

REMINISCENCES
OF THE
WAR.

172

ABR HCL

EXPLANATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

1. YOUR NAME: *John Doe*

2. YOUR ADDRESS: *123 Main St*

3. YOUR PHONE: *555-1234*

4. ARE YOU CURRENTLY EMPLOYED?

REMINISCENCES
OF THE
WAR.

Daily Mail

Daily Net SALE Six Times as Large as That of Any Penny London Morning Journal Except "THE TIMES."

"CONSIDERABLE" BRITISH ACTIVITY.

BERLIN ON THIRD DAY OF BOMBARDMENT.

British Front, 27th June 1916.
892nd DAY OF THE WAR.
128th DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN.
28th DAY OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

British Front.—The German report states that on the British and Northern French front "the activity was considerable" yesterday as on the previous two days (Saturday and Sunday). Sir Douglas Haig also reported great artillery activity along the whole front on Saturday and Sunday.

INTENSE FIRE BY BRITISH.

MOST EXTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT YET.

FRUIT OF MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

OUR INFANTRY IN HIGH FETTER.

British Front, 30th June 1916.
925th DAY OF THE WAR.
131st DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN.
31st DAY OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.
31st DAY OF BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

British Front.—The enemy reports that our artillery fighting at some points attained "great intensity," and that attacks by our infantry patrols and strong detachments and discharges of gas have become more frequent. There is the inevitable assurance that the British were everywhere repulsed and that the gas waves produced no result.

Our special correspondent at British Headquarters gives a thrilling account of the gas bombardment, which, he says, is the first of the munitions campaign in this country. The Germans are answering and are well supplied with shells, but they have never before employed artillery on such a scale or on so wide a front as we are doing. So successful has been our plan that it has enabled our men to enter the enemy's trenches "here, there, and everywhere."

Thunder-rains have reduced the ground to its winter state.

BRITISH SHELL TORRENT 50 MILES LONG.

ENEMY CLAIM REPULSE OF TRENCH RAIDS.

MORE OF OUR SMOKE AND GAS CLOUDS.

British Front, 29th June 1916.
891st DAY OF THE WAR.
128th DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN.
27th DAY OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.
30th DAY OF BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

British Front.—The attention of all the Allies is riveted on the British front, where, according to the enemy headquarters, an intense bombardment of the German positions continues (for the 27th day in succession), accompanied by trench raids and the discharge of gas and smoke.

Our special correspondent with the British army, who has watched the bombardment at various points, states that it extends for sixty miles from Kemmel, south of Ypres, to the Somme. The blast of the shells has stripped the trees of leaves, exposing points in the enemy's lines which have hitherto been concealed.

According to Colonel Rossier in the Paris *Liberte*, the effect of this bombardment and of the menace from the "redoubtable force of the British army" has already caused a slackening in the attacks on Verdun.

SOUND OF THE GUNS.

To the Editor of The Daily Mail.

Sir.—The sound of the heavy gun-firing was most distinctly heard by several observers at Aron Castle, on the River Aron, about one and a half miles south of Ringwood, from six o'clock on Saturday morning until six o'clock on Sunday evening, when the sound ceased to die away.

The weather was cloudy with at times a brisk breeze. It almost seems incredible, but there is absolutely no doubt of the fact. The vibration and concussion in the air was most distinct, and the general effect was like a continuous succession of dull, heavy thuds, so quick in following each other that it gave me a sort of impression of a constant muffled din of roaring sound.

I may say we are quite unconnected to the sound of heavy guns both on land and some miles distant in the Channel, and that we are situated in a quiet spot in the Aron Valley, eight miles two miles from Ringwood Road, Christchurch Bar.

Carl J. Warrington, F.A.I.
The Editor, Aron Castle, Ringwood, Hants.

BATTALIONS OF SHELLS.

TREES STRIPPED BARE BY SHOCK.

60 MILES OF FIRING.

From W. BEACH THOMAS,

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS,
FRANCE, Tuesday.

I have been watching from various points the progress of a bombardment along the British front spreading roughly from Kemmel (four and a half miles south of Ypres) to the Somme (a distance of about sixty miles).

It was an extraordinary satisfaction to see with the naked eye the shells explode under the German wire, flashing as if the wire were magnesium.

In one village to the north the trees suddenly changed from summer to winter, losing all their leaves in the concussion and leaving a clear view to spots quite obscure two days ago. As you watched this by day you could well imagine the succeeding night's scene, in which eager groups or teams of athletes set out over the cleared course on the glorious adventure of such raids as that I recorded from Armentières in my previous message.

"SHELLS IN BATTALIONS"

British Headquarters, France,
Tuesday.

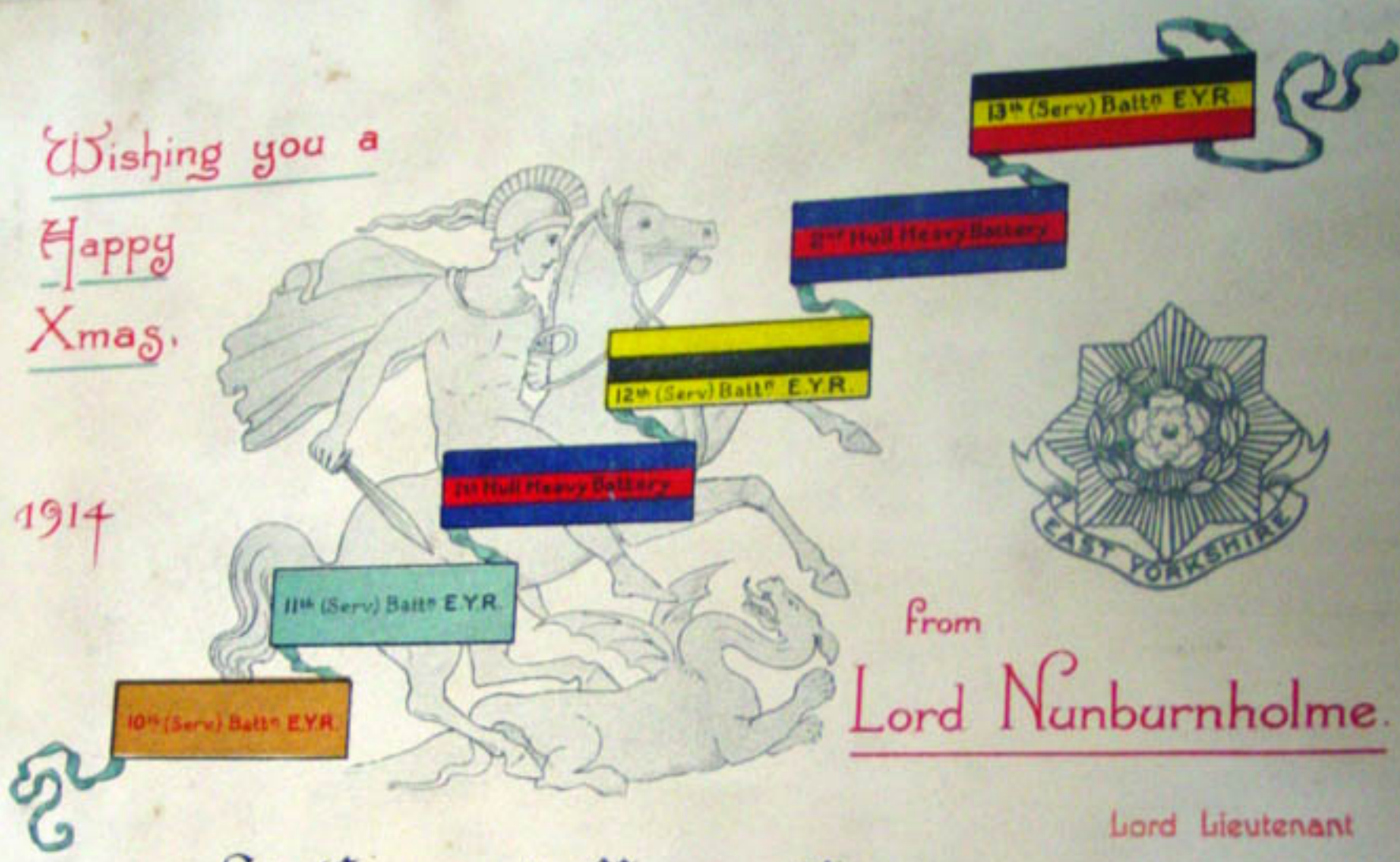
During the last two days the British artillery has been victorious at many points of the line. Yesterday I was in the Loos salient, and the rattle and boom of the guns was practically ceaseless. Now was the moment to make an attempt on a particular spot, but seemed to fade away, so to express it, thus indicating the far-reaching character of the bombardment.

As I write my eyes are still stinging with the remembrance of my gaze along a sector that reaches well down towards the Somme and which I visited this afternoon. As far as the eye can reach—and that from a capital vantage-point was a good many leagues—the line of the enemy's trenches was fringed by the evil-looking puff of high-explosive projectiles bursting in battalions.

A day or two ago a gas attack was begun against a portion of the German trenches, but the conditions were not altogether favourable, and so the operation was abandoned. For we have profited by the experience of the enemy at Bullecourt a few weeks ago, when it was demonstrated that those who play with deadly gas may, if not very wary, find themselves "lost with their own pistol."—Press Association War Special.

Wishing you a
Happy
Xmas.

1914



From
Lord Nunburnholme.

St. George & Merric England!

Lord Lieutenant
East Yorks.

OUR DELIGHTED ARMIES.

30th June
"VAST SHELLS."

STORM-SOAKED TRENCHES.

From W. BEACH THOMAS
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS
(FRANCE), Wednesday.

I can scarcely exaggerate the feeling of delight which has run along the British trenches on the news of the success of the lightning raids which have broken out at this and that spot along our front.

Under the patronage of heavy but not extravagant shelling from Ypres to the Somme, with here and there the concentrated fire of our newer trench mortars, both patrols and raiders have reached the enemy's trenches with surprising ease. To-day the centre of our line was the hottest spot. Gas, that German addition to the horrors of war, was used with proved effect in the La Basée area.

