

THE WAR

IN DECEMBER 1917





Moscow

PETROGRAD

R U S S I A

CASPIAN SEA

PERSIA

BLACK SEA

MESOPOTAMIA

ARABIA

Vilna

Pinsk

Kovel

VOLHYNIA

Sernovitz

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Buda-Pest

VIENNA

Odessa

Galatz

Bukares

RUMELIA

SOFIA

BULGARIA

Constantinople

Thessalonika

SERBIA

Belgrade

Montenegro

ALBANIA

GREECE

ALLIED FLEETS

EGYPT

Alexandria

Suez

TRIPOLI

ALGERIA

MOROCCO

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

ITALY

FRANCE

GERMANY

NETHERLANDS

SWITZERLAND

RUSSIA

PRUSSIA

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

FRANCE

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

FRANCE

NETHERLANDS

THE BRITISH ISLES

LONDON

PARIS

FRANCE

ITALY

ROMA

VENICE

TRIESTE

GENOVA

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

BRUSSELS

BERN

RUSSIA

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

FRANCE

NORTH SEA

SWEDEN

NORWAY

DENMARK

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

FRANCE

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

Source: The Progress of the War, 1877-1878, London.



Camel Transport Corps on the Palestine Front.

THE WAR IN DECEMBER 1917

THE events of the month are strangely difficult to measure and balance. In a sense the political side has overshadowed the military; and yet, since the beginning of 1916, the Germans have struck no blow so violent as that which was directed against the British at Cambrai, and the armistice signed in the Eastern front must have a considerable influence upon the military situation. The resumed offensive from the Trentino has primarily a political purpose, to compel Italy to make a separate peace; but the means are military and, again, the final effect would be largely military. The one clear and unqualified military success is the capture of Jerusalem, though its moral, religious and political bearing is more evident.

So far as we can balance these events they

show that the Allies have still a distinct superiority in the field. There have been numerous reports of strong concentrations of German and Austrian troops on the Western front, and the suggestion is that they are to be



*Christmas Day at Bethlehem.
Latin Procession to the Church of the Nativity.*

used for a great offensive. As the German offensive has been in eclipse on this front since the Battle of Verdun, it is a little difficult to believe that there is to be another attempt. The defection of Russia has left the Central Powers much less anxious as regards troops, and the approaching armies of America suggest that now or never are the alternatives.

But for the moment it is clear that the Allies are still in the ascendant, and the future is as unprofitable as it is difficult to read.

The Capture of Jerusalem.

IN Asia and Africa the Allies have been conspicuously successful. The last small German column has been driven out of German East Africa and is flying precipitately into the heart of the neighbouring Portuguese Colony. The campaign has been long and arduous, as all campaigns in vast disorganised territories must be.

In Mesopotamia the Russians and British have co-operated in a movement in the hills that

lie towards Persia, and have captured an important pass. In Palestine they have rounded off the invasion of Judea by the capture of Jerusalem, the most famous city in the world. This is the second of the two great symbols of Turkish Empire to fall into British hands.

When the operations by which Jerusalem was captured can be fully made known they will certainly rank among the great achievements of the War. Before Palestine could even be entered the engineers had to lay down pipe lines to carry water forward, for to the South of Gaza the country is desert with only one or two water sources. Around Gaza is abundant corn and fodder, and with the water supply in their hands the Turks had all the odds in their favour. The Germans provided them with heavy guns, with abundant ammunition, with officers, and organised their resistance. But while General Allenby bombarded Gaza with a great concentration of guns he sent the troops against the other end of the Turkish lines, and, after the capture of Beersheba, contrived to turn the entrenched positions further west.

Thenceforward the campaign ran smoothly until the whole of the Judean plain had been captured. The advance was so swift and relentless that one by one the Turkish lines of defence north of Gaza were turned. A British officer remarked that never before had he seen so clearly the evidence of the domination of the mind of warfare. There can be no doubt that the Turks meant to hold these lines, but they were out-manœuvred, and their only chance was flight.

