	BANK TRENCH
LICHTENFELS STELLUNG	-	BAYONET TRENCH
HERMAN RIEGEL	-	MALT TRENCH
R.1. STELLUNG (ALLAINES STELLUNG)	-	TILL TRENCH
R.2. STELLUNG	-	The VILLERS-au-FLOS line.

STRONG POINT - There is a strong point at N.20.d.4.5. near which our snipers accounted for 6 Germans. A small dump of hand grenades was exploded near this point also.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS - Parties of men seen at intervals all day between the trench at N.10.d. and houses at N.10.b.3.3. 20 men seen going from THILLOY at N.8.b.1.9. towards TILL Trench at N.2.b.6.6. Working party afterwards seen on TILL Trench. Smoke seen from what appeared to be a train at H.32.b.1.2. in rear of THILLOY. The train appeared to be stationary for a short period and then went North-east.

ROUTES USED - Small parties seen using the road through N.13.a.0.9. moving in the direction of THILLOY. Parties moving along route from LUISENHOF FARM to BAYONET TRENCH were fired on. Parties moving in vicinity of HILT and LARD trench were dispersed by our M.G. fire.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE - Our aeroplanes very active all day. Aerial observers report one train going S. near VILLERS -PLOUICH at 7.55 am. Train leaving VELU going N. and another one shunting at 3.25 pm. Large fire seen burning in centre of VELU wood at 11 am. Small sap to rear at N.18.d.6.1. to 7.2. Saps Near N.20.a.4.0. are badly damaged and probably abandoned. Line being strengthened at N.19.b.9.1. and N.20.c. 1.9. Trench behind BAYONET TRENCH in N.14.c. and N.20.b. is obliterated. Balloons on ground at H.3.b.½.8.

HOSTILE SHELLING - During the early morning a heavy gun was shelling AALBERT; this lasted about 2 hours. The rest of the morning was very quiet. In the afternoon FAUCOURT L'ABBAYE were worried by 77 mm somewhat enfilading from the direction of LIGNY THILLOY and later FLERS was shelled by 10.5 cm from the direction of BAPAUME.

The following air photos taken on the 16th and 17th instant have been received. Divisions should indent direct on 1st Anzac Intelligence for their requirements.

No.		Squares Covered	No.		Squares covered.
3 G	1593	N.20.a.c.19.bd.	3 C	1620	H.33.
Taken on 16th.	1594	N.13.bd.,14.a.		1621	N.20.b.,26.a.
	1595	M.18.a.		1622	
	1596	N.7.cd.13.a.		1623	N.10.ab.,2.bd.
3 C	1605	M.18.bd.,		1624	M.6.d.,12.bd.N.1.c. 7.ac.
	1606	M.18.d.,24.b.		1625	M.24.b.,N.16.c,
	1607	M.11.cd.,17.b.		1626	H.32.c.,N.2.ab.
	1608			1627	N.1.c.,7.d.,M.6.d. 12.b.
	1609	N.9.cd,13.ab.		1628	
	1610	N.16.bd.,17.ac		1629	N.1.bc.,2.d.
	1611	N.19.b.,13.d.		1630	M.24.d.,N.19.c.
	1612	N.13.cd.,19.ab.		1631	H.32.bd.,33.ac.
	1613			1632	M.12.ab.,18.a.
	1614	M.18.		1633	N.15.
	1615	H.32.cd,N.2.ab.		1634	N.9.d.,10.c.
	1616	N.9.bd. 10.ac.		1635	
	1617	N.9.d.,15.b.		1636	M.12.
	1618	N.3.cd.,		1637	N.13.c.
	1619	N.3.c.,14.a.			

Further report on the examination of a prisoner, an observer belonging to the 34th Feld Flieger Abteilung, captured near FLERS on the 16th November.

German Flying Corps. This is divided into squadrons of six Feld Flieger Abteilung (Field Flying Sections) each of six machines. On the SOMME front one squadron is attached to each Army, generally for patrol work, photography and bombing, and generally speaking one F.F.S. of six machines is attached to each division for artillery work. In addition there are independent F.F.Ss. employed for various purposes. Prisoner knows of none designed solely for co-operation with infantry.

Our Air Superiority. There still exists, but only in the number of machines at our disposal. Our fliers, although remarkably bold, resourceful and accomplished, are not superior in these qualities to German pilots. Prisoner cannot explain why, so far, the German supply of machines has been so inadequate. Our air service is the envy and admiration of all Germany. It would have been sheer suicide to have attempted any reply in the air to our astonishing aerial activity during the earlier part of the SOMME battle.

Course and Duration of War. Prisoner attaches no importance to the current gossip concerning a separate peace with Russia. On the other hand he believes France is used up in every possible respect and that there is discord between England and France.

He has never observed nor heard of any present or prospective shortage in munitions or instruments of war, except aeroplanes (soon to be remedied - according to prisoner), and is confident of a German victory coming suddenly and unexpectedly consequent on a further series of successes in the East against Roumania and resultantly against Russia.

Photography. Prisoner has seen no English air photographs, but a number of French ones. He has done a great deal of this work himself and considers that the German photographs are quite as good, if not better than the French. There is no average height from which photographs are taken. They are taken at all heights up to from three to four thousand metres. Prisoner has used a large number of cameras of different kinds including one type several feet in height with a focal length of 70 cm. (27½ inches). He has seen no recent German photographs taken under normal conditions of light and atmosphere which do not show clearly infantry in the trenches, or columns of infantry or isolated vehicles on the roads. He expressed surprise on hearing that the definition on our own air photographs were not so good. Doubts being expressed as to the correctness of his statement regarding detail on German air photographs he forcibly reasserted it. Many excellent makes of camera are in use, but the "Goerz" and the "Zeiss" lenses are still considered to be the best. The cameras allow a large number of photographs to be taken and prisoner usually returned with 30 or 40 exposures for development.

The development and printing is in the hands of N.C.Os. under the supervision of an officer who sends copies to Army Hd.Qrs. Divisions and other Units indent on Armies for prints. The size and scale of photographs and the size of area covered seems to vary considerably more than is the case with us.

Communication and Contact Patrols. Aeroplanes out for registration or other co-operation with artillery are all fitted

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with wireless apparatus. Occasionally individual batteries have wireless installation and aeroplanes communicate direct with them, but this is not the rule as this installation runs a great risk of being hit in the course of our counter battery work. Usually aeroplanes communicate with some central wireless control which passes information to the batteries. No information could be obtained in regard to wireless control location. Prisoner having spent most of his time on the French front has formed no opinion of our own counter battery work but believes it to be respected and feared. Prisoner has never been engaged on contact patrol work but thinks there may be special F.F.As. detailed for this work, but he does not think much has been carried out so far. He knows of our system of communication direct from the air with infantry by means of Morse and Klaxon Horns. He has not heard of the use of any similar system in the German Army. Light signals are the only means of communication between aeroplanes and infantry. No detail of signals could be elicited.

CAMBRAI. Hd.Qrs. and Hd.Qrs. staff of Army is here, also the 1st Army Flying Park which feeds all the flying units in the 1st Army Area. Hd.Qrs. of several F.F.Ss. are also in and around CAMBRAI. That of the 34th F.F.S. is just South of CAMBRAI. There is much traffic in and through CAMBRAI but prisoner knows nothing of any infantry units at present there or in the vicinity.

34th F.F.S. (6 machines). Since almost the beginning of the war this section has been permanently on the VERDUN front. About three weeks ago it was brought to the SOMME front. The O.C. is a captain and takes his orders straight from the Army Hd.Qrs. Since its establishment the 34th F.F.S. has lost 4 aeroplanes, not including prisoner's, which makes the 5th. Casualties are immediately replaced from the Flying Park.

Prisoner's Machine. A large Albatross fitted with an "Argus" engine. This is similar to the "Benz" and equally efficient, but not so reliable as the Mercedes. Prisoner's machine carried two machine guns, Similar to our maxims, (air-cooled) and 500 rounds of ammunition for each gun. Prisoner's machine was also built to carry wireless if required. Prisoner carried no revolver, field glasses or telescope.

Cause of Forced Landing. Aeroplane was engaged by a machine gun from one of our aeroplanes. One of the first shots severely wounded the pilot who managed to maintain sufficient control to avoid a crash.

Object of flight. Prisoner with two other airmen was sent up from CAMBRAI as a patrol, with orders to engage our 'planes occupied in registration and drive them back over our lines. Immediately on arrival over our front line prisoner lost sight of his two comrades and was engaged [illegible] by one of our 'planes, with the result noted above.

German Flying Tactics. Prisoner seemed very hazy on this subject to which he had evidently devoted little thought, and could only volunteer that it was superfluous to lay down any rules, the possible situations in the air being so numerous and varied.

Our Anti-Aircraft. Prisoner considers our anti-aircraft

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batteries put up good shooting, and say that they are largely superior to the German batteries which are not highly thought of.

German Aeroplane Pilots. The "Haberstadt" is a very fast and valuable fighting machine, but there are not yet enough of them. In most two-seater machines the pilot is an N.C.O. and the observer an officer, though sometimes both are officers. In one-seater machines the pilot is mostly an officer.

German Transport on Roads. Asked why so little German transport appeared compared to our own, is to be seen from the air immediately behind the front line, prisoner laughed and remarked "one has to be very clever to achieve things like that", but would be drawn no further. He expressed surprise at the condition of our own roads but realised the peculiar difficulties.

Other Units Seen. Five or six days ago prisoner saw three English flying officers being entertained at the Casino in CAMBRAI. They had recently been captured after a forced landing behind the German lines. One officer was of medium height and dark, with thick, dark hair pressed straight back over his forehead. Another was tall and fair, with rather a remarkedly broad face. The latter was dressed in regulation infantry uniform.

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PART II

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

Prisoners to the number of 21,287 of which 499 are officers passed through Corps Cages up to 6.30 p.m. last night. This number includes 3 other ranks admitted to Casualty Clearing Stations yesterday.

The number of prisoners captured by the Fifth Army up to date is 16,269 which includes 6,614 taken as a result of the fighting on November 13th, 14th and 15th.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE -

Fourth Army Front. Yesterday was a fine day with some clouds in the afternoon.

Successful reconnaissance work was carried out and 14 hostile batteries were also engaged, of which two were active; both these were silenced, 5 direct hits were obtained on gun emplacements.

Hostile aeroplane activity was rather above normal before noon, becoming normal later on. 16 combats took place, in the course of which two hostile machines were crashed, one near DELVILLE WOOD and the other near GUEUDECOURT. Two others were driven down in a damaged condition and probably destroyed.

Train movement seen on the BAPAUME - CAMBRAI line between 7.15 am and 1 p.m. was slightly below normal.

5 balloons were seen on the ground one E. of SAPIGNIES and one W. of BEUGNY.

Fires were seen on the western outskirts of BAPAUME and in WELU WOOD. There was a big explosion N. of MIRAUMONT at 12.15 p.m.

ENEMY WORK

(a) Wire. - A reconnaissance yesterday over the BANCOURT-HAPLINCOURT, BUS area show that the enemy has erected a double row of wire along a line running N.E. of BANCOURT along the souther edge of the village and thence along the BANCOURT -HAPLINCOURT road around the Western and Southern edges of HAPLINCOURT. From here the wire runs directly across country to BUS and again circles the western and southern edge of the village, then it runs on the western side of BUS-LECHELLE road to LES QUART VENTIE FARM where it stops.

(b) Trenches - A trench has been dug behind this wire at BANCOURT, HAPLINCOURT and BUS. Between HAPLINCOURT and BUS there are three short lengths of trenches in the open fields, each about 200 to 300 yards long. From BUS the trench leads down on the western side of the BUS LECHELLE Road as far as the QUARTE VENT E FARM.

* TRANSFER OF ARTILLERY TO SOMME AREA (from G.H.Q. Summary)

Prisoners state that since the 1st Oct. a number of field gun batteries have been transferred from VERDUN to the SOMME. These batteries have the latest pattern 7.7 cm gun; which have a buffer designed to prevent undue wear when shooting at the increased extreme range (8,000) metres. This buffer is very similar to the one on the French 75 mm field-gun.

S. S. Butler

Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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DAILY WIRELESS NARRATIVE 16-11-16

1. PARIS S. POLDU Nov.16th. Wednesday nights British Official report states, during the day we have further advanced our front on the N. of the ANCRE. The prisoners taken since Monday have reached a total of 7,8,870. The troops employed have shown considerable skill, dash and fortitude. Our success has not been without a hard struggle as the enemy resisted strongly and condition of ground greatly increased difficulty of attack. Our losses considering the extent of our gains have not been high. One division advanced a mile taking over 1000 prisoners at the expense of only 450 casualties. On the S. of the ANCRE we established the position won during yesterday to the East of BUTTE DE WARLENCOURT. The enemy who was massing at one point for a counter-attack was dispersed by our artillery fire. During the night considerable hostile shelling along our front N. & S. of the ANCRE. Otherwise nothing of importance to report.

Whilst the Rumanians are so far holding their own in the TORZBURG Valley, in the face of massed German heavy guns, they have had to give way in the ALT and JIUL Valleys where the enemy are now 20 miles into Rumanian territory. In the DOBRUDSA the allies are still advancing.

EIFFEL TOWER, Nov.16th. Wednesday nights French official report states, the SOMME front the battle continued with violence all day. North of the AMMEX an attack was launched after an intense bombardment of our positions from LESBOEUFS to a point as far S. as BOUCHAVESNES. The enemy attamepted a powerful attack with great objectives N.&.S. of the river simultaneously. The resistance of our troops was too much for the enemy assaults who was only able to secure limited advantages at the cost of heavy losses. Enemy succeeded in gaining a lodgment in our advanced elements on the northern horn and on the West of ST PIERRE-LE VAST WOOD. Everywhere also they were repulsed. South of the river the enemy renewed their attacks during the afternoon on the ABLAINCOURT-CHAULNES Road. The struggle ended in the defeat of the Germans who were compelled to return to their trenches after sanguinary losses, except in the Eastern part of PRESSOIRE where they made progress.

This afternoons official report states, North of the SOMME the enemy did not renew his attempts against our front; on the South of the SOMME we attacked during the night the Eastern portion of PRESSOIRE which is occupied by the enemy and where certain elements of our troops were resisting with admirable energy. Thanks to this tenacity and dash our troops were able to throw back the Germans from out of the village after an obstinate fight carried on with extremely violent bombardment. PRESSOIRE is now wholly in our hands and our gains of Nov. 7th are held in entirety. The enemy who during the attacks of yesterday employed troops of three different divisions sustained very heavy losses. To the west of RHEIMS a coup-de-main by the enemy against one of our trenches failed under our fire.

This evenings French official report states, on the SOMME front several German detachments that had succeeded in gaining a lodgment in a block of houses to the N.E. of SAILLISEL Village have been driven out by a lively counter attack of our troops. The artillery duel continues violent in the ABLAINCOURT Sector. Everywhere else the day has been comparatively quiet.

This afternoons French Macedonian ~~[illegible]~~ Official report states, the Allies have gained a series of important victories. Under the Franco-Russian pressure the Bulgarians have fled from their chief line of defence before MONASTIR and have been driven to within four miles of that city. The Serbians further to the east have made a fresh advance to the north of TEPAVCI, taking 400 more prisoners. The British have captured the village of KAKARASK on the eastern bank of Lake TAHINOS and the enemy has retreated to the east bank of the NIHIR.

AVIATION. Nov.16th. French. During yesterday one of our pilots brought down an enemy aeroplane near CHAULNES.

GENERAL NEWS. 16th London. The King has sent his heartiest congratulations to Sir Douglas Haig, on the great success achieved by the troops on the last

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three days during the advance on both sides of the ANCRE. This capture of the enemy's first line of trenches under special owing to the recent weather redounds to the credit of all ranks.

New York announces that the J.Pierpont Morgan Company are negotiating for the issue of twenty million sterling British and French short term notes. Yesterday Mr J.Pierpont Morgan was received by the King at Buckingham Palace.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 112.

From 6.30 p.m. 17th to 6.30 p.m. 18th November 1916.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART 1 CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR

Bn.	Regt	Div	Off.	O.R.
I	100 R.I.R.	23 Res Div.	-	1.

Prisoner was captured in N.20.a. Normal. Information obtained from his is published as an Appendix.

ORDER OF BATTLE - The battalion of the 392nd in front line appears to have been relieved by a battalion of the 100th Regt. again.

HEADQUARTERS & REST BILLETS - Of 100th R.I.R. at HAPLINCOURT (P.Statement.)

ENEMY WORK -

Wire. Patrol reports the wire in front of the new trench from M.15.c.½.2½. to M.18.b.4½.½. is very thick and 1' high by 10' wide.

The enemy is reported to be putting out wire along his line in the vicinity of M.24.b.4.9.

The wire in the vicinity of M.28.a.9.6. has been strengthened.

General. An officer of the Corps on our left who took part in the capture of the GIRD Trench on Nov. 14th reports :-

(a) "The configuration of the ground does not show up in detail on the map. Our flank of the captured trench, M.18.c.1.9., rests in the bottom of a reentrant which runs downs through the West of LE BARQUE This is shown on some maps as "dry ditch". From M.18.c.1.9) ground rises rapidly towards HOOK Sap on the N.W. and also rises towards Sunken Road on the S.E. From Sunken road it runs fairly level eastwards. HOOK Sap completely dominates GIRD trench to the S.E. Towards LE BARQUE runs a convex spur."

(b) "GIRD Trench was in bad condition, there had been one or two dugouts but these were very much damaged and not very deep."

(c) "The enemy apparently used the"dry ditch"mentioned above as a communication trench. Germans were seen using it on the 14th. From the "dry ditch" they apparently entered a communication trench running from M.18.a.1.3. to the junction of HOOK Sap and GIRD Trench."

SCREEN - A screen has been observed in N.7.b. covering the road from about N.7.b.8.1. to N.7.b.0.3.

OCCUPIED BUILDING - Smoke was observed rising from a hut at M.1.d.8.2.

HOSTILE AERIAL ACTIVITY - On 17th inst hostile aeroplanes were very active. Bombs were dropped in S.12. It is thought that railway in S.11. was a special object of their attention. Kite Balloons observed on true bearing of 10°, and 36° from M.30.c.1.9.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling today only one case reported, M.29 and 30 by 10.5 cm Howitzers.

ENEMY MOVEMENT - The BAPAUME-BEAULENCOURT Road was used at intervals by parties of the enemy during the 17th. Small parties observed on Sunken road at N.5.d. moving towards BEINCOURT-les-BAPAUME .

CAPTURED MAP - A copy of a captured map is attached. It is apparently of recent date and it will be noticed shows enemy wire and also the regimental sectors of the 4th Gured Reserve Division.

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PART II

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

Prisoners to the number of 21,290 of which 489 are officers, passed through Corps Cages up to 6.30 p.m. last night.

This number includes 2 other ranks admitted to Casualty Clearing Stations yesterday.

It is reported that as a result of an operation this morning by the Fifth Army over 1,000 prisoners have already reached the Corps Cages

AIR RECONNAISSANCE - Yesterday was a fine day with a strong wind from the East.

26 hostile batteries were engaged and three active batteries silenced. Three battery positions were badly damaged; eight direct hits being obtained on one. One very big explosion was caused.

Hostile aircraft were active, and in the course of 11 combats hostile machines were driven down, one of them in a very badly damaged condition.

Reconnaissances carried out between 7.30 a.m. and 9 a.m. and between 12.50 p.m. and 3.45 p.m. reported no abnormal movement on our front. Railway activity was rather below normal. Fires were reported in just E. of HAPLINCOURT, and just E. of NURLU. A train was hit on northern outskirts of EPEHY, and a terrific explosion resulted. A balloon was seen on the ground South of BERTINCOURT.

AERIAL ACTIVITY - (From G.H.Q. Summary)

During the 15th and 16th November bombs were dropped on the following places :-

ERVILLERS Bombs dropped on railway line.
VELU bombs dropped on sheds N.W. of station.
FREMICOURT Bombs dropped from a height of 1,000 feet on transport. East of village.
HIRSON much damage caused in station, six coaches blown off the line, and six buildings hit.
SOMAIN Junction. 64 bombs dropped, buildings hit and permanent way damaged.
COURCELLES LE COMTE. Several bombs hit sidings and dump, some fell in village.
LOGEAST WOOD. Bombs dropped on ammunition dump and hutment along southern edge of wood.

S. S. Butler
for Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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Report on the examination of a prisoner belonging to the 2nd Co. 1st Bn. 100th Reserve Regt. 23rd Res. Div.

PERSONAL - Prisonerx was a private aged 27, a Landsturmann (untrained). He was called up in Dec 1915 trained in the Ersatz Bn. of the 101st Regt and came into the field in August this year. When he was 20 years of age he was pronounced permanently unfit as he was found to have a weak chest.

CAPTURE - Prisoner's battalion was relieved last night by the II Bn. 100 Regt. Prisoner lost touch with his regiment, lost his way and strayed into our trenches. He is very anxious not to be considered a deserter. Prisoner, who is not particularly intelligent seemed to be very ill and could not give much information.

ORDER OF BATTLE - Prisoner thought the 101 Res. Regt. had been on his left but could give no other information.