The raid of the Highland Light Infantry near Angres (north of Souchez) is among the best on record. So far as I remember, no British battalion before has ever captured so many as forty-six prisoners in a raid, and this was done without any outrageous use of shells in preparation. But all the time steadily, though never in hurricane fashion, our heavy guns have despatched their express trains overhead with a most comforting roar and rattle.

To sit in a trench as I sat yesterday (and incidentally to watch the mortars explode in the German lines) while these vast shells were coursing to remote and unseen targets gave an amazing sense of security. Their clamour is so distinctly localised and so long continued that you look up continually with the feeling that they must be visible. But the faith of the man in the trenches for "Lazy Lizzie" or "Grandmother" needs no sight, though the long-distance monsters are finding a very strong rival in the more visible trench mortars, whose range and quality and quantity have very greatly increased.

ENEMY AGITATED.

The truth is that the munitions campaign has reached fruition at last. The German, of course, is answering and is well supplied. He shelled our lines very heavily last night in several places, but he has himself never yet indulged on this front in so widely extended a use of artillery as we are now attempting.

The extensive, as against the intensive, method is now on trial, and so far (without attaining any crucial results) it has clearly much agitated the enemy, caused him considerable losses, and left our infantry free to enter his trenches at night here, there, and everywhere.

I do not wish to exaggerate results. They are partial, and the extensive policy, as I may call it, is on its trial. Doubtless we shall have our enemy's reprisal.

But the important fact is that we have never before used ammunition so widely or so sagely, nor put our infantry over so large a front in so high a fettle.

"TEAR" SHELL REPLY.

Perhaps it is the high spirit of our troops that has induced the enemy to pour upon us an un-

number of "tear" shells. They have not so far proved a very successful antidote. No serious reprisal has yet been attempted.

Pelting thunder-rain has reduced some of our trenches to their winter state, and no man's land, which our men have crossed most freely in these last days, is becoming in some places an archipelago with the shell-holes as water islands.

OUR DEADLY GAS.

THE HLI'S EXPLOIT.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE.
Wednesday.

The policy of harassing the Germans all along the British line is still being carried out, and with considerable success. What the enemy most regards as a perfect epidemic of raiding is pursuing the troublesome tenor of its course, and last night's record in this way includes one particularly brilliant exploit of the Highland Light Infantry, who pierced the enemy front near Vermelles, and, after a prodigious employment of bayonets, grenades, and various fancy weapons returned with the splendid "bag" of forty-six prisoners and two machine-guns at the expense of two casualties.

Throughout to-day shelling of the German lines has proceeded almost continuously and pretty heavily from around Ypres to the Somme. Clearly the devoted labour of our munition workers at home is now bearing its harvest.

In one spot, I understand, following upon a gas attack, our patrols found the enemy trench full of dead.—Press Association War Special.

"A REAL BATTLE AT 30th June LAST."

IN A BRITISH BATTERY.

By W. BEACH THOMAS,
"The Daily Mail" War Correspondent in
France.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

The battery had been for months in a nice "cushy" place, invisible except by aeroplanes and undetected by them.

From the observation post, a treasure of a place well tied-up among the rocks, you could overlook the whole plain and trace out even with the naked eye a mile or so of serpentine trenches. You could see without using the excellent telescope how our shrapnel broke over the little German salient, and when called upon you telephoned back with the utmost satisfaction "O.K." or "Carry on."

Then, when life was most pleasant and, under the touch of leafy June, the O.P. had assumed all the qualities of a summer-house, news came that the battery was ordered to shift, it was rumoured, to a place uncomfortably near sea-level, where there are neither hills nor leaves, where nothing is below you, where the standard method of concealment is that of an eel in the mud. The worst of it was that the news, unlike most news received at the front, proved true. More than the worst was realised. The battery was to be attached to another unit holding a most uncomely piece of the front, and it was to be the forward battery.

Directly you arrived in the place, even at night, you had the feeling that eyes were observing you. You were the mouse to the owl or the lark to the hawk. At first the weather was foul with a high wind, and the unpleasantness was felt to be a protection, though no one except the major, who had been in the district before, realised to the full the compensations of foul weather. But it was not long before everyone knew as much as the major on this head.

Three days after the arrival the weather cleared, and the Germans began a slow but persistent hammering at our trenches, and in spite of a sausage balloon right opposite, which looked full of eyes, reprisals from our guns were demanded. Members of this advanced position felt horrible certainty that this "liverspot in the sky," as someone called the balloon, was marking down every flash and every puff of smoke, that the site of the battery was being fixed down on a large-scale chart with cold accuracy reaching to fractions of a millimetre.

HATE OF THE SAUSAGE.

The only consolation was high approval of the shooting from the advanced

deal, after all, in the colouration and that you did not know of the charming whistles of the cover, when the thread of their all approaching shell broke the thread of the argument. Being men of experience they all knew that the shell was meant for them. The selected target is usually self-conscious, and has more than a professional desire to know how good the shooting is. This noise topped the centre gun of the battery like a driven party-ridge over a hedge, and was converted into a visible object as it struck earth some forty yards behind.

"By the Lord Harry—registered!" said the major, and looked wistfully at the balloon as if he could see the creature in it putting a blue pencil spot where the shell exploded before telephoning down to his guns that no further registering shots were needed. At all times beyond expression. Now and again, in spite of discipline, it breaks bounds.

One young lieutenant of some genius as a gunner, but a little hasty and emotional in mood, could endure one of these no longer. It hung quite steady and nearer than usual. He was certain of two things—that it saw everything, and that if he was allowed he could hit it with his gun. At last the double certainty quite overcame him. He tilted his gun and let fly.

It would have been as wise to push a stick into a wasps' nest. He had given the sausage a personal interest in the battery, and within ten minutes shells were gobbling in the earth round the battery like pigs in a trough. Of course, nobody in the battery I write of was quite so foolish as this. But the temptation to let loose at one of the hated balloons worked so strongly in two young officers that they suggested in a meek and deferential manner that they might be permitted to take a single field-gun forward to a hiding spot they knew of, and to work their will on this uncomely and ill-omened bird. Needless to say, the idea was not approved.

So the thing was still there, inquisitive and menacing as ever, the next day when the slow bombardment of the tentative reprisals broke out into an artillery battle as hot as the gunners on both sides could make it. Everyone knew there was at last a real battle, wiping out all experiences of the younger men and most of the older. Even the balloon was forgotten. Every gun was firing as fast as the men could sling in the shells and the cleaners work. There was scarcely time to listen to the voice down the megaphone bellying at the closest range short series of mathematical figures. One of the guns in the advanced battery grow so hot that it could be used no more till it cooled down.

CARRYING ON.

But that day there were louder noises than the battery made itself. It had, indeed, been registered by the enemy. Any observer from a few hundred yards' distance would have said that not so much as a mouse was left alive within a hundred yards of any of the guns. Were the guns, then, shooting automatically? For continuously one or other of the quartet never ceased to fire at its fullest speed. The gunners themselves had no brain or senses to observe or consider the miracle. Some were deaf and some dazed and some wounded, but they went on with their business as a stag shot to the death goes on running till reflex action as well as sensation ceases.

A very heavy shell—was it a 12in. or only an 8in.?
—exploded close against the emplacement of the left-hand gun. Instantly, so it seemed, the whole team collapsed and vanished. The shock to the air was enough to destroy life. Nevertheless, presently a lieutenant and a sergeant found themselves fit and well, two men, at any rate, capable of serving the gun. They carried on; of course they carried on. They were soldiers in a tight place; and as they went on firing slowly but very methodically in a state of dazed tension gradually one by one bandaged and deafened helpers came back. The vast explosion which might have served for a considerable episode in extinction of a world had neither damaged the gun nor killed a single man. Possibly it had saved the lives of half the battery, for from that moment the enemy shells ceased to wallow like pigs in the trough.

Coming back to realization of smaller things than the end of the world, someone noticed that the sausage had vanished. The light was seen to be bad. It was not only the smudge of dust and smoke which obscured distant things. The atmosphere was different, visibility low; and the boche is not very fond of blind shooting except at certain crises and for very definite attacks.

When all the story was told and the battery moved to another resting place it seemed a thing incredible in the retrospect that men and guns, save a small minority, had come through alive and in working order. In each of their persons the gunners felt that a miracle had wrought.

ATTERING THE HUN LINES.

GREAT SEVERITY OF OUR FIRE.

SIGNS OF GERMAN APPREHENSION.

CONTINUOUS RAIDS ON THEIR TRENCHES.

DAY OF THE WAR. 1st July
DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN.
DAY OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.
DAY OF BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

Front.—A striking message from our special correspondent at the front describes the new form of attack which the British Army is now making—a prolonged bombardment of a vast front of seventy miles, aided by constant small raids by our troops on the enemy's trenches and the German report calls "futile gas."

Our correspondent states that the British fire attained great severity, and the enemy is showing apprehension. The whole front of seventy miles of German front has now been identified by the numerous prisoners taken in raids, so that the force and position of enemy troops in our immediate front is now ascertained.

It has been established that eight German divisions or over 160,000 men, have moved east to Russia, and this may be the explanation of the enemy's uneasiness. At the same time our correspondent warns the British public against extravagant claims. The Army is still besieging, not fighting.

German Headquarters speaks of "intense artillery fire" continuing today, and claims to have repelled attacks. Right down the line from Arras to Verdun the guns are roaring, and there has been minor fighting on the left coast and in Champagne.

NERVOUS ENEMY.

EVERY GERMAN UNIT IDENTIFIED.

1st July
OUR 12 TO 1 BALLOONS.

NEW WAY OF DESTROYING THEIRS.

From W. BEACH THOMAS,

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE,
Thursday.

I am allowed to report one most definite and yet extensive result of the British raids launched during the last few days. So many prisoners have been taken in so many places that every single German battalion has been identified along a seventy miles front.

The feat is an astonishing tribute to the dash of the raiders and the width and power of our artillery and mortar fire. We may transpose the proverb in this warfare, "To be forewarned is to be forewarned."

In one district south of Arras the German heavy artillery has been used very generously in reply, but wherever I have watched the duel it has been one-sided in more ways than one. We have profited by a dozen pairs of eyes to one. I refer to the kite balloons, which are the

HALF-HEARTED REPLY.

