

**AWM4**  
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,**  
**1914-18 War**

Formation Headquarters

**Item number:** 1/54/7 Part 4

**Title:** Intelligence, Headquarters New  
Zealand and Australian Division

October 1915



AWM4-1/54/7PART4



CONFIDENTIAL.INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.OCTOBER 16th, 1915.

1.  
PRISONERS. A soldier belonging to the 126th Regiment (11th Division) was captured by the 9th Corps on the 15th instant.

---

2.  
BULGARIA. The Bulgarian Government has declared that Bulgaria is now in a state of war with Serbia as an ally of the Central Powers, alleging that this state of affairs has arisen in consequence of a treacherous attack by Serbia at KUSTENDIL. Bulgarian troops have attacked at KNIAJEVATZ, KUSTENDIL and SERUMNITZA.

---

3.  
TROOPS. It is reported that the whole of the 20th Division (Regiments 61, 62, and 63) had left CONSTANTINOPLE for the front by October 6th.

---

4.  
NOMENCLATURE OF LOCALITIES. The following names are authorized:-  
Borderers Knoll - for knoll at 118 A.1-4.  
Blockhouse - at 118 M.1.  
Dublin Castle - for blockhouse 100 yards W. of 118 M.4.  
Sulajik Farm - for blockhouse about 105 B.3. - C.1.  
Tints' Corner - for junction of communication and main trenches about 105 Q.9.  
Cater's House - for the house enclosed in the front line trench about 105 V.2.  
White House - for house just North of line 105 V.6 - W.4.

---



9/11/16

5.  
NOTES ON  
TURKISH  
ARTILLERY.

The following notes are from a well informed source, and give later and more detailed information regarding the artillery formations of the VI A.C. than that which appeared in the Intelligence Bulletin of 13th October.

The VI Corps artillery consists of the Divisional artillery of the 16th, 24th and 26th divisions (i.e. the 16th, 24th and 26th Artillery Regiments).

16th Artillery Regiment.

This regiment, commanded by Izzet Bey, consists of two battalions, the 1st battalion being the original 1st battalion of the regiment and the 2nd battalion, formerly the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment.

These two battalions are each composed of two batteries of 4 guns each, those of the first being Krupp 7.5 Q.F. field guns, and those of the second TOPHANE MANTELI JEBEL (1313 model) (Mountain Batteries.)

24th Artillery Regiment.

The regiment with Weitmann Pasha as divisional commander and Loiman Bey as regimental commander is held in reserve for duty on the outer defences of the Capital, where they were stationed on September 25th.

It consists of 3 battalions, the first was formerly the 2nd battalion of the 16th Regiment, the second formerly the 1st battalion of the 26th Regiment, the third formerly the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment.

The three battalions are composed of two batteries each, numbered in sequence but leaving vacant numbers for the 3rd battery in each battalion (i.e. 3rd, 6th and 9th) at present not existent.

Batteries Nos. 1. 2. 4. and 5. are armed each with 4



Krupp 7.5 Q.F. field guns; batteries Nos. 7 and 8 each with TOPHANE MANTELI JEBEL 7.5 (Mountain batteries).

No. 1 battery is stationed at PIRGOS.

No. 2 battery is stationed at ZEITUN BURNU; Nos. 4 and 5 in the PIRGOS district; Nos. 7 and 8 at the Daoud Pasha Barracks, STAMBOUL.

#### 26th Artillery Regiment.

The regiment commanded by Ali Haidar Bey, as regimental commander, was at GALLIPOLI on 5th June.

It consists of 2 battalions, the first being originally the second formerly the 3rd battalion of the 24th Regiment.

There are 4 batteries in the regiment, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, the 3rd and 6th being non-existent, each armed with 4 guns.

Nos. 1 and 2 are using Krupps' new model Q.F. guns with automatic sights and Nos. 4 and 5 7.5 Manteli Jebel.

According to the above information it would appear that 2 batteries have been transferred from the 26th F.A. Regiment to the 24th F.A. Regiment since the publication of the 5th Edition O.D.B. at CAIRO.

#### 6. EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

Two prisoners of the 42nd Regiment (14th Division) who surrendered to the C.E. des Dardanelles on the 13th October, one being a hospital assistant:-

The 42nd Regiment has 3 battalions, and a 4th (Gendarme) battalion. Each battalion had originally 1300 men. The present strength of their company was about 170 men and of their battalion about 630. During the last 15 days the battalion had lost 67 men killed and wounded.

The Gendarmerie battalion, actually 500 strong, is



employed on digging and is not put into a fight except in case of extreme urgency.

The 14th Division holds the line as follows:-

On the left next to the Straits the 41st, then the 42nd Regiment; on the right of this is the 4th Regiment of Division 13. The 55th Regiment is said to be in reserve behind the 41st.

Dysentery and ophthalmia are prevalent amongst the troops.

A German officer commands the 14th Division.

---

Attached to this Intelligence Bulletin is a translation of Enver Pasha's speech in the Turkish Chamber on the 5th October.

---



SPEECH BY ENVER PASHA IN THE TURKISH CHAMBER

ON THE 5th OCTOBER, 1915.

Since the last war in which we suffered heavy losses in men, in territory, in treasure and in honour, each Ministry has devoted its energy in its own particular sphere to instilling new life into the country. During this period we were working to repair the shattered remnants of our army. The time has been better spent even than we imagined. The present war broke out at an unexpected moment. The geographical situation of our country, and our relations with those of our neighbours who influenced us most nearly, forced us to be on our guard from the very commencement of hostilities. The imperfections of our means of transport formed an additional reason for taking action at the earliest possible moment. Our August Sovereign issued orders for mobilisation. The entire nation in response to the Imperial Trade flew to arms with an enthusiasm unprecedented hitherto, and a large army was assembled with a rapidity exceeding our most sanguine expectations.

The war ran its course in other countries and from time to time incidents threatening to us occurred. We however did our utmost to avoid war. But the thunder of guns in the Black Sea, the consequence of the Russian trap laid for us, involved us in the fray. It was at once evident that the nations which are now our avowed enemies had long been making preparations on our frontiers to crush us as rapidly as possible, and were awaiting with impatience the moment to attack. We were assailed from all sides. As we had no intention of taking the offensive, our military forces were distributed in the manner best suited for meeting the initial attacks. In thus acting we did not allow ourselves to be distracted by subsidiary objects as has happened in former campaigns, but made our preparations so as best to meet the primary aim of the war.

The Russian attack in the Caucasus seemed to be making progress, but less than a month after the first shot was fired we took the offensive, and commenced the pursuit of the enemy on his own territory. The position of the Russian army today is such that it no longer constitutes a danger to us.

In the meantime events of the greatest importance were preparing at the Dardanelles. Before the commencement of hostilities on this front, we had undertaken the campaign against Egypt. After making the necessary preparations for this operation, which was generally regarded as impossible, we crossed the Sinai Peninsula with a part of our forces and thus accomplished a task that the enemy had regarded as incapable of realisation. As far as the Canal we occupied territory which was necessary for the operations on a large scale which we will undertake later. We have made notes of the enemy's dispositions, and have made our own arrangements accordingly. The conviction acquired as a result of this enterprise is that the campaign against Egypt will take place, and that, thanks to Divine protection, it will be crowned with success.

While these events were happening, the British and French fleets started to make minor attacks on the Dardanelles. Our outer forts, which by the way had little defensive value, gave



up firing after having offered a magnificent and quite unexpected resistance. Our enemies, probably encouraged by the silence of these forts, made a furious attack on the Straits on the 5th of March with their great fleets which the whole world had regarded as invincible. They were obliged to withdraw after having seen a large portion of their ships sunk.

After this failure, the enemy conceived the plan of attacking us on land with a view to forcing the Straits and capturing CONSTANTINOPLE. But in this connection also our views were more accurate than those of the enemy. They have succeeded no better in this second attempt, in spite of the enormous forces at their disposal. They have not succeeded up to the present and it is impossible that they should succeed in the future. It is not necessary to enter into details and to describe the heroism with which our troops have fought there, and how from the lowest private to the highest commander each man is performing his duty with the greatest abnegation. These details you can read in the papers. There have been days when the enemy has subjected our troops to the fire of every gun in his ships and all his guns ashore, a total twenty to thirty times greater than those we could oppose to them, but our troops have remained calmly in their places, rifle in hand, and met with a smile any of the enemy who dared to make an advance and completely crushed them. A moderate estimate places the number of troops landed by the Anglo-French at 500,000 men, of whom 200,000, or nearly half, have been killed or wounded and sent back.

From the latest information it would appear that recent events have destroyed the last hopes of the enemy, and they have begun to withdraw their forces from the Dardanelles.

As I have already explained, we are confining our attentions to attaining success in the main operations of the war. It is therefore impossible to maintain large forces on all our frontiers which are very extended. If we had acted otherwise than we have done, we could not have maintained our positions anywhere. As a result, certain portions of our territories have unfortunately been exposed to hostile invasion.

I can promise with confidence, that, before peace is declared, we will drive out the enemy and force him back to the place he came from and perhaps even further. You know that in a few days the war will have been in progress for a year, while our mobilisation will have been in force for eighteen months. If the nation had not consented to such sacrifices, it would have been impossible to create an army and navy worthy of her. To give you an idea, I can tell you that the forces already assembled exceed two million men. With this force we are stronger today than the enemy Governments, and this superiority we will maintain, for every other has already called up recruits of unusual categories, whilst we at present are content with the ordinary classes. As a result, our army which has fulfilled its duty admirably up to now, will in the future be even stronger and more numerous than in the past, and, thanks to divine protection, will constitute one of the most important factors in the final success.



The Honourable President, Halil Bey, has in a few words said all that was necessary on the subject of our Allies. Everywhere the Austro-German arms have attained their object. The three Allied armies are today fighting victoriously against their enemies and will continue so to fight until, with the help of God, they gain the final victory. For a whole year we have been fighting with our own resources. Cut off from communication with our friends on all sides, we have existed up to the present on what we could produce ourselves. We hope that this isolation will soon end, and that we shall receive abundance of munitions and provisions and thus materially improve the position of our armies.

The heroic sentiments inculcated in the army by our August Sovereign have taken such strong root in the hearts of our troops and of our fleet, that in whichever direction we turn, we will gain the victory and attain the object we have in view.

Today the humblest private knows that he is fighting not only for the rights of thirty millions Ottomans, but at the same time for the liberties and rights of three hundred million Mussulmans. I am sure therefore that in the future the grace of God will accompany my comrades who are working to this end as it has accompanied them up to the present.



NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

10/12

	No. of Square 1/20000 Map.	REMARKS.
ENEMY'S MACHINE GUN.		
On Sandbag Ridge	About 92 U. 5	
BATTLESHIP HILL	80 J9/03	250 yards north of German Machine Gun position.
ENEMY'S NEW WORKS.		
New Tunnel on "W" HILLS	105 T. 8	Apparently for a Gun.
New Works	81 A. 1	Work shelled on 14/10/15.
New Works.	92 V. 9	Smashed up com- pletely by artillery on 14/10/15.

Ty/368

Hd Qrs

ANZAC

Forwarded ref No Ig (b) 163

(sgd) W. H. HASTINGS

Captain

Gty Staff

N. Z. A. Div.



A N Z A C

123

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 16th OCTOBER, 1915

-----oOo-----

1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS :- The heaviest traffic noticed during the past 3 months observed constantly moving between GUN RIDGE and RUINS, and further movement of men from 706 Hill down SANDY CLIMB seen. 11 laden mules and several men came down gorge near WINE GLASS TREE. A party consisting of about 60 men passed along communication trench on GUN RIDGE 68 M 3, majority carrying sacks  $\frac{1}{2}$  full. One field gun, 35 four wheeled wagons and about 70 pack animals with an escort of about 100 mounted men observed travelling N at about Sq 48 F 2.