RELIEFS - Prisoner could remember nothing about previous reliefs or places visited before coming into the linehere; all he could say was that his regiment had come into this position on the night of Oct. 23/24; that his battalion had had two spells in support and two in the front line. They had been told that they would only have one tour in front. Yesterday morning a report came round that the division was not to be relieved in a few days as had been expected and that prisoner's battalion was to expect a third spell in the front line. During the course of the day there had been a marked discontent and much grumbling as a result of this announcement. It is expected that the division would be relieved towards the end of this month by a Prussian Division. No further details could be obtained.

COMPANY STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION - Prisoners company came into the line about 200 strong including details. They have only had about 50 casualties, mostly sick. Our artillery has caused very few casualties in prisoner's battalion. Most of the men in prisoners company are either 1916 Class or young men who have been slightly wounded and returned to the regiment. Prisoner thinks the other companies of his battalion contain a much larger percentage of Landsturm. He added that in Saxony a large number of men have been called up who have previously beenannounced permanently unfit.

MORAL - Prisoner's moral was very bad, and according to him that of his company and regiment was also poor. He said they were continually expecting to be attacked but that there was not a grain of offensive spirit left in them except the very youngest men who had just come up. A large number of the men was too old to be in the trenches many were quite unfit including a good percentage of the returned wounded. After these two last spells in the trenches under appalling conditions practically everybody was sick. Prisoner added that he did not think anybody still believes in German victory. Everybody would be happy if the War would only come to an end no matter how.

SUPPORTS AND RESERVES - The support battalion is in trenches just outside BAPAUME. The III Bn. is in rest in HAPLINCOURT.

HEADQUARTERS - Regtl. H.Q. HAPLINCOURT. Prisoner has never seen the Bn. Commander. (a captain) in the front line. He thought he was permanently back in DOUAI (?).

CONDITION OF TRENCHES Front line - At first these were impassable owing to the mud they are not strengthened with woodwork, During the last few days they have been more negotiable owing to the frost. Prisoner has seen no mined dugouts. There are a few shelter-proof holes.

Support line - ("IN front of BAPAUME" could not be definitely located) Much work has recently been done in this line. There are a few very good deep mined dugouts but by no means sufficient for trench garrison. More are in process of construction. Trenches well wired. Prisoner knew nothing of underground passages from BAPAUME.

Prisoner was very ill and about to be evacuated, so that no more

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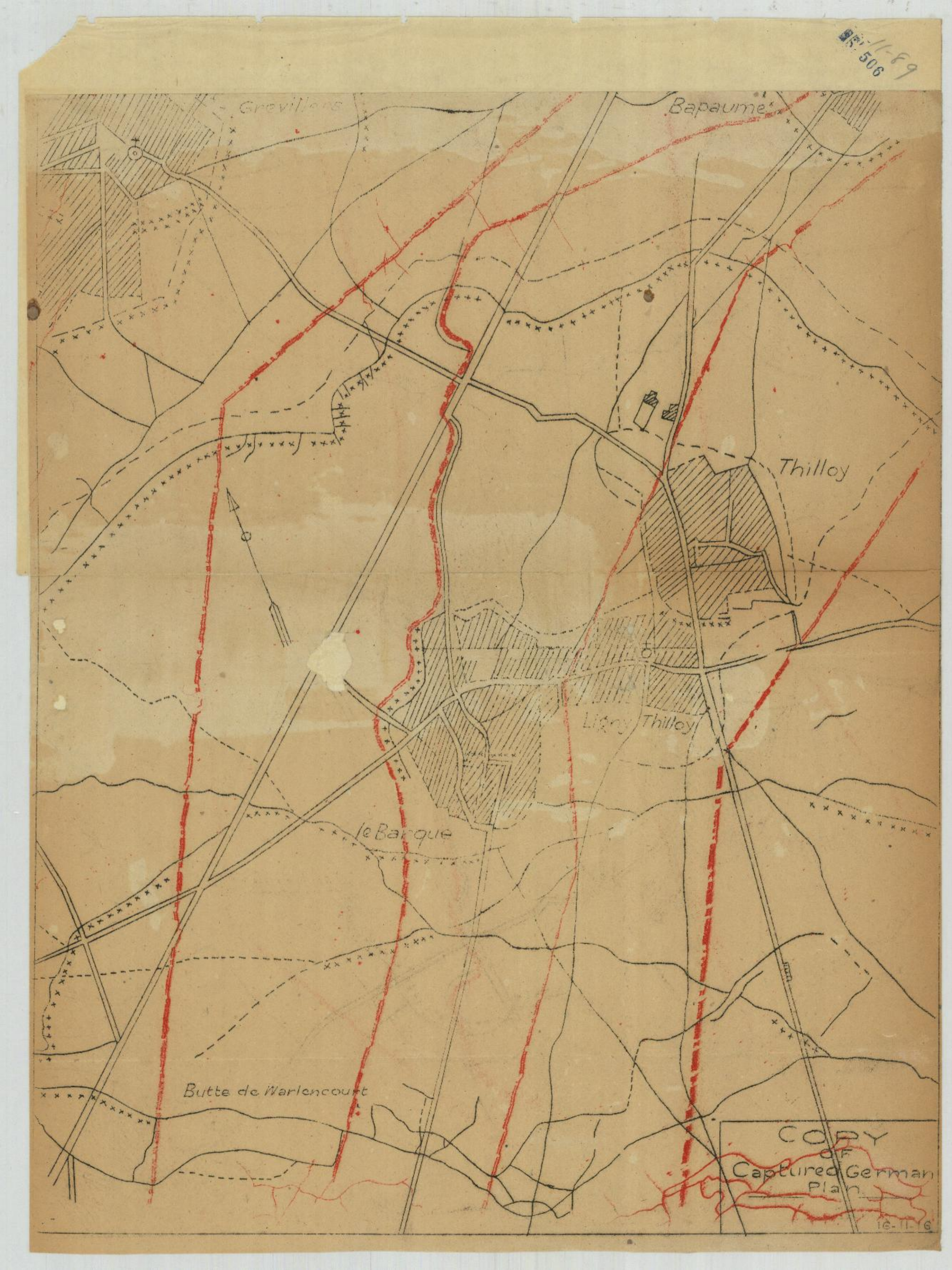
Grevillers
Bapaume
Thilloy
Ligny Thilloy
le Barque
Butte de Warlencourt
COPY
OF
Captured German
Plan
16-11-16

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS SUMMARY INTELLIGENCE No. 113

From 6.30 p.m. on 18th to 6.30 p.m. 19th November 1916.

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PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR - No prisoners of war have been admitted to the Corps Cage during the last 24 hours.

TRACKS USED - Photos. 3 C 1623. Tracks are very conspicuous through N.10.central leading from PERONNE - BAPAUME Road to the trenches in N.16.a.; these are probably used by reliefs and ration parties (previously reported). 3 C 1610. The sunken road through N.3.central still shows much traffic;probably infantry and transport (also previously reported). 3 C 1599. This photo shows that one of the main routes to BAYONET trench is the easternmost of the FORKED Road at N.13.a.1.5. There are signs of much traffic where it joins BAYONET TRENCH at N.13.c.5.3. The junction of these roads at N.13.a.1.5. would probably repay periodical shelling at night. 3 C 1635 shows that the road from BARLEY TRENCH at N.15.d.7.0. leading to STORMY TRENCH, which it strikes at N.21.d.5.7. has much traffic over it . The more westly of these Forked Roads is no doubt the main communication channel from BARLEY to LARD Trench. At N.15.c.9½.2. there does not appear to be any form of trench or cover, and the track seems to go over the open country beside the road. Both theeastern and the western of these roads would probably repay periodical attention at night.

NEW WORK - New work has been undertaken at N.14.c.7.5. to 9.5. Futher work has been done on the extention of STORMY TRENCH.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT. Has been located at N.20.d.1.7.

AERIAL ACTIVITY (From G.H.Q. Summary)
During the 17th November, bombs were dropped at the following places :

FOURNES. Dump to S.W. set on fire.

MENIN AERODROME. sheds damaged.

WARNETON. bombs dropped on billets.

FLESQUIRES. bombs dropped on aerodrome W. of village.

ACHIETlle-GRAND. the station and a motor convoy hit.

HALTE N. of BEUGNY. train hit.

CARVIN. Roof blown off station and much damage done to buildings.

CORRECTION - In Summary No. 112 of 18th inst. para "ENEMY WORK" sub-para "Wire" in 2nd line for "M.13.c.½.2½. to M.18.b.4½.½." read N.13.c.½.2½. to M.18.b.4½.½.".

S. S. Butler Maj

Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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Report on further examination of prisoner of the
I Bn. 100th Reserve Regiment captured yesterday by the
13th Australian Infantry Brigade.

METHOD OF HOLDING FRONT - The front line is strongly held the whole battalion being in occupation with the exception of 1 platoon per company which remains in support for digging and ration fatigues. The prisoner is rather confused about the positions of the other three battalions (see para. below on 392nd Regiment.), but believes to be in support trenches south of BAPAUME, one in HAPLINCOURT, and possibly another in CAMBRAI (?). The support trenches are reached by an hour's walk from BAPAUME mostly uphill (part of the VILLERS-au-FLOS line (?)).

392nd Regiment - Prisoner now states that his company (the 2nd) relieved six days ago a company of the 392 Regt. in the front line. He is not certain, but believes that the other companies of his battalion also relieved 392nd . This would confirm the suspected distribution of the three battalions of the 392nd, one battalion to each of the three regiments of the 23rd Reserve Div.

REST BILLETS . & MORAL - Prisoner's battalionwas very dissatisfied with the rest billets provided at HAPLINCOURT . These were very poor huts with wood shavings on the floor. The wood shavings were very old and dirty, also wet owing to many leaks in the roofs. Everybody was very cold and uncomfortable and a large number of men went sick with diarrhoea and other ailments. Prisoner also went sick at this time. He was suffering from severe cold on the chest and acute diarrhoea and had been able to eat practically nothing during the 4 days in the front line. However the battalion M.O. merely gave him a couple of pills and gave him no relief from fatigues and other duties; he had to go digging at nights with his platoon. Many of the other men were treated in the same way and there was much discontent.

MACHINE GUNS - Each battalion in prisoners regiment has a M.G. Coy. Prisonet could give no details regarding its establishment of guns and men except that the men all seemed very young indeed probably all of the 1915 and 1916 Classes. There are no 1917 Class in prisoner's battalion. Prisoner has not heard of any intended withdrawal of a company from his battalion.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION - During the first spell in the front line trenches all rifles and equipment had to be left without any cover in the trench during the continuous rain as there was no room in the few small dugouts. Many rifles were buried as a result of our bombardments; remainder were to all intents and purposes ruined. The men had to clean these rifles during their "rest" at HAPLINCOURT . It was very difficult to find sufficient time as there wereso many fatigues. The men managed to get most of the barrels clean and to make the bolts workable again but much of the dirt and rust was found impossible to remove and the rifles can be regarded as permanently spoiled.

On going to front line each man draws four jam-pot stick bombs out of cases in the support trenches. Prisoners thinks these cases are brought from BAPAUME. There is also a large supply of bombs in the front line; and prisoner considers that although their rifles are unworkable and English attacking party would received a warm reception owing to the plentiful supply of bombs.

TANKS. - Prisoner has heard a good deal of talk about our "tanks" They are not feared as it is it is generally believed that they get stuck very quickly and rarely reach their objective.

DAILY WIRELESS NEWS SUMMARY 18-11-16

1. WAR [illegible], on our new front on the north of the Ancre, there report[illegible] to report except intermittent enemy shelling, especially in the neighbourhood of BEAUCOURT. The prisoners taken in the fighting in the 13th inst have now reached a total of 6,190. Today we heavily bombarded the enemy trench in the neighbourhood of LOOS and MESSINES.

This afternoon's British official report states we have advanced our position north-east of BEAUMONT -HAMEL, and pushed furhter north of BEAUCOURT, BEAUCOURT-HAMEL, and HEBUTERNE were heavily shelled by the enemy. During the night we successfully raided an enemy redoubt north of YPRES, taking 20 prisoners and 1 machine gun.

[illegible]. EIFFEL TOWER. This afternnon's French Official Report states, on the south of the Somme, a strong enemy detachment, which attempted to reach one of our trenches in the BIACHES sector, was repulsed with grenades. Everywhere else the night was calm, bad weather hindered the operations on the front yesterday.

This evening's French Official Report states, on the south of the Somme, a German attempt against our trenches east of BERRY, was repulsed by a barrage fire and the Grenadiers. An intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

This afternoon's French Solid Official Report states, on the left bank of the Struma, the British have repulsed a violent Bulgarian counter-attack directed against BATACKLI. East of the Cerna, the Serbians have captured the enemy trenches on a front of about 800 metres In the source of the river, the duel continues to the advantage of the Serbians. The Height 1212m north-west of VVEN, was taken by assault by the Serbians in spite of the Germano-Bulgarian resistance, who suffered heavy sanguinary losses, in making several fruitless counter-attacks on this position . The Monastir plain is flooded, therby considerably hampering the movements of the allied troops, who have made some progress near MONASTIR, and have reached the outskirts of KANINA.

This afternoon's Russian Official report states, on the western front, firing is taking place along the front, and our scouts are making reconnaissances. In the wooded Capathians, in the region to the north of SHIBEN, the enemy pressed back our small detachments in places. The enemy was however beaten back by our counter-attacks, and our positions are again restored. Owing to the prevailing snowstorm the roadways are in bad condition. In Persia, the enemy attempts to advance towards SULTANABAD were arrested by our fire. In Transylvania in the ALT and JIU Valleys, persistent enemy attacks continue. On the Danube front, our advance posts continue their advance to the south.

This afternoon's Rumanian official report states, on the northern and north-western fronts, and on the western Moldavian front as far as the PRAHOVA valley inclusive nothing new has occurred. In the DRAGOSLAVDE region our troops attacked and succeeded in repulsing the enemy in the centre, and our left wing, thereby making some progress. We captured two hundred prisoners. In the ALT and Jiu valleys the fighting continues with violence. We yielded a little ground in the direction of CERNA, but nothing of importance. On the southern front, we exchenged shots on the Danube. In DOBRUDJA? nothing new to report.

AVIATION. British. Yesterday much successful work was accomplished by our aeroplanes. Two important junctions of the enemy's lines of communication were bombed, and railways, billets and aerodromes

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[illegible] with bombs and machine guns both night and day. The [illegible] were enterprise than usual, with the result that three of his machines were brought down on our side of the line, and at least five more were driven down to the ground in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are mission.

French. During the 16th, our machines piloted by Lieut. Loste and machine gunner Mrachal des Logis brought down on the Somme front a German aeroplane. This is the fifth to be brought down by one of our pilots, one fell in flames near Hallu, the other destroyed by Lieut. Tarascon, who with this one has brought down his eighth German machine, fell near MANACOURT (Somme region). Two German machines were forced down in aerial combats north of Fouquescourt, south-west of Vouziers, after a fight sharply manoeuvred by one of the pilots, who brought his machine gun into play at very close quarters. The machine minus a wing crashed to the groundin the Mauvaux region. Lastly a sixth German machine attacked by one of our pilots fell in the Vielle-en-Haye district.

During the night of the 16/17, a French squadron dropped 157 shells on the German aviation camps at Golancourt (Oise) and Griselles(Aisne)

22 aeroplanes of the British Royal Naval Air Service left early this morning to bombard the electric al works and the maritime buildings at Ostend. They dropped 180 bombs many of these attained their objectives. Another bombardment was made by hydroplanes on Zeebrugge. All of the machines returned safely.

General News. - London. The Secretary of State for India makes the following announcement :- On the 14th inst. the Government of India reported a large Mohmand force estimated at 6000 was collectingon the border opposite to Shubkadr. Our troops engaged them on the 15th, the enemy was scattered to offer a good target for our guns. For the first time in Indian warfare aeroplanes were used and afforded great assistance. The enemy's losses are reported to be about 100 killed. The Mohmand force were probably withdrawn for reconnaissance the next day, only a very small party being located. Our losses were one man killed.

Petrograd reports on the southwest front near Sarny, the Russians brought down a large Zepplin. They apturred the crew of sixteen, three guns and two machine guns, with six hundredweights of bombs.

According to a London Connecticutt telegram, the German submarine liner the Deutschland sailed yesterday, and returned having been in collision with the escorting tug, seven members of the crew being drowned. Although a superficial examination revealed nothing wrong with the Deutschland, it is feared that the blow may have disarranged the submarine's delicate machinery in the bow, or slightly damaged the same.

Wireless station.
5.30 a.m. 19/11/16

11-93

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11-594

FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 114

From 6.30 p.m. 19th to 6.30 p.m. 20th November 1916.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR The following prisoners were captured during the last 24 hours.

BN.	REGT.	Officers O.R.
II	93rd R.I.R. 4th Gd.Res.Div.	- 2

The prisoners were captured by a patrol from our left brigade in M.18.c.2.6. They had apparently lost their way and it is possible that they had strayed from the front of their regimental sector. Full information obtained from them is published as an appendix.

ORDER OF BATTLE - The prisoners state that the 5th Gren.Gd. Regt. and the 93rd R.I.R. have changed places. In view of the fact of the heavy losses sustained by the 5th Gren.Gd.Regt. this change is possible (prisoners stated they heard that the 5th Gre.Gd.Regt. have had 2000 casualties since they have been in line, just over a fortnight).

HEADQUARTERS - Bn. H.Q. in a dugout on road between LIGNY THILLOY and LE BARQUE, (vide interrogation).
Regtl. H.Q. 93rd R.I.R. BAPAUME.

REST BILLETS - 93rd R.I.R. LEBUCQUIERE.

AEROPLANE RECONNAISSANCE - At 3.20 p.m. a train was seen at the dump in I.29.a. 3.30 p.m. train left HERMIES for VELU. 3.35 p.m. train between ECOUST and QUEANT moving east.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Shelling today has been above normal. M.36.a. (just east of FLERS) was shelled by 10.5 cm howe. from the direction of RIENCOURT. T.1.b. (S. of FLERS) and S.5. which is S.W. of FLERS were shelled by 10.5 cm howe from the direction of BEAULENCOURT. LONGUEVAL was shelled by 77 mm from the direction of N.5.c. (near REINCOURT) N.20.d. (our lines N.W. of GUEUDECOURT) was shelled by 15 cm and 10.5 cm from the direction of TRANSLOY. S.6. was shelled by 21 cm howe. There was a hostile barrage from GUEUDECOURT to N.19. from 2.55 pm until 3.45 p.m. N.20.d. and N.21. were heavily shelled by 10.5. cm from LE TRANSLOY. M.36. was shelled from H.30.a.

MACHINE GUNS - An enemy machine gun has been located at N.13.d.3.3.

ENEMY MOVEMENT - A considerable number of men (approx) at least a battalion moved along road from H.26.a.5.0. to H.26.a.0.3. (from BAPAUME towards AVESNES-les-BAPAUME. They were in single file with a mounted man at their head. About 10 minutes later about 100 men carrying timber were seen to pass along the same road. Considerable movement od small parties was seen on the road from M.5.c.6.1. to M.5.b.2.9. 50 men fired on by artillery in road N.2.c.2.2. (in THILLOY). Movement in H.31.d.9.9. On 17th enemy were fired on using Sunken road at N.13.a.1.6. and N.8.a. 1.6.

WORK - Work appears to be continuous all along TILL TRENCH.

GENERAL - One of our planes was brought down in N.28.c.central apparently by M.G.fire. Church Steeple at BIEF VILLERS flys a red cross flag.

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P A R T I I

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

OBSTACLES - In "Y" Ravine, Q.11.c. the Germans used thousands of sharpened iron rods as obstacles. The rods are 2 feet long, and about 3/8 inch diameter, and were for the most part buried so as to leave the length of one foot projecting, sloping towards the enemy, both ends are sharpened and the projecting shaft jagged.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE - There were low clouds all day.
10 batteries were successfully engaged of which 9 were active; all those were engaged under zone call and 6 were silenedd.
Hostile aircraft were inactive and there were no combats.
Air reconnaissance reports that WARLENCOURT and PYS have been destroyed by shell fire, but GREVILLERS is still intact.

Extracts from statements of Prisoners captured by the 2nd Corps (17.11.16)

A very satisfactory result of the examination of prisoners taken yesterday has been the evidence, confirmed by many prisoners, of the extensive casualties caused by our artillery and machine guns, night firing. Carrying parties appear to almost invariably suffer one or two casualties in the front line trenches and consequently the adequate supply of material to men in the front line trenches must now be a very serious problem to the enemy South of the ANCRE.

A prisoner of the 1st Bn., 29th Ersatz Regt. stated that when coming into the line on the morning of the 14th inst. his own company had no less than 40 casualties on the PITIT MIRAUMONT - GRANDECOURT Road, moreover his Company which was then 150 strong only mustered 22 men this morning (16th) before our attack.

It is difficult to estimate the morale of troops by the examination of individual prisoners as one captures both the optimist and the pessimist but there can be no doubt that the ordeal of the SOMME battle is much dreaded by all and one week is sufficient under the present circumstances to cause a marked deterioration of the morale of the best divisions, whilst a fortnight is usually sufficient to shatter it completely.