MANY GERMAN TRENCHES DESERTED.

From a War Correspondent.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE,
Friday.

Throughout yesterday and last night the British bombardment has been maintained with great severity, and patrols have reported enemy trenches in several places deserted and the defensive works and wire badly damaged.

At other parts the German line is strongly held, and there is great alertness. Spasmodic bursts of enemy machine-gun and rifle fire indicate a condition of apprehension.

Our infantry carried on raiding as usual and brought back prisoners from several places. The hostile artillery retaliation, although heavy in one or two localities, has mostly been of a half-hearted character.

The weather is dull, but is showing signs this morning of improving.

CONSTANT GAS CLOUDS.

OUR CEASELESS GUNFIRE.

German Official. BRITAIN, Friday.

Both yesterday and throughout the night our troops repelled English and French attacks at various places, and near Richebourg (three miles north-east of La Bassée) by means of an immediate counter-attack.

The enemy continued his futile gas attacks. The intense artillery fire continued without interruption.

South-east of Tournai and near Maisons de Champagne (both in Champagne) advancing detachments were singularly repulsed.—Wireless Press.

Our new means of destruction have put such fear into the enemy that for the moment you may count at least six on our side to one on the other.

The other day when I was in Arras the proportion was reversed. Of course, in this war no point of technical superiority lasts long, and the German is a quick imitator, but for the moment we lead. In one point only is their rival activity on an unusual scale.

OXFORDS' SAVAGE FIGHT.

"No man's land," which has been left to our ministrations of late, is now much more freely patrolled from the opposite trenches, which in a number of places are very strongly held. Some Oxford and Bucks raiders fought a prolonged and savage night battle from 12 to 1 a.m. this morning on the enemy's parapet, killing a great number with bombs and themselves suffering many, though not proportionate, casualties.

The episode was as new in its general features as the brilliant raid of the Highland Light Infantry, who are the theme of the "Why don't you tell

most question asked both in the trenches and at headquarters behind the line. The tale shall be told anon.

On this head I may contribute one personal note on the work of a war correspondent in the far-flung fighting. He must make as many sudden sallies here and there as a water-beetle. The ruins of Vermelles, the Kemmel trenches, and the watershed of the Somme are not exactly juxtaposed. Some communication trenches are two or three miles in length, and in the earlier stages of a journey motor-cars are not immune from mishaps, nor can they drive sensibly up to a communication trench.

FOODLESS FOR THREE DAYS.

Perhaps the highest single compliment to our artillery came from two deserters. It is, of course, a general rule that deserters are Crestans in reputation, but I have given them commendation for what it is worth. Their communications, they said, had been so completely cut off that they had eaten nothing for three days.

Our artillery has certainly inflicted heavy casualties and has certainly saved the infantry from losses. So far as I have watched the duels from the trenches the Germans have principally directed their fire against batteries or supposed batteries.

Of course, such activity as we have developed must involve loss, but at no time in the war has the enemy—this far-seeing, well-organized, and long-prepared enemy—shown as much nervousness. It is obvious all along our front; and we have yet more salient information from the French front.

BIG FORCE SENT TO RUSSIA.

We know, for example, that the 11th Bavarians and the 22nd Reserve Corps (about 80,000 men) have left the French for the Russian front. The former is said to have been threatened with decimation as a punishment for refusing to charge. I do not believe the story; but that it has gone to the eastern front is, I believe, certain. The 10th Corps has gone east from Champagne, and in all eight divisions have disappeared in the same direction.

A WARNING.

The outbreak of continuous and heavy shelling from the sea to the Somme synchronises with these departures and necessarily gives the enemy excuse for nervousness. But while writing news which has a pleasant surface and describing scenes which give me a sense of high confidence I would issue a warning against extreme hopefulness. *An actual final advance must be made not by artillery but by infantry, and infantry advancing even against the weakest enemy will not do it scathless.*

The German can hardly be yet described as weak, and "the brasses of his machine" are not yet worn out. We are still fighting siege warfare. We are still besieging, not assaulting, and no one can tell at what date, even of what year, the breaches will be reckoned sufficient to justify the costliness of a prolonged assault with the object of capturing town and citadel.

THREE MILES INTO THE GERMAN LINE.

FRANCO-BRITISH ADVANCE.

CAPTURE OF FRICOURT YESTERDAY.

8,500 PRISONERS ON A 20-MILES BATTLE FRONT.

An Anglo-French advance north and south of the Somme on a front of about twenty miles began at 7.30 on Saturday morning.

The deepest dent made by the British in the German defences is three miles, east of our former line near Albert.

The French have taken Curlu, on the north bank of the Somme, and south of it several other villages. The prisoners taken by both armies so far number 8,500. The latest news, giving the capture of Fricourt, two miles from Albert, is in the following British report:—

FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

FRANCE, Sunday, 5.5 p.m.

Substantial progress has been made in the vicinity of Fricourt (two miles east of Albert), which was captured by our troops by 2 p.m. to-day.

Up to noon to-day some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the operations between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total up to 3,500, including those captured on other parts of the front last night.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Sunday Afternoon.

North of the Somme fighting was furious during the night. The Germans launched violent counter-attacks against our new positions on the outskirts of Hardecourt. Our curtain and rifle fire inflicted serious losses on the enemy, who had to fall back in disorder, leaving 200 prisoners in our hands, of whom six were officers.

Pursuing our advantage on the north bank of the river, after a sharp fight we occupied completely the village of Curlu. South of the Somme we maintained all the positions captured yesterday and made some progress in the night between Herbecourt and Assevillers.

According to further information the total figure of unwounded German prisoners captured by the French yesterday exceeds 5,000.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we captured a German patrol which tried to approach our lines near Bailly.

In Champagne we made a number of reconnaissances, several of which penetrated the German trenches and swept them clear with bombs. We brought back fifteen prisoners.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, Sunday.

The great Anglo-French offensive ("mass attack") which has been extensively prepared for during many months past began yesterday over a front of twenty-five miles after strong artillery and gas preparation lasting six days on both sides of the Somme and on the Ancre Brook.

From Gommecourt as far as the region of La Boisselle the enemy obtained no advantage worthy of mention. He sustained, however, very heavy losses. On the other hand, he was successful in penetrating at several points the first-line trenches of our division in the region abutting on both banks of the Somme and was able to advance. This division had to be withdrawn from their heavily-chilled first-line trenches into the position arranged, checking an advance from the first to the second lines. The material in the first line which was immovable and had been rendered useless, as is customary in such cases, was lost.

In connection with these extensive operations there were many artillery actions and numerous minor attacks on the adjoining front, and also west and south-east of Tahure (Champagne). They were everywhere unsuccessful.

The enemy's air service displayed great activity. Our squadrons gave battle at various points and inflicted upon him heavy losses. For instance, in the region of the front attacked and that of the Meuse fifteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down, eight English and three French falling within our lines. Lieutenant von Althaus has put out of action...



THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.—Large scale picture-map showing the British are advancing.

BATTALION ORDERS PART 1. No. No. 70.

By Lieut Colonel. B. St. Clair - Ward.,

Commands 11th (Service) Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment.

Hull, Dec 21st, 1914

No. 1. 2nd 2nd Lieut Burch. Next for duty
Orderly 2nd Lieut Wolfe-Keene.
Officer.

No. 2. It is notified for information that the daily pay
Officers of Officers has been increased from 24/11/14
Pay. as follows:-
2nd Lieutenants. 7. 6.
Lieutenant 8. 6.
Captain. 12. 6.

Outfit allowance has also been increased from
30 to 250.

No. 3. The following extract from the "London Gazette"
London dated 15th December 1914, is published for information.
Gazette The East Yorkshire Regiment.
11th Battalion (2nd Hull) Cyril Joseph Oake to
be temporary Second Lieutenant. Dated 31st Oct. 1914.

No. 4. A Court of Inquiry composed as under will assemble
Court of at 3 P.M. on 22nd instant to report upon the illegal
Inquiry absence, and deficiency of kit, if any of:-
No. 834. Pte. W. H. Bottinson. "C" Company.
" 179 " J. Parker. "C" "
" 1095 " W. Hodgson "A" "
" 156 " J. Randall. "A" "

President:- Captain Silberferree.
Members:- 2nd Lieut Forward & 2nd Lt. H. T. Williams.
For Instruction:- 2nd Lt. Wilson. &
2nd Lieut H. S. Staveley.

No. 5. Capt. Shaw 2nd Lieut H. T. Williams and 100 rank
Advanced and file of D. Company will proceed to Millington
Party. camp on Tuesday 29th instant. They will provide their
own food for 29th instant but will be rationed in
camp from 30th instant.

Further details will be issued later to
C. D. Company.

Lieut Col. Mr. Lynch will accompany this party!

No. 6. O's C. Companies will hand over 3 Physical
Depot training cards per Company to Captain Shaw for use
Company. of the Depot Company by 9 A.M. tomorrow morning.

No. 7. at 3.30 P.M. 22nd December 1914.
Board on President:- Major Pease.
Company Members:- Officers Commanding Companies.
Conduct Sheets.

No. 8. The following gentlemen joined for duty on

BATTALION ORDERS PART 1. No. 11.

By. Lieut Colonel. B. St. Clair - Ford.

Commanding 11th (Service) Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment.

HULL. 13th January 1915.

14th 2nd Lieut Saville. Next for duty
2nd Lieut Cattley.

Companies will be paid out after parade.
on Saturday 16th instant, and not on Friday.

Officers Commanding Companies will hand
over all stores, and any other articles lent for
the use of their Company Offices to Captain
Bilton at the Orderly Room at 12 noon on 16th inst.
Nominal rolls of any men left behind on morning
of 18th instant will be rendered to the Adjutant
in duplicate on parade on that date.
It should be stated in the column of remarks
whether these men are in Hospital, sick, absent,
etc.

Route March ready to move off at 9 A.M. in the
following order. A, B, C, D, Depot Company.

There will be a Church of England Battalion
Church Parade on Friday evening. time to be
notified later.

Officers Commanding Companies will arrange to
the men posted to them in todays Part B Orders
fitted with clothing tomorrow afternoon.