But after this swift march along the coastal plain the campaign developed more slowly. General Allenby could have taken Jerusalem sooner, but he was determined that not a stone of the Holy Places should suffer from the Allied guns. The Turks saw the advantage they possessed, and they used it to drag out the defence of the Holy City until all their troops were evacuated and sped on their way to



Shechem. The day before the capture of Joppa the Turks revised their decision to evacuate Jerusalem and determined to hold it at all costs; but when, four days later, the London Territorials stormed the crest of the Nebi Samwil ridge, on which the prophet Samuel was buried, they must have revised their decision once more. For the Nebi Samwil ridge lies but a few miles from the Jerusalem-Shechem road, the line of escape to the North; and is only six miles from Jerusalem.

From Joppa the troops had turned south eastward. One column stormed the summit of the Nebi Samwil ridge, another took Ain Karim, Miriam's Well, and a third occupied Bittir station on the Jerusalem railway. There were now troops lying on the northern and western sides of Jerusalem, girdling it in a rough arc. They had entered high and broken

country. After the tropical heats and waterless days of the dessert they had now to experience the at times bitter cold of the uplands. The winter rains made transport a matter of the utmost difficulty, and the placing of guns in the hollows of the hills was only achieved by infinite labour. Turkish batteries were placed on the Mount of Olives, in positions very close to Jerusalem, and also about Bethlehem. But the Allied troops preferred to make no reply rather than risk damaging these spots which have so deep a hold upon Christendom and Jewry.

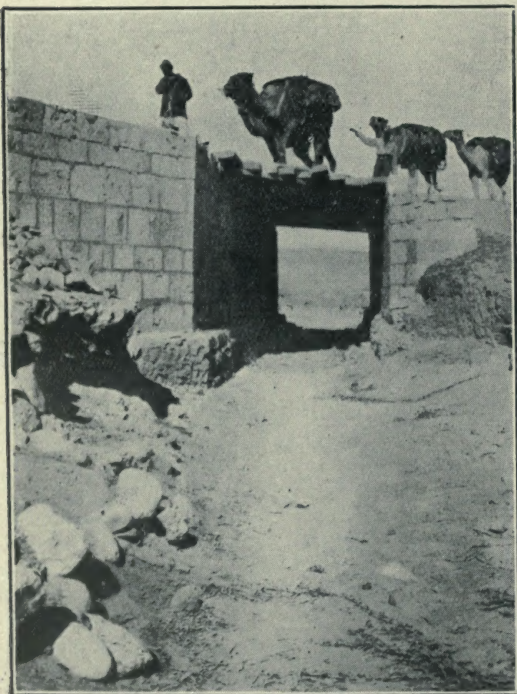
At length, on December 8th, the southern flank of the Turks began to give way. During the war a fine carriage road had been laid between Beersheba and Jerusalem, passing through Hebron. The troops about Jerusalem made such progress that in the first week of the month they threatened to cut this road, and



Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.



Jerusalem under Snow. The Mount of Olivés in the distance.



*Camel Transport crossing railway bridge
just outside Beersheba.*

Hebron had to be abandoned. On the day that it was entered by the British the assault on the defences of the Holy City reached its critical phase. The London Territorials attacked the works west of Jerusalem. Before daylight one brigade had descended a steep mountain to the south-west of Ain Karim village, and the troops, making roads with picks as they went, had climbed the terraced spurs across the valley, rushed a Turkish battalion at the top, and, having turned the formidable works, assisted the other brigade to clear them. By 7 a.m. the western defences were taken. By 4 p.m. the troops had stormed the ridge which then confronted them and began to enter the suburbs of the Holy City. Welsh and English county troops had meanwhile taken Bethlehem, and though they were confronted by roads blown up and confused by a dense fog they turned to the east of the Holy City towards the Jericho road. The Yeomanry were now able to face north, towards the flank of the Nebi Samwil ridge, which they completely cleared, and then moved to the Jerusalem-Shechem road.



Italian Troops training on the Palestine Front. Bersaglieri under machine-gun instruction.

Turkish reinforcements were being hurried up the Jericho road to make a final attempt to hold the city. They were well-trained and well-formed troops; and their storming companies were formed of soldiers equal to any in the whole area of the war. But by the night of the 8th the line of the British was so closely drawn about the city from the Bethlehem road to the Shechem road that it was clear the Turks could not succeed in their forlorn effort. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the Mayor and the Chief of Police came out under a flag of truce and offered to surrender. The terms were arranged by noon; but during the interval some of the most stubborn fighting of the whole campaign took place. The men were locked in hand-to-hand struggles. British troops approaching the north of the city were attacked as they debouched from the défile; but they made a magnificent charge, which carried the ridge on which the Turks lay. Meanwhile the Welsh and English county troops had driven the Turks down the Jericho road.