S. S. Butler-Bowdon
Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

11-96 506

Report on the examination of two prisoners of the 8th Co. 93rd R.I.R. taken on the 19th/20th Nov. 1916 at about M.18.c.2.6.

Line held. The Regtl. sector could not be definitely determined but the divisional front is from the BUTTE DE WARLENCOURT to 500 metres west of the LIGNY THILLOY - FLERS Road.

Order of Battle. The order of battle west to east is, 5th Foot Guards, 93rd Res. Regt. 5th Grenadier Guards.

Supports and Reserves. The 2nd Bn. came into the line last night relieving the 1st. which has gone back to rest. The two Cos. are in the front line and two in the 2nd line before LEBARQUE. 3rd Bn. is in support partly in cellars in BAPAUME and partly in a position before BAPAUME (location uncertain).
There are said to be large dugouts in the eastern side of the BAPAUME-ALBERT Road in front of BAPAUME in an old artillery position.

Units Seen. On the 9th of Nov. artillery (perhaps heavy) of the Marines was seen in BAPAUME. One prisoner was quite certain of the presence of the 106th Regt. Saxons, and of the 115th F.A.R. in FREMICOURT. on the 18th Nov. He had also seen a Marine Inf. Regt. (could not state the No.) at LEBUCQUIERES about the same date. It was said at first that the regiment was going to be relieved by Saxons, one of the relieving Regts being the 106th. Later, on the arrival of the Marines, the latter were said to have come to relieve them. On being relieved they were to have one more turn in the line and then leave the sector. In LEBUCQUIERES prisoner saw also a battery of Field Art. No.26.

Rest Billets. The rest billets of the Regt. are at LEBUCQUIERES.

Company Strength and Composition. The trench strength is low, only slightly over 100 when the Russian carriers are deducted. Drafts will be received when the regt. goes out of the line. The majority of the Co. are Active and Reservists. No 1917 class are present.

Telephones. There is no telephonic communication from the front line to Bn. Hd.Qrs. From Bn. Hd.Qrs. to Art. and to Regtl Hd.Qrs. there is telephonic communication; there are also runners.

Machine Guns. The Regtl. M.G.Co. has about 10 to 15 M.Gs. and the Scharfschützentrupp formed from the Regt., about 10 guns. The information recently obtained , concerning the keeping of machine guns on the stairs of the dugouts is confirmed.

HD.QRS. There was recently a Bn. and also a Regtl. Hd.Qrs in LE BARQUE. Both were hit by shell fire. The Regtl. Hd.Qrs. is now in BAPAUME, so the prisoner was told by a runner He does not know if there is still a Bn. Hd.Qrs. in LEBARQUE. Through the shelling, a dugout of the regtl. Hd.Qrs. was hit but the occupants were dug out safely by pioneers. There is a Bn. Hd.Qrs. in a dugout on a road between LIGNY THILLOY and LE BARQUE. Looking from LUISENHOF the position is directly in front of LE BARQUE. It is not in the SUNKEN ROAD in N.7.c. nor in a trench. (possibly in GINGER Road).

Condition of Trenches. The recently obtained information concerning dugouts in the front and support lines is confirmed. Prisoner knows of no wood in the trenches except occasionally in the vicinity of a dugout. Considerable labour has been expended in expelling mud from the trenches and they are now fairly dry. The communication trenches are not fit for use.

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Signals. On the 10th instant the signals were changed and new signals came into force today. Prisoners think it is now "yellow" for "barrage" and "red" for "lengthening artillery fire". Neither prisoner has noticed green signals. In day time the following signals are used for contact patrol.-

A "T" in white cloth	-	All is well.
A "+" " " "	-	We need supports.
A "V" " " "	-	Enemy's attack repulsed.
——— " "	-	Enemy have footing in our trenches.

Prisoner thinks their air service is better. There is an airman who comes over almost every morning and carries out a contact patrol.

Battery Position and Dump. There is a battery position on the eastern side of the BAPAUME-ALBERT Road quite near a pioneer dump. Both are situated where the road sinks into a cutting and are about 200 yds. from a field dressing station which has a red cross flag on a tree. (Note.- A red cross flag has been reported by observers at about H 31.d.9.9. also motor ambulances have been seen to come to this point and turn here. This is quite probably the field dressing station near the battery mentioned by prisoner).

Routes. The route appears to be along the main road from BAPAUME then to the left cross country through LIGNY, leaving LE BARQUE on the right.

Nomenclature. The trench from LUISENHOF to LE BARQUE (OAT LANE) is known as the LUISENRIEGEL.

Moral. The moral of the 93rd Regt. appears to be fairly good. The Regtl. commander has the reputation of being always in the line and the 2nd Bn. commander, that of looking after his men very well.

General. When the Regt. left YPRES. there was no talk of their having to partake in any offensive movement. They daily expect an attack and have simple orders to hold on to their trenches.

One prisoner said that when on leave in January, in BERLIN, he had found food very scarce and he did not think matters had improved since. On the whole the rations were good, hot coffee and soup was often brought to the front line by the ration carriers who met the field kitchens in BAPAUME.

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DAILY WIRELESS NEWS. 19-11-16

1. WAR NEWS. POLDHU Nov. 19th. SATURDAY NIGHTS British official report states, today , in spite of the stormy weather we have advanced our front on the North and South of the ANCRE. The ground was gained on the South bank of the river, where we reached the outskirts of GRANDCOURT. In these operations of today 250 more prisoners are reported as having passed through our collecting stations.

This afternoon British official states, there was no change in the situation during the night. The weather continues stormy.

2. EIFFEL TOWER. Saturday nights French official report states to the South of the SOMME, an attempt by the Germans against our trenches to the east of BERNY was repulsed by our barrage fire and bombers.

This afternoons official French report states the night was quiet on the whole of our front.

This evenings French official report states with the exception of a violent bombardment of the fort and in the DAUAUMONT DISTRICT THERE IS Nothing to report from the whole of our front.

This afternoon's French official Salonica report states from Lake Doiran to the VARDAR, there has been great activity displayed by the artillery of both sides. East of the CERNA the Serbian troops continued their progress on GRUNISTA, encircled that locality. In the CERNA Salient, the Serbians repulsed a new Bulgarian counter-attack on HILL 1212. The enemy retreated towards the North pursued by the Serbians, they reached the region of the brow of the hill 137[illegible]. In the region of the south of MONISTIR Franco-Russian troops made some further progress in the direction of HALEVEN.

A postcript of the French official report states, troops of the Eastern Army entered MONISTIR today.19th, at 8 a.m. This day being the anniversary of the capture of that city by the Serbians in 1912.

Today's German communique admits the fall of MONISTIR.

3.. PETROGRAD. This afternoons Russian report states, on the Roumanian front in TRANSYLVANIA, in the JIUL and ALT Valleys the enemy attacked with considerable forces and pushed the Roumanians back a little to the South. In the TARSBURG Valley the Roumanians have resumed the offensive, and have carried a series of heights. On the DANUBE front there have been no events of importance.

4. BUKAREST. This afternoons Roumanian official report states, on the Western MOLDAVIAN front, and on the northern frontiers as far as PRAHOVA VALLEY, we repulsed all of the enemy attacks in the region of the DRAGOSA V VALLEY. We continued to advance making 4 officers and 50 soldiers prisoners and capturing 2 machine guns, 2 cannon and 5 munition wagons. In the ALT VALLEY the fighting continues. In the region to the west of SUICIDABRAZZOI. In the Valleys of the JIU and GILORT there has been violent combats. In the direction of the CERNA there has been no action. On the southern front on the DANUBE and in DOBRUDJA the artillery and infantry fire has slackened.

5. AVIATION. British. Yesterday there was much fighting in the air. In one protracted combat between 5 of our machines and 8 of the enemy, one hostile machine was destroyed and the rest dispersed. In other encounters 7 hostile machines were driven down in a damaged condition.

French. On Nov. 16th. it is now confirmed that Adjutant Dorme brought down his 16th German machine, which fell near MARCHELEPOT (SOMME).

Salonica. The English aviators bombarded the enemy camps in the S RES region, while the French bombarded the camps and hutments of NOVAK and MONISTIR.

6. GENERAL NEWS. London One of the most serious fires that the south London firemen have been called upon to grapple with for many years broke out last night in the fancy warehouse of Messrs Stamford and Northcote, St Paul's Churchyard. It is impossible to estimate the loss but it is believed that it runs to over £100,000.

Marseilles reports a violent storm there last night, and much damage was caused by a tidal wave, many vessels being sunk.

Berne reports the "NoeveVeramy" of Petrograd states that the allies will shortly enforce the expulsion from Greece of the German, Austrian and Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers.

Much damage was done to shipping by a fierce gale which raged yesterday off the Irish Coast. It was practically off Queenstown and a number of ships had to seek refuge in the harbour.

7. A wire received here today states the Serbian troops occupied MONISTIR at 8 a.m. A fuller report is given in another para.

11-100 506

FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. No. 113.

From 6.30 p.m. 20th to 6.30 p.m. 31st November 1916.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

PRISONERS OF WAR.

BN.	REGT.	DIV.	Officers	O.R.
III	2nd Marine Inf.	1st Naval.	-	-

The prisoner walked into our lines at M.24.a.5.5.

ORDER OF BATTLE - As far as can be ascertained from prisoner's statement the 4th Gd. Res. Div. is being relieved by the Marine Brigade of the 1st Naval Division. The prisoner states his regiment relieved a regiment wearing white braid on the collar which would indicate the 5th Foot Guards. On the other hand it would be difficult to differentiate between white and yellow braid at night, the spot where the prisoner surrendered is opposite the junction of the 5th Gd. Gren. and the 5th Foot Gds. and it is probable that the 5th Gren. Gds. would be relieved first on account of their heavy losses. It is not yet definite therefore which of the two regiments the 2nd Marine Infantry Regt. has relieved.

RELIEFS - Prisoner thought the whole of his brigade would relieve regts in the line (4th Gd.Res. Div.?).

WIRE - Patrols report a little loose wire, insecurely fastened to corkscrews in front of BAYONET TRENCH in places between M.18.d.7.1. and N.13.c.3.c., and damaged wire in front of GIRD TRENCH in N.18.d.

ENEMY DEFENCES - A patrol moved along within 4 yards of GIRD TRENCH in M.24.a. for 75 yards and reports that this part of the trench showed signs of being recently widened and deepened. No wire was encountered; the trenches appeared strongly held.

MOVEMENT - Enemy were seen entering dugouts on road-side in M.11.a. At 1.15 p.m. two trains were observed at G.21.a.3.7. unloading at ACHIET-le-GRAND (20th). They were the centre of much movement. Movement was observed at intervals at M.5.c. and .d. north of LE COUPE GUELE, G.35.a. east of LOUPART WOOD and on the road in G.22.

ROUTES AND TRACKS - There was considerable movement seen along the tracks in N.10.central and also along the route at H.33.c.8.8.

SIGNALS - On the night of the 19/20th enemy showed numerous redflares whilst their artillery was shelling GUEUDECOURT, following them with violet flares whereon the shelling ceased. A 10.5 cm How. shell that fell in our lines sent up a single golden rocket about 20 seconds after falling.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Owing to thick mist hostile shelling has been very quiet today. During the evening of the 20th our infantry reliefs west of FLERS were heavily shelled by all calibres from the direction of WARLENCOURT. The 3rd Corps lent assistance by engaging all batteries likely to be carrying out this shelling.

LOSSES - The following is an extract from the letter of a man of the 93rd R.I.R. written after leaving the SOMME area last September :-

"On the Somme we were for seven weeks engaged in fierce bloody fighting. Our regiment lost heavily and had about 2000 casualties. Our own company although we received a draft at that time came out with

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~~Patrols only 20 men.~~

TRENCH FEET - Prisoners of the 93rd R.I.R. state that their regiment has not suffered from "Trench feet". There is no special treatment to avoid this danger but some of the men sometimes rub a form of ointment on their feet. In that regiment at all events it is apparently not at all prevalent or causing much trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS - Signalling has been observed going on from the roof of a church in BIEFVILLERS. This church steeple is also reported to be flying a red-cross flag.

A letter from his mother to the prisoner of the 2nd Marine Regt. states that his uncle in the 40th Ersatz Regt. has gone to Russia.

S.S. Butler
Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

APPENDIX

Information obtained from prisoner of 3rd Bn. 2nd Marine Inf. Reg. who walked into our lines at M.24.a.5.5. on the night 20/21st.

Movements of regiment. - 2nd Marine Regt. left COURCELETTE district on about October 20th and went North to the NIEUPORT area. The MATROSEN Brigade of the 1st Naval Division were holding the line there and the Marine brigade to which 2nd Marine Regt. belongs did not go into line but remained in reserve. They were in that area three weeks and were brought back again to the SOMME area arriving at FREMICOURT yesterday. From FREMICOURT they came straight into line last night.

Reliefs - Prisoner states that he thinks his regiment relieved 5th Foot.Gds.Regt. and he is under the impression that his brigade all of which is here will probably relieve the 4th Gd. Res. Div. He does not know who relieved them in the NIEUPORT area.

Composition of 1st Naval Division - According to prisoner the 1st Naval Div. consists of the MATROSEN and Marine Brigades. The Marine brigade consists of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Marine Regts; each regiment having three battalions.

General - Prisoner who has only just arrived knows nothing about his present front. He is under the impression that the MATROSSEN Brigade stayed up North but is not sure.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 116

From 6.30 p.m. 21st to 6.30 p.m. 22nd November 1916.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR - The following prisoner has been admitted to Corps Cage during the last 24 hours.

BN.	REGT.	DIVISION.	Officers.	O.R.
II	392 R.I.R.	23rd Res.	-	1

Method of capture and information obtained from prisoner is published as an appendix.

ORDER OF BATTLE - The Order of Battle from N.W. to S.E. opposite the Corps front now appears to be :-

12th Res. Corps. (Saxon).	23rd. Res. Div. (Saxon).	100th R. I. R. 392nd " " " 102nd " " "
	24th. Res. Div.	133rd R. I. R. 107th " " " 104th " " "

According to prisoner captured today the 392nd Regt. is now in line as a regiment and no longer has a battalion attached to the other three regiments of the division. It has replaced the 101st R.I.R. which has gone to rest.

A map will be issued with the Summary shortly showing the estimated dispositions of the enemy opposite our Corps front.

The 23rd Res. Div. has now been in line about a month and the 24th Res. Div. about a week.

REST BILLETS - Rest billets of 392nd Res. I.Regt. are in FREMICOURT(which has not yet suffered much from shell fire.)

SUPPORT POSITION - Support position of 392nd R.I.R. appears from Prisoner's statement to be in TILL Trench.

HEADQUARTERS - A Bn.H.Q. of the 392nd R.I.R. appears from prisoners statement to be inTILL TRENCH.

RELIEFS - A note book captured in M.24.c. or d. states that the best time for reliefs is when it begins to get dark.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling to be normal. M.29. was shelled by heavy howitzer from direction of BEAULENCOURT also N.27. was shelled heavily by 10.5. cm Howitzers from same direction. M.35. and HIGH WOOD were shelled by 10.5. cm Howitzers, from unknown direction. Headquarters of 12th Div.Art. in S.4. and 10th Bty. by 15.cm how. from E. of BAPAUME. M.36. from direction of VILLERS-au-FLOS.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE ACTIVITY - A hostile single seater aeroplane is reported to have been brought down at 1.15 p.m. in aerial combat S.E. of GREUDECOURT in N.27.d.. The observer was killed. Another hostile aeroplane is reported to have been brought down S.W. of FLERS but definite confirmation of this has not yet been received. The aeroplane in N.27.d. was wrecked but the machine-guns have been salved. A British plane was also forced down about 400 yards West of FLERS, the pilot and observer were both wounded. One reported to have landed from engine trouble also.

P.T.O.

AEROPLANE RECONNAISSANCE - At 12 noon a train was seen moving west just N. of FREMICOURT. it was composed of about 20 closed trucks.

MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT - An M.G. emplacement or O.P. is visible west of the THILLOY sunken road at N.8.a.8.3.

ENEMY PATROLS - During the early hours of the morning of the 21st, 5 of the enemy approached GOODWIN'S POST at N.27.b.7.C. They were bombed and two of them were killed. Papers found on them showed them to belong to the 392nd R.I.R.

GAS SHELLS - On the 21st instant Gas Shells were used along CHEESE road without any effect.

S. S. Butler Maj
for Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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Information obtained from a wounded prisoner, a private belonging to the 6th Co. 2nd Bn. 392nd Regt., captured at about N.20.d. 8½.9½.

Personal. Capture. Prisoner is 20 years of age, belonging to the 1916 class of recruits. He came into the field in March last in the 183rd Regt., from which he was withdrawn with a number of others to form part of the new 392nd Regt. (Prisoner cannot remember when. His memory appears to be weak and too much reliance cannot be placed on his statements; he is not particularly bright or communicative.)

Prisoner was acting as orderly to his platoon commander, a sergeant. He and another man from his platoon, (No.3) were in the act of proceeding to the Co.commander's dugout which was in the sector occupied by No.1 platoon, to draw rations for their platoon commander. They had to cross a small gap where they lost direction and strayed towards our trenches. Prisoner was wounded in the thigh by rifle shot: He does not know what happened to his companion.

Order of Battle. The 2nd.Bn. (complete) of the 392nd Regt. is holding a sector of the front line. Prisoner does not know who is to the right or left but thinks it quite possible that the 100th and 102nd Res.Regts. respectively are on the right and left flanks. Order of companies of 392nd in front line, right to left, 7, 6, 5, 8. Sector held could not be determined.

The 392nd Regt. Reliefs) Prisoner states that for a short while the 3 Bns. of the 392nd Regt. were distributed amongst the regiments of the 23rd Res.Div., one Bn. to a Regt. This, however, was only a temporary matter (reasons unknown). Now the 392nd Regt. is holding a sector as a complete unit with all its three battalions, having relieved in front, and support and in rest, the three battalions of the 101st Res.Regt. Prisoner thinks this Regt. has been taken right out of the line, but is not absolutely certain of this. The relief of the 1st Bn. of the 101st, by the 2nd, Bn. of the 392nd in the front line took place on the night of the 20th instant. Prisoner believes that each Bn. of the 392nd Regt. has had one spell in the front line, except the 3rd.Bn. which has had two. The 2nd.Bn. is now having its 2nd.spell and is to be relieved by the 1st.Bn. What is to happen after that prisoner does not know. He has heard no talk of an impending relief of the division and has no notion as to when or by whom the division is to be relieved. He thinks the division is staying in the line for an extra long period bacause its casualties have been slight.

Company Strength and Composition. During its first spell in the front line, prisoner's company was about 200 strong, exclusive of details, (Abkommandierte). This time prisoner's Co. is 100 strong, half the company having been Abkommandiert for work on the "third" line (the Bereitrchaftstellung). Prisoner believes that one reason for keeping half the company out of the front line is that during the last tour such a large number of men went sick. Prisoner could give no details of the various elements in his Co. but said that there were very few men who had been previously wounded and had returned.

Other Units Seen. None.

Support and Rest Positions. The rest billets are in few houses in FREMIECOURT. FREMIECOURT has not suffered very much from our shell fire, but there are no civilians.

Behind the front line there is a second trench which is unoccupied. It is well wired and contains a few shallow dugouts. Behind this trench is what prisoner called the third line. This is the Regtl. support position and is occupied at present by the 1st.Bn. (TILL TRENCH). This trench is also well wired, and contains a number of dugouts about t three or four steps deep. Much work is being done on this trench. Prisoner states that battalions come from FREMIECOURT into the front

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line over the open all the way.

Trench Feet. Prisoner does not know of any recent cases of trench feet. Feet are regularly examined by the sanitary corporal, both before and after the tour in the front line. If a man complains about his feet he is immediately treated at Bn.Aid Post.

Tanks. There has been a fair amount of talk in prisoner's Co. about our tanks and prisoner's impression is that nobody has the faintest desire to be up against one of them. He thought they were pretty formidable instruments of war. He knew of no orders to infantry with regard to action in case of an attack by a tank.

Losses. Prisoner's Company has had about five killed and ten to fifteen wounded since the division has been in this sector.

Machine Guns. Each Bn. has its machine gun company. Prisoner could give no further information of any kind, under this heading.

Rations. There has been no hot food in the front line, but rations have been good and plentiful. Recently, prisoner states, every man has had a double portion of all rations.

Hd.Qrs.Telephones. The Bn.Hd.Qrs. is in a dugout in the unoccupied second line, it could not be located on the map. Bn.commander is in telephonic communication with the Co. commander's dugout in the front line. The Regtl. Hd.Qrs. is at FREMICOURT.

1917 Class. None in prisoner's Bn.

Light Signals. These are now changed about every four days. The last prisoner heard of were "red" barrage, "yellow" lengthen range, no green.

Moral. Appears to be fairly good in prisoner's Bn.

Prisoner knows nothing about trench nomenclature, dumps, artillery, contact patrols, conditions at home.

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APPENDIX "b".

