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AWM4-1/9/22

9.8.194

Confidential.

**G.H.Q. INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY,
for week ending 12 noon—7th December, 1918.**

1. CILICIA and NORTHERN SYRIA.

A.—DISPOSITIONS AND MOVES.

(i.) The Turkish army S. of the Taurus commenced to withdraw on the 29th November.

(ii.) Evening 3rd December.

23rd and 41st Divisions.—End of column composed of these two divisions—Adana.

1st and 11th Divisions.—Head of column at Missis.

24th Division.—Moving in two columns from Rajun and Aintab on Islahie.
Head of column has passed last named.

NOTE.—(a) To ensure feeding small staffs are remaining at Adana, Islahie, Katma, Choban, Beg, Akche Keui and Aintab.

(b) Troops holding front line since conclusion of armistice are handing over to Gendarmes.

(Turkish official source).

B.—RAILWAYS.

(i.) The railway between Adana and Mersina is normal gauge as far as Karajelas and thence a Decauville line to Mersina. The railway bridge at Karajelas is only fit for Decauville traffic.

(Refugee Railway Official, 4-12-18).

(ii.) A normal gauge railway runs between Meidan Ekbis and an oak forest about 10 miles to the N.W. There are said to be 50 rolling stock which have been used solely for the conveyance of wood fuel to the main line.

(Refugees, 22-11-18).

C.—CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL.

The following material was taken during the operations in Palestine and Syria, September, 1918:—

Guns	...	...	...	349
Machine-guns	...	...	...	509
Rifles	...	...	...	12,514

2. TURKEY—GENERAL.

A.—MOVES AND DEMOBILIZATION.

On the 21st November the formations of the Turkish Army were under orders for moves and demobilization as below:—

H.Q. V. Army from Gallipoli to Chorlu where it is to be disbanded.

H.Q. XIV A.C. from Yalova to Gallipoli.

55th Div. from Gallipoli to Tekbeso Dag.

61st Div. from Calvert's Farm (Dardanelles) to Bigha.

XXV A.C. (newly formed) to remain at Constantinople.

49th Div. from Maidos to Keshan and Uzun Keupri.

60th Div. from Kilid Bahr (Helles) to Sharkeui.

H.Q. I. A.C. from Keshan to Lule Burgas.

H.Q. XVII A.C. to remain at Smyrna.

56th Division to remain at Seidi Keui.

57th Division to remain at Adalia.

H.Q. IX Army to remain at Kars.

3rd Caucasus Div. from Akhisa to Ardahan.

5th Caucasus Div. from Baku to Batum.

9th Caucasus Div. from Noursh to Kars.

11th Caucasus Div. from Khoi to Van.

36th Caucasus Div. from Kemri to Erzerum.

12th Div. from Serva Aya to Sari Kamish via Kars.

15th Div. from Petros to Samsun.

H.Q. VI Army from Mardin to Nisibin.

2nd Div. from Mosul to Djezire.

5th Div. from Mosul to Nisibin.

H.Q. II Army at Adana, to be disbanded.

H.Q. III A.C. from Adana to Sivas.

24th Div. from S of Kurt Kulak to Afium Kara Hissar.

41st Div. from Payas to Konia.

43rd Div. at Kafurhami S.E. Katma to be disbanded.

H.Q. XX A.C. from Katma to ?

1st Div. from Katma to Ismid.

11th Div. from S.E. Katma to Adana.

H.Q. XII A.C. from Adana to Konia.

23rd Div. from Tarsus to Angora.

H.Q. XV A.C. from Jeihan to Erzingan.

44th Div. from S. of Jeihan, to be disbanded.

See attached Sketch Map.

Note.—The future standing army of Turkey (as contemplated by the Turkish General Staff) is to consist of 9 Army Corps aggregating 27 divisions.

[P.T.O.]

B.—LOCATION OF GERMAN TROOPS IN TURKEY.

25th November.

Haidar Pasha—146th Regt.
Asia Corps.
(3 weak battalions and artillery).
Details.

Totalling 7,600 (including 1,100 sick).

Anatolia (on railway) 400.
Mosul to Sivas 1,000 (*en route*).

Note.—Besides the above there are German and Austrian troops in the Caucasus.

General Staff (Intelligence)

G.H.Q., E.E.F.

7th December, 1918.

[No. 466]

INFORMATION FROM OTHER THEATRES.

BELGIUM.