General Sir F. H. Allenby, K.C.B.

After the surrender had been accepted the Mayor was required to keep order, and British guards were placed over public buildings outside the city. On the following day, at noon, the formal entry of General Allenby was made. He entered the city quite simply on foot, at the Jaffa Gate. He was received there by the Military Governor and a guard of honour formed from the troops engaged in the campaign. On the right of the gate were men from English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh regiments; on the left, representatives of the Australian and New Zealand horsemen. Inside the walls were troops from the French and Italian detachments which fought in the campaign. The small procession was led by the Aides-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief. General Allenby followed with the Commander of the French detachment on his right and the Commander of the Italian detachment on his left. The Allied Military Attachés followed with the guard of honour.

The procession stopped at the Citadel, where the Proclamation of Military Law was read from the base of the tower of David. All inhabitants, irrespective of creed, were assured the freedom to go about their business. The procession then reformed, and in the barrack square General Allenby received the Mayor and the heads of the religious communities. General Allenby then left Jerusalem by the Jaffa Gate. Mr. W. T. Massey* states that the representative of General Allenby who arranged the surrender was welcomed by the men clapping their hands, and the women and girls throwing palm leaves and flowers before him. When the formal entry was made the roofs and balconies were full of welcoming people, and in the streets were heard cries of "Hurrah" and "Bravo." Among the crowd in the streets were many who wept for joy.

The capture of Jerusalem is a military event of the first importance. The campaign of Judea

has been most skilfully carried out; and it could not have been pressed to so successful a conclusion without the splendid endurance and fighting ability of all the troops. But what becomes of the Turkish Empire now that the two cities which beyond all others symbolised the Turkish dominion have fallen into British hands? The British Government's expression of sympathy with the re-establishment of the Jews in Palestine has aroused a world-wide enthusiasm. It is difficult to think Turkey will calmly acquiesce in the loss of her empire without bringing pressure to bear upon Germany; but if German troops and guns are to be detached for its deliverance the campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia will have doubly justified themselves. The capture of Jerusalem is one of the great events of history, and the world will judge it at its just value.

The Struggle for the Italian Plain.

IN spite of the numerous reports of a great Austro-German offensive on the Western front, there can be no possible doubt that the Central Empires are at present delivering their main blow against Italy. Their offensive against the Upper Isonzo line achieved a success beyond their expectations, and it found them without the necessary preparations to follow it up. The swift advance to the Piave was, therefore, followed by a lull while guns were brought up for the assault on the mountainous country between the Adige and the Piave.

It is obviously the Austro-German strategy to attack this sector of the front since success would give at once greater advantages than a corresponding success elsewhere. Only a few miles stand between the Austro-German troops and the plain; and as the Italian communications run roughly parallel to the present alignment in this sector, an advance at a certain point would sever or interrupt them, and the line of the Piave would have to be abandoned.