Further report of the examination of a prisoner of the 9th Co. 2nd Marine Infantry regiment taken on the 20th/21st November,

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Method of Capture. - Prisoner walked into our front lines but it is not sure whether he was a deserter. It was his first night in the sector and he may have lost his way.

Movements - During the three weeks prisoner's regiment was north after its tour in the SOMME it was at ZEEVOKOTE (?) near WESTENDE.

Company strength - The trench strength is about 190. Drafts have recently been received consisting chiefly of 1916 recruits and some returned casualties. Prisoner knew of no 1917 recruits present.

Losses - Prisoners said the 2nd Marine Inf. Regt. had never yet had heavy losses.

General - The Canadians were thought in the regiment to be a foe worthy of admiration. A feature of the fighting with them was the respect paid to the Red Cross flag in NO MAN'S LAND. There was no idea of carrying out an offensive. Their orders were to hold the line only.

Additional information from prisoner of 6th Co., 392nd Regt.

Commanders - 23rd Res. Division. von. WATZDORF.
2nd Bn., 392 R.I.R. Maj. von SCHONBERG.

Series of questions and answers taken from a German Note Book found in the vicinity of M.24.c. or d.

QUESTION	ANSWER
Which is the best way for the platoon to move up ?	ALBERT Rd, left SUNKEN rd to LE BARQUE, Bn. dugout, SUNKEN Rd. on the left behind LE BARQUE up to top of rise then single file at 5 paces interval.
What is the platoon strength ?	4 full sections. (Gruppen).
What is length of platoon sector ?	50 metres. Between the 1st & 2nd platoons, a gap of 150 metres, which is secured by patrols from 1st and 2nd platoons.
What is length of Company sector ?	Including the gap - 350 metres.
What is the distance from the enemy ?	About 250 to 300 metres.
What is the best time for relief ?	When it begins to get dark ?
Are there any shell holes or dugouts at our disposal ?	One dugout to each platoon.
What are the light signals ?	"Yellow" means "barrage". "Red" " "lengthen range".
What is to be taken forward, in the way of munitions and materials ?	Bombs - six to very man. Ample quantities of light (signals) cartridges.

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DAILY WIRELESS NEWS SUMMARY 21/11/16

WAR NEWS. POLDHU. November 21st. This afternoon's British Official Reports states, during the night our line was heavily shelled to the south-west of GRANCOURT. On the right of our new front, a hostile patrol fell into our hands. The enemy trenches were successfully raided at GUEUDECOURT and in the neighbourhood of ROCLINCOURT and YPRES.

Monday's British Official Report states, in the Ancre and Somme battleground the enemy today shelled BEAUMONT-HAMEL and in the neighbourhood of GUEUDECOURT. During thepast 24 hours, we have taken 80 more prisoners.

2. EIFFEL TOWER. This afternoon's French Official Report states, during the night, the artillery activity continued very pronounced in the regions of SAILLISEL and DOUAMONT.

This evening's French Official Report states, the day has been calm on the whole front. There was the usual connonade. No infantry action.

3. PETROGRAD. This afternoon's Russian Official report states, on the western front alongour front there has been rifle and artillery fire. On the river STOCHOD it is above the average in instensity. In the MALL POLSK region, the enemy heavy and light artillery bombarded the district of HARDUZOV, west of NOVO OLEKESENETZ. In the wooded [illegible] Carpathians, in the region five verst north of GIFPNEV, the enemy attacked but were repulsed. On the Rumanian front, in the ALT valley the enemy continued his attack with the ussual force. Under the enemy pressure the Rumanian troops are retreating slowly southwards. In the JIUL valley the Rumanians under pressure from superior enemy forces, retired to the region of FILISSH, 20 miles N.W. of CRAIOVA. On the Danube front the situation is unchanged.

4. A Serbian official report received today states, the Serbians on Nov. 19th are continuing the pursuit of the enemy, and took 7 more villages captured several hundred moreprisoners, 3 field guns, a considerable number of machine guns and a large quantity of other war material. Our 10th Cavalry Regiment advancing from RIBARCI, swam the CERNA river and entered MONASTIR from the eastern side, where the Allied entered from the south. The population received the liberators with flowers. Apart from occasional damage the town is still intact. The Allied troops are advancing north of MONISTAR. The enemy reinforced by fresh German and Bulagrian troops is offering a serious resistance.

General News. Lonfion. A Vienna bullatin regarding the Emperor of Austria's condition states last night a restricted seat of inflammation appeared in the right lung. The Emperor remains out of bed all day, and received several visitors.

Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons today stated the German officer under whose orders the first deportations of men took place from Flanders was the General who as Military Governor of Brussels, was responsible for Miss Cavell's execution. The only action which would solve this question was to prosecute the war with all our power, and make it a cardinal point to support the liberation of Belgian territory and Belgian citizens from this oppression.

Mr. Lloyd George replying regarding the photographs of the British Army Tanks in the American papers said he had seen some of these photos which bore no relation to the actual machines.

Speaking last evening at the Canadian Club dinner Mr. Borden the Dominion Prime Minister, declared that Canada would never consent to the cessation of hostilities, unless such terms were secured a would render it impossible in future for a repetition of such a conflict. The Dominion was confident of ultimate victory.

N. 3 Squadron. R.F.C. Wireless Station.
3.15 a.m. 21/11/16

11108. 506

FIRST ANZAC CORPS INETLLIGENCE SUMMARY. No. 117

From 6.30 p.m. 22nd to 6.30 p.m. 23rd November 1916.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR -

Bn.	Regt.	Div.	Officers	O.R.
I	102nd Res.	23rd Res.	-	2
II	104th Res.	24th Res.	-	3

Prisoners interrogation is attached as an appendix.

Order of Battle - The order of Battle appears to be as given in yesterday's Summary except that (a) it now appears that statement of prisoner of 392nd Regt. that his regimentis now together and has relieved the 101st Reagt may be incorrect as prisoner of the 102nd R.I.R. taken today states II Bn. of 392 Regt. is still in support of the 102nd Regt; (b) according to prisoners statement the 133rd R.I.R. is on the right of the 104th R.I.R. with the 107th R.I.R. on the right of the division.

Method of Capture - The 3 prisoners of 104 R.I.R. came over to our lines and gave themselves up.

Composition of 392nd Regiment - Prisoner of 392nd Regt. on being further examined states that the 4 cos. of the II Bn. in this regiment originally belonged to the 101st, 102nd, 134th, and 133rd Regiments. The battalion was formed at CAMBRAI at the end of September.

Hostile shelling - Normal. In the morning MONTAUBAN was shelled by H.V. gun of large calibre. T.2.a. (S.E. of FLERS) by 15 cm Hows. from the direction of VILLERS-au-FLOS and GUEUDECOURT by 10.5 cm Hows. from the direction of BAPAUME. Later in the day GUEUDECOURT was again shelled from the same direction.

Aerial reconnaissance - Observers report thereis a large pit going across the road at N.22.a 5.5. New trench begins at N.14.c.7.1. and joins LUISEN Trench N.14.c.1.7. It is zig-zag and untraversed. New trench runs our from di ging alongside of road N.21.a.0.3. and ends at N.20.b.7.4. Some poor digging on E. side of road begins N.20.b.7.1. and ends N.20.b. 3.4. The wire in front of METEOR Trench is badly damaged from N.22.b.5.3. to N.23.c.5.3. There is a weak spot in it at N.22.b.5.3. (just W. of road). 3 rows of wire run from this point to LE TRANSLOY. Train movement seen as follows :- 1 .30 p.m. 1 train seen E of VELU coming towards BAPAUME. 1.45 one train S.W. of BRACOURT. 2 p.m. 1 train N.E. of BRACOURT. 2 p.m. 1 train S.W. of BRACOURT. 2 .40 p.m. 1 train at MORY. 3.5 1. train at VELU. 3.5.1 train at FERMIES.

Tracks - Movement observed on road in N.22.c. and track about N.22.d.9.4.

WIRE - Patrol reports that the enemy is connecting up old wire at N.20. d.3.5. and that it is now fairly strong at that point.

Enemy defenses - MOON RAY AND SUN RAY Trenches appear to be in an inhabitable condition and strongly held.

S.S. Butler Maj
for Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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Notes on ~~photographs~~ enumarated below. :-

3 C 1675. N.20.a. BACON Trench has agot a new piece running from N.20.a.~~56~~.85 to N.20.d.8.4. 3 C 1671 N.20.a. T piece at 9.6½. has been continued N.W. 3 C 1656 M.24.b. Shows tracks leading into BAYONET trench at N.13.c.0.2. and N.13.c.2.2. They come from the endof the trench tramway at N.8.b.4.2. 3 C 1669 N.2.c. Traverses are being dug in the S. end of RAINBOW Trench. 3 C 1659 N.14.c. and N.20.a. LUISEN TRENCH has been dugout and continued and runs to N.14.c.6.3. 3 C 1661 N.9.d. TILL TRENCH shows a whole village of dugouts from N.9.d.5.6. to the cross roads N.9.d.7.2½. 3 C 1663 N.3.c. Shows new wire in front of the TILL SUPPORT, from N.3.a.0.1. to N.3.c.5.2. also a village of dugouts in TILL TRENCH from N.3.c.2½.4. to N.9.a.2.9. Tracks also show up. 3 C 1653 N.13.b. OAT LANE is nearly obliterated. Tracks also show up running from N.13.b.2.9. to the front line following the old track of the road. 3 C 1651 N.15.d. and 16.c. Trench dug out from N.21.b.6.3. to 3.8. 3 C 1665 N.16.a. and b. Trench running almost parallel to road shows dugouts and has been deepened. 3 C 1664 M.18.b. Road from LE BARQUE to FACTORY CORNER shows much use.

The following aeroplane photographs taken on the 22nd and 23rd inst. have been received. Divisions should indent direct on 1st Anzac Intelligence for their requirements.

No.		Squares covered.	No.		Squares covered.
3 C	1639	H.33.d.,34.c.N.3.b. 4.a.	3 C	1658	N.15.abc.
	1640	H.38.ac.,27.bd.		1659	N.14.c.,20.a.
	1641	N.9.d.,10.c.15.b. 16.a.		1660	N.21.c.
	1642	H.34.ab.,28.cd.		1661	N.10.ac.
	1643	H.27.cd.,33.ab.		1662	N.7.ac.
Taken	1644	H.28.a.,27.abd.		1663	N.3.c.,9.a.
on	1645	H.33.ab.,		1664	M.18.b.
22/11/16.	1646	H.33.b.,34.a.		1665	N.15.ab.
	1647	N.3.b.,4.a.		1666	N.22.a.
	1648	N.3.d.,4.a.9.b. 10.a.		1667	N.3.b.
				1668	N.8.d.,14.b.
	1649	N.9.bd.,10.ac.		1669	N.2.c.
3 C	1650	N.20.d.		1670	N.19.cd.
	1651	N.15.d.,16.c.		1671	N.20.a.
	1652	N.7.bd.		1672	N.20.b.
	1653	N.13.b.		1673	N.20.a.
	1654	N.19.b.		1674	N.27.a.
	1655	N.2.c.,8.a.		1675	N.29.a.,23.cd.
	1656	M.24.b.		1676	N.35.a.
	1657	N.8.c.		1675	N.35.a.

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Report of examination of 3 prisoners of the 7th Co., 104th Res. Regt. captured by the 22nd/23rd by the right battalion of the right brigade. (approximately N.34.b.)

MOVEMENTS - The 104 Res. Regt. came from VIMY a fortnight ago. It rested for about a week near DOUAI(FREDARN ?), then to BARASTRE via MARMOUTRT and from BARSTRE the 2nd Bn. went into the 2nd Line for 4 days. The battalion moved to the front line on the 18th and remained there until the 21st being then relieved by the 3rd Bn.

Order of Battle - The 104th Res. Regt. is on the left wing of their Division. The 13rd is on their right and the prisoners think that the 107th is further to the right. Prisoners do not know the division on their left.

Reliefs - At VIMY the regiment was relieved by the 23rd Regt. In this sector prisoners state that they relieved the 133rd Regt. The division hopes to be relieved about the end of the month but no prisoner has any idea as to the relieving division.

Supports and reserves - The 2nd Bn. is in the front line system. Of the battalion in support two companies are in the line in front of LE TRANSLOY going through N.29.b. and d., N.30.c., N.36.a. and b. One company is in a large strenghtened cellar or vault under the Church at LE TRANSLOY and the 4th Company being divided up into platoons is in the trench in N.24.d. going S.W. from the Sugar Factory., one platoon to the left of LE TRANSLOY and one platoon in an old artillery position behind LE TRANLOY location unknown. The Battalion in rest remains at BARASTRE and in the vicinity.

Company strength - Trench strength about 130. The majority are reservists. There are a few 1917 recruits.

Machine guns - There is, besides the regimental M.G.Co. a Schwerfaehutzen M.G. Trupp but prisoners did not know its number. In the company's sector were three or four M.G's.

Telephones - Telephonic communication could not be maintained between the front line and Bn. H.Q.

Headquarters. There is Bn. H.Q. in LE TRANSLOY.; it is in a dugout under a Gutshof on a street called the Groide Weg. One prisoner said the dugout was in the street running through the village N.W. and S.W. Another prisoner thought it was on the BAPAUME road behind the village. The regimental headquarters are in BARASTRE.

Transport - The transport come up to a spot between BARASTRE and LE TRANSLOY and from there rations are fetched in sandbags. No warm food had been brought into the front line trenches during prisoners stay there.

Routes - From BARASTRE reliefs come up to near LE TRANSLOY but do not enter the village. This and the cemetery are kept on the left.

Casualties - Casualties during prisoners' 14 day's stay in the trenches have not been heavy, there having been comparatively little artillery activity. Most of the casualties occur from M.G. fire during reliefs.

Trench feet - About 10 cases of trench feet have occurred in the company but the cases were not serious. No special precautions are taken.

Tanks - No knowledge of German tanks.

Explosive bullets. No knowledge of any kind of explosive bullet for use against aeroplanes. Men are not allowed to fire against planes except by permission of an officer.

Units seen - One prisoner has a brother in the 49th Landwehr Regt which is in Russia and another brother in the 12th Foot Art. Regt which is at VERDUN.

Report on the examination of 2 prisoners belonging to the 2nd Co., 102nd Res. Regt. taken on the 22nd/23rd at N.21.

Order of Battle - On prisoners' right the 100 or 101st Res. Regt. on his left another division, regiment unknown.

Supports and Reserves - The 1st Bn. is in the front line system, the 3rd Bn., 392nd is in support in trenches about a kilometre back. A battalion is in the line in REINCOURT and the line in front and a battalion in rest near CAMBRAI.

Rest Billets - The rest billets are at HAPLINCOURT.

Company strength - Slightly over 100. A recent draft contained men who were 19 when called to the depots.

Telephones - Telephonic communication is maintained to front lines and runners are also used.

Machine guns - Confirmation of practice of keeping M.G.'s on stairs in dugouts.

Trenches. - Trenches much drier than ours. Prisoner (Unteroffizier) was struck by the mud in our trenches. There are three or four dugouts per platoon in the front line.

Transport and dumps. - Transport comes through RIENCOURT passed the pumping station in N.11.a. and straight on along the road through N.10.b. to N.10.c. There is a small dump here and it is from there that the rations are fetched. There is a larger dump in a field between RIENCOURT and BANCOURT.

Routes - The route abovementioned is used and then the reliefs strike over open country. Prisoner did not think the sunken road in N.15.d. was used. The BAPAUME road from the pumping station to BEAULENCOURT is very rarely used.

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DAILY WIRELESS NEWS SUMMARY 22 - 11 - 16

1. ROLDHU Nov.22nd. A VIENNa telegram states the Emperor Francis Joseph died at 9 o.clock yesterday evening at SCHOEBRUNN CASTLE. The emperor rose at his usual time on Tuesday and was engaged on Government matters. During the afternoon his condition became worse. Unable to take supper, he retired to his bedroom at 7 o.clock. As he was unable to sleep doctors were summoned. Later the Emperor seemed more restful, though a little later he made a gesture pointing to his throat, and died a second or so afterwards. Although his death has been anticipated, the news made a great impression on the population. The Emperor will probably attend the funeral, accompanied by the King of Bulgaria and the Crown Prince of Turkey. The late Emperor was 86 years of age.

2. War News. The Secretary to the Admiralty announces that the Hospital ship "Britannic" was sunk by a mine or torpedo yesterday morning in the ZEA Channel in the Aegean Sea. There are 1106 survivors, 23 of whom are injured and it is estimated that about 50 are lost. Full particulars will be published as soon as they are received. The "Britannic" was a steamship of 58,168 tons, built for the White Star Line and launched about the middle of last year and was probably the biggest vessel in the world.

Tuesday nights British Official Report states, during the day there was considerable hostile artillery activity against our front on both banks of the ANCRE. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

This afternoons British Official Report states during the night the enemy activity was active against the right of our new front on the South of the ANCRE. On the north of the river, a hostile patrol was driven off.

3. EIFFEL TOWER. This afternoon's French Official Report states there was some patrol activity in the region North of AVRE, and in LORRAINE. East of ARMAUGCURT. Everywhere else the night was calm.

This evenings French Official Report states, there has only been an intermittent artillery duel on the larger portion of our front, more lively in the VAUX-DOUAUMONT neighbourhood.

Tuesday nights French Official Report states, the day has been quiet along the whole of our front.

The operations on the MONASTIR front are hindered by an intense fog, but the enemy is vigorously resisting our line to the north of the captured city. The Allies have taken 500 more prisoners, while further to the west on the Eastern shore of Lake PRESA they have occupied another village and continue to advance.

4. PETROGRAD. This afternoons Russian Official Report states, in the JIU valley the Rumanian Troops are retiring towards CRAIOVA, which city the Germans claim to have occupied. In the DOBRUDJA, there is no change to record. There have been no communiques received from BUCHAREST for Monday Tuesday or to-day.

5. GENERAL NEWS. London. A Melbourne telegram states the final figures on the conscription Referendum are now announced. These vote number 1085060, no votes 1146000, no majority is therefore 61000.
Sir Henry Mabin is lying seriously ill at his London Residence with pneumonia. On enquiry this afternoon it was stated that his condition was very critical.

Matins ZURICH Correspondent says that the Kaiser has ratified a Bill for a levy en masse. It consists of three paragraphs, and all men between the ages of 17 and 60 who are certified medically fit are called upon.

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B. 506

The French Ambassador in London has addressed the following letter to the Navy League:- "I thank you for informing me that your committee has decided to change the title of the anniversaries of October 21st from Trafalgar Day to Nelson Day. This to me is a truly gratifying communication, and I have much pleasure in transmitting it to my Government. None in France will fail to fully appreciate the spirit in which your resolution was passed, and it will be remembered as a most delicate token of your country's great friendship.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 118

From 6.30 p.m. on 23rd to 6.30 p.m. on 24th Nov. 1916.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR -	Bn.	Regt.	Div.	Officers	O.R.
	III	104 R.I.R.	24th Res.	-	1

Prisoner strayed into our lines at SPRING TRENCH N.26.d.
Information obtained from him is attached, as an Appendix.

REST BILLETS - Of 102 R.I.R. at HAPLINCOURT. Of 104 R.I.R. at BARASTRE and neighbourhood (p.s. 23/11/16).

Support Positions - 102 R.I.R. TILL TRENCH 104 R.I.R. Trench in front of LE TRANSLOY and in vault under Church in LE TRANSLOY (p.s.23/11/16).

TELEPHONES - Telephones are used up to the front line by the 102 R.I.R. (ps.23/11/16).

DUMP - Prisoner states there is a small distributing dump for supplies on road through N.10.b. and c. Aeroplane observer reports one at about N.10.c.0.3. which is probably the one referred to. Prisoner also reports a larger dump between RIENCOURT and BANCOURT. Aeroplane observers also report another dump at N.9.d.3.7.

Headquarters - 104 R.I.R. Bn. H.Q. in LE TRANSLOY in dugout.
Regtl. H.Q. in BARASTRE. (p.s. 23/11/16.)

ROUTES AND COMMUNICATIONS - From aerial observation, aeroplane photos, and prisoners' statements the following information has been obtained :-
VELU is apparently the railhead for the German units opposite the Corps front. There appears to be a branch railway joining up the line at VELU to the line at QUEANT but it is not definitely located. Troops, transport etc. proceed from VELU to HAPLINCOURT across the fields then through VILLER en-FLOS or RIENCOURT by road to the BAPAUME - PERONNE Rd. From this road there are two main systems of tracks leading to the front line.
The northern system consists of tracks following the light railway passing through N.3.a. N.2.b. and d., to [illegible] N.8.b.4.2½. and other tracks following the sunken road N.3.b. and c. to N.8.b.4.2½. From this point some tracks lead through N.8.c.0.7. to the front line at N.13.c.0.2. and N.13.c.2.2. others go through LIGNY -THILLOY and LE BARQUE and follow the sunken road through N.7.c. to the pit dug across the road at N.13.a. 1.6. at which point the tracks branch off to the front line some following the road N.13.a. and c. and the others the road M.18.b. and d.
The southern system of tracks leads from RIENCOURT and the Pumping Station through N.10.b.a. & c. and N.10.central to the cross roads in N.9.d. from whence some lead S.W. to the front line and others follow the road N.9.d. & c. and then branch off to the front line. Others again bend round and follow ATOM TRENCH SUPPORT.
Prisoners' statement yesterday that wheeled transport comes through RIENCOURT passed the Pumping Station at N.11.a. and along the road through N.10.b.& c. (where there is a dump) corroborates the above.