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION IN BRUSSELS.

The following has been received from a reliable source:—

(*Date—approximately 12th November*).

All Imperial Government offices, as hitherto constituted, have left Brussels.

All ranks, both officers and men, are taking some new form of oath (probably oath of allegiance to the Soldiers' and Workmens' Council). Proceedings are perfectly orderly, and it would appear that all details of the revolution have been settled. Drunkenness has decreased, and, where it occurs, is very severely dealt with.

A red flag is flown from the Governor-General's office, and all staff cars carry a red flag.

GERMANY.

1.—LOOTING.

(*Extract from a captured letter.*)

* SOLESMES,

19-10-18.

"From 161st I.R. (185th Division).

I received the waistcoat some time ago; it soon went to pieces. But I have already got a substitute for it, for just at present we go out looting a good deal. Everywhere where the civilian population have left, one hunts through every corner. There is still a lot of stuff in the houses. But it is no use sending things home, for the post is too overburdened nowadays."

2.—FRONTIER POSTS.

A report dated the 12th November, states that the current had been cut off from the live wire along the Dutch frontier. Several German frontier posts had disappeared and civilians were commencing to cross the border.

3.—CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

The following information has been obtained from returned Prisoners of War concerning the conditions in Germany between 8th and 11th November:—

(a) Marines were in possession of the station at Hanover. Trains were boarded on arrival, and all above the rank of Feldwebel were deprived of swords and badges of rank, though no violence was used.

(b) Generally speaking, good order prevailed everywhere, and factories and furnaces were working normally.

(c) Troops of the Naval Corps are said to have played a prominent part in the revolution.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The following is a translation of a collective letter written on the 6th August, 1918, by the men of the 24th Honvéd Regiment (38th Honvéd Division) to the Hungarian Minister for National Defence (k. u. Landesverteidigungsminister):—

"We, the undersigned, address our complaints to the Ministry for National Defence, and we feel driven to ask that an enquiry may be held as we can no longer bear the conditions which are described below. First of all, we get no money allowances for wine and provisions, and in spite of this the rations do not appear to have improved. We set out our grievances, and as a reply we were sent to the front. It is regrettable that the 24th Honvéd Regiment should be treated like this after four years of active service, during which the regiment did more than its duty towards its country and its King. If some remedy is not found for this régime of hunger, we shall be obliged to desert, to pillage, or to conduct an extensive Bolshevist propaganda campaign. Cabbage with a little pumpkin, beans in their grease, a loaf of bread for ten men, and three days without anything at all, are not enough food to enable us to carry out our daily duties and drill. We are only allowed to smoke five cigarettes a day, and we have no underwear issued to us at all. Owing to this, to bad clothes, and to filthy positions, the men are devoured by lice."

* 12 miles south of Valenciennes.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Summary for Week ending 7th December, 1918, at 1800,
by 7th FIELD SURVEY COY., R.E.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT G.H.Q.

1.—Temperature.

MEAN OF WEEK
MEAN MAXIMUM
MEAN MINIMUM
HIGHEST RECORDED on 3rd
LOWEST RECORDED on 7th

	Differences from previous week.
62	—4
73	—4
55	—3
82	—1
52	—3

2.—Humidity.

MEAN OF WEEK
HIGHEST RECORDED on 7th at 0800
LOWEST RECORDED on 5th at 1400

53	—16
91	+2
13	—29

3.—Wind.

During the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, the wind directions were chiefly North-easterly and South-westerly, and the velocities were low. During the 5th, 6th, and 7th the directions were between S.S.W. and S.S.E., and the velocities were high, reaching "Fresh" (Beaufort 5).

4.—Rainfall.

The total rainfall for the week was 1'6 ins. made up as follows:—
24 hrs. ended 0800 on 7th 1'01 ins.
From 0800 to 1800 on 7th '59 ins.

Summary for Week ending 7th December, 1918, at 1800,
by 7th FIELD SURVEY COY., R.E.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT JERUSALEM.

1.—Temperature.

MEAN OF WEEK
MEAN MAXIMUM
MEAN MINIMUM
HIGHEST RECORDED on 4th
LOWEST RECORDED on 7th

	Differences from previous week.
54	—6
62	—8
49	—6
69	—7
43	—9

2.—Humidity.

MEAN OF WEEK
HIGHEST RECORDED on 7th at 0800
LOWEST RECORDED on 3rd at 1400

57	—7
99	+2
21	—8

3.—Wind.