The guns were not concentrated until the end

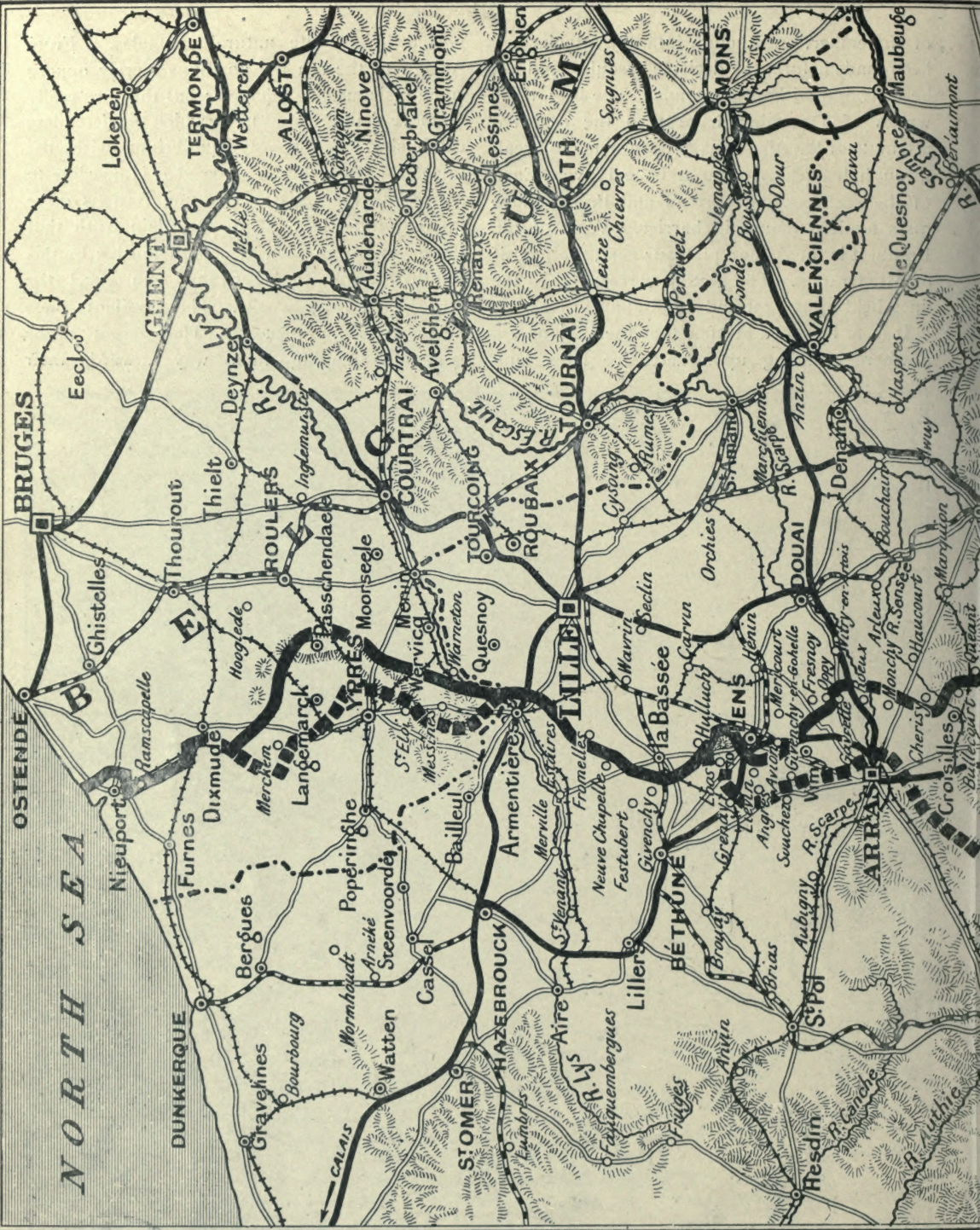
*The correspondent from whose reports the foregoing details are taken.

of November, and though infantry attacks had been made before, the decisive assault could not be delivered without the guns. The first three weeks of December have seen the repeated attempts of the Austrians and Germans to break through between Asiago and the Piave. Each of the sectors Adige-Brenta and Brenta-Piave rests upon a mountain barrier. West of the Brenta it is the Asiago plateau; east, the massif of Mt. Grappa. The sectors correspond to the lines held by the 1st and 4th Italian armies.

It is to be noted at once that the Italians are nowhere standing upon defensive lines sup-

ported by definite natural obstacles. From Asiago to the sea the positions merely oppose some resistance to advance; but they are really no more than the lines upon which the defenders established a sort of equilibrium with the invader. Once this is grasped it is possible to appreciate the resistance of the Italians more justly. Indeed, it is but the plain truth that there have been few, if any, defensive battles fought during the war that can excel the struggle of these weeks. The assailants have achieved some success. They seem to be gradually making their way towards their





NORTH SEA

BRUGES

OSTENDE

DUNKERQUE

TERMONDE

Lokeren

Eeclof

Chistolles

Nieuport

Gravelines

Wetteren

Thielt

Thourout

Furnes

Bergues

ALOST

Deynze

ROULERS

Dixmude

Bourbourg

Audenarde

Ingelmunster

Bassendaede

Langemarck

Watten

Ninove

Avelghem

MOONSELE

Poperinghe

Arnieke Steenvoorde

Nederbrakel

Grammonn

COURTRAI

Armentiere

Cassel

Benay

Essines

TOURCOING

Bailleul

HAZEBROUCK

Leuze

Chievers

TOURNAI

Armentiere

Aire

Soignes

Peruwelz

ROUBAIX

Lille

Lillers

Lezennes

Flumes

LA BASSEE

Béthune

St. Pol

Mons

Denain

DOUAI

Arras

St. Pol

le Quesnoy

Maubeuge

Valenciennes

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St. Pol



obvious objectives; but they are paying very heavily for every step in their advance.