WORKS :- Enemy deepening communication trench along HARRIS RIDGE running from ECHELON to BIRD TRENCH. SNIPERS RIDGE - more barbed wire noticed in front N end 10th bn. lines.

GENERAL :- Turks appear to have completed their digging and no activity ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ in trenches is observable but the movement from behind GUN RIDGE S is very noticeable.

2nd. Australian Division report.

WORKS :- Enemy have erected about 25<sup>x</sup> of barbed wire in front of No 5 post, No. 1 Section. The pits in rear of entanglements on JOHNSTONE'S JOLLY appear now to have been joined up to form a forward fire trench.

GENERAL :- A trench mortar on SNIPERS RIDGE, 300<sup>x</sup> S of Deadend of No 1 ~~xxxx~~ Section fired during demonstration. The enemy opposite RUSSELLD POST now shows no inclination to enter into conversation. On the morning of the 15th inst. bombs were thrown from the place from which a communication was thrown into our trenches at 1815 15th Oct. The communication is obviously written by a man of education, who resents our attempts to induce disaffected Turks to enter our lines.

N.Z & A Division report.

GENERAL :- During demonstration a few bombs were thrown from SNIPERS NEST. About 4 pm. a white rag was noticed waving in wind 50<sup>x</sup> from bed of SAZLI BEIT DERE almost directly opposite W point of 3rd L.H.Bde trenches. A white rag was waved from our trenches in return, when the piece in the DERE disappeared. A look out was kept for deserters, but so far none have come in.

9th Corps. report. 14-10-15.

One of our aeroplanes was forced to descend on the Salt Lake yesterday at 1515. The aviators escaped unhurt. Shortly afterwards the enemy shelled it heavily, firing about 75 rounds at it; most of the damage to the machine, the wings of which were smashed, was done by shrapnel, the ground being so soft that HE and percussion shell buried themselves before exploding.

54th Division report.

MOVEMENTS :- 162 Subsection report enemy listening post on ridge above 92 Z 1 was again visited and found empty. It is thought that no enemy have been there since; they bolted from it on night of 10/11th Oct. Along the front of No. 4 Section the enemy made no appreciable reply to the demonstration.

GENERAL :- Indian Bde report that the enemy have cut and stacked grass along their front, possibly intending to set fire to it in the event of an attack. Documents found in an old Turkish bivouac near 92 X 6 - casualty return of the 3rd bn, 14th regt, from 2nd to 16th May, and equipment sheets.

Army Corps, Headquarters.

Ig / 243.



CONFIDENTIAL.INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.OCTOBER 17th, 1915.

1.  
BLOCKADE OF  
BULGARIAN  
COAST. Although the Allies have not yet declared war on Bulgaria a blockade of the whole Bulgarian coast on the Aegean has been declared from 6 a.m. 16th October.

2.  
FORCES  
AGAINST  
SERBIA. The Austro-German force which is invading Serbia consists of 2 armies (Generals von Gallwitz and Koross) under the command of General von Mackensen. Each army is said to contain 8 divisions, but so far only 4 German and 2 Austrian divisions have been identified.

The Bulgarian dispositions are as follows:-

1 regiment	Strumnitza.
1 brigade	Novrokop.
1 brigade	Xanthi.
1 brigade	Gumuljina.
1 brigade	Dedeagatch.
1 division	Stara Zagora.
1 brigade	Varna.
2 brigades	Shumla and Burgas.
1 brigade	Rustchuk.
1 brigade	Plevna.
18 brigades	(about 216 battalions) against Serbia, against which the Serbs have 80,000 to 90,000 bayonets.



R.N.A.S. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION REPORT.

15th October, 1915.

Area.	Source of Information.	Details.
HELLES.	2nd. Wing.	Spotted shore batteries on targets Fb and N.1. effectively. F.A. opened fire, and was also attacked.
ANZAC & SIVLA.	3rd. Wing.	Several columns of transport and small bodies of troops were seen on the 13th on the road between BOGHALI and TURST-EN-KEUI (sq. 107.B.4), moving North. A gun was seen firing from 106.1.3. (This report was delayed as the observer had to land on the Salt Lake owing to engine trouble.)
General.		Several reconnaissances which should have taken place were prevented by the weather.



THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS IN TURKEY, GIVEN BY ONE, OHAN ARTINIAN, AN ARMENIAN PRISONER OF WAR, CAPTURED IN OCTOBER, WHO WAS AN EYE-WITNESS OF WHAT PASSED.

He states as follows:-

Soon after the declaration of war by Turkey last November, I, together with my brother Sarkis (also a prisoner) was sent to the Caucasian front with my regiment, the 92nd, from ERZEROUM where we remained two months, we went to HASSAN KALE where a battle took place with the Russians lasting a week. I fell sick and was removed to a hospital. When I was well again, after some twenty days, I was sent to the first Kale Istihkiam Battalion, 9th Army Corps, stationed between HASSAN KALE and ERZEROUM. It was very quiet here until the middle of February when I was again taken ill and sent back to ERZEROUM hospital. I remained a fortnight or so in the hospital, at the end of which I was given leave to go home to ZILE, a town of some 18 to 20 thousand inhabitants in the vilayet of SIVAS, arriving there on March 26th. (April 8th).

In nearly every village and town on the way home, I heard of many Armenian notables having been arrested, imprisoned and ill-treated, for no other reason than that they were Armenians, in some cases being an eye-witness of the arrests and persecutions.

At ASH KALE, TIRGEN, ILIJE, YENI KEUI, SIVAS, TOKAT, it was the same story, bishop, priests, leading Armenian members of Taghagan Zhoghov, (Trustees or managers of the local church and the Armenian Community in general) arrested, imprisoned and ill-treated. The Bishop of SIVAS was arrested and exiled to a distant place. The Governor-General gave orders to shoe his bare feet just like a horse, saying sarcastically "He is an old man and the head of the Armenians of this district, so, as an honour to his office, and out of respect for his old age, we must see to it that he does not go barefooted". I was an eye-witness of the cruel deed. Of course the unhappy Bishop could not even move and was thrown into prison.

When I came to TOKAT many Armenians came to me and asked for news regarding the condition of the Armenians in the towns and villages through which I had passed. I told them what I had seen and learned, and was not surprised to find that they had the same story to tell me. The head priest and all the Taghagan members were thrown into prison.

From TOKAT I proceeded to ZILE, my native town. Needless to say I had many visits from people who were eager for news. I gave them what I had and in turn asked them how they were situated. It was the same story:- the head priest, Der Mugerdich, was in prison, Horagim Effendi Chyblakian, the leading Armenian in town, was arrested on the charge of concealing of fire-arms, cannon etc., and was ordered to tell where they were, else they would skin him alive. He said he had no knowledge of any cannon etc., whatever, but if they wanted to buy such, he would be willing to furnish the money with which to buy them, but he could not show them cannon which he never saw. Priest and layman were again and again brought out of their cell, interrogated about non-existing guns, threatened with death and sent back to their prison-cells. Four or five days after my arrival



at ZILE, we had a visit from the Governor of SIVAS. People began to breathe more freely thinking he had come to protect us, but he made only a very short visit, evidently gave private instructions, and left the town at daybreak. Three days later more Armenians were arrested. The effect was that all shops were closed and people locked themselves up in their houses. The Government sent out an order that all shops must be re-opened, otherwise the disobeyers would be severely punished. Reluctantly the people began to open their shops, knowing full well what was in store for them. After a few days respite, the policemen arrested the men in their shops and in the market place on no charge whatever. They were placed in prisons where they received all sorts of ill-treatment too horrible to put on paper. At last they were led out of town four abreast and tied together with ropes, ostensibly to be taken to the Court-Martial at SIVAS, but in reality to be massacred by their captors near GHAZ GAZULU, a marshy place. I say this because I saw the same thing done with my own eyes elsewhere, as I shall presently describe, and because the very men who did the grim work afterwards boasted of the bloody deed. This was the first of a series of such massacres that the Vali evidently had mapped out, for two days later nearly all the male population from 12 years to 50 years of age were collected and put into prison, only to be taken out in companies of 100 or 200 and sent out on the awful expedition in different directions. I forgot to say that previous to this a state of blockade had been proclaimed in ZILE, no one being allowed to enter or leave the town under penalty of death. Shops were sealed, and a town crier went through the market crying "Hear people of the town, whoever has in his possession property of any kind, cows, oxen, sheep, etc., belonging to an Armenian, partner or no partner, is hereby ordered to deliver up same to the Government. Anyone who hides or smuggles out such property, or hides or protects any infidel, will be severely dealt with." The effects of this proclamation may be imagined. Policemen called on Armenian holders of bills receivable from Moslem debtors and demanded their delivery to their hands for collection. No one had even the courage to ask why. These bills were later collected in excess of their face value and the proceeds went to the Government Authorities, the Vali of course having the lion's share. I paid my own partner, a Moslem villager, five pounds in return for an agreement to hide me and my brother Sarkis in an underground cellar in his farmhouse. While my brother and I were in hiding my partner every day brought me news of what was happening in the city. These accounts were most heart-rending. He said most of the men had already been massacred. The remainder were waiting for their turn in the prisons. As to the women, these, together with their children, were placed in ox-carts and turned out of their homes with very few clothes and bedding and were carried to a plain two hours ride away. Day after day, night after



night, they were exposed to hunger and cold until it was thought they would accept a change of condition at any terms. They were approached and reasoned with by their captors in the following strain:- "Now your husbands have all been killed, if you will accept the true religion you will be allowed to go home with your children, but if you refuse, you shall follow your husbands." The captives without an exception chose the latter fate. Then the Chief Officer said: "A tough infidel will never become a Moslem, seems to be true". At the same time he gave orders to separate the young and put them in carts. While these were torn from their mothers and transferred to the carts a company of gendarmes, who were in ambush, came out of their hiding place and bayoneted their mothers before the eyes of the little ones. The devilish deed done, the children were conveyed back to town and taken to the Police Station, and from there to TASH KIAN and kept there as prisoners. The boys then were separated from the girls, circumcised, and as soon as got well again, were taken to mosjids (schools attached to a mosque) to be brought up as Mohammedans. Then a town crier went forth announcing that "Now that Allah had been so good as to hand over to them these Givours, it was both a Savab (virtue) and an Amriyaz (privilege) for every Moslem to go and have a look at these girls and select for himself." The Kaimakam himself went and picked up two of them for his sons. Day after day the unhappy girls were there like so many sheep for sale in the market.

(Continued.)



A N Z A C.

1290

## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, 17th OCTOBER, 1915.

-----oOo-----

1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS :- Party of about 20 Turks seen drilling near Hospital 48 N 4. Considerable numbers of Turks in parties at 48 N 6. The road on the distant ridge coming from DAIMLER sq 57.H 8. was used constantly through the day by small parties of men. Large number of men observed about gun pit at IBRAHIM, H.Q. during day. Traffic around SANDY CLIMB was heavier than usual, observer noting 45 horsemen, 90 men and 52 pack animals passing up and down. Usual movements between GUN RIDGE, and OLIVE GROVE, RUINS and KILIA RIDGE observed.

WORKS :- Practically no work can be observed in trenches fronting our lines, a small amount of barbed wire has been added to SNIPER'S RIDGE and some work on WEIR RIDGE.

GENERAL :- Enemy aeroplane passed over at 1045 and 1100, our anti-aircraft M.G. opened fire and expended 450 rds - aeroplane sheered off N.

2nd. Australian Division report.

WORKS :- What is suspected of being a gun emplacement has been under construction for several days past at 68 L 5-6. 5 panels chevaux de frise added along trench connecting L 7 - L 9. Enemy digging in trenches on edge of cliff at head MONASH GULLY and in rear trenches opposite POPE'S.