S.S.Butler Maj
for Brigadier-General.
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

Report of examination of a prisoner of the 3rd Bn., 104th Res. Regt. taken on the 24/25th. inst at about N.29.c. (SPRING TRENCH)

Support and Reserves. Three companies of the 3rd Bn. are in the front line. One company is in the support line in front of LE TRANSLOY; a platoon in two cellars on the road running N.E. and S.W. through the village on the left as it goes from the BAPAUME Road. The 2nd Bn. is in BARASTRE, partly in the defence line and partly in cellars. The 1st Bn. is said to be behind BARASTRE in rest. Prisoner knows nothing of the large cellar under the church or of the whereabouts of Bn. H.Q. He had never been stationed in LE TRANSLOY.

Reliefs - The 3rd Bn. relieved the 2nd Bn. on Tuesday in the front line. Prisoner does not know what regiment was relieved by them in this sector. The regiment hoped to be relieved early next month, but nothing is known of the relieving regiment.

Condition of Trenches, etc. On the whole the enemy trenches are now drier than ours. The information concerning dugouts is confirmed. Prisoner says that nearly all the cellars in LE TRANSLOY are wrecked. He speaks of a communication trench partly covered over which appears to run from the line before the village along a sunken road in the direction of the front line having the cemetery on the left. This is possibly the sunken road shown on the map in this vicinity.

The line in front of BARASTRE is said to contain deep dugouts.

Casualties - During the battalion's stay in the trenches prisoner's platoon lost 10 men in one day owing to artillery fire. He knows nothing of the casualties sustained by other elements. A few casualties were suffered in BARASTRE.

Transport and routes - Prisoner states that transport comes from BARASTRE to a point N.E. of ROCQUIGNY. The route to the trenches is said to be from BARASTRE towards ROCQUIGNY, a detour being made to the left.

Strength of Company. Trench strength - about 150 men. Prisoner was one of the last draft and joined the battalion while it was resting near DOUAI before it came into the line in this sector. The draft was composed mostly of Landwehr men up to 39 and down to 20 years of age.

Machine-guns - There are four machine-guns in prisoner's sector. Besides the Regimental M.G. Co. there is also a Scharfschutzen Trupp attached. Prisoner does not know its number, but says the men wear a M.G. Badge on the arm.

Trench Feet - Prisoner knows of no cases. A good many of the men wear sandbags round the legs.

General - The moral in prisoner's company appears to be mixed; the men hope that the war will stop soon, inside a few months, but no reason can be given on which this hope is founded.

The prisoner himself is not intelligent, and gave his information without conviction; it must be accepted with reserve.

PART II
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

There is a dump of material at the level crossing N.W. of FREMICOURT (H.24.b.6.7.)

AIR RECONNAISSANCE - The weather was fine all day. Hostile aircraft activity was above normal. Six combats were fought with indicisive results. Two active batteries were silenced, and 7 batteries engaged under Zone Calls. Fires were seen in N.W. corner of BAPAUME, EQUANCOURT, ERVILLERS, and HAVRINCOURT. Explosions were seen at ECOUSE, MANANCOURT, GREVILLERS, and N. of LIGNY THILLOY. There was considerable railway activity on the BAPAUME - MARCOING railway between 7.45 and 10.30 am in both directions. The Kite Balloon sections successfully engaged three active hostile batteries. (

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No.25 DAILY WIRELESS NEWS SUMMARY 23.11.16

1. WAR NEWS. POLDHU November 23rd. This afternoons British Official Report states, during the night the enemy artillery bombarded the whole of our new front on both sides of the Ancre, also near HEBUTERNE. On the remainder of the British Front there is nothing to report.

Wednesday night's British Official Report states, during the day the hostile artillery was active in the BEAUMONT-HAMEL and YPRES areas We bombarded the enemy's lines near RANSART, east of ANGRES, and north of the LA BASSEE CANAL. After a heavy Trench mortar bombardment last night the enemy raided our front N.W. of site ST ELOI. Part of our front line trench was obliterated and 36 men are missing.

2. EIFFEL TOWER. This afternoons French Official Report states the night was calm on our front as a whole.

Wednesday nights French Official Report states, there was intermittent artillery fighting on the greater part of our front. The fighting was heavier in the VAUX and DOUAUMONT regions.

This evenings French Official Report states, there has been an intermittent artillery duel on practically th whole of our front.

This evenings French Official SALONICA report states, the fighting continues under very adverse conditions to the North of MONASTIR. The Germano-Bulgarians, who are resisting stubbornly have received reinforcements, which have made some fruitless counter-attacks. The French troops captured on the 21st during a brilliant assault the village of DOBROMIR, whilst the Serbians operating on their right the village of PARALOVO. 300 German or Bulgarian prisoners remained in their hands after these actions. To the West of MONASTIR, the Italian troops made some fresh progress. On the western bank of LAKE PRESPA, the allies have advanced as far as the outskirts of HOTOSEVO.

3. PETROGRAD. This afternoons Russian Official Report states, in the regions of great and little PORSK, and on the NAIRUVKA, in the region of SVIS TELNIKA, and in the EIZUPOL region, the artillery firing is above the average intensity. In Transylvania, the situation remains unchanged. On the Danube front, on the DOBRUDJA, our advanced posts are active..

4. BUKAREST. This afternoons Rumanian Official Report states, our troops which were withdrawn from the valley of JIUL, now occupy the positions of the previous day. on the CERNA, in the direction of ORSOVA, violent enemy attacks have taken place. In the ALUTA valley south of the RED TOWER PASS, the Rumanians are holding their own whilst south of the TORZBURG PASS, they have fortified themselves in the captured positions. Further progress has been made towards CERNAVODA, and in the DOBRUDJA, the allies have captured 2 villages.

5. AVIATION. British. During Monday night our aeroplanes attacked the enemy railway stations and billets also transports with bombs and machine gun fire, all of our machines returned safe.

French. Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer brought down yesterday his 22nd German aeroplane, which crashed to the ground near St CHRIST (Somme region). Our bombarding aeroplanes yesterday dropped many bombs on the enemy railway stations and bivtuacs on the Somme Front.

The French report the following:- Several machines of the R.N.A.S. (British) dropped 34 bombs on the torpedo boats moored near the ZEEBRUGGE MOLE, and on the hydroplane hangars. One torpedo boat and one of the hangars were seen to have been hit. All the machines returned safely.

Salonica. The allied aeroplanes bombarded the German Bulgarian encampments in the region of TOPOLANI TRILEP. During an aerial fight, a French airman brought down 2 German aeroplanes in the DRAMA sector.

6. GENERAL NEWS. LONDON. The Secretary to the Admiralty makes the following announcement, referring to the loss of the "Britannic" there were no wounded on board, the numbers consisted entirely of the ship's crew and the hospital staff.

The death is announced this morning from Glen-el-Dee, Cal. of the famous author Jack London. Mr London was in his 41st year and was a native of San Francisco.

The deaths are also announced of the Hon. Charles Booth, Chairman of the Booth Steamship Coy and Sir George White of Bristol, the pioneer of aeroplane making in England.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Asquith said, the question of the ton for ton policy, was the subject of the present consultation of the allies.

A Vienna telegram states, the new Austrian Emperor has issued a proclamation to his people. After paying homage to the late emperor the proclamation says:- "I will do all in my power to banish as soon as possible the horrors and sacrifices of War, and to obtain peace as soon as the honour of my arms, the conditions of the life of my countries and their allies, and the defiance of my enemies allow". The title of the new emperor is Charles the 8th.

The Greek Government have refused the allies demands for the surrender of 18 batteries of Field Artillery, 16 batteries of mount ed artillery with 1000 shells for each battery, 40,000 Mann-licher Rifles, 140 Machine guns an other war materials.

The Royal Naval Division has for the first time taken part in the fighting on the Western front, and did splendid work in the capture of BEAUCOURT.

Holland. Belgian Deportations. One learns from Amsterdam that in official circles, the responsibility which falls on the Dutch Government is spoken of with emotion, caused after an agreement with the German Government, who brought pressure to bear in October and November 1914, on a large number of Belgian Refugees to return to Belgium. These Belgians had been received by the Hague Government that assured them their personal liberty would not be menaced today they are deported, reduced to slavery. With re aid to this here is a significant document. It is the text of a poster that was displayed at Hoom Holland on November 2nd 1914. "Notice. The Burgomeister of H om informs the Belgian refugees in this district that the German authorities had communicated to its Nederlands Legation of its intention to make all the Belgian refugees return to Belgium, except in the occupied zone".

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 10

From 6.30 p.m. on 24th to 6.30 p.m. on 25th November 1916.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR No prisoners of war have been admitted to Corps Cage during the last 24 hours.

WIRE - A patrol left PETROL LANE and moved to N.20.d.4.4. and thence to N.20.d.5½.4. The wire along this point has been repaired and breaks were only found at N.20.d.4.4. and N.20.d.4.5.

SNIPERS - The enemy are occupying a line of shell holes in front of ORION TRENCH N.35.a. and sniped from certain positions there but no sniper's post has yet been definitely located.

ENEMY MOVEMENT - A party of about 30 Germans was seen at about N.29.c. and were successfully dispersed by one of our machine guns. It is thought that they might have been intending an attack on our M.G. or perhaps were a relief that had lost its way for they approached to within 30 yards of our position. The party was practically wiped out and it is estimated that not more than three or four escaped.
Small parties were observed moving along the BAPAUME - BEAULENCOURT road.

MACHINE GUN - A machine gun is suspected at N.21.b.3.2.

ROUTES AND TRACKS -
Points over which considerable traffic apparently passes :-
N.4.c.6.9. where track from reservoir, meets the road.
N.4.a.1.7. where track crosses VILLERS-au-FLOS line just above the reservoir.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling today has been very quiet. T.1.d. (S.E. of FLERS) was shelled by 15 cm Howitzer from BAPAUME. DELVILLE VALLEY was shelled by 15 cm Howitzer from BEAULENCOURT.

MISCELLANEOUS.- On 24th inst. at 3.33 p.m. an ammunition dump was observed to explode at H.31.c.9.0. just S. of the main BAPAUME - ALBERT road.
The weather for the last two days has been very bad for observation. Yesterday afternoon hostile artillery was falling short and in their own lines. Two red flares were sent up and the range was lengthened. On the right however hostile artillery were shooting short and did not increase the range when flares (red) were sent up.

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PART II

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

ARTILLERY (from G.H.Q. Summary)

A field artillery prisoner captured in the ANCRE sector has given the following information :-

(1) Ammunition is brought up at night when possible.
(2) Communication between batteries and infantry is solely through the Artillery Group Commander, except for barrage calls.
(3) Rockets are the only alternative method of calling for artillery fire when the telephone breaks down.
Coloured boards are only used for marking the front line trench line. They are painted red and white.
(4) Rations are usually brought up at dusk or just before dawn.
(5) Ammunition wagons refill at railhead, field artillery does not use motor lorries.
(6) Our incendiary shells were very effective at COMBLES.
(7) No precautions are taken by Field Artillery to conceal flashes.
(8) Field batteries do not register their own trenches.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY FROM 17th NOVEMBER, 1916, to 23rd NOVEMBER 16.

In the LE SARS sector hostile artillery has been very active during the week, most of the shelling being directed against the vicinities of MARTINPUICH, LE SARS and BAUCOURT L'ABBAYE. These places were shelled every day.

In the GUEUDECOURT sector hostile artillery activity has been slightly below normal. The areas shelled most consistently have been the surroundings of FLERS and GUEUDECOURT and the ridge running East and South East from HIGH WOOD.

In the LES BOEUFS sector there has been a marked decrease in hostile artillery activity.

The general grouping of batteries appears to have remained the same.

The group in the vicinity of GREVILLERS has been most active.

The group in the VILLERS-au-FLOS area has been severely shelled, but the batteries are probably forced to remain in their positions owing to the lack of alternative positions.

Several battery positions have ceased to show signs of activity, but it cannot yet be ascertained whether these positions have been vacated.

A suspected 21 cm Howitzer was observed to be very active while one of our batteries was being shelled withtthat nature of shell. The enemy howitzer has since been successfully engaged by one of our Heavy Howitzer counter-batteries.

USE OF ENGLISH BY PATROLS (also published in Weekly Summary)

A hostile patrol of the 118th Regt. which had been ordered to ascertain the exact position and obtain identification was captured S. of MIRAUMONT on the night 20th/21st inst.

The patrol consisted of an Active officer, 3 N.C.O's. and 3 privates, all picked men of good physique and moral. They were accompanied by an English speaking Hamburger, who was ready to answer in English if they were challenged. The patrol crossed twice in front of our lines and while endeavouring to make one of our men surrender were trapped and made prisoners.

S. S. Butler Maj
for Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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1st Anzac Corps Weekly report on enemy's forces, organization, work, etc. for week ending Nov. 24th 1916.

No. 3.

ORDER OF BATTLE - The order of battle from N.W. to S.E. opposite the Corps front now appears to be

XII Res. Corps (Saxons)	23rd R.D.	100 R.I.R. 392 I.R. 102 R.I.R.
	24th R.D.	107 R.I.R. 133 R.I.R. 104 R.I.R.

The 23rd R.D. has been holding this sector for a month, an exceptionally long period. The unimportant casualties suffered by most of the battalions probably explain this. One prisoner stated that the division was expecting to be relieved at the end of November, by Prussians.

It is not yet quite clear whether the 392nd I.R. is holding a sector in all its echelons as a complete regiment, or whether it is still split up amongst the other regiments of the division (prisoners' statements appear to contradict each other); the former is the more probable state of affairs.

The 24th R.D. relieved the Bav. Ersatz Div about 9 days ago. The actual order of regiments in the line is not yet clear, neither the 133rd nor the 107th having up to the present been identified by contact.

IMPRESSIONS GAINED FROM THE EXAMINATION OF RECENT PRISONERS - During the past week this Corps has captured prisoners of the :-

100 R.I.R. 102 R.I.R. 392 I.R.	23rd Res. Div.
93rd R.I.R.	4th Guards Div.
2nd Marine I.R.	2nd Naval Div.
104 R.I.R.	24th Res. Div.

Three prisoners of the last regiment were deserters.

The Regiments opposed to us have all previously been engaged in heavy and costly fighting on the Somme against the French or English. There is little offensive spirit and no enthusiasm to be found amongst them. The battalions of the 23rd Div. are having an unexpected third tour in the front line and their moral has not improved in consequence. The general feeling appears to be a blend of confidence and resignation - dutiful resignation to the prospect of a long war without world - conquest or even any conquest; deep rooted confidence in the invincibility of German troops and the impregnability of their defences. This goes so far as to exclude the possibility of our ever reaching even BAPAUME.

Prisoners agree that their rations are excellent. One stated that recently every man has been issued with double rations; there may be some connection between this order and Hindenberg's alleged strictures after his recent tour of the Western Front.

AERIAL ACTIVITY - The activity of hostile aeroplanes has, if anything, again increased. Many have crossed our lines during the daytime, but were effectively dealt with by our Squadron and batteries. Three were brought down within our own lines and at least an equal number behind the enemy lines.

The bombing raids at night upon our back areas have not been continued.

The two main Flying Depots on the Somme front appear to be at CAMBRAI (1st Army) and at SAVY (near St. QUENTIN) (2nd Army). There is every sign that the enemy is making strenuous efforts to contest our superiority in the air, at least as far as the Somme front is

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is concerned.

ENEMY DEFENCES - The outstanding feature of enemy work observed this week has been an increase in the very considerable fortific-ation of the TILL TRENCH system. This system runs S. of GREVILLERS, across the BAPAUME - ALBERT Road about 1 kilometre S. of BAPAUME, then S.E. parallel with the PERONNE Road, forming the main defence of LE TRANSLOY. The whole of this is now undoubtedly a very formidable obstacle. TILL TRENCH itself has been heavily wired, broad stretches being of wire even triplicated in parts; and much new wire has been put out in front of TILL SUPPORT trench; the trenches have been deepened and improved; large numbers of new dugouts can be clearly seen on the photos, particlualrly from N.9.d.5.6. to N.9.d.7.2½. and from N.9.a.2.9. to N.3.c.2½.4.

Prisoners' confirm the observations of our airmen. One prisoner mentioned that half of his company in the front line had been left behind to reinforce the support battalion in work upon the support trenches; platoons from other companies in front have doubtlessly been similarly employed.

It appears to be the enemy's intention to complete a close support line between BARLEY TRENCH and the front line. STORMY TRENCH has been continued in a curve westward from N.21.a.5.8. to the road in N.20.b., LUISEN TRENCH has been dug out and continued S.E. from N.14.c.1½.6½. into N.20.a., the trench running from N.18.d.3.6. -7.4. - N.13.c.4.5. has been considerably lengthened westwards and also continued eastwards LUISEN TRENCH. It is clearly intended to connect these trenches into one system and it might be of advantage if our artillery could pay some attention to these points.

Nothing further has been heard about underground passages leading from BAPAUME to trenches outside the town.

ROUTES AND TRACKS - From aerial observation, aeroplane photos and prisoners' statements the following information has been obtained :-

VELU is apparently the railhead for the German units opposite the Corps front. There appears to be a branch railway joining up the line at VELU to the line at QUEANT but it is not definitely located. Troops, transport, etc. proceed from VELU to HAPLINCOURT across the fields then through VILLER-au-FLOS or REINCOURT by road to the BAPAUME -PERONNE road. From this road there are two main systems of tracks leading to the front line.

The northern system consists of tracks following the light railway passing through N.3.a., N.2.b. & d. to N.8.b.4.2½. and other tracks following the sunken road N.3.b. & c. to N.8.b.4.2½. From this point some tracks lead through N.8.c.0.7. to the front line at N.13.c 0.2. and N.13.c.2.2. others go through LIGNY -THILLOY and LE BARQUE and follow the sunken road through N.7.c. to the pit dug across the road at N.13.a.1.6. at which point the tracks branch off to the front line some following the road N.13.a. & c. and the others the road M.18.b. & d.

The southern system of tracks leads from RIENCOURT and the Pumping Station through N.10.b.a. & c. and N.10.central to the cross roads in N.9.d. from whence some lead S.W. to the front line and others follow the road N.9.d. & c. and then branch off to the front line. Others again bend round and follow ATOM TRENCH SUPPORT.

Prisoners statement of 23rd that wheeled transport come through RIENCOURT passing the PUMPING STATION at N.11.a. and along the road through N.10.b. & c. (where there is a dump) confirms the above.

(The above information refers to the Northern part of our area; an outline of the main communications further south will be given as soon as possible.)

S. S. Butler

Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS WEEKLY SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE
CONCERNING CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, ORDERS, ETC.
AND EXTRACTS OF USE AND INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

No. 3.

Week ending - 25th November 1916.

Translation of a Captured German document.

NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT LINE

H.Q. XV Corps.
No. 2,020 16-10-16

Communication between infantry and aeroplanes.

1. Object. Establishment of communication with the front line.

2. Infantry. In each company, and at each battalion and regimental Command Post, men are detailed to watch their infantry aeroplane. They must not take their eyes off the aeroplane and must know the meaning of all the signals employed.

3. Aeroplanes. Infantry aeroplanes are distinguished by two long streamers (black-white-red). On their approach, they will give the light signals of the division.

(Light Signals will be allotted to the 30th and 39th Infantry Divisions, as soon as it is known what signals are available.)

When the advanced line has to be marked out by order of the division, the aeroplane will fire a star rocket after giving the light signal of the division.

On receiving this signal :-

(a) The infantry will spread out squares of white cloth. (about 50 cm square.)

(b) The airman will then photograph this line or mark it on his map.

(c) The infantry must not give any other signals, but must leave the square of cloth until :

(d) The airman again gives the signal of the division (30th Inf.Div. or 39th Inf. Div.) to show that he has fixed the position of the advanced line and is ready to receive signals.

(e) Unit commanders, and Company Commanders in the front line (but only in case of a complete breakdown of communication with the Bn. commanders) can send the following signals by lamp :-

		Morse Signals
(1)	"Reinforce"	-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-
(2)	"Ammunition wanted"	..-..-..-..-..-..-
(3)	"Grenades wanted"	.....
(4)	"Enemy is about to attack"	--...--...--...--...

Before each signal, the letter of the alphabet indicating the sub-sector should be sent. Signals must be sent at short intervals and distinctly.

They should be continued until the airman repeats them with his signal-lamp. (Before ending the signal-lamp should be trained on the aeroplane by means of the sighting appatatus).

Signal lamps should be provided for regimental and Bn. Command Posts and for some of the Company Commanders in the front line

4. The airman will transmit the signal to the rear by wireless. The receiving station will immediately transmit the messages to telephone to the Divisional Staff.

5.