During the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, the wind varied considerably in direction, and the wind velocities were low. During the 5th, 6th and 7th the direction was either W. or W.S.W., and the velocities were high, reaching "Strong" (Beaufort 6) at 1400 on the 7th.

4.—Rainfall.

The total rainfall for the week was 1'16 ins., made up as follows:—
24 hrs. ended 0800 on 7th '69 ins.
From 0800 to 1800 on 7th '47 ins.

Confidential.



**G.H.Q. INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY,
for week ending 12 noon—14th December, 1918.**

1. CILICIA AND NORTHERN SYRIA.

A.—DISPOSITIONS AND MOVES.

Evening, 12th December :—

23rd and 41st Divisions	...	...	Head of Column has reached Eregli.
1st and 11th	"	...	Moving north to the Taurus range.
24th Division	...	...	Between the rivers Jeihan and Seihan. End of Column will be west of the Jeihan by 1200 on 13th December.

(Turkish Official Source).

B.—DEMOBILIZATION.

44th F.A. Regiment was demobilized at Jeihan 29th November. The men were discharged, and the guns railed to Adana.

(Officer, 44th F.A.R., 1/12.)

C.—IDENTIFICATIONS.

Unit.	Date.	Position or move.	Source.	Remarks.
II Army Hqrs.	1/12	Adana.	Reconnaissance.	G.O.C. Nihad Pasha.
XII A.C. Hqrs.	"	"	"	G.O.C. Fahreddin Pasha.
XX A.C. Hqrs.	29/11	Arrived Jeihan <i>en route</i> for Angora	Turkish Officer.	G.O.C. Salaheddin Pasha.

D.—IRREGULAR TROOPS.

Ali Jenan Bey, the C.U.P. representative for Aintab, arrived at that town late in October and organised a Turkoman militia, arming them with rifles and ammunition. This was utilized for oppressing Armenians. Orders were received from Adana to disarm it, but no action had been taken up to 28th November.

(Arab refugee from Aintab, 30/11).

E.—RAILWAYS.

Only a decauville line exists between Mersina and Karajelas, a distance of 5 miles. Two engines and twenty waggons, each capable of carrying fifteen men, are available on the decauville. Two trains of forty waggons each can be run daily between Karajelas and Missis, changing engines at Adana. Between Missis and Mamoure one train of forty waggons can be run; this would be divided into two at Mamoure, both portions proceeding the same day to Islahie. Between Islahie and Erzin the daily capacity is one train of forty waggons. There are very steep gradients between Yenije and Bozanti, and if one train of fifteen waggons ran per day on this section, then only one train should be run per day between Karajelas and Missis instead of two. On the whole system Karajelas-Bozanti-Islahie there is the following normal gauge rolling stock, *viz.*, 10 engines in proper working order, 10 under repair, and 200 waggons of which 40 are covered.

(Railway control, Aleppo).

2. TURKEY—GENERAL.

DEMOBILIZATION.

(a) The situation on 7th December was reported to be as follows :—

Classes 1866–1893 (Ages 25–52) were gradually leaving for their homes. Men had been discharged as under :—

II Army (Cilicia)	...	...	4,707
VI Army (Mesopotamia)	...	...	2,142
I A. Corps (Constantinople)	...	...	5,285
XIV A. Corps (Dardanelles)	...	...	11,314
XVI A. Corps (? XVII Smyrna)	...	...	4,805
Discharged by Recruiting Offices	...	...	15,650
			43,903

In addition 34,000 men, the majority of whom are non-combatants in labour Battalions, factories, mills, etc., have been discharged from Constantinople, as well as about 9,000 natives of that city. The grand total is roughly 87,000 men.

(b) The handing in of arms of the 49th Turkish Division (Adrianople area) is now almost completed.

(Turkish Official Source).

General Staff (Intelligence)

G.H.Q., E.E.F.

14th December, 1918.

[No. 467]

INFORMATION FROM OTHER THEATRES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ORDER FOR THE DEMOBILISATION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

The following order was found amongst the documents captured at 34th Divisional Headquarters:—

I. and R. H. Corps Headquarters.
Op. No. 1103/13.

To the 34th Infantry Division.

Field Post 292,

3rd November, 1918.