The Austro-Germans have not spent much force over frontal attacks upon Mount Grappa or the Asiago plateau. Their object has been to turn both positions by advancing on their flanks and chiefly by penetrating the Brenta valley to Bassano and the Italian plain.

The Brenta valley is cut by two ravines upon the west, the Frenzela and Gadena gorges. They could not be used while the peaks Seisimol, Tondarecar and Badencche were held. But even if these were stormed the Italians forbid the use of the ravines from the peaks Scher, Sasso Rosso and Alessi. On the 6th the Austrians after six attacks were able to capture Seisimol. Tondarecar and Badencche had already fallen, and the mountain salient of Castelgomberto was thus driven in.

While these successes were being won, von Hotzendorf was also devoting his attention to the positions east of the Brenta valley. Col Caprile and Col de Berretta fell at the end of the second week of the month, and the Austrians gained complete possession of the Gadena gorge. The Frenzela gorge is still apparently commanded by the Italian guns, and several attempts to pass along it have been hurled back with heavy loss. Its fate is being decided by the severe struggle which began about the 11th December east of the Brenta. Every advance has been contested, and the persistent counter-attacks have made progress very slow. On the 18th the fighting centred round Mt. Asolone, a peak which lies due west of Mount Grappa and commands the issue of the Frenzela gorge at Valstagna. On that day the Austrians captured it. For three days the battle raged for the possession of this peak, and then the Italians in a magnificent counter-attack threw the Austrians off it again.

The British and French troops have now taken up their positions in the Italian line, and they are commanded by two of the best Allied generals. General Fayolle was one of the most

successful generals in the Somme campaign, and General Plumer is the victor of the Messines Ridge battle. Up to the present the Allies have had little opportunity of showing their fibre, though the long and hard march of the British troops from France to Italy is a sufficient evidence of their condition.

As we write the position in Italy is still in suspense. The Austro-German forces seem to be nearing the plain; but that does not mean *victory*. We must not forget, and assuredly the Austrians do not ignore, the losses they are incurring. The advance has tended to fall to the measure of Verdun. General Diaz had already made a name on the Carso; but his splendid defence of the Italian plain will rank with the chief episodes of the war.

The Counter Attack on Cambrai.

THE battle of Cambrai placed the British within easy observation of Cambrai, which is the chief centre of communications upon the Western front. Great roads, railways and waterways centre in it; and it is certain that if the British had maintained their gains the Germans would have been compelled to make a drastic readjustment in their lines. The first attack on November 20th opened a breach in the German lines about four miles deep, and in the next few days the depth of the advance was increased, and the British troops gained possession of Bourlon Wood, from which they could look over Cambrai (as well as along the reverse of the Droocourt-Queant Switch line). With such observation the guns could shell all the communications at short range, and Cambrai would have been made untenable.

By the end of the month a temporary equilibrium seemed to have been established. The Germans had made local attacks only, designed more to prevent any further advance than to recover lost ground; and the British had made several attempts to improve their position by the capture of Fontaine. Such was the posi-

tion when, on November 30th, the Germans delivered against the new and improved front an attack of greater violence than any which the British had experienced since May, 1915.

The counter attack was delivered by about 12 new divisions, in addition to those who had been operating on this sector of the front; and from beginning to end the Germans may have used 20 new divisions. Some idea of the weight

of the attack may be gained from this estimate. The Germans put the original British force which carried the Hindenburg line at 100,000 men, the British estimate of the German troops in the counter attack was exactly double. The counter attack was, of course, expected; but its force was a surprise.

The German plan was well conceived. General von der Marwitz's order said " We are





Italian Official Photograph.

Hutments and Gun Positions in the Brenta Valley.

Italian Official Photograph.