C. Riall. Adjutant.,

BATTALION ORDER PART 1. No. 13.

By. Lieut Colonel. B. St. Clair - Ford.,
Commanding 11th (Service) Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment.

Hull, 14th January, 1915.

1. Seniorly Officer.

15th 2nd Lieut Cattley. Next for duty, 2nd Lt. D. Oake.

2. Discharge.

No. 420 Pte. Arthur Brodie "D" Company will appear before the C.O. at 12 noon 16th instant, for the purpose of having his discharge documents completed. He will be paid up to and for the 17th instant.

3. Lecture.

A. Lecture will be given in the Lecture Theatre at the Royal Institution, Albion Street, Hull at 5.30 P.M. Saturday 16th instant.

Lecturer- Dr. T. Miller Maguire. L. L. D.
Subject "Our Campaign in Belgium 1914 and its Military Lessons"

Officers in Uniform will be admitted without tickets, Officers without uniform will be admitted with ticket which will be sent as required.

N.C.O's above the rank of Corporal are permitted to attend if they wish to do so.

The Commanding Officer directs that all Officers who can possibly do so, will attend. Officers without uniforms should apply to the Adjutant for tickets.

3. Parade.

Reference Battalion Order No. 5 of yesterday's date, Parade at 6.30 P.M. for Farewell Address by the Vicar of St. Matthew's Parish

4. Officers.

The following Gentlemen joined for duty on the dates as stated against their names. as temporary 2nd Lieutenants on Probation.

Depot Company. Bertram Arthur Stanley Bennett.
"A" Company. John Thomas Reed Dawson. 13.1.15.
"B" Company George Marshall Stephenson. 14.1.15.

C. Miall Captain.

BATTALION ORDERS PART 1. No. 13.

By. Lieut Colonel. B. St. Clair - Ford.,

Commanding 11th (Service) Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment.

HULL. 15th January 1915.

No. 1.
Orderly
Officer

16th 2nd Lieut D. Oake. Next for duty.
2nd Lieut Burnh

No. 2.
Discipline.

Officers Commanding Companies will have a notice posted in each hut at Millington Camp stating that smoking on the paillasses is strictly forbidden.

No. 3.
Orderly
Officer.

Commencing from Monday 18th instant there will be a Captain and Subaltern of the day.

Their duties will be found in the specimen report issued to Companies to-day.

Manuscript reports in accordance with above will be rendered to the Adjutant by 8 A.M. on the morning after coming off duty.

No. 4.
Move.

The Battalion will proceed to Pocklington by the 11.28 train on Monday morning 18th instant.

Parade at 10.15 A.M. ready to march off at 10.30 A.M. to the Excursion Platform, Anlaby Road.

All heavy baggage will be loaded at Headquarters at 9.30 A.M.

N.C.O's and men will carry their Kit Bags and place them in the Railway Carriages.

Great Coats will be worn by both Officers & men.

Parade States (A.F. B.237) will be made out after the exact numbers are counted on parade and collected by the Sergeant Major at 10.20 A.M.

Officer Commanding "A" Company will detail a party of One Officer, 2 N.C.O's and 12 men to load baggage at Headquarters and to see it into the train.

Officers Commanding Companies will read out paragraphs 1447, 1449, & 1453 King's Regulations to their Companies on parade tomorrow.

Officers can arrange to send their baggage direct to Excursion Platform, Paragon Station should they desire to do so.

BATTALION ORDERS Part LI. No. 2.

AFTER ORDER. No. 6. SICK.

The address of the Medical Officer is the Imperial Hotel. All urgent cases of illness should be reported to him there.

C. Riall. Captain.

Adjutant, 11th (Service) Battalion East Yorkshire Regt.

9. trenching A. Company. 23rd instant. There will be no digging tomorrow.

10. All N.C.O's and men granted leave outside Hull must
09. have a pass signed by their Company Officers and stamped with the Orderly Room Stamp.

C. Riall. Captain.

Adjutant, 11th (Service) Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment.

LARYBIRTH STORMED.

1,000 YARDS BRITISH ADVANCE ON 7 MARCH FRONT.

BATTLE REPORT.

Ypres, Belgium, 11.41 a.m.

Heavy fighting has continued all day between the British and German forces in the Ypres sector. The British have advanced 1,000 yards on the front line. The fighting was particularly heavy in the area of the Ypres Canal. The British have captured several villages and a large amount of booty. The German forces have suffered heavy losses. The British have also captured several German prisoners.

North of the Ypres Canal in the Ypres sector, the British have been making steady gains. In this area the British have been able to take possession of the ground gained in our last attack, while other portions remain in our possession.

Up to date over 1,000 German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations, including two regimental commanders and the whole of one regimental band. The large number of the enemy dead on the battlefield indicates that the German casualties have been very heavy, especially in the vicinity of Ypres and other parts of Albert.

Last night parties of our troops penetrated into the German trenches at various points on the front between Bouvignies and Ypres in such cases inflicting casualties on the garrison.

Before withdrawing our raiding party captured sixteen prisoners in addition.

Yesterday, in spite of the high wind, a large amount of successful work was done in the air. An important railway depot was attacked with powerful bombs, and a large number of other bombs were dropped on depots, railway junctions, batteries, trenches, and other points of military importance in the enemy's line.

Considerable aerial activity has taken place today during the battle, but full details have not yet been collected. Our machines attacked a railway train on the line between Douai and Cambrai (sixteen miles east of Arras). One of our airmen succeeded in blowing up the train, and succeeded in dropping a bomb on one of the trucks, which exploded. Other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard further explosions.

A special picture map of the scene of the British advance appears in **Black Echo**.

1st July OUR EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT, THE FIRST DAY'S GAINS, ENEMY OUTGUNNED, VAST SMOKE CLOUD, BRITISH AIR MASTERY.

From W. BEACH THOMAS, BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE.

A good, merry Englishman from one of those English regiments that have never failed in this war spoke to me with great scorn of the "sm stuff, whizz-bangs, and such-like with which he was greeted either the trench or in the open. "It didn't matter. It was the high rifle grenades, and bullets that was the worst." This man was wounded. A tin box in his pocket turned one bullet through the side of his chest, but he was wholly unaware that he was hit—"I'm so excited, you see."

We are having more and more of these kind of incidents. They show great courage and are a credit to the British soldiers. The German forces are being pushed back and are suffering from lack of supplies.

In the first battle, which I saw from my own eyes, the British forces were victorious. The German forces were pushed back and are suffering from lack of supplies. The British forces are being pushed back and are suffering from lack of supplies.

WOUNDED IN GAY SPIRIT.

Before the day was far advanced I had inspected and conversed with members of large parties of German prisoners and discussed their experiences with the plucky, merry groups of our more lightly wounded, who were hurried back like parties of housewives—in possession of baskets and loaves. Some of them did the journey from the third German trench to one of the excellent emergency clearing stations behind the lines within an hour or two.

The speedy working of much of the organisation here and elsewhere was astonishing. Detailed accounts of particular units—and large units at that—being in possession of such-and-such successive lines of German trenches were, as I saw afterwards, available in the offices of some battle headquarters half an hour after the attack was launched.

The scene of the battle, as I saw it personally on either side the dawn of this wonderful 1st of July, I will leave for a later leaf of this despatch in favour of some more general facts about this vast battle, which exceeded even the airman's range. Close, bitter, intensive fighting was engaged in over every furlong of a front fortified continuously for seventeen months by every mechanical device.

It must also be understood that the struggle was in three places—below the ground, on it, and above it. To give just one local instance, a deep mine packed with many tons of the highest explosive known to science was blown up near La Boiselle (east of Albert) by our miners, who had tunnelled to astonishing depths. At the other extreme our towering aircraft had succeeded by the end of the morning in driving off every visible enemy from "the layers of upper air" in the neighbourhood of the battle, and scores of our great kite (aerostat) balloons hung like clothes on an invisible washing line at a commanding level along all the battle front. I counted exactly twenty-two in my sight, and with the strongest glasses could not detect a single German. To my view the highest tribute to

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GERMAN "HEAVIES" WEAK.

The defence of Ypres made a great battle out of what might have been a simple village. The German attack at Marlesburg, though it failed, was as far as effect as that more successful counter-attack at Ypres. The one point in the first day's defence which was weak was the heavy artillery. It is true that just before dawn—when I guess the enemy expected our attack, outdating it by two hours—the hammered away of our trench with most Titanic fury. The bombardment was as concentrated as at Ypres; nevertheless the effect was quite out-gunned. Through the attack the infantry suffered much less than was expected. Shell fire. And in the trench nothing like the bombardment at Ypres, for example, was experienced.

A good, merry Englishman from one of those English regiments that have never failed in this war spoke to me with great scorn of the "sm stuff, whizz-bangs, and such-like with which he was greeted either the trench or in the open. "It didn't matter. It was the high rifle grenades, and bullets that was the worst." This man was wounded. A tin box in his pocket turned one bullet through the side of his chest, but he was wholly unaware that he was hit—"I'm so excited, you see."

When he reached the third man trench another bullet hit him behind, apparently from some man they had overtop in the vicious trench, damaged his severely. I met him on the back, walking gaily and to

names which I mention only because I happened by the chance of position to meet members of these regiments. At best only fragments of such a battle can be given.

HUNS FIGHT BEHIND US.

Perhaps the strangest part of the fight tactically was the common experience that ground and positions apparently taken, possessed, and quite left behind in the advance were not necessarily won. In the so-called Danzig trench, to the south of Fricourt, Germans came out of immensely deep dug-outs and manned machine-guns. Our men went right through one village and out the other side to find later that the enemy had emerged from many strange hiding-places and *garrisoned the place against all corners.*

ENEMY LEFT ISOLATED.

The fight was not, in essence, a frontal attack on straight trenches, though necessarily the first rush was frontal. The line—very direct on a small-scale map—is compact, especially in this part of the salient and re-entrant angles, of dips and bulges. Both tactically and by the accidents of the fighting the enemy at the end of the day were often left on promontories such as Gommecourt, where we advanced on both sides of the wood, or almost islands such as the valley village of Fricourt, and in such places prisoners are likely to be most numerous. In any case, fighting must be muddled and uneven.