GENERAL :- Recovered at QUINNS and forwarded to 'Amdep', a bomb which fell in support trenches and failed to explode. Type - jam tin, of small size, encased in calico or canvas, ignited by slow match two thin wires attached to top of canister. Enemy are using a number of this class of bomb which often fails to explode.

N.Z.&A. Division report.

WORKS :- Enemy reported working in vicinity of PINNACLE and FARM.

GENERAL :- Considerable number of carts observed W of ANAFARTA early yesterday morning. Hostile aeroplane passed overhead from S-N, flying low, about 11 am. W slopes of RHODODENDRON Spur were shelled intermittently from direction ABDUL RAHMAN BAIR.

9th. Corps report. 15-10-15.

A prisoner was captured last night; a corporal of the 1st/126th regt. The rank and file are tired of the war, but ready to fight for their country and religion. During the recent bombardment of the PIMPLE the men hid in the communication trenches, which are 6' deep. There are 2 machine guns on the PIMPLE.

54th Division report.

MOVEMENTS :- 162 Subsection report that a patrol returning from nullah 92 U 6 was fired on by an enemy patrol, who were apparently covering a working party constructing wire entanglements between 92 Z 2-3. The enemy patrol numbered 10, but was reinforced by the working party. We suffered no casualties. Indian Bde. report patrols heard no sounds of enemy working outside their own trenches.

GENERAL :- Hostile aeroplane flying low passed over Indian Bde. lines about 1100 and was heavily fired at, with no apparent effect; another passed over at 1430 and dropped a bomb in front of 162 Subsection near 92 Z 4. 162 Subsection report that our bombardment of the enemy trenches on CHUNUK BAIR appeared to be well directed. 163 Subsection report short bombardment of Hill 60 by enemy between 1715 and 1745, which slightly damaged our parapet and wounded 4 men. 161 Subsection report our bombardment with 6" Howitzers of enemy's position 92 P, between 4 and 8 from 0915 - 1015 appeared to be effective. Enemy replied, but no material damage was done.

Army Corps Headquarters.

Ig / 252.



AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Letters thrown into our trenches by the enemy: (1) On RUSSELLS TOP.  
(2) On Hill 60. (written in English.)

---

(1) To the swine English, who want to live under the mask of civilization.

There is not a single Ottoman soldier here who will be deceived. The Turks are not hungry or naked, their stomachs have always been full and they have always been content. Even if they were hungry and naked their honour is bound to the bayonet at the edge of their rifles. If you are short of tobacco and food, make it known to us and we will bestow them on you. The civilization of the English: no their savagery is proved by the ammunition used in vain by their Infantry and Artillery against international law. You have guns and rifles, the Turks have bayonets and courage. It does not matter to what extent the English with their ammunitions try to accomplish, they cannot overcome our bayonets and our thoughts. Instead of this they had better preserve their honour.

Yes, there is not a single Ottoman soldier who does not know how far the English are from honour and civilization. If you are a manly and honourable nation, you will try to perform your military duty and you will not do what you are doing.

N.B. There is no doubt that these letters have been written by an officer.

(2) To the English soldiers.

We duly received your sublime advertisement. Everything you write shows you have got simply foolish. You may be sure that you are tempting yourselves by making us such vile and stupid invitations. Be sure that until to-day we have the upper hand. All the forces you have landed in order to gain the Straits have been horribly overthrown by our attacks and charges.

But you poor things, who still remain also think that once you will have to endure the same fatal end of your lost comrades and if you wish to keep and save your life out of this state, join us.

Recently the French and with them the English also, intending to attack the Germans were terribly beaten. The French lost 130,000 and the English 60,000 men between killed and captured. The Russians who also ventured an attack, began once more to flee after having given great losses.

The German and Austria-hungarian armies have conquered Belgrade and trampled the Servian soil. The Servian army gave hundreds of prisoners. The Bulgarian army arose against you. Your Ambassador and those of your allies in Bulgaria have taken possession of their passes. The Greek army was afraid and has proclaimed neutrality. The Italian army has also got cowed. In short everywhere your state goes badly. But you poor things, who crowd there between our fire and the sea, you have only to accept one of both of these things: Either to deliver yourselves, now that you have time in order to get an agreeable rest together with those of your comrades who are prisoners in our hands, or to be soon pierced by our bayonets.

Army Corps Head-quarters. Ig / 244.



**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**I N T E L L I G E N C E   B U L L E T I N .**

**October 18th, 1915.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**CONTENTS.**

- 1.     R.H.A.S. Summary for 16th October.**
- 2.     Part 2.     Account of Armenian Massacres.**



R. N. A. S. INFORMATION REPORT.  
DAILY SUMMARY  
16th OCTOBER 1915.

AREA.	SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	DETAILS.
HELLES.	2nd Wing.	Spotted for shore battery on D & D3. Spotted for shore battery on ammunition stores in Sq. 29.Q.1-4 with good results, the stores were hit but no actual explosion was seen - and 3 transport waggons were knocked out.
ANZAC & SUVLA.	2nd Wing.	Observer reports a camp in 38.P. much scattered - 50 or 60 tents, 10 waggons, 30 dug-outs, with signs of occupation.
BULAIR.	3rd Wing.	Spotted for Monitor on Gallipoli. Twenty shots were fired, the majority falling in the town. There were two direct hits on the mills and two hit the pier.
SHIPPING.	3rd Wing.	A reconnaissance was made of the Straits; two large and five small steamers were seen under way at Bergaz. South of the Not, six small steamers, KILIA LIMAN, a T.B.D. of French type and four dhows. At NAGARA, two small steamers (or tugs) and 6 dhows.
	2nd Wing.	A certain amount of small shipping was reported in the Straits, with lighters at KUSA BURNU and the Fleet Coaling Station.



THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS IN TURKEY, GIVEN  
BY ONE OHAN ARTINIAN, AN ARMENIAN  
PRISONER OF WAR, CAPTURED IN OCTOBER,  
WHO WAS AN EYE-WITNESS OF WHAT PASSED.

PART II.

-----

After I had been a week in my cellar, my partner, a certain Osman Agha, came to me and said "Now, my friends, I have concealed you for a week, but I fear I can no longer give you the protection I have been giving. You two are all that is left of the Christians in Zile, and you had better run away". When I asked him if my oldest brother Manoug was safe he hung his head and kept silent. Later on he told us that my brother was among the victims killed near Ghaz Geul. All that my partner said at first was "May God blind the eyes of the cause (responsibles)." I had also from him that he saw with his own eye the Muezzin get up to the bell tower of our Church, and call the people to prayer, the bell having recently been taken down. He also heard the town crier proclaim that "any persons who had the appetite to kill infidels were invited to come, the Government to furnish the arms, you to do the killing. It is better to become Ghazi here than Shehid on the battlefield". "I saw", he cried, "about four hundred Christians butchered to the last man at It Yelmez", a village about half an hour's walk from his.

On the following day at about dusk, we emerged from our underground hiding place, to go we knew not where. We were literally alone in the world. Even <sup>our</sup> so far hospitable partner could no longer protect us. Run away! Yes, but where to? There was no safer place. Yet we must go, so we turned our steps towards a village called Aji Pounar, where lived an old uncle. In five hours we reached this village. We told our uncle all about the sad fate of Zile which he had already heard about. When we asked him what he advised us to do he said much as he would like to have us stay with him, he did not think it was wise to do so, and advised us to rejoin the Turkish Army as soon as we could lest we should be caught as deserters and court-martialled. So my visit here only lasted an hour and I started for Yozgat, about a days journey, while my brother remained there to rejoin me later. The sun was rising when I approached the Armenian village Iki Kara. Just on the skirts of the village I met an Armenian shepherd boy leading his sheep to a pasturage near by. At first he shrank from me, apparently taking me for a Turk, but when I spoke to him in Armenian his confidence was restored and I fell into confidential conversation with him. It appeared that a few days ago half a dozen Gendarmes arrived at his village professing that they were sent to protect the village, but how to reconcile this with the arrest and imprisonment of his father the day before I did not know any more than he did. I asked him if he could tell me whether it would be safe to proceed to Yozgat, but he said he could



not advise me on the subject, and pointed to some Armenian women who were out in the fields reaping. I went near them. They too were at first afraid, but I spoke to them in Armenian which had the effect of reassuring them. They said they had heard of the fate of Zile, and were in daily terror of a similar fate. I told them of my object and asked them if they could advise me whether the road to Yozgat were safe. They could not, but they recommended me to go first to a neighbouring village Kinkui, and find a certain Kevork Effendi who would be in a position to advise and even help me about a safe passage to Yozgat. I immediately acted upon their advice and bidding them farewell started towards the said village. I had no difficulty about finding Kevork Effendi as he was the leading man in the village. He listened to my story with much sorrow for poor Zile and sympathy for myself. He fixed me up in the garb of a Moullah (Moslem Priest) tying a white turban around my head. "In this costume" he said, "you are perfectly safe", and sure enough I was. I looked in a looking glass and almost could swear that I really was a Moullah. He also advised me to wait here until my brother came. So he sent a messenger to Aji Pouda where my brother was to bring him to Kinkui, when we would be ready to start together to Yozgat. Two days later my brother came and he too being disguised as a Moullah, we started for Yozgat. Grateful and touching was our leavetaking with this shrewd and practical man of affairs who gave us his blessing and instructions that should anyone ask us on the way where we were bound for, we should say that we were going to join the Citijis (Guerilla) which we heard were about to be organised at Yozgat. We were also advised by him to go to an Armenian Khan at night time and send for the Arachuort (Bishop) who would give us further advice as to how to proceed to Ankora our final destination. The journey from Yozgat to Ankora lasted six days. It is not possible to give a detailed account of the terrible experiences we passed through or a description of the horrible sights it was our misfortune to witness. All the way to Ankora it was one unbroken tragedy that was enacted before our eyes. However ever escaped is a mystery to me. Wherever Armenians singly or in groups of four or five, or more were found, by Turkish Redifa or Bashi-bazouks going to be enlisted they were attacked by them and killed right out. Farmers returning from their fields, or even men who had delivered their tithes of the crops to the Government and were returning home, were killed in cold blood by these would-be defenders of their country. At last we arrived in Ankora, and reported at the barracks. We had of course to invent a story as to our identity. Our native town was no longer Zile. We no longer belonged to the 4th Army. We were simply from some neighbouring village, our names were no longer Ohan and Sarkis, but Halil Oghlou Hassan and Kadir Oghlou Osman, we were no longer brothers but simply neighbours. Of course no one questioned the truth of our statements. We were registered and sent to the greater barracks outside the city where we remained two days. In Ankora itself our stay lasted three weeks.



10-135

135

Appendix No. DC46

-3-

Now the things we witnessed during these terrible days are the most awful of all the horrors we passed through, not because they were in character different from those at other places but because we saw them with our own eyes and to some extent took part in them.

(Continued).



AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 18th. OCTOBER, 1915.2nd. Australian Division report.

GENERAL :- LONE PINE - during night enemy could be heard conversing in the neighborhood of where they blew up in L.P. 18. Interpreter was sent up to listen, but reports sounds too confused to be intelligible. Six stick bombs - made in Karlsruhe 1904 - fired from trench mortar from JOHNSTONE'S JOLLY burst in and around B8 to WIRE GULLY Subsection. Mortar was located by bn Ig officer, pointed out to artillery observing officer and fire immediately opened with Howitzers. The mortar has not since fired. A number of "stick bombs" made from empty Q.F. cases were fired into post at RUSSELLS TOP. Fragmentation of these is considerable, as also is effect on material. One bomb which failed to explode is being forwarded to "Amdep" for examination.

N.Z. & A. Division report.

GENERAL :- A patrol from Lower Cheshire Ridge proceeded to the vicinity of FARM, heard singing as though there was a jollification - in same vicinity a listening post discovered, which retired when fired on. A patrol near APEX found Turks working in sap near PINNACLE and threw 6 bombs.