Austrian Prisoners Captured by the Italians near Fagoré (Piave).

now going to turn their (the British) embryonic victory into a defeat by an encircling counter attack." The new British front formed a salient in the German lines. The Germans struck at the neck of the salient, north about Mœuvres, and south about Gonnelleu, intending to break through and cut off all the troops within the salient. The attack at the southern end was delivered two hours before that on the north in the hope that an immediate success in the first assault would have the effect of causing men to be withdrawn from the north part of the salient to meet it. The attacks from the north and south were to have converged upon Havrincourt, and the whole of the salient would have been cut off.

On the southern part of the line the attack achieved a surprise. The Germans got through the line, entered Gonnelleu, and, at about 10 o'clock, even reached Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislan. These places were behind the old British line which had formed the front before the advance of November 20th. The Germans had also penetrated the new front behind Masnieres and had reached La Vacquerie. On the northern part of the front they had for a moment pressed down to the Bapaume-Cambrai road, west of Bourlon Wood; but although three divisions were employed over less than 3 miles of ground they were thrown back. The



Italian Official Photograph. General Diaz.



A British Tank in Action.



After the German Occupation.

position of the British was at first serious; but before noon the southern advance was in hand and a counter attack recovered Gouzeaucourt and forced the Germans across the railway. At nightfall, however, the Germans still held the cross roads at Bonavis, and the high ground at Lateau Wood; but had been forced out of Masnieres.

On the second day of the counter attack the



Photo: Gorce, Paris.

General Fayolle.

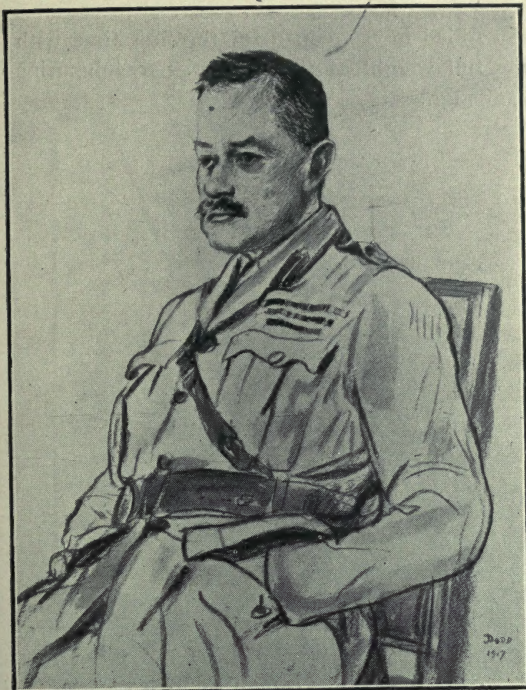
fighting centred round Masnieres where the British held a bridgehead across the Scheldt. The Germans were repulsed; but during the night the village, which lay in a sharp local salient, was evacuated. On the 2nd December the southern part of the line was still the chief area of attack. At Marcoing the Germans for a moment pierced the line; and at La Vacquerie the violence of the assault compelled the withdrawal of the line. The Germans now had

observation over all the lower ground within the salient to the north. Bourlon Wood lay in a small sharp local salient. It was constantly deluged with gas shells; and General Byng prudently determined to readjust his line.

During the night of the 4th-5th Bourlon Wood was evacuated, and by December 6th the new lines had been taken up. Cambrai was delivered from constant interruption, and thus one aim of the counter attack was achieved. But the British had not been defeated, and they still held nearly six miles of the Hindenburg line with a little over 4 of the support line, and the whole of the Flesquieres ridge and all the elaborate defences which centred about it. The Cambrai depression was still overlooked.

The battle has ended for the present. But its effect will not pass. The losses suffered by the Germans were extraordinarily heavy. At Bourlon Wood and at Mœuvres the artillery, time after time, cut great swathes through the massed waves of attack. On December 2nd three determined attacks were made at La Vacquerie, and the British machine guns smashed one after another. The troops stated that never had they killed so many men before on so small a sector. Before Masnieres was evacuated there were ten German massed attacks. All accounts agree as to the persistency of the German attacks and the greatness of their losses. Many of the soldiers complained that they were nauseated with the mere slaughter.