In some places the artillery failed to cut the wire, though for the most part they made a masterly job, destroying both the trench and its fortifications. In some places our pioneers cut the wire during the night by hand through laborious hours. Here and there uncut wire was crossed.

Nowhere was the fight sufficiently uniform to make any general summing up possible, and, above all, the campaign is continuous. It is enough for the moment that south of the Ancre we scored the greatest successes. North of that river the progress was on the whole greater than the map shows, and we have strong expectation that the number of prisoners in this quarter will be considerable.

THE BATTLE AS I SAW IT.

May I now give some pictures of the battle as I saw it and treat it as a mere spectacle in which all that is real and cruel and human and pitiful disappears into a dramatic sensation?

At midnight on the last day of June I knew that the long tension was to be over within a few hours. The raids and peevish shelling over Flanders down to the Somme and across it were to be over and done with. They were in some sort a battle and preparation for battle, but in essentials a mere flurry and flourish, a caracole before the charge.

All was new to condense into the passion of personal contest within the compass of a narrower span. At a point within that span I stood with a few others, watches in hand, at the dawn of a perfect summer morning. The birds began to feed and chirp in the charlock by the trenches' edge. The low rays of the sun ricocheting off the surface of the valley mist baffled all endeavours to penetrate the mystery of the battlefield which spread before us and indeed, around us in a spacious art.

No more than a medium of pollen,

A year of anticipation would not have prevented or lessened the surprise. The mist was burst by a sheet that I will make no attempt to describe. All I know about my own sensations is that I had none left after five minutes. The monster of war had no features. A Niagara of sound poured ceaselessly, in volume incomprehensible, without distinctions. The orchestra was making not music but noise in harmony, and no man was musician enough to distinguish the parts.

A GIANT GUN'S THUNDER.

A giant gun far away to my right was at work unloading a German trench to my left, and as its comet projectile churned through the air I could hear distinctly the whistling note of its passage, the one individual, separate, palpable thing in an ocean, an atmosphere of dull, shapeless thunder noises. It was neither painful nor glorious, this part of the battle as I saw it, or, rather, heard it, but just a dull local opiate, killing sensation though leaving consciousness.

After a while the mind recovered and the senses became acclimatised. By a quite steady progression the mist thinned and rose. I could pick out batteries that I knew and watch their stabs of flame and puffs of smoke. By seven o'clock I could be quite sure that the flashes were not, as for a moment I had feared, the bursting explosive from the enemy's howitzers, for the flame from the gun muzzle is horizontal, from the high-explosive shell vertical.

At 7.15 so clear were the batteries flashing here, there, and everywhere, almost as numerous and thick as tents in a camp, that you were amazed the enemy had not marked out every single pit for instant destruction. But as yet not a shell came near them. The German gunners could not spare time, it seemed, for the batteries when infantry were massing in the trenches. Nor could they see as our army could see.

OUR GREAT LINE OF BALLOONS.

One after another our balloons had risen to the full height of their tether in a long line stretching quite out of sight. Their kite tails streamed to the eastward, advertising the arrival of a good steady west wind about to blow heaven knows what fumes and smoke and dust and ashes from the front to the back trenches of the enemy's first line. But as yet the observers could look clear into the cockpit of battle, into the village of Fricourt, into Serre, into Beaumont-Hamel, where every leaf had been blown from the shattered trees by our fire and every shelter and dug-out was a mangled mess.

The highest thing I saw in the place was one 10ft. wall or so, and the trenches running into it looked like the first shale tips of a deserted mine. And our army had yet better eyes than the balloons. Right over my head, against the clear background of a fleecy layer of cloud, a whole squadron of our aeroplanes, almost cloud high but pencilled in marvellous distinctiveness against the cirrus flakes, flew as the crow flies direct for their target. Argus-eyed and with more than a Cyclops' voice they saw and shouted-back news of the guns' precision untouched by the monstrous tumult below. They left the dappled puffs of shrapnel in beaded ropes behind them as a fish leaves bubbles, till soon I could not tell which was cloud and which was smoke.

At 7.30 the sights of the upper air were forgotten and quite obscured by such an earth-born cloud as might accompany the conflagration of a forest. Column after column of thick smoke rose and spread and floated forward from our trenches towards the enemy. Bullets of all sorts—that inhuman, oscillating bullet of the German rifle and machine-gun and the round bullet of the shrapnel—some of them sprinkled with phosphorus, threaded the wool of the cloud: but it was blind

and heard less. Instead of a misty monotone you watched continuously the flash of guns and blasts of explosions over twenty or thirty miles of country, and the star shells stippled out the line of trenches. Since Midsummer Day we have turned night into day on the method of King Mycerinus, though his Egyptian grove was never lit so splendidly as these four lines of trenches and ruined houses.

NIGHT TURNED INTO DAY.

No half-hour of the night was allowed to sink into its native gloom. No minute while I watched was lit by less than some hundred flashes, not reckoning the grass-ful and abiding star shells, which had all the semblance of a cosmic or celestial calm among the impish snap and flicker of bomb and shrapnel bursts or the thrust of the flash from the gun muzzle. One spot in front of me seemed especially selected as the scene for a spiritual conflict between the two. Every time that the star, pure white and splendid, soared to its summit alongside its apex, now this side, now that, glinted a trio of red shrapnel sparks like the wink of a wicked eye, and the festoon of the falling star lit a column of cloud that might have escaped from a mouth of hell.

Away on the right the flicker was so continuous and jerky as to hurt the eyes. It gave the impression of a bad kinematograph film. Farther away all the lights, good and bad, were toned to the harmless expansion of what we call summer lightning, illumining wide stretches of sky and etching the patterns of the clouds.

The great preponderance of trench mortars, at least on our side, during this night fighting dwarfed the noise of battle, and for a part of the time I happened to stand in what the French call a pool of silence, one of those mysterious regions or, perhaps, zones over which the sound passes almost unheard to strike loudly the drums of ears, it may be, ten or twenty miles in the rear.

Gorgeous as the scene was in itself it was a pitiful thing beside the immediate human interest. Moving forward we overtook some battalions on the march to the trenches. First I heard the rhythmic tramp of muffled noises as of a ghostly army; then distinguished the away and swing of a brown and lifeless pattern; then, when the figures grew clearer and I could count the double company and even detect the English quality in the men, I still could not shake off the sense of marching with an army of ghosts in the limbo of some other world forever seeking to reach that unknown region of stars and thunder.

THE BIG PUSH.

3 July
WHAT IT MEANS.

By LOVAT FRASER.

The great British offensive has begun gloriously well, and what we have now to bear in mind is that our troops do not expect to be in Berlin this week.

I never remember a secret so widely shared. Not only every man, woman, and child in the country, but, as Von Bethmann-Hollweg would say, every dog and cat, has seemed to be going about for the last fortnight murmuring "Albert." The Somme as the scene of a possible "push" has been upon every lip.

The newspapers obediently discussed the Bukovina and the Trentino, but they could not ease the prevalent tension. A fictitious story about Lille started in the City and spread over half the kingdom. In France the Paris Press was full of hints which were neither dark nor mysterious.

The truth is no doubt that in the more populous theatres of war the preparations for a very spacious offensive can no longer be kept wholly secret. When millions of men are bestirring themselves near the fighting line they create more than a ripple of excitement. Even if they all preserved silence, the roar of the bombarding guns is a more effectual advertisement of intention than any newspaper. The Russians seem to have made a surprise of their recent blow against the Austrians, but they began in sparsely populated districts,

... of a long and sustained attack, which may not bring quick results; that the British offensive is only part and, consequently, not the principal part of large concerted movements by all the Allies; and, above all, that even if the Allies succeed far beyond their expectations we may still find ourselves a very long way from the end of the war.

Do not keep your eyes fixed on the British front alone. We made that mistake last autumn at the time of the Battle of Loos, and the consequence was that this country entirely failed to understand the wonderful way in which Russia, victorious in *defeat*, eventually dominated and broke the side of the German offensive. The French are fighting in a new way with us on the flanks, and they are now entering on Verdun upon the fifth month of the greatest and most costly battle the world has ever seen. The Italians are attacking successfully all along their front, and I am inclined to think that, when history appraises the battle, the marvellous persistent success of the Italian troops may perhaps get the biggest share. The Russians are battling hard on their southern front, and, as General Bredinoff has written to me, they have only just begun. We must look at the war as a whole, and not fix our gaze on a piece of it, even in these proud moments.

There has been an attack on the western front comparable in extent with the movement begun on Saturday. The main Battle of Loos was fought on a front of little more than five miles. The simultaneous French attack in Champagne was delivered on a front of fifteen miles, though the pressure varied at different points. The German line at Verdun on a front of about seven miles, which they afterwards greatly increased. The present Franco-British offensive appears to have a front of more than twenty miles, and we may be sure that as the offensive progresses it will expand.

For this attack we must realise is something largely different from any previous offensive in which our troops have participated. It is not a single smashing blow in the hope of breaking the German line at once. Breaking the German line does not mean the capture of a village here and there. The German line will not be broken until we see the Rhine protruding on Mars and silencing their whole series of positions in Northern France and Western Belgium, and Northern France and Western Belgium, and we can expect to witness such a change just as the present offensive will doubtless continue for many weeks and may for a long time be an affair of comparatively small gains and occasional reverses. When Grant had pressed against the lines of Richmond and Petersburg for two months and had fought and lost the Battle of Spotsylvania he said "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." We may credit General Haig with a similar resolve, with variations.

The true result of the Russian victories in the east has been seen in the Austrian withdrawal in the Tyrol. If we would measure the consequences of the present British attack we must watch Verdun constantly. Will the British diversion weaken the German attack on Verdun? If it does, and if four months of German sacrifices are rendered fruitless, then the British onslaught will at least have attained a primary object.

For the first time the Allies are co-ordinating their strategy in real earnest. Before very long we shall see them hammering away at the Germans and Austrians everywhere. Attached at all points, the Germans will not be able to mass large reinforcements at one particular spot as they have just done before Verdun. This is the critical phase of the war. What happens in the next three months will probably decide the future character of civilization.