5. As soon as the aviator has finished his reconnaissance, he will land on his flying ground, have his plates developed and printed at once, and report, in person, to the Divisional Staff all observations made.

Addendum. The divisions must be prepared to practice, at the earliest opportunity this method of keeping up communication between Infantry and aeroplanes.

For these practices, the following signals will be employed for the divisional :-

For the 30th Infantry Division :-

2 white signals, one red signal, Letters for sub-sectors i.k.

For the 39th Infantry Division.

2 double green stars. Letters for sub-sectors l m.n.

143rd Inf. Regt. (sd). von. DEMLING.
21/10/16 No. 11-8610.

ENEMY ARTILLERY (from G.H.Q. Summary)

It is reported that the new German Field Guns are being made with longer tubes to get increased range. The carriage is similar to that of the light field howitzer. Confirmation is required.

CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENTS - (from 4th Army Summary).

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS } ELBERFELD, 8/11/16
RECRUITING. }

Here it keeps getting worse and worse, with work and with food also, and the people think it cannot go on like this much longer.

The awful winter is coming on again when you have to endure twice as much. Here fresh bodies of men are being enrolled every day, almost all being older people, for there are no more young men here.

Uncle Walter has now already been a soldier for several weeks. Uncle William has so far been lucky and ahs come back. Even my chief has been enrolled this week, and now our business will soon have to close down also.

We sent you some chomolate - we should like to send you much more but nothing is obtainable.

GAS - A captured order of the 121st R.I.R. dated 15-9-16 states :- "As it is to be presumed that the enemy will continue to use gas on our front and as, moreover, the English have made great progress as regards the concentration of gas clouds and will probably make still further progress, the greatest attention is to be given to the preparation against a gas attack.

TANKS - Men of the 4th Machine Gun Markkman Section (Trupp 33 = 1st Company; Trupp 36 = 2nd Company; Trupp 38 = 3rd Company) have been told in case of a tank attack to work to a flank and keep it under continuous machine gun fire, so as to prevent the garrison from emerging in case of a breakdown, tilt or forced halt. It is hoped that a tank will eventually be captured by this method.

Infantry have been told that Tanks represent a English fad and are harmless.

Artillery is instructed to fire on these. One artillery prisoner had heard that Belgian 3.7 guns used as trench guns, and revolver guns 3.7 were to arrive to fire at them at point blank range, but had not seen any.

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ARTILLERY LOSSES - Prisoners of the 57th Field Artillery Regiment state that losses in personnel varied; they had been heavy in the case of some units; on the other hand the loss in material had been extremely heavy throughout all units.

A large number of guns and howitzers had been put out of action by direct hits, and they ascribed this to the accurate work of our air observation. Gun crews often had to retire and leave their guns for hours at a time. A large number of ammunition dumps had also been blown up recently.

A number of guns had become unserviceable through wear, this especially applies to the 77 mm. field gun. The wear of the latter gun was in excess of the capacity of the Ersatz Abteilungen to replace them.

It is due to this fact, the the Field gun Abtieilungen from F.A. regiments on the VERDUN front had been transferred to the SOMME. In some cases single guns or pairs of guns and howitzers from batteries on other fronts had been brought here. An N.C.O. states, however, that even these expedients have been unable to keep pace with the wastage incurred.

An order from the 1st Bn. 55th R.I.R. dated 22-9-16 states :-

"That all fuze rings, cartridge cases, and Very light cartridges of cardboard and brass must be collected in sandbags and brought to the Pioneer Park, COURCELLES. Names of collectors to be given to the Battalion Headquarters, for payment."

1918 CLASS - Extract from a letter from a soldier in garrison in Germany October 12th 1916.

"The 1918 Class has just been mustered, and practically all have been taken. A most remarkable sight, as it looked like a whole lot of schoolboys on their way to School."

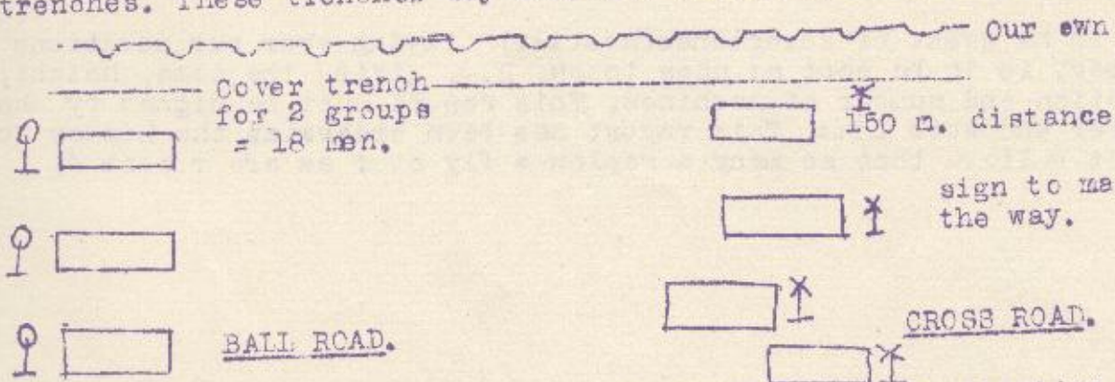
EXTRACTS FROM FIFTH ARMY SUMMARY OF 19th NOVEMBER 1916.

TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN DOCUMENT.

Group A.
Ia. No.3354. SECRET. Corps H.Q., 8/11/16.

(Construction of Cover Trenches as a substitute for Communication trenches.

In the Battle Sector at VERDUN the construction of the usual communication trenches proved inexpedient. The enemy, standing in a commanding position above us, could see into our communication trenches and systematically destroy them. After repeated futile attempts at restoration, we gave up the new construction and improvement of communication trenches, and as a substitute dug several small cover trenches. These trenches lay some 150 metres apart (vide sketch.).



The cover trenches have this advantage over communication trenches, they do not form a continuous line. If good use is made of the ground they are difficult to distinguish by ground and air observation and...

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and owing to their scattered position can be destroyed only with difficulty and at a great cost in ammunition.

To prevent the loss of direction, the cover trenches which were to act as a substitute for one communication trench were provided with the same sign. This mark gave the way its name : e.g. BALL ROAD (⊥) CROSS ROAD (⊥) : TRINAGLE ROAD (⊥).

Method of advance. Troops advance by single "groups in extended order". The succeeding "group" only advances when the leading "group" has reached the first cover trench. In this way almost every "group" will always be ne an empty cover trench, in which it can take cover in case of an enemy surprise burst of shelling.

The men must advance in extended order. If they went in file beside trenches, a track would soon be made, which would attract attention of any enemy aviators, and soon be known as an approach.

Size of Cover trenches . The cover trenches must be able to accommodate 2 "groups" (= 18 men). This size is necessary since in case of a sudden burst of shelling it can happen that one "group" may run back to the trench, while another runs forward into it to seek cover. Besides it is advisable to build "funkholes" with wood in these cover trenches.

38 Infantry Div.
I. No. 2342

For the General Staff (signed) KIRCH.
D.H.Q.. 10/11/16.

Addition

The construction of Communication Trenches must everywhere on principle be pressed on with might and main. The example given comes into question as an exception only.

(signed) SCHULTHES.
true copy Count STIRLFRIED Capt G.S.

Distribution :-				
	83 Infantry Bde.	1	94,95,96. I.R.	4 each.
	55 R.I.R.	2	91 R.I.R.	1.
	C.C. Pioneers.	3		

"Regt. Order. I order again that by day, even when no aeroplanes are to be seen, no one may be about in the trenches except on duty. It is strictly forbidden to stand in front of dugouts: I make section-commanders responsible for this. As the English apparently use direct observation to shell these trenches, they can spot individual dugouts through this. All things lying about on top of cover are to be covered over (by night), and anything that can indicate an inhabited dugout, even in the trench is to be removed. Orderlies must jump down into the dugouts at once and not remain standing at the entrance. All sports not absolutely important must be supressed. For the natural functions, bottles or vessels will be used, which will afterwards be emptied, not thrown away.

Order dated 7.11.16. 1st Bn.,95th I.R.

In the event of aeroplanes(hostile) flying over our positions a report is to be sent at once to Bn. H.Q. giving the time, height, direction and number of machines. This report must be signed by the officer who sees them. This report has been ordered as the Higher Command do not believe that so many aeroplanes fly over as are reported.

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Extract from G.H.Q. Summary dated 21st November 1916.

VARIATIONS IN GERMAN STRENGTH ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The following are the salient points in regard to the strength of the Germans on the Western Front during the current year :-

January ...	115½ Divs.,	comprising	1,290	battalions.
Mar	122½ "	"	1,367	"
July				
(beginning)	120½ "	"	1,328	"
(middle)	120½ "	"	1,294	"
November...	127 "	"	1,309	"

Thought only 1309 battalions have been dientified, there are probably at least 1320 now on the Western Front.

The decrease in the number of battalions during the month of July is fue to the transfer of Jäger battalions and other miscellanedus battalions to form the nucleus of new divisions in other theatres. The exact dates of such transfers are not known, but the transfers were almost certainly in conformity with a plan made prior to the commencement of the SOMME offensive.

Thus, at the presnnt moment Germany has 11½ more divisions than she had in January on the Western front, but only 19 more battalions new divisions having been formed by readjustment of infantry units and not by increase of effectives.

From January to May, when the German plan of campaign was dominated by their attack on VERDUN and every available unit was thrown into that area, the number of divisions on the Western Front was increased from 115½ to 122½, i.e. an increase of 7 divisions, with a corresponding increase in the battalions from 1,290 to 1,367, i.e. an increase of 77 battalions.

During the month of June, when the Russian offensive was at its strongest, the Germans sent over to the Eastern front :

4 whole divisions, comprising 39 battalions.

In July, after the beginning of the SOMME offensive, they transfer 3 exhausted divisions containing the Cadres of 27 battalions, the fighting value of which must have been considerably lower than that represented by this figure.

In addition, a certain number of odd battalions, were transferred to the Eastern Front. The places of these units on the Western Front were taken by two new divisions, comprising 21 battalions.

In August, 3 more exhausted divisions were sent to the Eastern Front. Their place was taken by 8 new divisions formed on the Western Front.

In September, one fresh division and one exhausted division were transferred to the Eastern Front, their place being taken by four new divisions on the Western Front.

In November - A division was brought back from Russia to reinforce the Somme battle front.

It will be seen, therefore, that:

(1) When the Russian offensive began, Germany had to transfer troops rapidly from West to East.

(2) During the month of July after the beginning of the SOMME offensive, she was only able to transfer exhausted divisions and odd battalions to the Eastern Front.

(3) She had to fill their place on the Western Front with new formations.

(4) The Germans now have only 19 battalions less on the Western Front than they had on 1st July. On the other hand, they have increased the number of divisions by 6½.

P.T.O.

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CODE NAMES FOR REGIMENTS (from G.H.Q. Summary)

Carrier-pigeon messages have recently been intercepted, which referred to the "Regiment SCHNEIDEMÜHL".

This is the code name used by the 397th Infantry Regiment.(222nd Division.), which draws recruits from the depot of the 149th Infantry Regiment at SCHNEIDEMÜHL".

The use of similar code names has been noticed before, for example, in the case of the 4th Ersatz Division, where the three regiments were called CÖLN, BERLIN, and AACHEN.

AERIAL POSTS (From G.H.Q. Summary.)

The following is translated from a captured German Order :-

"English aviators have recently dropped a number of photographic reproductions of postcards from German prisoners to their relatives.

It must be quite obvious that this is a case of deliberate fraud; this dishonourable behaviour on the part of prisoners has been induced by the promise of expecially good treatment."

GERMAN IDENTIFICATIONS - A captured document shows that the German observers identify changes of unit in our lines by the different markings on our mens helmets.

TANKS - The following is from a captured order of the 12th Division, dated 10th November.:-

"In order to engage rapidly hostile armoured cars at a distance, the batteries mostly concerned should register on as many points as possible, on the main roads within their arcs of fire. The unfavourable weather of the next few months will presumably soon force the cars to keep to the roads".

ENEMY DEFENCES - The following points regarding the hostile defences in the area BEAUCOURT - BEAUMONT HAMEL are of interest.

(a). Sandbags appear to have been hardly used at all. A rough type of hurdle revetting was much used.

(b). A considerable number of dugouts were made by tunnelling into the sides of banks and quarries.

(c). When constructing rear lines of defence which cross the road the enemy appears to tunnel under the road, thus making the trench continuous without damaging the road itself.

(d). Several trenches lead from the enemy front line trenches to small square holes in the surface of the ground outside the enemy's wire. These appear to have been listening posts, but may also be used for machine gun emplacements.

(e). Concrete machine gun emplacements were found in the open between the two lines of hostile defence. These emplacements gave an all round field of fire.

CAVALRY UNITS CONVERTED INTO INFANTRY (from G.H.Q. Summary.)

It appears that the Germans are converting their reserve Cavalry Regiments into Infantry Units.

A document shows that the 5th Bavarian Reserve Cavalry Regiment (the divisional Cavalry of the 5th Bavarian Res. Div.) was withdrawn from the front some time ago and trained as infantry, first near ROUBAIX then at TOURNAI, and finally at ANTWERP.

The unit was converted into a "Cavalry Rifle Regiment", and was transferred at the end of October to the VOSGES, where it replaced two Jäger Battalions withdrawn to the MONASTIR front.

USE OF ENGLISH BY PATROLS - A hostile patrol of 118th Regt. which had been ordered to ascertain the exact position and obtain an identification was captured S. of MIRAUMONT on the night 20/21st inst.

The patrol consisted of an Active Officer, 3 N.C.O's and 3 privates, all picked men of good physique and moral. They were accompanied by an English-speaking Hamburger, who was ready to answer in English if they were challenged. The patrol crossed twixe in front of our lines and while endeavouring to make one of our men surrender, were trapped and made prisoners.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

No. 120.

From 6.30 p.m. on 25th November to 8.30 p.m. 26th Nov.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR -

BN.	REGT.	DIV.	Officers	O.R.
II	101 R.I.R.	23 R.D.	-	3

Information obtained from prisoners is published as an Appendix.

ORDER OF BATTLE - It now appears certain that the statement of the prisoner of the 39and Regt. that his regiment was now together as a complete unit was incorrect. Prisoners takenon two separate occasions since have both subsequently stated that that there was still a battalion with each regiment of the Division. The order of Battle of the 23rd R.Div. may therefore still be considered to be :- 100 R.I.R. on the right, with the 101 R.I.R. on their left, and the 102 R.I.R. on their left again.

The 23rd R. Div. have now been in the line over a month and state there is no prospect of an immediate relief. This long spell in the front line in such inclement weather as has been experienced during the last month must have considerably lowered their moral at its best not reckoned as being very high

ROUTES - Prisoners confirmed information obtained from air photos and other prisoners as to the route to the trenches past the Pumping station and through N.10. being largely used by reliefs, ration parties, etc - (vide 1/10,000 Map GUEUDECOURT to THILLOY and BEAULENCOURT.).

HEADQUARTERS - Bn. H.Q. in Hollow Road N.15.d. exact location unknown. Regtl. H.Q. 101 R.I.R. believed to be in FREMICOURT.

METHOD OF HOLDING TRENCHES - One man every 10 yards by day; two men every 10 yards by night.

MACHINE GUN - A M.G. emplacement has been observed at N.20.d.1.7. and one is suspected at N.20.d.6.8.

MOVEMENT - A party of 50 men in full marching order were observed on the path at N.14.d.0.2. this is probably a route taken by reliefs.

ORDER OF BATTLE (Later) - A prisoner of 6th Co. 133rd R.I.R. was captured during the night 25/26th by the Corps on our right. It appears that he wandered our of his own regimental sector. He gives the order of battle of the 24th R.D. from right to left as :- 107 R.I.R., 133 R.I.R. and 104 R.I.R.

ENEMY WORK - Enemy appear to be working on a sap in N.28.d.6.8.

LIGHT SIGNALS - On the enemy's sending up two red rockets, simultaneously, which burst into four stars, there was a slight enemy barrage on GUEUDECOURT and LES BOEUFS.

Our left brigade report that red flares are now being used as a sign to lengthen artillery range.

ENEMY'S ATTITUDE - The enemy opposite our left brigade appears to be somewhat nervous and and constantly throws bombs and opens machine gun fire without any target.

Edmund Kapp

Brigadier General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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E. 506

Report on examination of 3 prisoners belonging to 8th Co. of 101st Res. Regt. taken on the night of 25/26th November at N.20.d.

Method of capture - Prisoners were on patrol, and blundered into our advanced M.G. positions, and were captured. One prisoner was unwilling to give information, and one was unintelligent. Most of the following information has been got from the third - an N.C.O.
Order of Battle - 101st Res. Regt. on prisoner's right: 102nd on their left. The N.C.O. said he had seen elements of the 392nd Regt. on the right, and that they were working with the 100 R.I.R.
Organisation - A battalion of the 392nd R.I.R. is working with the 101 R.I.R. but prisoner did not know what battalion it is.
Reliefs - 2nd Bn. of the 101 R.I.R. relieved a battalion of the 392nd two nights ago in the front line. Prisoner said that a divisional relief was talked of, to take place about the middle of next month, but there was nothing definite, and nothing was known of any relieving division.
Supports and Reserves - Two companies of the 2nd Bn. are said to be in the front line, and two companies in the second line (BARLEY TRENCH). A platoon of the 1st Bn. is said to be in LUISEN RIEGEL and the rest of the battalion in support in the 3rd Line - N.9. The 3rd Bn. is said to be in reserve at FREMICOURT. The battalion of the 392nd Regt. which prisoners' battalion relieved has gone back to rest, behind HERMIES.
Trenches held - The N.C.O. thought he recognised LARD TRENCH on the map, as it went straight back from the front line. He said that there was such a trench and that it was occupied. He knew of no trench partly occupied by us and partly occupied by them; but spoke of being shot at from behind. The front line trenches are said to be fairly strongly held. In the daytime there is a post of one man about every ten yards, and the rest sleep in dugouts. At night, the posts are doubled, and the few men who are allowed to sleep must be ready at the instant to repel an attack.
Machine guns - There are four M.G.'s in the 8th Company sector, and also two M.G. positions have been built in which the guns remain. The others are taken into dugouts. In the regiment's M.G. Co. there are 18 M.G's. The presence of a "SCHARFSCHUTZENMASCHINENGEWEHRTRUPP" (sic) is doubtful.
Casualties - Losses while in this sector have not been very heavy. They have been caused by artillery and M.G. and rifle fire as they go over the open country. The latter is as far as possible avoided, by keeping as far as possible to the lower ground.
Routes - No new information can be obtained as to routes. Prisoners corroborate information about route past the pumping station, which is one of the main routes used. Villages are always avoided.
Health - Prisoners know of no cases of Trench Feet. They find the winter milder than in Germany. Their WELLINGTON boots are made big on purpose to allow of straw being put in next the soles, or of two pairs of socks being worn. A large number of casualties are sick men who have gone to hospital with colds, etc. Care is taken to keep the trenches as dry as possible, and to pump out the water as soon as possible after the rain. The men are made to realise that dry trenches mean dry feet, and a large amount of work is done willingly by them so as to rid the trenches of the mud and wet.
Dump - Dump at N.10.c. is confirmed.
Headquarters - Battalion H.Q. said to be in Hollow Road - N.15.d. They think Regimental H.Q. is at FREMICOURT.
Trench strength - 140. A fairly large proportion of the men are "AKTIVE
Morale - The predominant feeling is a longing for peace, and a general indifference as to the result, owing to their long period in the front line.
Other Units seen - One prisoner has a brother in the 103rd Landsturm Regiment. He thinks his brother is in the VOSGES.

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P A R T I I

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

ENEMY METHOD OF HOLDING THE LINE -

Patrols have observed that in a great many places where the enemy's front line has not been properly dug, the enemy has organised shell holes in front of his line, which are occupied by small parties by night. At LITTLE WOOD a patrol found no wire, but was fired on by a machine gun, situated in a shell-hole.

On the ALBERT-BAPAUME road a patrol discovered four Germans concealed behind two mounds of earth about four feethigh.

South of the LE BARQUE patrol was fired on and numerous Very lights were sent up from shell holes in front of the enemy line.

The enemy are occupying a line of shell holes in front of the GROIN Trench N.35.a. and snipe from certain positions there, but no sniper's post has definitely been located.

DAILY WIRELESS NEWS SUMMARY 25/11/18.

POLDHU, Nov.25th. This afternoon's British Official Report states, there is nothing to report, heavy rain continues to fall.

Friday night's British Official Report states, during the day the hostile artillery has been active against our front in the neighbourhood of LES BOEUFS and BEAUCOURT, and on both sides of the LA BASSEE CANAL. The enemy infantry to the south of FUISIEUX was dispersed by our artillery.

2. EIFFEL TOWER. This afternoon's French Official Report states, there was nothing to report during the night, except the usual cannonade.

Friday night's French Official Report states, an enemy long-range gun fired three shells in the direction of NANCY.

This afternoon's French Official Report from SALONICA states, the fog and rain has slackened the operations. During yesterday the Serbians repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack in the GRUNISHTE region. To the west of MONASTIR, the Italian forces continued their progress.