The Austrian G.H.Q. in Order Op. 148993 announces that the State Authorities in Austria are no longer in power. They have been replaced by the National Councils and by their executive bodies, namely, the German-Austrian "*Nationalrat*," the Czecho-Slovak "*Narodni Vibor*" at Prague, the "*Narodny Wjce*" at Zagreb, the Polish "*Liquidirung-Komitee*" at Krakau, the Ukrainian and Rumanian "*Nationalräte*," and the "*Narodny-Swet*" at Laibach.

The National Councils will send representatives to G.H.Q. and the Ministry of War. The National Councils have no power to issue direct instructions to the mobilized army or to any fraction of it. All orders concerning the mobilized army are issued only by G.H.Q.

In Hungary no changes have hitherto taken place. Only Croatia, together with Carniola and Dalmatia, constitute a new State, represented by the "*Narodny Wjce*" at Zagreb.

His Majesty has expressed his approval, in the following terms:—

"The National States of Austria and of the South Slav countries will in future constitute armies of their own. The military departments necessary to effect the conversion into National Armies will continue to carry out their duties until their functions have been entirely taken over by the National Governments. G.H.Q. will remain in control until the mobilized army has been repatriated. All soldiers will have to communicate to their respective H.Q. (immediately, in the case of those already in the country, and at the moment of repatriation in the case of those belonging to the mobilized army) which of the National Armies they intend to join.

Should it be considered necessary to take an oath before enrolment in these national armies, I hereby consent to such a procedure.

(Signed) Karl."

The time fixed for stating which of the National Armies men desire to join is as follows:—Immediately for all sick men, men on leave and non-incorporated men belonging to the mobilised army, but who are in the country at the moment; at the arrival of their respective unit in the mobilization centre, for men belonging to any H.Q. unit, service or establishment of the mobilized army.

The present document is issued to the Isonzo Army, to the 6th Army Headquarters and to the Belluno Group Headquarters, in order to be forwarded to all Austro-Hungarian units stationed in their respective zones.

General Headquarters has established demobilization centres exclusively for higher commands instituted during the war.

(Signed) V. Boroevic,
Army Group Headquarters.

RUSSIA.

In connection with the appointment of Admiral Kolchak as Supreme Regent and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of all land and sea forces in Russia, the following outline of his career and personality may be of interest. The Admiral is only 44 years old and was one of the best officers in the Russian Navy. As a young officer he gained distinction in Arctic exploration. For his share in the defence of Port Arthur, Kolchak received several military distinctions, and, on the institution of a Russian Naval General Staff, he worked for 6 years (1906-1912) on it, taking an active part in the reorganisation of the Russian Navy. In 1913 he was promoted to Captain. Just before the present war he was senior officer of a destroyer division, but, soon after the outbreak of hostilities, he was appointed Flag Captain of operations in the Baltic and gained further distinctions, including the order of St. George, for the high qualities he displayed. On the 10th April, 1916, he was promoted Rear-Admiral and placed in command of all the destroyer divisions in the Baltic, and two months later was speedily promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet. Admiral Kolchak took up his command with zest, but the loss of the battleship "*Imperatritza Maria*," shortly after his arrival, gave his opponents an opportunity to undermine his authority and to make it more difficult for him to carry out his policy of "stern discipline." Thanks to his firmness and tact the difficult times at the outbreak of the revolution passed off without incident at Sebastopol, but in view of his refusal to submit to the new régime he was relieved of his command and sent on a special mission to America. British Naval Officers who have met Admiral Kolchak describe him as the strongest and most able of the Russian Naval Officers met with. He is said by them to be bold, shrewd and energetic, with a somewhat hasty temper.

Confidential.

**G.H.Q. INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY,
for week ending 12 noon—21st December 1918.**



1.

CILICIA AND NORTHERN SYRIA.

AINTAB.

(i.) Gendarmerie number 150-200. About 3,000 demobilized Turks remain in Aintab in civilian clothes. Informant heard that on 7th December the Turkish authorities distributed 3,000 rifles with ammunition to the inhabitants.
(Agent, 12-12).

Comment.—The above figures are given with reserve.

(ii.) The only classes discharged at Aintab up to 8th December were those over 35 years of age. The gendarmerie number 65, but according to their commander a battalion of about 450 is to be formed shortly.
(Supply Officer, 8-12).

2.

MESOPOTAMIA.

VI ARMY.

(i.) The estimated strength of the VIth Army on 15th December was 6,350 rifles, 965 sabres, 97 machine-guns, 50 guns; machine-gunners are included in the rifle strength. The total ration strength was estimated at 15,000 men.