When the British troops leaped from their trenches last Saturday they were fighting for more than country and more than the Allied cause. They were fighting, as all the Allies are fighting, in the name of all mankind. They were fighting to free the world from the menace of domination by a ravenous breed. The world will neither recover peace nor prosperity unless the financial Prussians see their power rendered impotent and their ideals shattered.

And that is what I mean when I say that the war cannot end soon. Prussian conditions can never be broken in France or Russia and, unless the Allies can invade Prussia (and Bavaria), far and wide and definite peace on Prussia and all the great sacrifices that have been made, all the labours of the Allied troops, will have been in vain.

What are we fighting for? There have been some definitions of it by the Allies. It is the

... of the world is not the only thing that we are fighting for. The fighting is not the end in itself. The fighting is only the means to an end. The end is the establishment of a new world order, based on justice and peace. We must fight for this end, and not for the sake of the fighting itself.

WAR IN THE WOODS. SOME FRENCH METHODS.

By W. BEACH THOMAS.

Our Special Correspondent on the Western Front.

General Haig's Command, June 1.

I have just returned from a day's visit to the French lines where they straddle the rich valley of the Oise to the north of Compiègne, and was allowed to see closely but secretly the working of French genius in the position of this static war.

I passed down from the banners of an Army general to the lesser observation post, or post-observation, and seemed to find just the essential of brain and resources at either end, though, of course, in different measure. The general, with his keen-voiced officers, his ingenious aids to the artillery, his plans and charts, revolved and explained the panorama of his army front with just such scientific crispness as the artillery observer, by a dart of the telescope and a whisper in the telephone, produced a local glimpse of aerial battle. At both ends the process was quiet and precise. In the G.P. I had just time to fix my eyes on the indicated spot with a spot of dirt and tobacco dust up exactly to the measure of a yard or two from the centre of the target. The G.P. and the general were playing their usual part with their usual precision.

The general's precision was greater. As it seemed to me, the most subtle quality in a headquarters with the French is the conception of itself as a thinking machine. The general is there to think, to develop the science of war.

It was said of one of the more scientific of these French generals that his mind had contrived the need of sleep. He confessed to me that he had not slept, even for an hour, during the twelve days of our crisis, and that he did not feel the need of sleep, the problems were too absorbing.

Of course, the tenderest care to the line the more the timber goes way to the rear of action. A regimental officer ordered a laboratory in an advanced trench. The timber is sufficiently obvious, nevertheless, even there. In one long dug-out, quite close to the enemy, I see a table that would not have disgraced a G.R.C. It was a timber's table with maps on it, and diagrams and drawings and little logs cut in match-boxes. But some of these ideas were put in operation for the first and immediate dissolution of the battle I saw and attained at a point yet nearer the line.

Thoughtfulness, if not thought, marked above all other qualities a certain officer of Colonial troops whose work lay for the moment behind the line. He had brought over to France several battalions of Spahis from the borders of Morocco and Algeria. I saw them in their tunics, some covering a steel helmet, and white dusteries, walking about a French village with the air of men who were happy at home in their own country. But they owed their cheerfulness, I think, wholly to their colour. He said to himself—as we may imagine—how men who volunteer for France must feel France a glorious country. Happy men fight best. So France must become for them as some mountain African. How he would be wowed and converted France into Africa established me more perhaps than any of the lower stages of this war.

'A GARDEN OF ALLAH'

He led us to a garden of Allah, and from the garden is a stone pillar, shaped rather like a great pea which, he "Open France" or "Rage's Carpet" over his old work goes as completely as the colonial's magic. As now we had "the garden's East is best." A faint daylight morning through atmospheric haze with purposely broken in the red hill in the rugged faces and living pictures of some few of the Spahis, waiting in every shade of the

... of the world is not the only thing that we are fighting for. The fighting is not the end in itself. The fighting is only the means to an end. The end is the establishment of a new world order, based on justice and peace. We must fight for this end, and not for the sake of the fighting itself.

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INTENSE FIGHTING ON MOST OF OUR LINE.

EDGEHURST GROUND GAINED NORTH OF FROGOURT.

From a War Correspondent.

From Caen, France, Monday, July 1.

Fighting continues intense along practically the whole British front.

Above the Ancre (north of Albert) there is no change of importance. We have barely shelled Thiepval (four miles north-west of Albert), and at Le Bouailla (two miles north-west of Albert) serious fighting is taking place. North of Frogourt (two and a half miles east of Albert) we have pushed forward our positions to higher ground and the situation in this region is promising.

At Monchy (five miles east of Albert) heavy shelling by the Germans continues, but we appear to be well established at this point.

The number of German prisoners is

BRITISH AND FRENCH GAINS.

4 July
LA BOISSELLE AND HERBECOURT TAKEN.

STEADY CAPTURE OF DEFENCES.

PRISONERS TOTAL 10,000.

In the great battle on the Somme the Anglo-French armies made good progress yesterday.

The British took La Boisselle; the French took Herbecourt and three miles of trenches in the German second line.

The total of prisoners is now 10,000.

700th DAY OF THE WAR.

British Front.—A further stirring despatch from our special correspondent with the British army, Mr. W. Beach Thomas, describing the tremendous struggle now raging on the Somme, is printed to-day. The Allies are delivering a continuous methodical attack to wear down the enemy.

The battle is proceeding along a front of about twenty-two miles, but there is great activity along the whole British front of ninety miles. The capture of La Boisselle by our troops gives them a strongly fortified village two and a half miles north-east of Albert. Herbecourt, which the French have stormed, is another fortified village south of the Somme, four miles west of Péronne, an important junction.

The British front, Mr. Beach Thomas states, is "stiff with guns." Among the heroes who beat off a violent German counter-attack at Montauban was a battalion of Lancashire clerks.

The French report the capture of many prisoners and guns and say that of thirty-nine German battalions opposed to them thirty-one have suffered such loss that they are completely disorganised. The German report is very restrained. It admits that the German troops south of the Somme have been further withdrawn. Brilliant work by the Allied aircraft has aided the offensive, destroying the enemy's kite balloons and driving his observers down from the air.

Anglo-French Gains.—The villages and prisoners taken since Saturday north and south of the Somme are given below. All the places are shown in the map in this page.

British.

La Boisselle, two miles north-east of Albert.

Fricourt, three miles east of Albert.

Mametz, one mile east of Fricourt.

Montauban, six miles east of Albert.

French.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE,
Monday, 2.30 p.m.

The battle south of the Ancre (east and north-east of Albert) continues to be hotly contested. All positions gained by our troops yesterday have been maintained.

Fighting about La Boisselle and Ovillers has been particularly severe. Yesterday evening our troops penetrated into the village of La Boisselle, and fighting is still going on in the village.

About Ovillers the fighting has met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defences.

Four hundred more prisoners have passed through our collecting stations.

A very large amount of work was done by our aircraft yesterday. In the early part of the day several attempts at offensive action on our side of the line were made by hostile aircraft in large parties. All these were driven back, and subsequently the enemy's aircraft were held far behind the German lines, with the result that our artillery machines were able to do their work without interruption from hostile aircraft.

During the day a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile machines are known to have been brought down, and five others driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing.

4.45 p.m.

Heavy fighting continues, but is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered.

In other parts of the battlefield some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defences have been captured.

MR. BEACH THOMAS'S 4 July ACCOUNT.

A WIN AT THE RIGHT POINT.

NEW TROOPS AT WORK.

By W. BEACH THOMAS.

PRESS CAMP, FRANCE, Sunday.

During the second day of the great battle north of the Somme—a day of indelible memories—I was able to see with the naked eye from no long distance the progress or fate of some crucial fighting. The atmosphere, the contour of the land, the absorption of the enemy in things close at hand made a new world of the battlefield and its surroundings. You could see everything.

The great accomplishment of the day was the capture of Fricourt village, and there we could watch our soldiers move freely about among craters and trees and fields which a few hours ago were firmly in the enemy's hands. It was almost like the earlier days of the war, when on the way back to the Aisne the German relics came out to surrender in timid groups.

A certain slackness or freedom followed the tension of the first day. People sat, stood, or walked calmly in all manners of open and obvious positions. You could look

on as if you had bought and paid for your seat or promenade. The only difference from an acted drama was that you were forced to guess at the plot. Some acts or facts and all the scenes were clear enough.

There was Boisselle, sure enough. We were attacking, beyond all question. The double German barrage (curtain fire of shells and bullets) was as obvious as the blue sky. Our remoter barrier, a long-range curtain fire, had the conspicuousness of an eruption. But what were those eight men meaning to do? What was their part in the plot? What was their fate? They left the trench. Quite soon, just as they passed a patch of chalky soil, they lay down. They remained lying down for an hour, for two hours. Someone thought one of them moved. Someone thought not. Shells fell here and there in front of them.

" Company No. 1 Platoon.
 Platoon Commander. 2nd Lt Hirst.
 Sergeant Sgt. P. Pitcher.

13th Composite Batt.
 Sgts: 2
 L/Sgts: 2
 Cpls: 3
 H/Cpls: 4
 Ptes: 56

Section ①
 Edington.
 Guise.

1	1334	Atkinson
2	1357	Bland
3	75	Butler A
4	1391	Butler
5	1250	Clark J.
6	1270	Cross A
7	1394	Gray R.A
8	1407	Wynn A
9	1450	Homerham
10	1392	Archer
11	1218	Briggs
12	1287	Corlyon

Section ②
 Cpt. Dick
 Sgt. Mitchell

1	1292	Matthews
2	1400	Ratcliffe
3	1371	Shapiro
4	1454	Ston A
5	1324	Tindale
6	1374	Quisby
7	1444	Wilson A
8	1347	Stonehouse A
9	1404 167	Hartstone Henson
10	1404	Hartstone A
11	1445	Balvat
12	1447	Briddas A

Section ③
 Mawer A
 O'Dell.