This afternoon's Russian Official report states, in the ALT valley the enemy energetically attacked and pressed back the Rumanians towards the south of KALENANISHTI, and MOLDAROSHT. From CRAIOVA the enemy has also taken the offensive, and compelled Rumanians to retire behind the river CITETZ. Near ZIMNITZA, the German troops crossed to the left bank of the Danube. In the DOBRUDJA, all the enemy attempts to attack our advanced posts were arrested by our artillery fire.

BUKAREST. This afternoon's Rumanian Official Report states, the enemy landed troops at IRLAY and ZIMNITZA. His advance has been arrested by the Rumanians.

AVIATION. British. Yesterday much successful work was done by our aircraft. 12 of our machines concentrated on the formation of 20 hostile aeroplanes; as a result of the fight, the formation was dispersed, one enemy aeroplane was driven down and destroyed, several others being forced down damaged.

French. The French report the following :- Yesterday between 11 am and 1 p.m. a group of aeroplanes of the British Naval Air Service bombarded the blast furnaces of DILLINGEN in the LE SARRE region. During this expedition a 100 kilogrammes of explosives were dropped, the greater part of the projectiles succeeded in reaching their mark. An enemy aeroplane was brought down on the return journey.

NAVAL NEWS. The Secretary to the Admiralty announces that on the night of the 23/24th 6 German destroyers attempted to approach the north end of the Downs, and were seen by the patrol vessel. The enemy fired about 12 rounds quickly and steamed off immediately. One shell hit a drifter without injuring any of the crew, only damaging the upper works. No shell fell anywhere near the open town of RAMSGATE.

GENERAL NEWS. London. An ATHENS telegram states, it is expected that the Allies will deliver an Ultimatum to Greece. In the event of any resistance to the Allies demands for the delivery of arms and muntions, theinstigators will be arrested and the customs occupied.

A Rome telegram states the Greece Ministry is already determined not to continue resistance to the Allies demands.

Amsterdam reports that travellers from MUNICH state a super-zepplin was wrecked in the storm which raged last Tuesday..

A Copenhagen telegram states, in contrast to the statement appearing in the LOKAL ANZEIGER, the Zeitung declares the Britannic was torpedoed and adds the following evidently inspired comment, "The Brittanic was transporting fresh troops for our enemies. If she had not been doing so our submarine would never of course have torpedoed her." This comment is signed by the editor. The British Admiralty have already issued a statement showing those on board the Brittanic were 635 crew and 500 Mediaal Staff.

An ATHENS Telegram states, that the authorities on TINOS Isle report the Braemar Castle was torpedoed by an enemy submarine at noon on Thursday. There wre 400 British sick and wounded on board on their way to Malta. The casualties are one drowned and about 10 injured.

2.45 a.m. 26/11/18. Wireless Station.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 121

From 6.30 p.m. 26th to 6.30 p.m. 27th November 1916.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

PRISONERS OF WAR

Bn.	Regt.	Div	Officer	O.R.
III	392 Res.	23rd Res.	-	3

Information obtained from these prisoners is published in Appendix "A".

RELIEFS - The III Bn. 392nd Regt. expects to be relieved by a battalion of the 102 Regt. in Square N.21. to night.
The III Bn. 133rd R.I.R. is also relieving the II Bn. 133rd R.I.R. tonight (Square N.29. approximately).

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling today normal. During the morning FLERS and T.7.c. and d. were shelled by 15 cm. Hows. from the direction of BEAULENCOURT. In the afternoon most of the shelling came from our right and was as follows :- T.1. by 10.5 cm hows. from the direction of LE TRANSLOY. T.2.a. by 10.5. cm. Hows. from the direction of BEAULENCOURT. M.36. by heavy Hows. from the direction of RIENCOURT. T.7.a. by 21 cm Hows. from the direction o f BANCOURT. The following shelling came from our left : S.11, and 12. by 15 cm Hows. from the direction of LE SARS. A hostile barrage was kept up for 40 minutes on the following area : N.13.d.,N.20. and N.19. but the direction from which it came could not be determined.

MOVEMENT - A party of 50 men were observed in the vicinity of N.5.d. 4.8., it is possible that they are working on the 3rs Line. 50 Men were seen walking across the open at M.12.c., they disappeared into a trench at M.18.a.2.2. Several tracks are visible on aeroplane photos. near here.
What appeared to be smoke from a train was seen at H.32.a.1.1. There is a dump near here and presumably trains are being run as far as this.
Considerable movement of small parties were seen on the Corps Front during the day, most of which ware dealt with by our sniper and machine gun fire and in some places by our artillery.

MACHINE GUN - A M.G. Position is suspected in STORMY TRENCH at N.21.b.2.2.

SIGNALLING - Enemy are still using red flares as a signal to lengthen range and the sending up of golden spray rockets has been the apparent signal for our trenches being heavily shelled.

AIRCRAFT. Hostile aircraft have been active during the last 24 hours. One hostile plane flying low dropped a large red light over our right brigade front at N.28.b.2.2. This was followed later on by another light dropped over the same spot on which the enemy's artillery immediate opened fire.

REST BILLETS - Of 133rd R.I.R. in BERTINCOURT and RUYALCOURT.

S. S. Butler
Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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APPENDIX "B"

From 14th Corps Summary

Further examination of prisoners of 133rd Reserve Inf. Regt. 24th Res. Div. captured on night of the 25/26th inst.

Movements of 133rd R.I.R. -

2nd August.	Prisoner joined the 133rd R.I.R. in ESTREES (8 miles N. of ST. QUENTIN). The regiment was withdrawn to this place to be refitted after its first engagement on the SOMME.
8th "	BETHENCOURT (2 miles N.E. of CAUDRY).
19th "	CAUDRY - entrained for CROISELLES.
20th "	Moved into line in the ESSARTS sector, north of GOMMECOURT
26th "	Withdrawn from line to SAPIGNIES.
5th Sept.	Moved into line near COURCELETTE.
7th "	Relieved.
14th "	In line in the MARTINPUICH sector.
18th "	Withdrawn.
19th "	Marched to BAILLEUL (5 miles N.E. of ARRAS) - via BOIRY NOTRE DAME.
21st "	Moved into line in the BAILLEUL sector.
6th Nov.	Withdrawn to GOUY (5 miles S. of DOUAI).
14th "	Entrained near BREBIERES for VELU.
14/15 "	Moved into the front line.

Reliefs - The 2nd Bn. moved into its present sector on the night of 14/15th inst., relieving apparently the 15th Bav.Res.Inf.Regt.

The front line reliefs have been as follows :-

14/15th	- 18/19th inst.	... ...	2nd Battalion
18/19th	- 21/22nd "	... ...	3rd "
21/22nd	- 24/25th "	... ...	1st "
24/25th	- "	... ...	2nd "

The 2nd Bn. will probably be relieved by the 3rd Bn. on the night of the 27/28th inst.

Method of holding the Line. -

Front Line - Battalion. -	Two companies in the front Line. Two companies in the LE TRANSLOY Line.
Reserve Battalion -	Distributed in the BARASTRE Line and possibly in trench running S.E. from the SUGAR FACTORY. One platoon is billeted in cellars in BARASTRE.
Resting Battalion	Two companies in BERTINCOURT. Two companies in RUYALCOURT (?).

Front Line - Prisoners state that the front line in their sector is a properly dug trench in fair condition. It is not very wet. There are several shallow dugouts, accommodating about 8 or 9 men. It is not quite clear to which trench prisoners refer, but from the description it appears to be MOONRAY TRENCH.

Company strength - The strength of the 6th Company is about 210 to 220, of whom from 50 to 60 are 'abkommandiert'.

There are very few men of the 1917 Class in this Company.

Commanders -	133rd Res. Inf. Regt.	- Major LEONHARDT.
	2nd Battalion	- Captain SCHIEPLICH.
	6th Company	- Captain WANN.
	7th "	- Lieut. AHNERT.
	8th "	- Lieut. v. DIEDOWITZ.

Losses - The losses in this sector have been slight. Prisoners can give no estimate of the Regt's losses during its first engagement on the SOMME, but it seems that its losses do not reach those of the 104th R.I.R. and the 107th R.I.R. During its second engagement the regt. suffered slight casualties. Prisoners came to the regt. on 2nd Aug. with a draft of about 800 men. Since the 6th Co. has received 2 dra one of 10 and one of 15 men.

1918 Class - On 13th Nov. the 1918 Class was called up at PLAUEN and at ZWICKAU at an earlier date in the month.

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WIRELESS PRESS 26.11.16

FRANCE. SATURDAY'S evening British Reports recorded enemy artillery and trench mortar activity. Activity S. of the ANCRE and the neighbourhood of the HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT. British heavy artillery shelled various important points behind enemy front.

This morning's British Official states during the night an enemy party attempted to advance to the E. of BEAUMONT-HAMEL but was driven off. Gas was successfully discharged to the S. of ARRAS and in the same section some enemy raids were repulsed.

Saturday Afternoon's French Official states to the E. of MAISON CHAMPAGNE a coup de main directed by the Germans on a small French post was easily repulsed. Elsewhere the night was calm. France also reported that the Eastern Army in the region E. and N. of MONASTIR in Serbia has engaged in a violent artillery duel. There was no Infantry action owing to the bad weather. On the allied left wing the Italians made some progress towards TIRNOVA N.W. of MONASTIR and the English Aviators bombarded the enemy camps in the region of MEKORS at the mouth of the STRUMA.

Russian Official. Records violent bombardments by enemy at NOVO-OLIKSINIETZ and in the region N.E. of KIRLIBABA and details the bringing down of enemy aeroplanes and the capture of aviators.

Rumanian Communique reports the repulse of the enemy attack in the region of OITUZ on the Western Moldavian Frontier and of attack in DRAGOSLAVELE region. On the Western front the Rumanian Troops occupying the ALTPAS S. of the SLATINA have been strongly bombarded. Further South the Rumanians have successfully engaged an enemy column advancing towards ROSIERI. The enemy troops that crossed the Danube had advanced as far as the region South of SOILMUL. Artillery bombardment and rifle fire all along the Danube. In DOBRUDJA our artillery bombarded enemy's positions.

Italian Official Communique mainly devoted to news of successful aerial combats. Italian batteries have destroyed enemy's defences in TOYLE ZUNE region VAL CONICA and have disturbed usual enemy movements in the ADIGE ASTICO valley.

General News. The Duke of Devonshire the new Governor of Canada attended at OTTAWA his first public meeting since his arrival Addressing the OTTAWA Branch of the Red Cross Society he eulogised their work and pledged his interest and that of the Duchess.

A Cyclone of unprecedented violence in Europe is stated to have ravaged SARDICA.

It is reported from SYDNEY that an American oil expert has discovered petroleum near PERTH 30 miles N.W. of SYDNEY.

The Secretary of the British Board of Trade announced an order prohibiting the use of wheat in the manufacture of beer, and similar liquors. Brewers have been reported using wheat owing to the high price of Barley.

Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON chief of the British Staff speaking at Bradfield College stated on Saturday, "We have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with what we have done, seeing the bad start we had. We may look forward to the future with complete confidence, subject to the condition we do right and do the right thing."

Tonight's French Communique is as follows. On the Front of the SOMME big activities of the two artilleries on the front ABLAINCOURT-PRESSOIRE.

In CHAMPAGNE a German attack made about 4 o'clock on a salient of the French line to the East of DETUBERIVE was repulsed by the curtain fire and the M.G. fire.

Nothing to report on the rest of the front.

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FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 122. 136

From 6.30 p.m. 27th to 6.30 p.m. 28th November 1916.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR. - No Prisoners of War have been admitted to Corps Cage during last 24 hours.

METHOD OF HOLDING THE LINE - From statements of prisoners of both the 23rd and 24th Res. Divisions it appears that the battalions in rest are being taken further back during the time they are out of the line. In the case of the 23rd Res. Div. the positions of the battalions in the front, 2nd and 3rd Lines remain unaltered, it is only the battalion at rest that has been moved further back.

In the case of the 24th Res. Div. the front and support line is apparently being held by one battalion instead of two - the support battalion in back in VILLERS-au-FLOS line and the resting battalion is some distance aff at such places as BERTINCOURT and RUYALCOURT.

RELIEFS - A table of prospective German reliefs opposite our Corps Front in given below. These have been worked out from dates of last known reliefs and the number of days it is known each battalion is in the line as ascertained from prisoners.

The most likely spot to cause casualties by artillery and M.G. fire are also given in each instance.

It is pointed out that the most likely time for reliefs to take place is after dusk or before dawn.

Regiment.	Last Relief known.	Length of tour in front line	NEXT RELIEFS.		
1. 100 R.I.R.	Nov.13/14	? 4 days	?Nov28/29.	?Dec 2/3	?Dec 6/7
2. 101 "	Nov.24/25	4 days	Nov 28/29.	Dec.2/3	Dec 6/7
3. 102 "	Nov.27/28	4 days	Dec 1/2.	Dec 5/6	Dec 9/10
4. 107 "	?	?	?	?	?
5. 133 "	Nov.27/28	3 days	Nov 30/ Dec 1.	Dec 3/4	Dec 6/7
6. 104 "	Nov 21/22	3 days	Nov 30/ Dec 1.	Dec 3/4	Dec 6/7

Regiment	Front line Sector (approx.)	Targets for Artillery, M.G's. etc. on nights of relief.
1. 100 R.I.R.	N.13.c.2 .1½. - N.20.a.6.7.	Front line sector. - From N.9.a.2½.7. to N.9.a.0.4. N.8.c.4.2½.

P.T.O.

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	Regiment	Front Line sector (approx).	Targets for artillery, M.G's. etc. on night of Relief.
2.	101 R.I.R.	N.20.a.6.7. - N.21.a.8.8½.	Front line sector - From N.11.a.5½.7½ to N.11.a.3½.9½ " N.9.d.7.8½ " N.9.b.9½.4. " N.9.d.7.1½ " N.15.b.7.5.
3.	102 R.I.R.	N.21.a.8.8½. - N.20.d.8.8.	Front line sector - From N.11.a.5½.7½. to N.11.a.3½.9½. " N.10.c.4½.3. " N.10.c.9.9. " N.16.c.3.9. " N.16.c.1.8. " N.16.c.5.7. " N.16.c.4.5.
4.	107 R.I.R.	N.21.d.8.8. - N.22.d.6.3.	Front line sector - From N.18.b.0.5. to N.18.b.4.6. and to N.18.b.4.5.) N.17.d.9.6. From N.17.d.2.8. to " N.22.b.2.3. " N.22.b.6.8.
5.	133 R.I.R.	Front line in N.29.a.	~~Cxxx~~ Front line sector. From O.13.d.5.3. to O.14.c.2.9. " O.13.d.6.0. " O.14.c.5.6. " N.24.d.4.5. " N.24.c.3.4. " N.29.b.2.8.
6.	104 R.I.R.	Front line in N.29.c.& 35.a.	Front line sector. O.21.b.2½.9. O.20.d.6.5. N.29.d.5.0. From N.35.a.8.8½. to N.35.a.4.4. " N.35.a.8.8½. to N.35.a.4.8½.

Headquarters - According to prisoners' statements there is a battalion H.Q. in a dugout about N.11.c.1.8. but this cannot be seen. Corroboratio of anything in the shape of a dugout here by aerial observation would be useful.

ROUTES - Prisoners again speak of the regular use of the tracks through N.10.c.

DUMP - A dump is reported at O.13.a.6.9.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY - (27/11/16)
Enemy aircraft were very active. Two Allied aeroplanes were brought down (one under control) and another plane make and nationality unknown was seen to fall opposite the centre of our right brigade.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling today very quiet. At 11 am there was a certain amount of hostile shelling on trenches west of GUEUDECOURT and in the afternoon H.V. 15 cm gun shelled D.23.

BALLOONS - True bearings of balloons from T.8.a.5.5. :-
15°., 20°., 23°., 30°., 40°., 50°., 58°.

S. S. Butler-Bowdon
for Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st Anzac Corps.

DAILY WIRELESS NEWS SUMMARY 27/11/16. No.19

LONDON. Tonight's Official reports big activity of hostile artillery in the region of COURCELETTE.
This afternoons report states that our artillery was very active last night in the neighbourhood of LA BASSEE. Otherwise nothing to report.

Sunday night's French Official reports that on the SOMME front in the ABLAINCOURT big activity of artillery on both sides of the ABLAINCOURT -PRESSOIR sector. In CHAMPAGNE an enemy attack launched against our line east of AUBERIVE was repulsed. This afternoon's official reports, there was the usual cannonade at various parts of the SOMME front and in the sector of DOUAUMONT -VAUX. Calm on all other parts of the front. A group of aeroplanes bombarded the aerodromes of GUIZANCOURT and MATIGNY. All projectiles struck their objectives.

MACEDONIAN FRONT. On the VERDA front the Bulgarians' attack launched against Serbian positions last night was repulsed with sanguinary losses. To the north of MONASTIR .. artillery fighting with the usual violence on either side. On the left wing our valiant troops continue to advance on the hilly region of DEHOVA.
This afternoon's Rumanian Official reports on the frontier at ---- has been artillery bombardments also at TABLA-BUTZI in the PRAHOVA valley and in the region of DRAGOSLANDE. Western front on the left wing the enemy attacked yesterday but was repulsed. Our troops have retired from the ALT and POPOLOS region and a little towards the east. In the direction towards IOSA there has been an artillery bombardment all along the Danube. In DOBRUDJA nothing new. The Germans announce that they have captured ALEXANDRIA 48 miles S.W. BUKAREST.
This afternoon's Russian official announces, on the River STOKHOD our artillery has successfully bombarded small enemy detachments which appeared in the region of the village of SUDNIKA in the region KORIBITZA. The enemy bombarded our positions with shells containing axphyxiating gases. On the river BYSTRITZA in the region of the village of DZVINIATCH, some scouts dispersed large enemy scouting party capturing some prisoners. Caucasian. Front. Insignificiant engagements between scouting parties taking place along the front. In the western WALLACHIA battle proceeds. The retiring Rumanians are availing themselves of the natural features of the country, by resisting the enemy's advances.
Danube Front, Having crossed River near ZIMNITZA Enemy troops have plawed advanced observation posts on the river VEDE. In DOBRUDJA there have been engagedments between advanced infantry and caxalry detachments. The enemy's attempts to drive away our detachments from the isthmus between Lake TASHAUL and Sea have been driven back by our fire.

PARIS. afternoon's communique states the habitual bombardment on the most part of the SOMME front and in the DOUAUMONT - VAUX sector. Calm night on the rest of the Front.
AVIATION. A group of French aviators have bombarded on the night of the 22nd and 23rd, the aerodromes of GUIZANCOURT and MATIGNY, the bombs all hit their objectives. EASTERN ARMY - A counter-attack made on the night of the 26th was repulsed with severe losses to the Bulgarians. To the North of MONASTIR the battles continues in intensity. On the Allied left wing the Italian troops continue to progress in the region of DIHOVO.
GENERAL NEWS. COPENHAGEN reports that the "VOSSISCH ZEITUNG" learns from SOFIA that the TZAR has arrived at KIEV on a journey to RENI on the Rumanian frontier in order to hold a conference with King Ferdinand of Rumaninia. The United States Ambassy at Berlin has informed the press thatMr. Gerard the American Ambassador will return to Berlin in a short time.
Resignation of the Greek Cabinet is threatened as a result of the new crisis arising out of the Admiral FOURNETS fixing December 1st as the date for handing over the guns demanded by the Allies. The Situation is grave and complicated.

Wireles

PART II

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES

AIR RECONNAISSANCE. (from 4th Army Summary)

The weather - low clouds and mist.

A reconnaissance over BAPAUME area showed normal railway activity.

Four trains were moving East on the BAPAUME - MARCOING railway.

Two balloons were seen on the ground in the neighbourhood of BEUGHMATRE.

Hostile aircraft showed some activity on the Centre Corps front. One indicisive combat took place.

Three batteries successfully engaged, of which two were active. Both silenced one under area call.

A fire was sen at H.20.b. and a large explosion occurred at N.1.a.5.6. N.W. of THILLOY.

ENEMY BACK LINES (from 4th Army Summary)

The French report that a new line has been commenced between NEUVILLE - BOURJONVAL and METZ-en-COUTURE. It runs from the South-west corner of HAVRINCOURT in a southerly direction and passes about a thousand to fifteen hundred metres West of METZ-en-COUTURE. Confirmation is required.

Small trenches have been dug in the orchards West of NEUVILLE BOURJONVAL; wire has been put up round METZ-en-COUTURE.

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APPENDIX "A" (to go with 1st Anzac "I" Summary No.121 of 27th inst.)

REPORT ON THE XAMINATION OF THREE PRISONERS OF THE 11th CO. 392nd REGT. TAKEN ON THE 26/27th NOV. AT ABOUT N.21. - N.22.

Prisoners were sent out on patrol to see if any British were out. In the mist they went straight into our front line.