(ii.) Dispositions on 15th December were estimated to be:—

H.Q. 2nd Div. and 1st Regt.—Jazirah Ibn Omar (88 m. N.W. of Mosul).

18th Regt. (less 3rd Bn. captured).—Right bank of R. Khabur from mouth (75 m. N.W. of Mosul) to Dornoch (13 m. E. of mouth of R. Khabur) inclusive on boundary of Mosul Vilayet.

5th Div. (Remnants of 13th and 14th Regts. plus 15th Regt.). Demirqapu Khan (43 m. E.S.E. of Nisibin) through Nisibin to Mardin.

6th Regt. (2nd Div.) (after evacuation of Mosul this Regt. was reconstructed from remains of dépôt battalion and details). Chilparat (65 m. W.N.W. of Mosul) watching boundary of Mosul Vilayet.

Other units in this group are 24th Regt., 12th Cav. Regt., 31st Cav. Regt. (less 1 Sqn.), not including repatriated men of the Baghdad and Mosul Vilayets.

(iii.) The demobilization of classes up to 1893 (25 years of age and over) is proceeding, chiefly applied to men living in the area Erzerum—Erzingan—Mush—Bitlis—Diarbekr—Van. Some Anatolians have been despatched via Aintab, but inadequate communications are hampering their general discharge.

(iv.) An Arab officer, apparently reliable, who left Nisibin on 30th November, states that Classes 1868-1883 are believed to be completely demobilized. Classes 1884-1893 and 1898-1900 are under demobilization, while Classes 1894-1897 are remaining with the colours. Only auxiliary and non-combatant units however are being granted discharge. Nizam (Regular) units are not being discharged.

Army troops of VIth Army and the 5th Division are concentrated at Nisibin, where there are some 60 motor lorries.

3.

TURKEY—GENERAL.

A.—DEMOBILIZATION.

(i.) Of 116,500 discharges reported up to the 8th December, over 100,000 were found to be from Turkey in Europe, mainly consisting of men already on leave, labourers, factory workers, etc. The Turkish War Office has no definite information as to the situation in Asia Minor and the Caucasus, probably owing more to disorganisation and lack of control at the War Office than to obstruction.
(Official source).

(ii.) Between 8th and 12th December, 10,221 additional discharges were reported to the Turkish War Office, bringing the total for the whole Empire up to 126,800.
(Turkish Official source).

B.—GERMANS.

By 16th December, 10,000 German troops from Syria and Armenia, under the command of General Liman von Sanders had arrived at Constantinople.
(German Press).

4.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

(i.) DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL LIMAN VON SANDERS.

Headquarters, 4th April, 1918.

To all units.

PRELIMINARY.

His Excellency will award 14 days' imprisonment to any man who does not recognise him, does not address him correctly, and does not report to him in the correct service manner.

[P.T.O.]

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Big, portly gentleman, smart broad-shouldered figure, clean-shaven, healthy appearance, sun-tanned, energetic looking face. Turkish uniform, kalpak (*Turkish head dress*), generally wears a black mackintosh over his uniform. Greatcoat generally without shoulder cords, and without orders.

METHOD OF ADDRESS.

Your Excellency!

Photographs will follow later.

(Signed) Malbrandt.

(ii.) YILDERIM.

Turkish Headquarters, No. 7250.

17th January, 1918:

ARMY GROUP ORDER.

Well founded suspicion exists that the enemy has plans to damage our communications, above all the railways, and for this purpose provides his native agents with explosives. British explosive charges, doubtless emanating from enemy agents, have already been found in the vicinity of Afule Station. Supervision of the population, and especially the safeguarding of the railway must therefore uninterruptedly receive the strictest attention.

Army Group Headquarters promises a reward of £20 cash, to anyone who discovers an attempt to damage the communications of the armies, or captures the would be perpetrator, so that he may be brought to justice.

(Signed) von Falkenhayn.

General Staff (Intelligence)

G.H.Q., E.E.F.

21st December, 1918.

[No. 468]

INFORMATION FROM OTHER THEATRES.

YEMEN.

Hodeida (on coast, 200 miles N.W. of Aden) was occupied on 15th December with slight opposition. The Commandant, 4 other officers and 11 other ranks, 1 gun, and the Turkish treasury were captured, and 4 guns destroyed.