54th. Division report.

MOVEMENTS :- 162 Subsection report that a patrol proceeding up the nullah towards 92 Z 5 was noticed by the enemy and fired on. The officer i/c left his patrol in position and made a personal reconnaissance, discovering a sentry and a group of 6 of the enemy who appeared to be a covering party to men digging on spur NE of 92 Z 3. The officer returned without being detected. From Hill 60 it is reported that strange noises resembling the cry of a child, were heard preceeding from the enemy's trenches opposite. It is thought possible that sacrificial preparations for the feast of BAIRAM may afford an explanation. A working party of about 15 of the enemy opposite the centre of 161 Subsection were observed at 2000 - they were dispersed by a few shots; sounds of wheeled transport and the driving in of stakes are also reported to have been heard from the left centre of the line held by this Subsection.

WORKS :- An enemy machine gun is reported by 161 Subsection to be located 50<sup>x</sup> S of 92 P 5 (position not confirmed) and to have fired towards Hill 60, occasionally.

GENERAL :- Indian Bde. report that the movements on their left caused little disturbance on their front, although there was more enemy sniping than usual, probably due to the bright night.

R.N.A.S. report. 16-10-15.

A camp in 38 P, much scattered, 50 or 60 tents, 10 wagons, 30 dug-outs with signs of occupation.

Ig / 259.



## AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Precis of information given by ABDULLAH, deserter, of 26th regt, to 3rd F.A. Brigade, 1st Aust. Division.

(1) In estimating the value of the following information about guns it has to be remembered that the prisoner is an infantryman and he has not been in any of the batteries when they were firing.

There are no guns in GABA TEPE. The observation station from which the OLIVE GROVE guns are fired was a spot indicated in sq 56 L 6. The horses and wagons of batteries are kept in MAIDOS, whence the ammunition is brought at night. The Turks do not use puffs to mislead as to position of gun when firing. A gun was located at 68 S 5, but was removed over a month ago. CEMENT TRENCHES are not occupied nor do they contain gun pits. A bomb dropped by our aeroplane killed 8 and wounded 2 men. He has heard that the bombs have inflicted much damage. Prisoner's regt was garrisoning trenches S of GABA TEPE facing sea. A few sections occupied the trenches during the day, the whole regt was in at night. The Turks have constructed trenches along the S coast facing sea. He thinks there are 3 guns at sq 47 M 3. The 10th Division are camped about there. The men seen at 47 D 5 are making a big trench. Does not think it for a gun. There are 4-7-5 c.m and 2 - 15 c/m guns in vicinity of 56 Q 4. (Note The stores for batteries are kept about the hedge emplacement, sq 48 P 2 and are drawn at night. There is a bank about 40' high, but no sunken road. There is a spring at STABLE CLUMP, sq 48 A 2 - 56 V 9, near it there is a high bank where men can shelter when we shell. There are a number of men camped in rear of WINE GLASS well dug in. There are emplacements but no guns on Hill 60. 16.10.15.

(Sgd) F.H. Hughes. Major. F.A.  
Commanding 3rd F.A. Brigade.

(2) Precis of information given by ABDULLAH, deserter, of 26th regt, to General Staff, 1st Aust. Division.

This man's bn is camped on the S side of ASMAK DERE, the remaining 3 bns being distributed in gullies back to KUM DERE where the H.Qs of the regt, with 3 coys of the 4th bn are stationed. The whole of the 10th Division being again in the vicinity of KUM TEPE. The regt has supplied reinforcements in emergencies to troops facing our trenches as about 20 days ago 1 bn was sent up on account of an unexpected attack from our lines and after remaining in reserve for between 5 to 10 days was returned. The quarters of each bn are somewhat scattered, advantage being taken of the gullies to obtain protection from shell fire, their dug-outs accomodating 2 sections of each 8 men and a corporal, and shell fire has not disturbed them. The 77th regt has probably 1 bn on the N side of ASMAK DERE, and occupies all the trenches up to CHATHAMS POST, the trenches shelled by our destroyers being held by them. It may be taken that GABA TEPE, ECHELON, TWIN TRENCHES, BALKAN PITS and if occupied CEMENT EMPLACEMENTS, are held by the 77th, with possible prompt support from the 26th regt. The prisoner states that the 15th regt has replaced the 48th regt, which had suffered heavy losses, the change taking place some 10 days ago. According to last information (Sept) the 13th regt is still in trenches before LONE PINE, where the 12th regt also was, but it is believed the 12th regt is now near ANAFARTA. The grouping of the 15th regt with the 13th is reasonable, both belonging to the 5th Division.

The route taken by ~~the~~ prisoner was by comm'n trench from ASMAK DERE to that running along top of GUN RIDGE, thence apparently round GUNNERS HILL or SAND PIT to the front of CHUNUK BAIR, preventing his seeing much of the trenches, but he states the 24th regt occupies CHUNUK BAIR. There are a number of large camps, the largest being in rear of GUN RIDGE and altogether the prisoner stated he saw accomodation for 50 bns.

The 26th regt is under orders to move and will be replaced by a regt from the 10th Division at KUM TEPE. It will proceed to ANAFARTA



where the other two regts of the 9th Division are stationed. According to this information it is safe to assume the 48th regt no longer faces us, and probable that the 13th has been removed, the total strength of these 2 regts did not exceed 2500 men consequently strength of enemy remains about the same, but quick support from ASMAK DERE is possible in addition to that from vicinity of KOJA DERE. Prisoner was in KILID BAIR 3 weeks ago, there were no civilian population left with the exception of 5 or 6 grocers shops, but a large number of troops, mostly artillery and transports.

Army Corps Head-quarters. 18th October, 1915. Ig / 256.



The following notes on the climate of the Dardanelles are taken from the "Westminster Gazette" and are based upon the results of observations made by a close observer of nature during a period of over thirty years: "From October 10 to 14 there is a period of uncertainty; sometimes a south-westerly wind, which veers round to the north-west, and a good rainstorm. The first distinct drop in temperature now takes place (about the 10th to the 14th), one feels autumn in the air, the nights continue fairly warm, and this period continues fine and generally calm up to about the 20th—sometimes the 18th or 19th—when a well-defined and most absolutely regular period is entered upon. This spell begins with three or four days of very heavy northerly or north-western winds, sometimes a gale, generally accompanied by rain for several days, and it is this period—from October 20 to October 25—which is intensely interesting to naturalists owing to the passage of all kinds of birds, the sweeping past of the last of the quails, the arrival of the first woodcock, the clockwork precision of the passage of stockdoves (pigeons); in fact it is the moment of the big migration, when the air night and day is full of birds on the move. Towards the end of October, and in the way of a counter coup or re-action to the northerly gales, there is generally experienced a fierce three or four days of southerly winds, sometimes gales. It is to be noted that these gales or changes in the weather are usually of three or seven days' duration, the first day generally being the strongest, and for some of these regular winds the natives have special names. November generally, almost always, comes in fine with a lovely first ten days or so. It, however, becomes rather sharp at night, and there is to be expected a very marked period now of cold weather—a cold snap in fact."

"This snap is generally in the second or third week of the month, and only lasts a few days, the weather going back to fine, warm, and calm until about the end of the month. Barring such cold snap, the month is marked by fine weather and the absence of wind, and many people consider it the most glorious month of the year, the sunsets being especially fine."

"In the last days of November or the first days of December another period is entered upon. There is generally a heavy south wind lasting from three to seven days, which is succeeded by a lovely spell of fine weather, generally perfectly calm and warm, which brings one well through December. Onward from such time in December, say a little before Christmas or just after, the weather varies greatly. The marked periods are past—the weather may be anything, sometimes calm and mild, varied by

rain, with strong north winds, but no seriously bad weather; in one word, no real winter weather need be looked for until, as the natives put it, the old New Year—otherwise the New Year, old style, which is January 14, our style—comes in.

After January 14, or a few days later, the weather is almost invariably bad; there is always a snow blizzard or two, generally between January 20 and 25. These are real bad blizzards, which sometimes last from three to seven days; and after, anything in the way of weather may happen for the next six weeks or two months. The snow has been known to lie six weeks. Strong southerly gales succeed, as a rule, the northerly gales, but one thing is to be noted, that the south and west winds no longer bring rain; it is the north and north-east which bring snow and rain."

"To those who have relations or friends at the Dardanelles (and I quote from a letter from a friend), let them send good strong warm stockings for the men besides the usual waistcoats and mufflers; and as for creature comforts, sweets, chocolate, and tobacco, especially cigarettes. It is the Turks who will suffer from the cold; they cannot stand it long, and being fed generally mainly on bread, they have no stamina to meet cold weather. Most of their troops come from warm climes."

#### Wireless Messages.

London, Oct. 13.

Sir Edward Grey speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon said that if Turkey had remained neutral the Allies would have seen that Turkey and Turkish territory did not suffer at the close of the war. The Allies were ready to do all in their power to obtain concessions for Bulgaria but an essential preliminary was that Bulgaria should take the side of the Allies. It was too much to ask them to believe that Bulgaria was influenced to enter into war without promise of considerable territory. Our relations with Roumania are of friendly character: and she was favourable to the policy of promoting agreement between her neighbours in the Balkans and had shown her readiness to pursue the same policy as they pursued. Servians were meeting the new crisis with some splendid courage, but the entry of Bulgaria made a difference in the situation. It was obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia were one: they stood and fell together. It was only through Greek territory that assistance could be given by the Allies to Serbia and they deserved to have that help. The co-operation of Russian troops was promised.

Athens, Oct. 14.

The Greek Government has formally informed Serbia "that the Bulgarian attack arises out of an extension of area of European war and is not a Balkan war, consequently Greece declines to abide by the Treaty concluded with Serbia."



Appendix No. *OC 48.*CONFIDENTIAL.I N T E L L I G E N C E   B U L L E T I N .O O T O B E R 19th, 1915.

1.  
PRISONERS. Two soldiers belonging to the 125th Regiment (16th Division) were captured by the 9th Corps on the 17th instant in the AZMAK DERE.

\*\*\*\*\*

2.  
TROOPS. The 11th Division is now on the extreme right of the Turkish line at SUVLA, on the front previously occupied by the 3 (bis) and 2nd Divisions. The latter have been withdrawn. Next the Sea is the 127th Regiment, then the 126th and 33rd Regiments.

\*\*\*\*\*

3.  
GABA TEPE Zone. The man belonging to the 26th Regiment who surrendered on the 13th instant at ANZAC states that his regiment is now South of GABA TEPE and has been there since the end of July when it relieved the 25th Regiment. The latter was sent to KUM TEPE and eventually to the firing line, (it is now near W. Hills); The 26th Regiment is now up to strength (280 per company); not having been in action since May, and consists of 4 battalions. Prisoner states that on his way in he passed through the lines of the 77th, 15th and 24th Regiments.

There are other troops to the South about KUM TEPE and the whole coast in this area has been strongly prepared for defence.

\*\*\*\*\*



Appendix No. OC48

R.N.A.S. INFORMATION REPORT.Daily Summary, October 17th, 1915.

Area	Source of Information.	Details.
HELLES.	2nd. Wing.	A camp was located in 29.K.8-9. There were 30 tents and 15 wagons. (16th) Spotted for ship's guns on S. Ob. Hg. M1. (16th.) The emplacements known as S2 no longer exist. A redoubt is being formed there. (16th.) 23 photographs were taken of the HELLES front yesterday.
ANZAC & SUVLA.	3rd. Wing.	Spotted for shore battery on 108.H.3. effectively. (16th.)
BULAIR.	3rd. Wing.	No movement of troops or transport was seen on any of the roads North or South of GALLIPOLI. (16th.) A small camp was reported in sq.214.U.2.
SHIPPING.	3rd. Wing.	Reconnaissances were made of the Straits yesterday, and activity was reported. The number of smaller craft has slightly increased.
GENERAL.	2nd. Wing.	A hostile aeroplane was seen to rise from near SARAYJIK (136.A.) The airship made several successful test flights, her new engine working satisfactorily.
	3rd. Wing.	Proclamations were dropped into the Turkish lines at ANZAC. (16th.)



THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS IN TURKEY, GIVEN BY ONE, OHAN ARTINIAN, AN ARMENIAN PRISONER OF WAR, CAPTURED IN OCTOBER, WHO WAS AN EYE-WITNESS OF WHAT PASSED.

(P A R T III)

After we had been two days at our new quarters, an officer came to the barracks and ordered all the men to be lined up in the yard. Then he said: "I want 100 men skilled in the use of bayonets". More than 100 at once came forward, we among them. We were then taken to TASH KHAN in the City and wore the uniforms of gendarmes, rifles, ammunition and all. We were then divided up into batches of 8 or 10 and began to patrol the town ostensibly to maintain order. While engaged in this duty we saw two priests and about 40 Armenians dragged by policemen towards the prison house, but of course we did not interfere. At every street corner a gendarme was standing on sentry duty. We were on patrol duty. Escape was impossible. When the police began to enter the shops and turn the tenants out into the streets, handcuff them and take them to the prison house. All day long this business was kept up. The prisons not proving adequate to meet the demand, an old and spacious Khan, TASH KHAN, was temporarily turned into a prison house. For three days there was no change in the programme, arrests, imprisonments. At the end of the third day the Major came and said: "I want 40 of the best bayonettors for a special business. I took the hint and did not move. My brother, who not understanding what was up, made a move, stopped short at a push from my elbow. The 40 went up but returned the following day. Could there be any doubt any longer what "this special business was" ? Next day the same officer said: "I want 40 men, this time different ones." We both stood still. The officer noticed our apathy and bawled out: "You blockheads, you ought to be ashamed of your big bodies; line up quick, else I will break your heads." (Kafanizi Kerasim). We had no choice but to obey. He also said that a signal by whistling would be given at midnight and we should be ready to start immediately. "We have", he said, "a special business on hand. I want everything to be done neatly and quietly. If anyone attempts at plundering the prisoners I shall blow out his brains," and he showed us a big Mauser pistol a foot and a half long. Sure enough at midnight the whistle was heard clear and sharp, and we immediately came forward and lined up. We marched through the streets guarded by gendarmes, and at last halted at TASH KHAN, and as the big gates opened and the poor unfortunates came out four abreast, tied together with a rope, one of the long line of gendarmes stepped out to escort until all the 800 were out, and each of us had his share of the prisoners to look out for. We marched them through the dimly lit streets out into the open air. At sunrise we reached NALI KHAN where we found 6 or 7 policemen, a few gendarmes and an officer. After some consultation with our own officer we saw the ground covered, swarming with gendarmes, not less than 100 I should judge. How they came there, and why I did not see them at first is a mystery to me. Then our officer gave the command: "Yuz geri" (turn face back). I was mystified and could not tell why we had escorted the prisoners up to there and what was the business of the gendarmes there. We marched back, however, leaving our prisoners there lying on the ground, four by four tied together. After ten minutes march we came to knoll when our officer gave the order: "Gore domi



vi dour" (Turn face round and stop). Then he said: "Now boys, don't let me see your face saddened. I had planned otherwise, but never mind. Now though you will be denied the pleasure of killing infidels you will enjoy the sight of it nevertheless. Watch now". The rest is too horrible to describe. (Here the man broke down, and could not go on with the narrative.)

What I saw was about one hundred human wolves plunge among about ten times as many defenceless beings, also human, tearing them to pieces with bayonets. The Armenians were unable to run away; they were tied together four by four and utterly exhausted. The assassins simply nailed them to the ground. One strange thing was that we found the road on the way back strewn with money. The prisoners knowing well what was in store for them had thrown their money away. There was no shooting. Preference was given to bayonetting as the quietest method.

We came back to ANKORA and proceeded back to our barracks. Next day about 400 Armenian soldiers from Labour Corps were brought and delivered to the Morkiz Komandani. These two were sent on a similar expedition. I was not in the escorting party this time, but I saw these unfortunates pass through the streets 50 metres from my window in the same manner, to meet the same fate as the previous ones.

Two days after this, for a whole day and a half some twenty carriages were kept busy conveying women and children to the railway station. They were placed like so many cattle in an enclosure with guards all around. Great crowds gathered about the place. An officer made a speech to the effect that these women and girls were now public property. Half a dozen policemen got inside the enclosure, separated the boys and carried them to the public garden. The younger girls were also brought back to the city, while the marriageable ones were placed in TASH KHAN for exhibition. Married women were sent to a prison house. What became of them ultimately I cannot tell, as I left ANKORA soon after, but I presume they did not fare any better than their sisters of ZILE. However, I remained long enough in the city to see the public rejoicings and the celebration of circumcision ceremonies.

A few days later we were sent to the front. I shall not go over the details of our journey to CONSTANTINOPLE; suffice to say that the same scenes were presented, the same atrocities repeated everywhere.



10 OCTOBER, 1915.

Appendix No. 49

10143  
491st Australian Division report. 18-10-15.

MOVEMENTS:- About 100 men drilling near RUINS, 48 S 5. Movements of men in trenches on SABA TRPE neck, appeared as if men were being stationed there. Number of loaded mules in trench sq 68 S 4. Continual movement of small parties with from 20 to 30 loaded mules, going to and from SANDY CLIMB. Pack animals coming down SANDY CLIMB disappear in gully behind GREEN PLATEAU. Transport carts on road sq 48 F 3.

WORKS:- Some loopholes added to enemy firing line N end 2nd line on PINE RIDGE. Men continuously at work in vicinity of sq 87 Z 6. Com's trench from KNIFE EDGE to PINE RIDGE across WANLISS GULLY under construction.

GENERAL:- Turkish soldiers are wearing a coat with apparently a white hood hanging down between the shoulders. Enemy is improving his position in OLIVE GROVES - new earth works have been constructed in several places.

1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- Small amount of movement up and down SANDY CLIMB, 89 men, 36 horsemen and 40 pack animals being observed. KILIA RIDGE, a party of 10 men working in pairs appeared to be surveying or pegging out distances on plain between KILIA RIDGE and RUINS. The traffic to RUINS and PINE RIDGE still continues and some movement along MAIN Road, N, mostly small parties such as 3 or 4 bullock wagons and 8 or 10 men.

WORKS:- Very little work is going on in enemy trenches, some small additions to barbed wire entanglements on WHIR RIDGE and KNIFE EDGE only being noticeable.

GENERAL:- Singing was heard among Turks at back of PINE RIDGE. The activity of our snipers on exposed positions in com's trenches and effect of artillery fire on travelling parties, has caused the Turks to take very careful cover, and information is not easy to obtain at present.

2nd Australian Division report.

WORKS:- Enemy improving parapet in front of No 1 Section, also in his third line of trenches. A good deal of work is constantly going on at 80 X 9. The work seems to be of some importance and the amount of traffic at this point is great, indicating one of the main com's trenches of the enemy. POPES - bombproof and chevaux de frise destroyed by our bombs were repaired and strengthened during the night. RUSSELLS TOP - surface workings; the T Road are being connected to form continuous firing line.

GENERAL:- From No 1 post, No 1 Section, at a distance of 300' a trench mortar was observed in position in centre of SNIPERS RIDGE. Much talking was heard in enemy trenches opposite POPES at 0110. A bomb which fell on RUSSELLS TOP and failed to explode, was found to contain a bursting charge of 14 sticks of "Excellite" (Cartis & Harvey). The bomb was made from a .30 cartridge case, contained 3 detonators, black powder, and 17 pieces of iron. From the stick attached to the bomb appears to be fired from a gun or mortar of about 5" calibre.

Appendix No. 49

44



(2)

18-10-18.

Letters from Turkish prisoner were thrown into enemy trenches at several points.

1st A Division report.

WORKS:- Patrols report enemy working at FARM apparently making new trench and 2nd line of entanglements.

GENERAL:- At 1945 a deserter gave himself up to a working party of 1st AL Bde near CAMELS HUMP. An enemy machine gun located at 80 D 6. At 0830 a party of enemy came out of sap between PINNACLE and new wire entanglement; they apparently observed our listening post, as bombs were thrown by them, several were thrown in return by our post and one Turk was shot in the act of throwing a bomb, by one of our post using a "silencer rifle"; fire was then opened from our trenches and enemy retired.

5th Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- 1st Subsection report that one of our machine guns in new position in WUSSELL Road 92 Y between 5 and 3, opened fire with effect on enemy moving down commin trench near the FARM. Several of the enemy were seen to fall and others broke across the open. No hostile patrols were encountered during night, but sounds of driving in stakes were heard near 92 Z K. The enemy were active in bomb throwing on the right of 1st Subsection during the day, and at 2100 one of our trench mortars was used and succeeded in drawing heavy fire from the enemy. Sounds of digging and talking were heard during night opposite left of 1st Subsection and there was a good deal of sniping in the Indian Subsection.

GENERAL:- Hill 60 was shelled twice at 1000 and 1545, no material damage or casualties being sustained.

Army Corps Head-quarters. IG / 270.



## AUSTRALIAN &amp; NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS.

Precis of information from deserter KADIR, who gave himself up to  
1st LH Brigade, near CAMPLS BUMP.

Name: OSMANOGLOU KADIR of OUSHAH. States he was called up at OUSHAH at the beginning of the mobilization and was sent with 8 or 10 others to PANDERMA where he remained 6 or 7 months. He was not employed there, but remained in barracks and also in Hospital. He was sent to AKBASHI with several others and then on to a regt, where he was attached as servant to the Cook of the regt. He states that his regt is called the Sevkiat Allai. He does not know the number of the regt nor anything about it, or where it was when he joined it, or what road he took to get to it. He states, however, that the regt was drilling always and that it has been in action. He has not been in the trenches as he was until recently assistant to the Cook, which he says is far from the trenches. He states that quite recently he was given his discharge and told to go. He wandered about the country, having lost his discharge paper, and finally wandered into the 1st LH Bde lines.

This prisoner is <sup>either</sup> suffering from shock or is now half-witted. It is evident however that he was attached to a fighting regt. His statement as to being attached to a regt called the Sevkiat Allai is incorrect, as there is no such formation. He has probably been attached to a body of men in supply work.

Army Corps Head-quarters. 19th October, 1915. Ig / 256.



CONFIDENTIAL.INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.OCTOBER 20th, 1918.

1.  
SERBIA. A brigade of Bulgarian infantry and two cavalry regiments have arrived at the Oriental Railway South of VRANIA and have cut the line. Another column is advancing on KOCHANA.

The 6th German Army Corps from BREST LITOVSK is reported to be on the Serbian frontier. There are now said to be 7 German divisions on the front SEMENDRIA - GRADISKA and 4 near BELGRADE.

\*\*\*\*\*

2.  
TURKISH RECRUITING. A bill has been proposed by the Ministry of War at CONSTANTINOPLE, and is still under discussion, to call up the classes of 1312 and 1313. (i.e. ages 18 and 19.)

\*\*\*\*\*

3.  
AZMAK DERE. On the night of the 17th instant a Turkish barricade in the AZMAK DERE was attacked and seized by troops of the Mounted Division. 14 Turks were killed and two prisoners belonging to the 25th Regiment were taken.

\*\*\*\*\*

4.  
CORRECTION. The 2 prisoners reported in paragraph 1 of the Intelligence Bulletin of 19th instant are now stated to belong to the 25th not the 125th Regiment.

\*\*\*\*\*

5.  
ARTILLERY. Two 28 cm. guns were brought to CONSTANTINOPLE at the beginning of this month with their muzzles burst.

\*\*\*\*\*



## A N Z A C.

## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 20th OCTOBER, 1915.