Order of Battle .. On the prisoners' right in the 1st Line, prisoners think the 101st. They are certain that 101st are in the 2nd Line on their right. On their left is another Division; they do not know if it is the 104th Regt. The 12th Co. is on the left of the 11th.
Support and Reserves - Two companies of the 3rd Bn., the 11th and 12th are in the front line and the 9th may also be there. A company is in the STOSS RIEGEL (STOSS RIEGEL are trenches dug between 1st and 2nd Lines apparently to hold up attack on 2nd Line).
A battalion of the 102nd Res. Regt. is in the 2nd Line, at about N.16.(ten minutes walk from the Pioneer Park in N.10.) Another battalion of the 102nd is in the 3rd Line in front of RIENCOURT and VILLERS-au-FLOS. The remaining battalion is in rest near CAMBRAI.
Organisation - When the regiment was at the LORETTO HÖHE, its battalions relieved one another in the ordinary way and perhaps at first in this sector. For some time the 392nd has been a kind of Flieger Regiment, its battalions acting as stoppages with a certain amount of method; they never now relieve their own battalions but they are never quite certain which battalion of which regiment they will relieve. At present the 3rd Bn.,392nd has been working with the 102nd. It is possible that the 1st Bn. work chiefly with the 101st and the 2nd Bn. with the 100th.
Reliefs - The 3rd Bn.,392nd Relieved the 102nd elements of the 1st and 2nd Battalions eight days ago first in the 2nd Line and then in the 1st Line. The battalion is to be relieved tonight; one prisoner thought it is to be the beginning of a Divisional relief but another thought it was a battalion relief - he did not know which - and that the relief of the Division was still vague; no prisoner knew of the presence of a relieving division.
Rest Billets - When a battalion goes to rest it seems to be entrained and taken to a village in the neighbourhood of CAMBRAI where it remains for about four days.
Condition of Trenches now Held - The trenches have lately been very wet. One prisoner denies that there were any deep dugouts in the front line except for the platoon commanders. In the 2nd Line the dugouts are deep. By day there is one man about every 10 metres, the rest sleep in such dugouts as there are. At night the guard is quadrupled.
Prisoners had done one night's trench digging while they were in the 2nd Line. The spot was to the right of where the men were stationed and the trench dug between the front line and the STOSS RIEGEL. It is .. almost certainly the new work in N.20.b. and N.21.a. They had merely deepened the trench; they did not know if it was now occupied. They had put up no wire.
Machine Guns - Nothing is known of [illegible] positions of machine guns in the trenches. The prisoners had not noticed any in their sector. The regimental M.G. Co. has about 18 guns. There is no Scharfschützen Trupp.
Health - Fairly good. As the battalion,is so to speak, a flying one (i.e. the regiment is split up) some of the men are badly off for foot gear and there have been cases of bad feet: when boots are sound, trench feet is unknown. Boots are big enough for two pairs of socks to be worn, and foot wrappings are also worn.
Losses - Very slight so far. During last turn in front line 2 men killed and about 8 wounded and one man killed by machine gun fire going from 2nd to 1st Line.

Headquarters....

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Headquarters - There is a Battalion Headquarters in a dugout about 200 yards South of a large tree(roughly at N.10.b.9.1.) on the Southern side of the trench going from the PUMPING STATION through N.10.

Routes - At BANCOURT the packs are left and then reliefs go to the Pumping Station leaving BIENCOURT just on their left, or going through it. They go along the track from the Pumping Statio to the Pioneer Dump then right on and over the country between the Sunken Roads in N.15.d. and 17.c. The road in 15.d. is not used, the dugouts are destroyed.

Classes - One prisoner belonged to the 1917 Class. There are about 20 in the company. He was called to the Depots in LIEPZIG in April 1914 and in the field at LA BASSEE with the XIX Corps 139th Regiment in August. At LIEPZIG there was about a company of 1917 Class.

Discipline - A lot of murmuring about relief, first they were to have been relieved by Guards, then by Marines and now they do not know when or by whom. "The Prussians seem always to be better treated".

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11-14

FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 123.

From 6.30 p.m. 28th to 6.30 p.m. 29th November 1916.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

IBFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR -	Bn.	Regt.	Div.	Officers	O.R.
	II	102 R.I.R.	23 Res.	-	1.

Prisoner was taken at 6. a.m. in N.21.c. Information obtained from him is attached.

ENEMY DEFENCES - At N.22.c.9.9. enemy uses frequently what appears to be a sap.
Enemy trenches in N.21.a. are reported to be badly damaged by recent accurate shooting of our heavies. (see also under patrols)

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling today below normal. At 3.30 p.m. (N.21.c. and d.) were shelled slowly from the direction of BANCOURT. No other shelling reported.

MACHINE GUN - M.G. positions are suspected in the vicinity of N.21.d. 7½.5½.

DISPOSTION OF ENEMY TROOPS - Prisoner of 102 Regt. confirms current enemy practice of removing the resting battalions by train to a fairly distant rest area.

HEADQUARTERS - Prisoner states that there is a battalion Headquarters just behind the 2nd Line in N.16.a.(not definitely located). Regimental Headquarters in dugouts in 3rd Line in N.11.b.

MOVEMENTS IN ENEMY'S LINES - A number of periscopes have been noticed in STORMY TRENCH. (N.21.b. & d.)
At 6.25 a.m. a party of 25 men in fatigue dress entering enemy front line at about N.22.d.7.5. were dispersed by our machine guns.
What appeared to be a ration party of 7 entered enemy lines at N.22.c.5.8. All carried full sandbags.

SIGNALLING - At 6.5 am enemy sent up a flare which burst into gold stars opposite our extreme right brigade front. A heavy barrage was immediately placed on our front line and lasted 10 minutes.
At 10.15 p.m. 5 flares which burst into one large green light above a small red one, were sent up with an interval of one minute between each, after which enemy fire appeared to slacken.
In response to red flares enemy shelled our left brigade right division front during the night.
Prisoner 102 Regt. states present regimental yellow signal (opposite right of our left division) is for barrage.

PATROLS - Good enemy dugouts were found on the Eastern side of the road at about N.20.b.8.1.; some were badly damaged by shell fire. One has been used as a dressing station another as aerial torpedoe dump. Outside the latter are two tall tripods evidently used for mounting the guns; in dugout is a supply of unused aerial bombs; broom-stick bombs were found in an adjacent dugout.

for
Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

11.11.47

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WIRELESS PRESS 18-11-16.

POLDHU. It is officially reported that a number of hostile airships approached the north-east coast of England between 10 and 11 last night. Bombs were dropped in several places in YORKSHIRE and DURHAM but the damage done is believed to be very slight. One of the airships was attacked by the planes of the R.F.C. and was brought down in flames in the sea off the coast of DURHAM. Another airship crossed the north Midlands and dropped bombs at various places. On her return journey she was repeatedly attacked by the planes of the R.F.C. and by guns. She appears to have been damaged, for the last part of her journey was made at a very low speed and she was unable to reach the coast before the day was breaking. Near the NORFOLK Coast she apparently effected some repairs. After passing through gun fire from land defences, which claim to have made a hit proceeded east at a high speed and at an altitude of over 8000 feet. She was attacked 9 miles out at sea by machines of the R.N.A.S. while gun fire was opened from armed trawlers and the airship was brought down in flames at 6.45. in the morning. Full reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received but they are believed to be slight. Unofficial messages all agree that the damage done was very slight. The Press Bureau announces that between 11.50 and 12 noon this morning 6 bombs were dropped on London, by hostile aeroplanes, flying at a great height above the haze. 4 persons were injured, one of whom was a woman - seriously. Total damage done was very slight.

Monday Nights British states. Today our artillery dispersed enemy infantry west of FUISIEUX and bombarded hostile trenches in YPRES area. Yesterday in spite of indifferent weather our aeroplanes cooperated successfully with our artillery and also bombed several points of military value. Two of our machines are missing. This afternoons report states that last night our trenches at YPRES were continuously [illegible] Our casualties were small. We exploded a mine

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Report od examination of a prisoner of the 5th Co. of the 102 Res. Regt. taken on the night 28/29 in the vicinity of N.21.c.

Prisoner was orderly between two platoon commanders and going from one dugout to the other he lost his way. He may possibly be a deserter. He is a drummer in the Regimental band and fairly intelligent. His information may be accepted as reliable.

Line Held - These companies are in the front line two companies being between the Sunken road in N.21.b. and the road in N.21.a. running south into our line, and one company to the right of this road. Prisoner did not understand the position of the trenches in the salient or how they are held.

Order of Battle - From prisoner's right to left :- 101., 102., another division.

Support and Reserves - Prisoner contradicts a previous prisoner's statement in saying that one company of the 2nd Bn. is in the Sunken road in N.21.d. He says he has been there himself on a previous occasion. He calls the road a Stoss riegel. He appears quite certain that when in the front line he had a hollow road on his left and in that road lay a company. In the 2nd Line in N.9. and the 3rd Line before RIENCOURT and VILLERS-au-FLOS there is the 3rd Bn. Two companies are in the 2nd Line and two in the 3rd. This disposition must not be regarded as an invariable rule, it depends on the strength of the companies. A weak company in the front or close support line generally means one company (or elements) of the battalion occupying the 2nd and 3rd Lines being further forward, two companies being then in the 2nd Line and only one company in the 3rd Line. The 1st Bn. is in reserve in HAPLINCOURT and the 3rd Bn. of the 392 Regt. is in rest near CAMBRAI.

Reliefs - The relief of the 3rd Bn. 392nd Regt by the 2nd Bn. 102nd took place as reported. Prisoner's company did their relief from 2nd to 1st Line between two periods of artillery activity. They suffered no casualties as far as he knew. He did not know how far the other two companies escaped our artillery. As far as he remembered his company was still in the 2nd Line when our artillery became active and were well on their way to 1st Line on it reopening. The shelling went mostly overhead into the 2nd Line as far as he could judge in the darkness. The 5th Co. began their relief about 8 p.m.

There is no sign so far of the arival of a relieving division. The most credited rumour has been a relief by Bavarians.

Rest Billets - From the 1st Line trenches men go to the railhead near TRESCOURT and entrain for a town near CAMBRAI (begins with P. PROVILLE or PRONVILLE ?) There they stay for four days.

Company strength - The company strength (trench) is low; 70 - 100. There are no 1917 Class.

Health - No cases of trench feet are reported, the Wellington boots and foot wrappings keep the feet sufficiently warm. There has been a considerable amount of incidental sickness through the cold and wet.

Machine Gun - Prisoner had seen one machine gun in the company sector It was alittle on the far side of the road on their right flank N.21.a. It was not at a cross road. The position was build near a deep dugout and the gun was kept in the latter.

Condition of trenches - The previous somewhat conflicting evidence as to dugouts in the front line is explained by the prisoner. The deep dugouts* which were there before the line was occupied. Of these there is perhaps one or two in each company sector. The platoon commanders and men live in dugouts which have been made more recently. They are not proof against direct hits. The prisoner says that the enemy trenches are now as wet as ours, though before the quite recent rain they were almost dry.

Headquarters - There is a battalion Headquarters just behind the 2nd Line at about N.16.a, but the location cannot be pin pointed. Large mined dugout has recently been made just south of RIENCOURT, near the town about N.11.b. Fine dugouts are actually in the 3rd Line. Prisoner says they are occupied by the Regimental Staff. He himself has seen this work...

* Which are artillery dugouts

work and was surprised when he heard that the Regimental Headquarters was going to be so near.

Routes - From HAPLINCOURT the relief when the 'going' is heavy go through O.3.c.d. to Cross Roads in O.2.ac. Then along road lined with trees through O.2.c and then along the RIENCOURT road. When the weather permits the corner in O.2.ab. is cut off.

The pumping station is generally aoint aimed at but reliefs do not always take the same road; sometimes RIENCOURT is traversed, sometimes left on the right or left.

Signals) The prisoner states yellow is now a coll for barrage.

Commanders - The Divisional Commander is now according to prisoner Lieut.-General v. WATZDORF.

Moral - Previous feeling re relief confirmed.

General - Prisoner had not heard of BEAUMONT HAMEL. He hoped that the Rumanian retirement would shorten the war.

Other Units - Prisoner has an uncle in the 19th Ersatz Div. which is in the VOSGES.

Another Uncle is in the 32nd Division (177th Regt.) which is on the Somme (on the German right Sector).

11-145 506

FIRST ANZAC CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 124

From 6.30 p.m. 29th to 6.30 p.m. 30th November 1916.
NOT TO BE TAKEN FURTHER FORWARD THAN
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

PART I CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT

PRISONERS OF WAR - No prisoners of War have been admitted to Corps Cage during the last 24 hours.

IDENTIFICATIONS -
104th R.I.R. Prisoner of 6th Co., 104th R.I.R. captured in N.35. by the Corps on our right, during the night of the 28/29th inst(normal.)
100 R.I.R. A prisoner of the 1st Bn 100 R.I.R. surrendered last night in N.19.b. to the Corps on our right (normal).

ORDER OF BATTLE - The Order of Battle remains unchanged.
A map showing location of enemy units facing the 1st ANZAC Corps will be issued with the "Weekly Summary".

RELIEFS - GERMAN REGIMENTS - TABLE OF RELIEFS.
The following are amendments to be made in the TABLE given in Summary No. 122 of Nov. 27/28th.

1.	100 R.I.R.	Nov.13/14	4 days	Nov.29/30.	Dec. 3/4.	Dec 7/8.
6.	104 R.I.R.	Nov.22/23	3 days	Dec.2/3.	Dec. 5/6.	Dec 8/9.

ENEMY DEFENCES - Front and Support Lines -
Enemy is working on a new sap from N.28.d.9.8. to N.29.c.1.7.
A party noticed linking up shell holes between FINCH TR AND TRENCH N.29.c. to a point about N.29.central.

SIGNALLING - It is reported that the enemy uses a white rocket, bursting into three gold stars when calling for artillery.
These stars appear to remain at equal intervals in the air.
To lengthen range a red rocket bursting into three red stars.
At 4.30 p.m. enemy used a number of green flares but no action followed.

HOSTILE SHELLING - Hostile shelling today below normal. The following casualties were reported - N.20. shelled by 15 cm gun from North-East of BAPAUME. N.7. by 15 cm gun from direction of BEAULENCOURT.

S.S. Butler
Brigadier-General
General Staff
1st ANZAC Corps.

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APPENDIX 'A'

Extracts from documents belonging to prisoner of 3rd Bn., 392nd I.R. (attached 102nd R.I.R. 23rd Res.Div.)

7.11.16. "Went forward into position ~~for~~ to 2nd Line ("Stellung" here refers to front line and close support - 4 days each), arrived soaked to the skin. 8 days we had to stick it in our wet clothes. Everything had to dry on our bodies. The worst was the underclothing. It took practically the whole spell for boots and footwear to get dry. On the 13th there was an intense bombardment lasting 2 hours right on the very sector of front line we were holding (probably STEELY TRENCH). The trench was practically flattened out; dugouts were blown in. I was lucky, my dugout was untouched, though it swayed ominously from time to time. We were relieved on the 15th and came for 4 days rest to PROVILLE (~~vide last night's Summary in Appendix under "Rest Billets"~~) close to CAMBRAI. Well it wasn't a 'rest'! It took us practically a day to get there; it was dreadfully cold and such an age in cattle trucks; we were all absolutely done in. Next day we cleaned our things. On the 3rd day we went 'lousing' ('Lausen' - probably a wholesale disinsectation). This took exactly 24 hours. On the following day we went forward again to the village of HAPLINCOURT (~~vide last night's summary in Appendix under "Supports and Reserves"~~). Here we lay 4 days."

APPENDIX 'B'

IDENTIFICATIONS - (XIV Corps)

104 R.I.R., 24th Res. Division., 6th Company.

A prisoner in his preliminary examination states that he was in a trench near the LE TRANSLOY Cemetery and that the 1st Bn. was in line in front of the 2nd Bn.

Reliefs - The 2nd Bn relieved the 1st Bn. on the night of the 29/30th inst.

The 2nd Bn. may therefore probably be relieved on the night of the 2/3rd December.

APPENDIX 'C'

Extract from III Corps. Deserter of 4th Co. 1st Bn. 100 R.I.R., 23rd Res. Div. surrendered last night in N.19.b. 1st Bn. relieved 2nd Bn., 100 R.I.R. on night 25/26th and 1st Bn. was due for relief by 3rd Bn. on night 29/30th and go back to FONTAINES NOTRE DAME near CAMBRAI. Prisoner has heard that either a Guard Regiment or a Marine Regiment is on his right and a Guard Regiment or the 392nd Regiment on his left. Four companies in line. The prisoner's Company has two platoons in front line and one in support in dugouts in Sunken road in N.13.d. about 200 yards north of LUISENHOF. One battalion in support in trenches south of BAPAUME in H.33.c. and d. One battalion in reserve near CAMBRAI. Machine-gun at N.13.d.5½.3. Two listening posts 40yards in front of company sector. Company strength 120. About 30 1917 Class. 15 casualties in prisoner's company in 8 days. Morale very low and 23rd Res. Div. is to be relieved on the 5th or 6th inst.

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GERMAN WIRELESS 29.11.16

German G.H.Q.

WESTERN FRONT. Army Group CrownPrince Rupprecht. At GIVENCHY S.W. of RENS a raid of an English Coy failed. In the SOMME district the enemy attacks increased towards night N. of the ANCRE and in ST. PIERRE - VAAST Wood.
EASTERN FRONT. Front of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Nothing to report. Front of Col. General Archduke Joseph. In the Wood Carpathians and on the Siebenburger east front the Russians led yesterday on several places attacks against the German - Austrian - Hungarian positions. He met defeat. Only small advantages has he bought with heavy losses. The army of v Falkenhayn is advansing in the whole WALACHISCHEN front in SIEGREICHEN. The beaten enemy is retiring in disorder.
BALKAN FRONT. Army group of General Field Marshalk von Mackensen. The activity of the Danube army woks in close agreement with the further advanced army. In the DOBRUDJA only little to report.
MACEDONIAN FRONT. After the failure of the Entente yesterday only part advances have taken place N.W. of MONASTIR and of GRUNISTER East of CERNA also without any success.

LUDENDORFF
Chief of Staff.

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No.21 WIRELESS PRESS 29.11.16

POLDHU. The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following statement this morning. "The Commodore of DUNKIRK has been informed by the French authorities that they brought down an aeroplane at 2.15 yesterday afternoon, carrying 2 naval lieutenants with a large scale map of LONDON on a board." This machine is believed to be the machine that raided LONDON yesterday about noon. The Germans acknowledge today, the loss of 2 Zepellins during yesterday's raid on England and refer to the defence as being "extraordinarily powerful."

In the Commons this afternoon Mr. Balfour announced some important Admiralty changes. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe becomes First Sea Lord, Sir David Beatty, Commander of the Grand Fleet, and Sir Henry Jackson Admiral President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Tuesday nights British official states. There was considerable hostile shelling today against our front on both sides of the ANCRE. Our retaliation was prompt and effective. The enemy also bombarded our lines south of SAUCHEZ and the trench mortars were active S. of ARMENTIERS. Our artillery shelled the LA BASSEE area. Yesterday much successful artillery and reconnaissance work was accomplished by our aircraft and several places of military importance were attacked and bombed. In one instance a large fire was caused. In hostile combats one enemy machine was destroyed, 2 driven down and 2 damaged. Two of our machines are missing. There was intermittent shelling in the neighbourhood of GUILLECOURT and to the S. of ARRAS and considerable T.M. activity in the direction of MAUQUISSART and NEUVE CHAPELLE. Otherwise nothing to report.

This afternoons French official communique states. Fairly great activity was displayed by the artillery on both sides of the SOMME and in the sector of BIACHES and PRESSOIR. On the remainder of the front, nothing to report.

BALKANS. On the left bank of the VARDAR the British carried out an attack successfully against an enemy trench in the region of KACAKOVO. East of the VRA Serbian troops brilliantly carried the heights N.W. of GRUNISTER and maintained themselves in spite of the furious attacks made by the Germanobulgarian forces. They sustained heavy casualties without any results. In the region N. of MONASTIR the ZOUAVES continue their success capturing the height north of Hill 1510. To the N.E. of MONASTIR violent fighting is in progress. Our troops are advancing towards Hill 1248 which the enemy is defending with extreme obstinacy. We are also advancing in the mountainous region of CHEZANCHE.

The Russians are helping the Rumanians by striking hard in the region of KRISTIA in the Carpathians just beyond the borders of Rumania. They have gained a series of successes including the capture of the heights S and E of KRISTIA. Here they have captured 11 officers and 100 men. The Russian communique states that the enemy has advanced as far as COZIEST, 60 miles N. of BUKAREST.

Tonights French official states. A German attack on the HILLE MOUT has been repulsed with the grenade. Intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front more active in the region of DOUAUMONT-VAUX.

GENERAL N.B. A Berlin telegram states that the German Emperor arrived in VIENNA yesterday evening but had to return owing to a cold which the Kaiser has not yet overcome. On medical advice he was obliged to abandon his intention of attending the great funeral but he refused to renounce his duty of bidding farewell to the deceased, his loyal friend.

Mr. Asquith is confined to his house with a cold.

Lord Llangattock who died on Oct. 21st from wounds received in action has left an estate of the value of £11,000,000 so far as can at present be ascertained.