1	1438	Gyney Em.
2	25	Gale A
3	425	Howdle A
4	1293	Kendrew A
5	126	Loran ✓
6	192	Burn ✓
7	416	Faldman ✓
8	436	Harrison A
9	1265	Edson A
10	1423	Lake A
11	1278	Mabbott ✓
12	1434	Thompson ✓

Section ④
 L/Sgt. Spencley A
 L/Cpl Masters A

1	1353	Alexander P. ✓
2	1436	Bricklebank ✓
3	1263	Brown P. ✓
4	1239	Elliott ✓
5	1290	Gleadow ✓
6	1368	Hirst A
7	1264	Jackson ✓
8	1241	Knowland ✓
9	1319	Linford ✓
10	1328	Linsley ✓
11	14/135	Turnbull ✓
12	10/848	Gathercole ✓

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Individual Field Practices. (1)

Object:- To bring out the dependence of movement on fire.

Ammunition:- 15 Rounds.

Targets:- A. Fig. 3. for each fire to be exposed 3 times ~~for~~ 30 secs. at 40 secs. interval; targets to be twisted and lowered when hit, and not to reappear till next exposure.

Distance known:- 500* to 1000*

Method of conducting:- Firms with rifles loaded and extended behind cover on the 500* firing point; they open fire on the target appearing.

on the completion of the first ~~two~~ ^{three} exposures, the order "Advance" is given when the firms double forward 100*. 3 rounds to be fired at each exposure.

Scoring:- As for range Practices.

(1)

In a trice they were back in their trench or shelter, and possibly the thin smoke was their rifle fire. They had become fighting units again. Or had they surrendered elsewhere?

DUG-OUT FULL OF DEAD.

A battlefield not yet swept of its debris—and this will take years to sweep—is not a place visited for pleasure, but at least it serves for tribute to the irrepressible gallantry and endurance of soldiers. On this bright, pleasant Sunday morning succeeding the opening of the battle the stretcher-bearers passed me in successive groups bearing yesterday's wounded, some British, some German.

What the Germans had gone through I can scarcely describe. Their trench *de luxe* on the near side of Mametz village was virtually filled in by our shell-fire. Many of the dug-outs are still completely blocked. Into others, where the doorways were clear, our stretcher-bearers descended by flights of twenty and twenty-five steps, to find at the bottom heaps of dead, and among them here and there a few still living.

It was a task of both delicacy and strength to rescue these wounded from the dead, to lift them up the broken and narrowed stairway and carry them, often without recourse to a trench, back to the dressing station. I was glad to watch at close quarters the men at their life-saving work and to see that the spirit of the Sunday morning—or native kindness—was strong on them to make no distinction between friend and enemy.

MANY SLIGHT WOUNDS.

At first the Germans had been utterly terrified. It seems that they had been told "the British take no prisoners," and half-believed even this silly lie. I could not forbear a passing greeting to one very "blonde beast" whose leg had been shattered by a bomb thrown into the dug-out from which he was just rescued—about thirty hours after the wound was inflicted. He answered my "Wie geht's?" with a smile, and said "They are very kind."

Some of our own gallant fellows had lain out as long, but kept a cheerful spirit; and I think I may say of much of the fighting south of Mametz that in no battle fought during the war has the proportion of slight casualties been so high. I was assured that of the casualties reported to one medical centre more than four-fifths were slight wounds. Some little way farther back than where I was a printed notice was fixed, "Walking Wounded This Way."

I am not in a position to give any estimate of German dead over the whole line, but if the Mametz trenches and dug-outs are a measure the losses are huge. All the while these Red Cross workers were going to and fro quietly, as if out for a Sunday walk across the fields, the guns were "pooping"—that is now the favourite term—without ceasing. The Germans were dropping some heavy shells of very loud detonations round and about the village. I saw one scatter quite a cascade of bricks, but it was "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

In Mametz there is only one considerable house that has even a part of a wall rising to second-story height, and the church (tower, nave, and chancel) looks like the pedestal of a single statue. All the shells were not high-explosive. Occasionally a black cloud arriving from the enemy's 4.2 guns dropped



The front is still with our guns, and even when they fired ectatically and spasmodically the volume was considerable. They seemed to fire in bursts of capricious rage. Now at the corner of a wood, now at a chicken, now at a square of rough ground; but here was none of the thick and continued hammer of attack such as was to be seen a little farther to the north against special roads or blocks of advancing troops.

It was remarkable that the enemy used his bigger shells almost exclusively against a section where the most costly, though not perhaps the most important, fighting had been in our original attack. On the left of Mametz the enemy, in spite of the weight of our fire, had preserved his machine-guns and used them from his front trench against our advancing troops. The machine-guns fought to the last minute, and many refused to surrender even when our men were in the trench.

All over the field of battle, but especially to the north, the machine-gunner showed a courage quite in excess of other infantry. He showed savagery also. A number of our men who fell wounded near shell-holes and crawled into this shelter saw these devilish weapons turned like a hose on to the wounded who lay in the open.

Later.

Some broad general judgment on some aspects of the fighting of the first two days of the long siege warfare which opened yesterday can already be given. We won to the south, where it was most essential to win. And where we won our losses were on the whole comparatively small.

But apart from any calculation of respective values, we suffered where we suffered—the fact is, I think, beyond dispute, though I give it on no authority whatever—from the enemy's management of his machine-guns and, perhaps, automatic rifles. His system of defence was everywhere much the same. The Germans suffered in the attack on Mametz because they happened to charge at the one spot where the machine-guns had not been destroyed, and though here the charge was nevertheless successful it was at a cost.

In other places fortune was less favourable, and I believe we achieved success in the face of every form of resistance except this one. The method, as we know it theory, is to dig enormously deep dug-outs, such as are easily dug in this lilly and often chalky country. The barrier in these places can slip out at the moment the bombardment lifts and man his gun before the enemy, however fast he doubles, has a chance to cross the interval.

In the actual fighting men do not as a rule double. Most charges are made at a walk, or something very like one. Of course, sometimes machine-guns are sufficiently hidden, as in the corner of the wood at Fricourt, and so escape fire, but no artillery can demolish every cache. Sometimes artillery cannot observe their sites. Sometimes the trench emplacement sweeps by a sort of miracle. But the deep dug-out has much to its credit, and the moral after fighting is that both the wire and the trench must be utterly destroyed by heavy explosive if the attack is to be a real success, as it was at Montauban, where we won our cardinal victory of the day.

In this particular victory I should wish to emphasize one or two features. Merit is not to be judged only by success, and no one wishes to compare or contrast merits. Everywhere the infantry fought hard, but it is a thing, I am sure, which in England will rejoice to hear that one made, and violent counter-attacks were promptly repulsed, by troops largely recruited from the clerical class in and near Lancashire towns.

They were comparatively new troops composed of men who had little or no experience either of country life or of physical work. But they fought like veterans, with dash, initiative, grit, endurance, and, moreover, gaiety.

What a sight it must have been to see these clerks drive the enemy from this commanding hill and crucial position. And what a tribute to England to know that the troops at their flank who fought an equal victory with them also made good their own names.

Town and country. The First of March, indeed, shook hands that First of March in France, and the extremes of his life passed their quality to the last but not so notably as at Agincourt or Waterloo.

As a note to the fighting in this area I must add that the taking of the famous brickyard to the south of Mametz was a triumph of our artillery. It was an almost impregnable place, but was taken by the townsmen—if I may so call them in virtue of their majority—almost at a cost.

The heavy guns, I am told, had left nothing, not even the elusive machine-guns, whole or active.

o'clock midnight on... the guns was distinctly heard at Shirley, Warwickshire, by four or five people for upwards of five hours.

I do not know whether this constitutes the farthest point, but should hardly imagine they would have been heard at any greater distance. E. H. HOMPNER.

York-road, Hall Green, Birmingham.

To the Editor of The Daily Mail.
Sir,—I heard the guns for several hours on Saturday and nearly all day Sunday.
MAY YEATS,
Seagrams Field, Wichestreet, near Stroud, Gloucester.

THE FEAT OF THE BATTLE.

5th July

BRITISH MARCH THROUGH THREE CURTAINS OF FIRE.

HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN MASS.

DEFEAT THAT WAS A VICTORY.

From W. BEACH THOMAS.

PRESS CAMP, FRANCE, Monday.

This morning, the third day of the battle, I was able to penetrate into Fricourt Village itself and move up close to the edge of the wood, some 500 yards behind our infantry, just at the time when they completed the brilliant attack across the base of the German wedge left at this place by the fighting of the first day.

Midland and northern troops attacking, the one from the north, the others from the south, joined hands just before noon at the base of the German wedge and put the finishing touch on a singularly well-executed manœuvre.

The regiments to the south, moving from the direction of the newly conquered village of Mametz, soon cleared the wood in front of them—just behind Fricourt Wood proper. The others were held up for a little while by a machine-gun hidden in the edge of a copse. The fire of this gun could be heard rattling in little angry bouts whenever a group of men showed themselves; apparently it could not be exactly located. But the check was a short one. The gun was outflanked. Our troops made their way both across the open ground and down trenches to the scarified wood and were soon in touch with the other party. The German promontory was cut right across at the base, and every man behind the cut was in our hands.

As I made my way well up into the village a north-country soldier was bringing down a mad German soldier—11th Regiment—whom he had captured in a redoubt at the corner of the wood where there was severe fighting. Other little groups of prisoners filtered back in the charge of one or two soldiers. One of the solitary captives was a real Hauptmann—stiff, erect, with the look almost of a general.

ously. He was hatless and unshaved. I heard afterwards that one German officer had thrown his hat wrapped round a live bomb at one of his captors, but whether this was the man or no I cannot say.

Just before reaching the village I asked a sergeant which he considered the best—that is, the safest—way. He replied with a dry twinkle "They're just beginning to put some heavy stuff into the place," and that was all the information I got. Happily there was—with a single exception—a complete intermission of heavy stuff while I moved about the unswept battlefield, where our dead and German dead were still lying and about the old front system of German trenches and dug-outs thick with the debris of ordinary life as well as of war. So one would expect of "homes"—save the mark—cosily inhabited for a year or more. The blankets were half thrown back from the beds. Beer bottles, cigarette tins, toilet things lay there alongside trenching tools, "hairbrush" grenades—unbroached like the beer bottles—many bandoliers full of cartridges, and here and there little works of art carved by the householder in his spare moments.