## 1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- Small party of about 10 seen working at sq 47 R 5-7 near IBRAHIM Gun Redoubt. Large clouds of smoke seen rising behind KILIA RIDGE at 6 o'clock from CAMEL HOUSE, and considerable movement between this place and RUINS. Observation post on SW corner of LONE PINE 68 C 7 has disappeared. Usual movement up SANDY CLIMB.

WORKS:- GABA TEPE - a working party at sq 55 F 6 constructing trench. KNIFE EDGE - a large dug-out with overhead cover has been constructed; probable trench mortar position. Wiring of these trenches continued.

GENERAL:- The Hospital recently put up near RUINS has been removed, tents, flags and all. Much smoke is observable about sq 29 K, where about 10 objects like covered wagons were seen. There appears to be much increased activity among enemy medical services - suggested that there is now some sickness among the Turks.

## 2nd Australian Division report.

WORKS:- Enemy have been busy repairing his parapets damaged by our artillery fire, new black and white sandbags being used.

GENERAL:- From No 8 post, No 3 Section, a hostile gun was observed to fire from centre of JOHNSTONES JOLLY. Eight 6" shells were fired into portion of line WIRE GULLY to COURTNEYS by an enemy howitzer apparently situated in gully below 80 K 4-7 (TURKS HUMP). These shells appear to be new. Detonation much more severe than formerly and material damage done greater. One shell failed to explode and is marked Vlll in Roman numerals. Two men crawled out in front of COURTNEYS and report that one trench in our immediate front was not occupied but was practically filled with barbed wire, and that no loopholes were visible in the hostile parapet, but several places which may have been loopholes were well covered. The enemy in front of COURTNEYS and QUINNS showed a disposition to parley. It is estimated that about 70 of the enemy showed themselves in this attempt to parley and they appeared to be healthy, clean, and well and warmly dressed men of middle age. At about 0830 a bird, thought to be homing pigeon, was seen to rise from the bottom trench on the CHESSBOARD, midway between left of POPES and the NEK.

## N.Z. &amp; A. Division report.

WORKS:- Patrols report Turks working on main ridge above SNIPERS RIDGE. During night 18/19th about 50% of trench sq 105 W 8-9 appears to have been carefully rebuilt; there are about a dozen new loopholes facing S - these loopholes are square in shape and very regular and earth has been piled on top of them to a height of about 2 feet. There appears to be a considerable amount of new wire entanglements on the "W" Hills, about sq 105 U 4-7, higher up the slope than at first put out.

## 54th Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- Patrols in 162 Subsection were well out to the front but discovered no sign of the enemy. On Hill 60 the enemy were active in bomb throwing, only two of which reached our trenches and these did no harm. Enemy were reported to be digging in the KAJAJIK DERE.

WORKS:- 162 Subsection report continuance of enemy work at the bottom of nullah near 92 Z 3. Enemy appear to be constantly driving in stakes near this point.

## 9th Corps report. 18-10-15.

Last night parties attacked and captured the enemy's barricade across the ASMAK DERE about 92 A 3 - B 1, 60 yards in front of our line. The position was converted to our use and consolidated, and counter attacks were repulsed. The enemy lost 14 killed and 2 prisoners, both of 3rd bn, 25th regt (our losses were 2 killed and 6 wounded).

Army Corps Head-quarters. Ig / 277.



CONFIDENTIAL.I N T E L L I G E N C E   B U L L E T I N .O O T O B E R 21st, 1915.

N I L .

R.N.A.S. INFORMATION REPORT.18th October, 1915.

Area.	Source of Information.	Details.
-------	---------------------------	----------

Owing to the prevalence of low clouds, no service flights were undertaken.

19th October, 1915.

ANZAC & 2nd. Wing. An aeroplane sent to spot for ships guns on the sheds at EJEIMAR Bay had to return owing to the low clouds obscuring the target.

S. ASIATIC. 2nd Wing. A photograph reconnaissance of CHANAK and KEPHEZ Point was successful.

SHIPPING. 2nd. Wing. An aeroplane reported 4 torpedo boats in KILIA LIMAN, and one just above the Net. One steamer East of NAGARA Point. One sailing ship 2,000 tons, proceeding North from CHANAK. Four large sailing ships and 10 dhows in CHANAK. At KUSA BURNU and the Coaling Station there was no activity.



R.N.A.S. INFORMATION REPORT.20th October, 1915.

Area.	Source of Information.	Details.
HELLES.	2nd. Wing.	<p>A large number of dugouts were seen in the gully in sq. 25.H.C.</p> <p>An emplacement or fort for 4 guns (facing out to sea) was located in 19.D.6. It is apparently built up of cement bags.</p> <p>an aeroplane sent to spot for shore guns on D3. Pl. P. and A. batteries had to return as the targets were obscured by clouds.</p>
S. ASIATIC.	2nd. Wing.	<p>Observer reported nine guns (possibly 12") in HAMIDIEH Fort. (Fort 19).</p> <p>A few photographs were taken of the KEPHEZ Point area.</p>



## A N Z A C.

## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 21st OCTOBER, 1915.

## 1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- Considerable activity of both mounted and dismounted parties at about sq 38 R, where some new work is progressing. Horsemen were seen arriving from ACHI BABA, and cruiser shelled the position with effect. 50 or 60 men were seen running in all directions and a few mounted men galloped towards ACHI BABA. There appears to be a road from ACHI BABA to KILID BAHR passing this point. A number of mules and troops in ASMAK DERE. Considerable number of men in comm'n trench N of FLODDEN FIELD passing to LEGGE VALLEY. Four Parties of each about 20 men drilling on Hill 472. Sq 47 R 3 - enemy are apparently constructing some extra works, small parties continually at work and movement noted between this spot and H Qs. Large clouds of smoke seen rising from KILIA RIDGE.

WORKS:- Most careful examination failed to show any work going on in trenches facing our lines, except a little earth from ECHELON TRENCHES.

GENERAL:- There is still continued activity S of ASMAK DERE and smoke from back of KILIA RIDGE and movements to top of KILIA BAER plateau via SANDY CLIMB point to quarters having been formed near foot of SANDY CLIMB.

## 2nd Australian Division report.

WORKS:- Enemy working on a new sap on N side of plateau 400 at edge of gully. Enemy digging on S end of MORTAR RIDGE and in new trench connection GERMAN OFFICERS and SNIPERS TRENCHES.

GENERAL:- What is considered to have been a Turkish Hospital consisting of one large and several <sup>small</sup> tents situated approx about 48 C 7, has been removed. A "cricket ball" bomb fell in COURTNEYS some days ago and did not explode was found to contain greenish grey powder in the form of small cylinders (as reported in Ig Summary 25-9-15). A fresh fuze was inserted and the bomb detonated to determine effect and nature of gases generated. The bomb proved to be very powerful, giving very good fragmentation. Fumes slightly acrid - no unpleasant effect on eyes or lungs.. This bomb is fired by fuze only and without detonator and it appears that a similar explosive, if obtained, would be of value to us for use in bombs.

## N. Z. &amp; A. Division report

GENERAL:- What is apparently a small Turkish picquet post located at head of MALONE Gully. Patrols report having seen 3 separate Turkish working parties of about 6 men each in front of their main position on BABY 700. Enemy again observed signalling from PINNACLE towards ANAFARTA.

## 54th Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- 162 Subsection report that during the afternoon two individuals wearing superior dark coloured fezes were observed in the trenches on SANDBAG RIDGE; they were accompanied by a thire who wore a helmet and appeared to be pointing out things to them. On fire being opened the disappeared. Patrols during night on the left of the Subsection report 2 or 3 encounters with the enemy patrols and in one at least the enemy suffered casualties - a covering party remaining out whilst groaning men were being taken in. On the left of 161 Subsection a party of about 35 of the enemy were seen coming down a track into the KALAJIK DERE and 10 minutes after they returned in twos and threes - fire was opened on both occasions apparently with effect. Flashes from an enemy machine gun were also observed. 163 Subsection report considerable firing from both rifle and machine gun at some distance on their left, from 0215 to 0315. On the right of the Subsection the enemy threw 6 bombs, to which we replied with interest. The Indian Bde report that a hostile picquet was observed in the scrub on the N slope of Hill 60 and was fired on with apparent effect. Between 2300 and 2400 a covering party protecting one of our working parties about the centre of this Subsection fired on a patrol of about 17 enemy. It is believed that about 4 dropped. This encounter was followed by a further advance of the enemy in groups, numbering about 28 in all - fire was again opened by our covering party and the enemy retired. Heavy firing was heard on the left from about 0130 and onwards.



10-150  
WORKS:- 162 Subsection report party of enemy cutting brushwood near 92 U 9 and carrying it towards SANDBAG RIDGE.

GENERAL:- An enemy field gun is reported near 93 Q 5.

General.

Referring to 2nd Aust Div. report in Summary of yesterday under heading of GENERAL, the exact position of trench mentioned in report of men who crawled out in front of our lines, is a trench now connecting L 9 and L 6 (ANZAC Trench Diagram No 2).

Army Corps Head-quarters. Ig / 284.



Appendix No. OC. 54

CONFIDENTIAL.INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.OCTOBER 22nd, 1915.

1.  
BULGARIA. There is reported to be great activity at GUMULJINA.  
Two Bulgarian divisions are concentrating in Bulgarian  
Thrace.

\*\*\*\*\*

2.  
GREECE. The Greek Government has decided that it is too  
dangerous to assist Serbia, with which country Greece had  
signed a defensive alliance against Bulgaria, and has  
determined to maintain a neutrality benevolent to the  
Allies.

\*\*\*\*\*

3.  
TURKISH MUNITIONS. It is reported that on October 7th 11  
lighters loaded with bombs and 9 with shells left  
CONSTANTINOPLE. On the 9th October 10 other lighters  
left. On the 8th October, during a heavy gale, 4 lighters  
with ammunition were sunk.

\*\*\*\*\*



Appendix No. OC 54.

R.N.A.S. INFORMATION REPORT.Daily Summary, October 21st, 1915.

Area.	Source of Information.	Details.
HELLES.	2nd. Wing.	Report of reconnaissance of batteries. A. T. Fa. Fb. occupied. Ob. and Fo. doubtful. Spotted for shore guns on Fa. Fb. Fo. N1. and T. and later on D3. The weather getting too rough, other targets had to be abandoned.
	3rd. Wing.	There are two 4 gun emplacements and a number of large circular gun pits in 37 P. In one of these emplacements 3 long guns were seen. Owing to clouds, it was difficult to locate them more exactly.
ANZAC & SUVLA.	2nd. Wing.	Four deep trenches and several dug-outs were reported in 56.L.6. and 50 yds. S.W. of this point, what appeared to be a 4 gun emplacement.
	3rd. Wing.	A number of fresh camps were seen in the gullies West of BOGHALI, and in Sq. 60. S.6. ten waggons and about 30 men moving North.
S. ASIATIC & STRAITS.	2nd. Wing.	Twenty five transport waggons were moving North on the road from EREN KEUI to KEPHEZ, at a point East of WHITE CLIFFS (20th). Transport was seen today at the same place moving South. In the MEDJIDIEH Battery (No. 13) KILID BAHR, there are six large guns.
		A number of dug-outs were located in the gully Sq. 41.Q.2.5.7.
GENERAL.		Aeroplanes were sent = for a photographic reconnaissance of the ASIATIC SIDE = to spot on batteries at SUVLA, and on a camp reported in Sq. 38.P. but in each case had to return owing to low clouds.



A N Z A C.  
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 22nd OCTOBER 1915.