But though the Germans have relieved Cambrai they have not finally delivered it; and General Byng's blow will necessitate the holding of the line everywhere in much greater strength. Since almost the whole of the Western front is under British observation this will mean that the Germans will necessarily suffer greater losses. Cambrai just failed of being a decisive success, and the extraordinary violence and force of the German reaction measures the depth of Hindenburg's apprehension.



General Sir Julian Byng.]

The Eastern Front.

THE conclusion of an armistice on the Eastern front at least regularises the cessation of hostilities and affords the Allies some security that there will be no further transference of troops during its operation. It is reasonably certain that the German and Austrian heavy guns, and possibly a fair proportion of the field guns, have already been transferred to the other fronts. All the summer, and probably for some time before, the Germans and Austrians had been able to divert all their reinforcements to the Western and Italian fronts, and the best German material had been little by little withdrawn from the Eastern front and replaced with units which had been badly treated on the Western front.

These observations condition any estimate we may form as to the effect of the Russian armistice and the peace the Russians may possibly sign. It is almost certain that Germany and



General Sir Herbert Plumer.

Austria-Hungary will not dare to remove more than about half their troops until the war is concluded on all fronts. The Austrian reinforcement will be the better, for the Austro-Hungarians maintained some of their best divisions on the Eastern front.

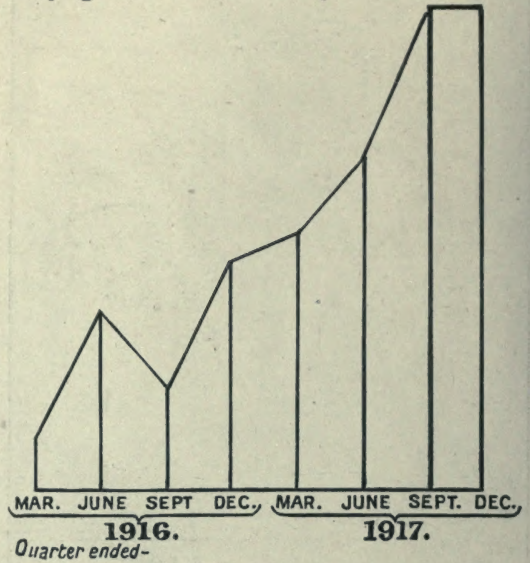
Taken together, the German and Austro-Hungarian reinforcement would add a considerable force to that now lying against the British and Italian lines; but their chance of profiting by the new units would be the winter and spring months before the American armies arrive. These, it must be remembered, will consist of men of first-rate physique, equipped and trained in the best manner possible. The Allies have had to bear greater attacks in the past than any that are possible in the future. Though the Germans and Austro-Hungarians may be enabled to take the offensive with the new reinforcement, they will not now be able to secure the successes they failed to secure earlier in the war.

The Naval Situation.

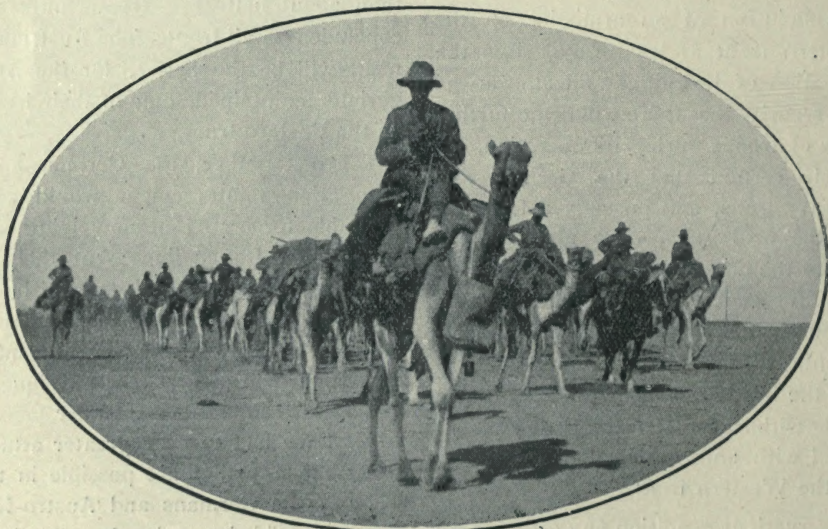
THE two German raids on the 12th December do no more than mark the inevitable limits of the British sea supremacy. In no earlier war have the losses from surface raiders been so few as in this, and though the losses of neutral shipping are to be regretted the crews fortunately escaped.