NOTE:—While Said Pasha, and the majority of his troops in Southern Yemen surrendered in accordance with the armistice, certain of the Turkish forces failed to comply with the conditions, necessitating the use of force.

Confidential.



G.H.Q. INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY,
for week ending 12 noon—28th December, 1918.

1. CILICIA AND NORTHERN SYRIA.

(i.) DISPOSITIONS AND MOVES.

- (a) Bozanti.—All Turkish troops are W. of Bozanti, but numerous baggage and supply columns are between Dorak and Bozanti.
- (b) French troops occupy Tarsus—Adana—Toprak Kale—Islahie—Deurtyol—Mersina.
- (c) Killis and Aintab were occupied by British on 24th December.
(D.M.C. 25-12).

(ii.) GENDARMERIE.

- (a) The Turkish Military Authorities are engaged in organising a gendarmerie, recruited from demobilized troops and armed secretly from depôts left behind by the Turkish army; it is reported to have already reached a strength of 3,800 in Cilicia.
(25-12).

- (b) Numbers of gendarmerie reported by refugees and deserters:—
- | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------|---|
| Aintab | ... | 24th Nov. | —95 gendarmes. |
| Marash | ... | 5th „ | —60 gendarmes. |
| Urfa | ... | 29th „ | —1000 gendarmes newly formed, waiting to be despatched to the Harran District.
(Refugees). |
| Konia | ... | 19th „ | —200 gendarmerie as garrison.
(Arab Gendarme Deserter). |
| Sivas | ... | 7th „ | —200 gendarmes. |
| Nisibin | ... | 15th „ | —50 gendarmes. |
| Sis | ... | 8th „ | —30 gendarmes. O.C. Fadel Bey.
(Refugees). |

(iii.) DEMOBILIZATION.

- (a) Adana is being evacuated of troops.
The training depôt has been dissolved, its officers and men disbanded.
(Refugees, 8-12).
- (b) Bozanti and Eregli stations are full of troops waiting discharge.
(Refugee, 9-12).
- (c) Konia.—Turks up to the age of 37 years have been discharged, but not so Armenians and Arabs employed in the three Labour battalions.
(Arab Refugee, 6-12).

2. TURKEY—GENERAL.

The Demobilization situation on Dec. 18th was as follows:—

Number of discharges reported to Turkish War Office during past week 27,937.
Outside Europe and neighbourhood of Constantinople numbers as follows:—

IInd Army,	...	...	...	8,076.
VIth „	...	...	...	7,177.
IXth „	...	...	...	15,383.

making a total throughout the Empire to date of 165,781.

Owing to lack of coal and rolling stock, no progress has been made this week in demobilization of the IInd Army. There is congestion of troops at Constantinople, Batum and Panderma.

Troops are being discharged by local commanders at a faster rate than means of repatriation permit.

(Official source, 26-12-18.)

General Staff (Intelligence),
G.H.Q., E.E.F.
28th December, 1918.

No. 469.

[P.T.O.]

INFORMATION FROM OTHER THEATRES.

RUSSIA.

(i.) Narva Front.—(Narva 85 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg).—About the 29th November, the German forces retired from the Narva Front, expressing their intention of observing thereafter a strictly neutral attitude and of withdrawing from the Baltic Provinces as soon as possible. At the same time Bolshevik naval forces, carrying reinforcements, arrived at Hungerburg (the seaport on the River Narva) and commenced to bombard Narva. The Esthonian force, in consequence, retired to a position in the vicinity of Waiwara (18 miles west of Narva) covered by marsh land, which position they still apparently occupy. This is a strong position and could probably be held for a considerable time against a frontal attack. About the 5th December, however, Bolshevik naval forces, covered by minelayers, moved to Asserien (east of Kunda Bay) where a force was landed with the object of turning the Esthonian left flank. The Esthonia position is, therefore, rendered precarious, and a further withdrawal, possibly to the vicinity of Wesenberg (61 miles W. of Narva) appears to be imminent. This may be further necessitated by the fact that a Bolshevik naval force is reported to be moving along the coast towards Reval (118 miles W. of Narva).

The Bolshevik force on the Narva front is reported to be 15,000 strong with a complement of heavy and field artillery but this number is probably over estimated.

(ii.) Bolshevik troops are reported to have occupied Walk (92 miles N.E. of Riga) where they captured an armoured train and a large quantity of ammunition and are beginning their march on Riga.