-----  
1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- Small working parties of from 10 to 14 seen working in sq 47 R 3 at 0700 and 0745. Party of men and horses behind centre section OLIVE GROVE. Small parties of men noticed at REDOUBT, sq 47 M 3. Considerable movement of small parties of men varying from 10 to 50 in strength in the vicinity of RUINS, also along road sq 56 J 4, and at Turkish H Qs, sq 47 M 1. A convoy of 3 wagons, 10 mules and some men went from GUN RIDGE to RUINS.

WORKS:- A small brick parapet placed in position on crest of HARRIS RIDGE about 20<sup>x</sup> in front of BIRD TRENCH. Comm'n trench on GUN RIDGE through FLODDEN FIELD, deepened at bend where movement previously visible. Comm'n trench from VALLEY of DESPAIR up HOLLY RIDGE to centre of works facing CHATHAMS POST being improved.

GENERAL:- Smoke observed in ASMAK DERE and general movement in trenches facing CHATHAMS POST as if new troops were there. Possibly on 26th regt having been replaced at ASMAK DERE by regt from KUM TEPE district, some have been sent to trenches where the movement seen.

2nd Australian Division report.

WORKS:- On E front of No 1 section, enemy is attempting to renew entanglements recently destroyed by our artillery. Large roll of barbed wire has been deposited forward of his parapet, loose stakes have been pushed out over the parapet by him and about a score of these driven in at regular intervals. Evident intention is to erect obstacles of greater resistance to shell fire than that previously in use, i.e. short lengths on "dog-legs" constructed within the trenches and then rolled over the parapet.

GENERAL:- At 1000 a hostile aeroplane passed over flying in direction of SUVLA; fired on by our anti-aircraft machine guns without apparent effect. Enemy patrol in MONASH GULLY approached our picquet, was fired on and one Turk killed. Body and arms recovered. The "jamtin" bomb recovered at COURTNEYS (vide Ig Summary 17-10-15) was found on examination at "AMDEP" to be of double cylinder type, containing one stick "Roburite" (No 6 Detonator) and filled with revolver bullets, buttons and old Schneider caps. The large "stick-bomb" made from empty Q.F. case (vide Ig Summary 18-10-15) contained 14 packages of "Excellite", 1 lb of black powder and 6 lbs of shrapnel in big cubes.

N. Z. & A Division report.

WORKS:- A new trench reported at 92 C 1.

GENERAL:- At 105 Y 4, paulin bivouac visible; appears to be a position of supports or reserves. Patrols report no signs of enemy patrols out in front of 7th A.I. Bde. but enemy working in vicinity of PINNACLE, which work was considerably hindered by fire from our trenches. A Turkish bomb, partially burst, was recovered in the 3rd LH Bde. area - it contained in base 3 half sticks of Curtis & Harverys composition like dynamite, case 3" diameter, 9" long and of brass. Patrols from 3rd LH. Bde met no Turk patrol in SAZLI BEIT DERE and recovered 2 of our rifles and a pay book belonging to Pvte CLARKE, 5th WILTS Regt.

54th Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- 162 Subsection report that their patrols encountered no hostile patrols during the night - one patrol reached the top of the cliff near 92 U 9, where an enemy covering party had been observed in the early part of the night, this however was withdrawn at 0100. No enemy were encountered by our patrols along front of 161 Subsection. 163 Subsection report that a bomb burst over their front trench TURKEY TROT on Hill 60 at a point previously considered out of reach, causing several casualties; it is thought that a mortar or catapult must have been used. Enemy bombs were also used with effect against the right of this Subsection. Indian Bde. report that a patrol encountered party of enemy on N slope of Hill 60 - the hostile patrol retired.

WORKS:- Enemy work continues on the main SANDBAG RIDGE - earth was being thrown over the cliff all night long. Repairs to enemy trenches damaged by our shell fire are being carried out along N ridge of the KAJAJIK DERE.



Contd-

10- 153  
GENERAL:- 162 Subsection report a marked decrease in hostile sniping which by day is now practically non-existent. A rifle grenade was picked up on the left of this Subsection. A hostile aeroplane passed and repassed over our lined several times between 0830 and 1030. It was fired on with no apparent effect. Enemy bombarded Hill 60 at 110 and 1630 causing some damage to parapets, but no casualties.

Army Corps Head-quarters. Ig / 294



## I N T E L L I G E N C E B U L L E T I N

O C T O B E R 23rd, 1915.

\*\*\*\*\*

Appendix No. 0056

10/154

1. BULGARIA. (a) <sup>Bulgarian</sup> There are only some 30,000 troops facing the Greek frontier. The passive attitude of Greece has apparently convinced the Bulgars that they have nothing to fear from this quarter, and the Bulgarian troops in the Strumnitza Valley have accordingly moved north to join in the attack on the Serbians.

(b) According to a censored telegram dated 8th October, wholesale arrests of the Agrarian party have taken place at Sofia. The Bulgarian Government is prepared to crush all attempts to impair national unity.

\*\*\*\*\*

2. SYRIA. An Armonian notable who recently arrived in Egypt from ALEPPO states:-

"It is said that the Vali of ALEPPO has no disposition to execute some of the orders given by Enver and the Minister of the Interior. Anarchy and brigandage reign in all parts of the country.

All trade and commerce is dead. Generally Moslems are in dismay, and feeling tired, when fresh troops have been called up day after day, in spite of the false news of victory given twice a day through the Wolff's Agency".

\*\*\*\*\*

3. PERSIA. Extracts from Basra Summary of Intelligence- 16th September 1915.

The Persian Government have submitted to our demands for the replacement of the Pro-German Mugbir as Sultanah, Governor General of FARS, by the pro-British Kawau-ul-Mulk



-8-

it is anticipated that the transfer will shortly take place. Under these circumstances our Military occupation of BUSHIRE will be relinquished, and permission will be given for the Persian Flag to be re-hoisted.

Altogether about 200 Germans are now believed to be actively engaged in anti-British propaganda in various parts of Persia. These propagandists in Eastern Persia have met with little success, half of them having been driven across into Afghanistan, and the other half hunted back westwards from KAIN by Cossacks.

\*\*\*\*\*

4.  
TURKISH  
ARTILLERY.

A recently captured Turkish Prisoner states that there are no guns at GABA TEPE. There is an observation post for the Olive Grove guns at Sq. 56 L. 6. The horses and waggons are kept at Mallos and ammunition is brought up by night. The Turks do not use puffs to mislead as to position of guns when firing. He thinks there are 3 guns in Sq. 47 B.3. There are four 7.5 c.m. guns and two 15 c.m. guns in vicinity of Sq 56 Q. 4. The Battery stores are at Sq. 48 P. 2. There are emplacements but no guns on hill 600.

Prisoner was in KILID BAHR 3 weeks ago, there was no civil population left but a large number of troops, mostly artillery and transport



SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA FOR WEEK

ENDING 9th October, 1915.

The remnants of the Turkish forces defeated at KUT-EL-AMARA have fallen back on their reserves who occupy a prepared position in the neighbourhood of CTESIPHON. The fresh troops in this position are estimated at 3 Tabours and 4 guns lately moved from the EUPHRATES line, plus a reinforcement of 4 Tabours and 4 guns from MOSUL.

An unconfirmed report from TEHERAN states that DJEMAL PASHA has been appointed vali and C.-in-C. at BAGHDAD, and is leaving SYRIA for that place with about 8,000 men from the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

Our river column reached AZIZIE on 5th October, and the cavalry, supported by one battalion of infantry, pushed on to reconnoitre ZEUR.

One regiment of Turkish cavalry, with 3 or 4 battalions of infantry and 2 field guns, were located 2 miles from the left bank of the river N.E. of ZEUR. Leaving a squadron to keep in touch with this force, the cavalry rejoined the river column which had disembarked at AZAZIE.

---



Appendix No. 56.

R.N.A.S. INFORMATION REPORT.

No. 16.

Daily Summary, October 22nd, 1915.

Area.	Source of Information.	Details.
HELLES.	2nd. Wing.	The gun emplacements referred to on the 21st in 37.P. have been located more exactly in 37. P.3-6. There appear to be 2-6" guns there.
ANZAC & SUVLA.	2nd. Wing.	A photographic reconnaissance of the SUVLA area was successful. Sixty photographs were taken (21st.)
S. Asiatic & STRAITS.	2nd. Wing.	The following is the report of a reconnaissance of the STRAITS (21st.)

WHITE CLIFFS. (560 R-W).

360.S.4. Emplacements for 8 guns, apparently occupied.

560.I.4. Battery of 5 guns (probably field guns), occupied.

555.X.5. Emplacements for 5 guns, unoccupied.

555.N.9. " " 6 " "

555.O.4-2. " " 6 " "

555.J.6. " " 6 " occupied (about 4")

HAMMIDIEH. 42.Y.Z. 9 guns in position, probably 2-12", 2-9.2",  
5-4.6".

CHEMENLIK. 42.O.3-8. Occupied by 2 guns only, calibre about 9.2".  
There were no signs of howitzers or field guns anywhere near here.

ANATOLU. 51.Z.6-8. 5 guns in position, calibre 8", in the Northern emplacements.  
There is a redoubt in rear of this fort (200 yards or 300 yards inland) with emplacements for 10 guns, probably not occupied, but doubtful.

NAGARA FORT. 59.P. unoccupied.

60 L-M. A redoubt with five emplacements facing NW,



- 2 -

S. Asiatic & Straits, reported by 2nd. Wing, continued.

Apparently occupied, but the guns seem to be covered by  
shoots.

## DEIMEN BURNU.

42.A.4-7. Battery with 5 emplacements, occupied; guns  
about 9.2" calibre.

## KILID BAHR.

Namazaka Fort. 13 guns in position, mostly about 6" to  
9.2" calibre.

Hamidieh Fort. 2 guns in position, about 9.2".

Medjidieh Fort. 6 guns in position, about 9.2".

41.S.8. 6 emplacements facing S.W. occupied,  
probably field guns.

41.S.9 - T.7. 4 emplacements facing S.E. unoccupied.

## SOGHANLI DERE.

30.Z.1. Redoubt; about 10 emplacements, unoccupied.

25.K.2-4. Redoubt; about 6 emplacements facing S.E.,  
occupied, probably field guns.

25.S.4. Redoubt; 5 emplacements facing S.E. unoccupied.

The whole of the DERE seems to have emplacements dotted  
about it; these seem to be occupied and are possibly  
alternative positions.

Seaplane Shed. 51.K.7. Two picket boats were seen alongside the  
slipway, but no sign of any machine. At 200 to  
400 yds East of this station there are two redoubts  
both unoccupied.

## The Net.

Work is being done on this and there is a second  
line begun from the Peninsula shore to about one-  
third the way across, and about 2 or 3 cables to  
the South of the original one. Three lighters or  
barges were working here.

A camp of about 40 tents and some sheds  
were located in 30 X.



## NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

Appendix No. 0657

No. of Sq.  
1/20000  
Map.

REMARKS.

## ENEMY'S NEW WORKS.

New Wire Entanglement  
on "W" HILLS.

105 U 4-7

Higher up slope  
than at first put  
out.

New Trench.

80 N 350 yds  
and 20 ydsAt head of MALONE  
GULLY.

New Trench.

92 C 1

## ENEMY'S CAMPS.

Tarpaulin Bivouacs

105 Y 4

Would appear to be  
positions of  
supports or  
reserves.

Ig. /383

Headquarters,

ANZAC.

Above for week ending 23rd October.

(sgd) W. H. HASTINGS

Captain,  
General Staff,  
N.Z. & A. Division.



## A N Z A C.

## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. 23rd OCTOBER, 1915

1st Australian Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- A quieter day than usual. About 100 enemy were drilled near RUINS and dispersed by artillery fire; later about 150 men in charge of an officer came through comm'n trench from N end WINE GLASS on GUN RIDGE to LEGGE VALLEY - men carrying packs and rifles and were evidently reliefs. Large convoy of camels and mules seen in sq 56 Z 8-9. Convoy of mules W side of centre section KILID BAHR Road. Party of horsemen in sq 56 X 9.