But the raids bear upon the naval and general military situation inasmuch as they at once subtract a by no means negligible amount of shipping and by their naval effect may cause less shipping to be put at the disposal of the Allies. The shipping question underlies the whole position of the Allies, and it is, therefore, reassuring to know that the total tonnage sunk is decreasing, the total production of tonnage is increasing, and the number of German submarines sunk has greatly increased during the year. The curve which is given shows the number of submarines sunk during the last two years. The June quarter of 1917 shows how

the Allied navies coped for the first time with the full weight of the unrestricted submarine campaign.



Graph showing actual (relative) number of submarines known to be sunk.



Imperial Camel Corps approaching Beersheba.

DIARY.

- Nov. 22.—Germans retake Fontaine (Cambrai).
 „ 23.—Canadians capture spur between Mœuvres and Queant.
 „ 24.—British take Bourlon Wood and village.
 „ 25.—Germans retake Bourlon village, but not Bourlon Hill; 9,774 prisoners to date. Italians take 200 prisoners near Mt. Grappa. British cavalry at Ain Karim, 3½ miles north of Jerusalem.
 „ 26.—Italians repulse enemy attacks east of San Marino, Brenta Valley.
 „ 27.—British line advanced slightly towards Bourlon village and Fontaine; 500 pri-

- soners. Colonel Tafel and entire force taken by British at Nevale, East Africa; 3,500 Germans and native troops captured.
 Nov. 28.—Turkish attack west and north-west of Jerusalem, especially Nebi Samwil.
 „ 29.—British advance west of Bourlon Wood.
 „ 30.—German counter-attack at Cambrai breaks down on north; on the south Germans penetrate west of Gouzeaucourt, but driven back east of village by counter-attack. Germans claim 4,000 men and 60 guns. During November British have captured in all theatres 26,869 prisoners and 221 guns (10,454 in Palestine).

DECEMBER.

- Dec. 1.—German attacks at La Vacquerie repulsed. Italians gain height near Monte Pertica, but fail to hold it. Last German force crossed Portuguese border, East Africa.
 „ 3.—Heavy German attacks on line Marcoing-Gonnelieu repulsed with great loss; slight gains only at La Vacquerie and east of Marcoing.
 „ 4.—Austro-Germans gained forward positions at Mt. Seisimol, Asiago front.
 „ 5.—British evacuate Bourlon Wood and ground to south-east towards Noyelles, Cambrai. German attacks near Gonnelieu and La Vacquerie beaten off.
 „ 6.—Austro-Germans flatten out salient between Mts. Seisimol and Badeneche, Asiago front; stubborn fighting. Truce agreed upon on Russian front.
 „ 7.—Hebron reported captured by British. Ulster troops improve line at La Vacquerie, Cambrai. Monte Seisimol captured by Austrians after 12 hours' fierce fighting; Austrians report 16,000 prisoners taken.
 „ 8.—Jerusalem taken by British.
 „ 9.—British and French take up positions on Italian front.
 „ 10.—German attack on a bridgehead on Piave 15 miles east of Venice fails.

- Dec. 12.—Palestine line advanced between Jaffa and Jerusalem; 12,026 prisoners to date. Heavy Austro-German attacks between Brenta and Piave; slight enemy gains. British convoy attacked in North Sea, 6 vessels of the escort and 6 merchantmen sunk; 2 steam trawlers sunk off Tyne, and 2 neutral vessels sunk at same time.
 „ 13.—Austrian attacks at Col Caprile and Mt. Solarolo beaten back.
 „ 14.—Austrians capture Col Caprile; attack on Mt. Solarolo still held up.
 „ 16.—Austrians take Mt. Solarolo, between Brenta and Piave.
 „ 17.—Armistice between Russia and Germany for 28 days from to-day.
 „ 18.—Austrians take Mt. Asolone on flank of Mt. Grappa.
 „ 20.—Mt. Asolone recaptured by Italians. British cross Nahr-el-Auja (Palestine), night 20th-21st.
 „ 22.—British advance north Nahr-el-Auja continued; Nantieh captured.
 „ 23.—Col. del Rosso and Monte di Val Bella (Asiago) taken by Austrians.

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