WORKS:- Enemy working in ECHELON TRENCHES repairing damage done by destroyer. More work has been done in trench 70<sup>x</sup> E of LONE PINE. Earth seen thrown out of trenches on KILIA RIDGE E of BOOMERANG TRENCH.

2nd Australian Division report.

WORKS:- Before No 1 post, No 1 section, enemy has added overhead cover using new black sandbags. From No 3 post, No 3 section, second line of trenches have been improved with black sandbags and mud bricks and what appear to be wooden loopholes. Enemy strengthening entanglements at N end of GERMAN OFFICERS TRENCH.

GENERAL:- At 0945 about a dozen of the enemy were seen collecting wood on hill in rear of JOHNSTONES JOLLY - our artillery dispersed them. From the TAMBOUR a notice board was, by the aid of a telescope, seen in Turkish trenches and was read by an Interpreter to say "The 11th support trenches are to the right". The bodies of two Turks shot by MONASH GULLY picquet on night 21/22 October were recovered by us. On the bodies were no identity discs or official documents indicating the unit or formation to which the men belonged, but a private letter indicated that one man was a Serjeant in the 21st regt. Both carried Mauser rifles, bayonet and ammunition. In the clothing was a small slate with prepared surface for igniting the match-head of fuze. The other man carried a cricket ball match-head bomb in a hold-all. Both were miserably clad - clothes and boots being much worn - but bodies appeared well nourished.

N.Z. & A Division report.

WORKS:- Enemy's second line of trenches below crest and left of BATTLESHIP HILL are being continued. Sounds of work proceeding in sap in rear of PINNACLE heard by patrol.

GENERAL:- Patrols report no signs of hostile patrols in AGHYL DERE; they collected two identity discs both of 5th WILTS REGT.

9th Corps report 20-10-15.

A good deal of movement was noticed on the SUNKEN Road leading W from B ANAFARTA.

54th Division report.

MOVEMENTS:- 162 Subsection report that close observation of a junction in enemy trenches leading to the FARM was maintained from BECKS BLUFF and about 30 of the enemy were seen to pass down at 1155 and about the same number passed up at 1205 - the relief of the firing line was apparently taking place - only two more of the enemy passed this point during day. On Hill 60 there was considerable sniping during the early part of the evening - our bombs failed to draw any reply. A hostile working party was dispersed by our fire opposite the left of the Indian Bde. Subsection. An enemy post on the N slope of Hill 60 was also fired on.

WORKS:- Patrols from 162 Subsection report that 2 enemy listening posts were located near 92 U 9. Work was going on behind them and loads were being carried up the spur. One load fell and rolled down the hill. An enemy working party was fired on from the centre of 161 Subsection.

GENERAL:- A copy of Jihad was thrown into our trenches on Hill 60. Pages from a Turkish Military Manual were picked up near an old Turkish bivouac.

Army Corps Head-quarters. Ig / 301.



CONFIDENTIAL.INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.OCTOBER 24th, 1915.1.  
TURKISH.  
TROOPS &  
BULGARIA.

It is reported that the Turks propose to send troops to assist Bulgaria against Serbia, the number being given as 150,000 men. Vehib and Pertev Pashas are to command under the direction of Von der Goltz. The same report states that two divisions have been withdrawn from the Peninsula for the first time.

No confirmation has yet been received of the somewhat vague reports which have been current as to the concentration of a Turkish army of 150,000 - 200,000 men at ADRIANOPOLE, nor of the withdrawal of two divisions referred to above.

\*\*\*\*\*

2.  
PRISONERS.

A soldier of the 59th Regiment (26th Division) surrendered on the right of the 9th Corps on the 22nd instant, and two soldiers of the 127th Regiment (11th Division) on the extreme left on the 23rd instant.

NOTE. This is the first prisoner to be taken from the 59th Regiment. Prisoners from various regiments have stated that the other two regiments of the division - 76 and 78 - were in the SUVLA zone, but none had mentioned the 59th.

The 58th and 59th Regiments belonged to the 19th Division when it was first formed. The division was later reconstituted, consisting of the 57th, 72nd (from Div. 24) and 77th (from Div. 23), the 58th and 59th being allotted to Divisions 24 and 26 respectively.

\*\*\*\*\*



10/16/51  
3.  
NAMES OF  
POSITIONS.

The name YEOLIAN'S KNOLL is sanctioned for the small knoll on the Southern slopes of GREEN HILL about 105.R.2.

\*\*\*\*\*

4.  
COMPOSITION  
OF TURKISH  
MESOPOTAMIAN  
ARMY.

The enemy's units in the KUT-TEL-AMARA battle, 27th September were:-

Four squadrons of 31st and two of 33rd Cavalry, also Syrian regiments of Camel Corps, 500 strong, lately from Suez.

The enemy had two batteries Q.F. 11 pounders and four batteries Q.F. 15 pounders, and three 12 cm. guns from ADRIANOPLE. Also one section howitzers and one section mountain guns, plus seven Persian muzzle-loading guns.

Two battalions each of 103rd, 104th and 105th, total six battalions, forming 35th Division; three battalions of 112th and 114th and two battalions of 113th, total eight battalions, forming 38th Division. Murattob battalion and an Armolah labourers battalion were Army Corps troops, also one company 8th and one company 12th Engineer battalion, and two telegraph sections.

The force was commanded by Nur Ud Din, with Namuk Boy and Sadik Boy as 35th and 38th Divisional Commanders respectively.

3/112th was formerly 3/130th from HEDJAZ, and 2/105th was formerly 3/131st, lately from ALEPPO. Murattob battalion formed of remnants of 1/141st from NASIRIYEH and fire brigade. Amolah Labour battalion also known as IIIth regiment.

The following additional units are also in MESOPOTAMIA:-  
2/109th Bis, 1st and 2nd battalions 130th, and a regiment of Askar Sowari, or mulo cavalry.

\*\*\*\*\*

R.N.A.S. INFORMATION REPORT.

Daily Summary, 23/10/15.

The flights arranged for today had to be cancelled owing to low clouds.

\*\*\*\*\*



10/163  
LONDON, 21st Oct.

News was received today of other German defeats in France and in the Russian side of the war. Since the Allies big advance on western fronts and on Russian side, Germans have been making desperate attacks with double object of retrieving valuable ground and interesting the Balkan people. They have achieved nothing in the way of regaining positions, although no doubt they are interesting the nations of the Balkans in contrary sense to that intended. Following big failures near Rheims, the Germans have again tried in this region, says an official report, after a violent artillery fire with suffocating shells. Enemy attacked three times but nowhere broke the first line held by our Allies.

#### PETROGRAD.

Announces important success in central and southern front of Russian lines. German positions were stormed and 75 Officers and 2300 prisoners taken.

British Press denied today the report of the "Daily Telegraph" to the effect that the Government is expected to cede Cyprus to Greece in the event of Greece joining the Allies.

General Sir Ian Hamilton returned and visited War Office. In speaking of Balkan situation General Hamilton declared landing at Salenika proceeded in perfect order: some of the enemy's submarines tried to cause trouble but without any success.

#### PARIS.

Bucharest correspondent announces the appearance of German battle-cruiser "Goeben" in Rumanian waters is much commented on. Vessel was sighted off Girchanka and remained half-an-hour. She then left steering in direction of Vainee.

#### German Press.

Captain of "Keenigsberg" is awarded the Grand Cross of the First Class by "THE ALL HIGHEST". To the crew of the same ship and the "Meewee" and the "Planet" one hundred and sixty iron crosses, decided by Captain of Keenigsberg in a nominal list sent direct to Admiral.

#### EIFEL TOWER.

Nothing of importance happened on whole front.

#### RINELLA.

Sir John French reports enemy attempted vigorous attack on a front between the quarries and Hulluck after a heavy bombardment of our trenches, hostile infantry attack opened ground and were completely repulsed by our artillery, machine guns, and rifle fire.

#### PARIS.

Violent artillery action north of Arras, Leon, and Givenchy section, and near Lille front. Fire of French battery exploded large ammunition depot.

#### PETROGRAD.

Fierce fighting in vicinity of Mitau and Dwinsk. Russians on left flank of Strypa made further hauls of prisoners and machine guns and are in pursuit of enemy who is retreating in disorder and scattering. Guns captured at Pladeu, intact battery and many howitzers.

#### ROME.

Italians continue vigorous offensive in Tyre-Trentino.



Communique records storming of Walena Hill and Austrian positions dominating two valleys where Austrian trenches were of hewn rock, and capture of heights north of Crisane, and positions in Cemivele, and Tulgarage.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

Squadron bombarded Bulgarian Coast afternoon of 21st October. A number of military look-out stations along the coast were destroyed, and gun positions shelled. Harbour works of utmost importance Dedeagatch were bombarded. Incidentally shipping warehouse, piers, etc., railway bridge on east end of town, and much rolling stock was destroyed.

Several large fires were started, one evidently an old torpedo depot. Residential part of town not attacked. Enemy did not reply.

It is understood Sir E. Carson resigned over question of near East and not with question of conscription.

#### PETROGRAD.

Further Russian successes resulting in capture of number of villages on various points, 3300 prisoners and many machine guns etc. Germans were dislodged with enormous losses from the southern shore: other villages were stormed on Upper Niemen, south of the Pripet and the Strype.

Italy declared war on Bulgaria.

#### PARIS.

Germans delivered serious night attacks NE of Souchez. Our infantry and batteries easily repulsed them all. Our guns silenced intense German bombardment at L'Esparges. French air squadron bombed aerodrome at Buolincourt: hangars obviously demolished.

#### LONDON.

Mr Asquith is suffering gastro-intestinal catarrh: a few days rest is needed.

Sir John French reports artillery duels on both sides and bombing attacks by enemy were repulsed. He denies German reports of British repulse NE of Vermilles.

#### ATHENS.

24 hours have elapsed since British and Russian Ministers conferred with M Zaimies and informed him that their Governments did not agree with Greek interpretation of Serbian treaty: hitherto nothing transpired.

#### PETROGRAD.

Stubborn fighting in Riga districts. Germans succeeded in advancing north to vicinity of Mitau. Fighting on Dwinsk front confined to fierce artillery actions. Russians developed success middle Strypa capturing Tcharterysk by sudden attack, taking 9 guns and 700 prisoners. Success Tcharterysk due to a simultaneous turning of German flanks. Prisoners taken belonging to Crown Prince's First Grenadier Regiment. Extreme resentment being provoked by Germans using explosive bullets. Russians bayoneted enormous number of this Regiment. Pursuit of enemy continues. Vigorous Russian attacks sent Austro-Germans to flight, 2 villages were stormed, numerous prisoners and machine guns falling into Russian hands. Austrian communique admits Russians reached west bank of Strypa several points near Tcharterysk, and says skilfulness of Russians demonstrated by fact that units which on 18th inst. took 190 prisoners besides quantity of abandoned munitions, claim that they themselves only lost 51 men.

#### ROME.

Successfully attacked various positions on Tyrol-Trentino frontier, capturing important heights Upper Gorderade and Peak 7500 feet in Falzirege district.

#### PARIS.

Attack on Rheims made in morning on front 10 kilos with large force ended in complete defeat of the attack which had been prepared most carefully. There was a prolonged bombardment,



(3)

Appendix No. 0060

including suffocating shells and clouds of chlorine gas.  
Enemy's infantry penetrated some sections in first line  
of trenches but counter-attacks completely ejected them.  
Enemy lost heavily.

Violent artillery actions on rest of front.

EIFFEL TOWER 24th Oct.

Nothing important to report since the last communique.

Armee d'Orient. The landing of French troops at  
Salamika is continuing regularly in the best conditions. The  
French troops who have crossed the Greek frontier have got  
into touch with the Servian troops.

-----