In some dug-outs candles were still burning. One could have carried away tons, wagon-loads, of mementoes if one's principal idea—I speak for myself—was not to forget the scene as soon as might be. The memento mori is not an adorable souvenir.

PLOUGH AS A DEFENCE.

It is useless at this date in a war of necessary iconoclasm to describe a ruined village, even if it is hot with the horror of battle. But here I saw one pregnant symbol which might serve for a painter of the madness of war. A single cultivator, or shallow

defence of a dug-out. In spite of the upheaval of bricks and mortar and the eruption of earth from under the very foundations of the houses, many dug-outs and machine-gun emplacements were nevertheless undamaged.

It was unpleasant and ghoul-like, and yet in some sort exciting, to creep down the pinched stairway of the deeper dug-outs. You were wise to avoid kicking the many "hair-brush grenades" left unused. There was always a feeling that you might come suddenly upon an inmate dead or alive; and some were found even later than this, crouching frightened into corners, afraid either to fight or surrender.

As I crept up again into the trench from one of these lairs I heard the machine-guns rattle out in front with some extra intensity. It was, I think, the moment when the final attack was pushed home along "Railway Alley" and in "Shelter Wood," just over the brow beyond Fricourt. The village was not a wholesome place to stay in long, and I had no desire to imitate the manner of Marius in the ruins of Carthage. Besides, for the purpose of seeing the progress of the battle it was much better to be on the hill behind.

FLOWER-COVERED TRENCHES.

The position of the ground is of this nature. The Péronne road runs in a valley, but not quite at its bottom. On the western side is a slope very bare of houses, now extravagantly brilliant with poppies, cornflowers, corncockles, scabious, the blue and the purple charlock, wild geraniums, bladder, campion, thistles, and many precious little flowers, including gentians. All the trenches that we held here make brilliant lines of yellow and red where the poppy and charlock weeds have fastened on parapet and parapets.

Here on July 1 you could not show a nose above the parapet. To-day you could wander where you would in the open, running no risk except for a few spent bullets from the other hill and perhaps a dropping bullet from a fighting or practising airman. Both were heard. As I looked eastward from this hill—you might pick your spot over a three or four miles' front—I looked over the Péronne road to Fricourt and Fricourt Wood, which climbs to the top of the opposite slope, very much resembling the one I stood on. On the north of Fricourt this hillside is bare up to the top of the ridge, where spinneys and trees begin.

Among one group of four trees a crucifix stands out quite clear to the naked eye. To the north of it is "Shelter Wood," which we took to-day, and to the right "Bottom Wood," which also we took.

The battle that had started at the base on Saturday to-day topped the hill. Much of it was well in view at many angles from this vantage hill of flowers, where I strolled or sat at leisure. Even the men's hands and arms, bowling bombs, were visible from one spot with a good glass. The surrendering enemy were unmistakably visible. All the while one saw with amazing distinctness a wide panorama of artillery work. Our own shells, as usual, went neighing and whinnying overhead quite all the time. Sometimes they had a set target to which they remained faithful. I could fix the glass on one little bit of German trench away to the south and know that, however small the field of my vision I should catch the explosion. "Heavies" were dropping a barrage further back over

GERMAN GUNS DRAWN BACK.

The Germans were strangely silent. Their guns, I presume, were on the move, and I may assert with confidence the personal opinion that their guns, big and little, were withdrawn with something more than promptness. Some few are lying out in front of our trenches waiting for a further advance to be absorbed, and some few are taken, but most retired early.

One single Sin. howitzer was making as big a fuss and parade as possible by dropping one of its great shells as often as possible at targets as widely separated as possible. Almost directly I had left Fricourt a 5.9—I should say a single gun, not a battery—selected the area of the village and wood for its attention. But in this area the enemy made no sort of attempt to bombard as he had bombarded the day before at Boisselle, or as he was bombarding to-day at Montauban.

His guns were almost uncannily inactive. Only once they were quite silent, and in that interval I heard a full-orchestral blare from the French guns along the Somme and noticed rather more German shrapnel than I had heard or seen before. One, probably a "4.2 universal" (combined high-explosive and shrapnel), burst away to the left with a very strange green smoke.

The period of quietude was short. As if angry at the rivalry the troop of shells started to gallop again, a score or two of flat races in the "viewless planes," and the white columns of the smoke from their bursts rose continually again over trees and trench ridges. Though the sun was out and the air bright flashes were always visible. Among the flashes—and more luminous than the rest—a very scintillant star now and again lifted and fell from somewhere along the line of the infantry advance, giving a mysterious message to our gunners.

One would have wished to see till nightfall, but the tale must be told and distances are considerable. The return was itself an Odyssey, for the life behind the lines is a separate morsel of which I have no space or time to write. The only pause was before a wired "cage"—the term is technical—where for an hour or two the German prisoners now reckoned in battalions were corralled and ticketed.

Among them were a doctor, a man of distinction, who did great work even with us in salving or saving wounded. He spoke of the folly of war. Others thought the Germans would not win but might hold out. Soldiers were glad, officers enraged, to be captives. When taken many of the men carried an automatic rifle dated 1913.

HEROISM COULD NO FURTHER GO.

Later.

Returning from the vision of battle, and occupied with what I had seen, I heard at a very late hour (which makes speed and compression necessary) many important facts about the fighting I must tabulate briefly.

Our attack at Gommecourt, the northern end of the long-fronted battle, was as heroic as anything in the war. I know the trenches there well, and happen to have intimate personal acquaintance with some of those engaged. I had played cricket with them and football. The other day I was up in their trenches, and among other curious experiences put my head over the parapet—for all was dull and quiet—and stared at the silent and thorny German lines. But in spite of appearance the Germans (who hold a sharp salient in Gommecourt Wood) were known to be both forewarned and forearmed. At 7.30 a.m. and earlier on July 1 their guns—closely concentrated and of high calibre—set up a triple barrage. Through all these three barrages of in-

fers under review. An early step was lost, and our trenches here are very far apart from the German. The gap was still wide, though a little while before the fighting we had built a completely new trench nearer the enemy in the course of a single night.

When these steady, steadfast soldiers came to the death, paraded in rows that dominated numbers through and across the third barrage the enemy—in their turn heroic—left their trenches, erected machine-guns on the parapets, and the two parties fought one another in the open.

I have not the hardihood to write more. Heroism could no further go. Our men died, and in dying held in front of them enough German guns to have altered the fate of our practical and our most successful advance in the south.

They died defeated, but won as great a victory in spirit and in fact as English history or any history will ever chronicle.

As a result of the fighting in the north we know certainly and beyond dispute that the enemy expected to be attacked on July 1 from Flers to Lille. I give a purely personal judgment, but my conviction, based on several small but significant facts, is that he expected the weight of the blow to fall on both sides of Arras, and quite certainly at Gommecourt. If I had to name a precise district I should say from Hebuterne or Gommecourt to Souchez.

The German losses have been greater than was expected. The heaviest single local blow was in the counter-attack at Montauban, when not less than half a division (about 6,000 men), advancing in close order, was clean destroyed, largely by machine-gun fire.

I saw to-day a French officer who went through to our front trenches this morning past a very heavy German barrage. He said in effect "I take my hat off to your artillery. The German trenches were pitted with shell holes as regularly and closely as a machine punctures the division between postage stamps."

I have no time to reply with a compliment to the French. They have won their great success with amazing economy of life by dash and precision scarcely precedented in the war, and here and there in other parts of the front their artillery has helped us and their co-operation inspired us.

To-day's attack on La Boisselle (which personally I could follow only from the artillery standpoint, wondering all the while what was the effect of those distant pillars of smoke raised mysteriously by guns whose crash nearly deafened me at one stage in my journey)—this attack had a very triumphant conclusion. The German garrison were encircled by our infantry, our barrage—by the explosions I had seen—prevented relief, and what was left of the garrison surrendered to a man.

We have had notable successes to-day. Expectations, I should say, have been exceeded in all the southern fighting, and lack of success at Thiépval, Serre, Beaumont-Hamel, and Gommecourt was all in a field whose deep advance was not calculated upon. But people at home must understand fully and at once, if they are to do justice to our army, that siege warfare is slow warfare.

The attack opened on July 1. The Germans, I seem to remember, began to attack Verdun on or about February 20. I suggest no close analogy, but compared with four months and more against a narrow front one month against a wide but equally fortified front is a short period.

GERMAN REPORT.

COVERT ADMISSIONS IN EAST AND WEST.

German Official. BERLIN, Wednesday.

Somme Battle.—From the coast to the Ancre Brook, apart from minor engagements between reconnoitring detachments, there was only lively artillery and mine-throwing activity. The number of unaccounted Englishmen taken prisoners during the last few days on the north-west bank of the Ancre amounts to 45 officers and 867 men.

On both sides of the Somme violent fighting has continued since last night. Up to

Officers

With regard to Officers, the following points require attention and forthrightly orders will be given on the same by O.C. Units;

(a) Returning Salutes. - All Officers must be impressed with the importance of their duties ... in this respect. Officers, on the other hand, have come to notice where H.C.O.'s and men have had to continually stand up every few minutes as officers passed by, whereas had a little more consideration on the part of the Officers been shown, this would have been avoided by an order being given in time telling the men to sit down. Special consideration is to be given to this paragraph.

(b) Uniform. - Soft caps and turned-up trousers are still worn, despite instructions on the subject.

Belts, buttons, boots, and spurs, are often not properly cleaned; collar of great-coats turned up unnecessarily, and so on.

(c) Salute to Salute. - Some Officers appear to be ignorant of the badges of rank of senior Officers of both Services, and consequently fail to salute. Young Officers should be examined in their knowledge of the distinctive badges and peak caps. Printed diagrams of such can be obtained from Messrs Gale and Polden, and other military publishers. Naval badges of rank should be explained and understood, also those of Allied Armies.

(d) The method of saluting is often not in accordance with the Training Manuals (e.g., saluting with the hand partially closed).

(e) Checking Faults. - Young Officers will be taught to check faults in saluting, to give short lectures to their men on saluting, and on the points brought to notice in Annexure "B".

(f) Conduct of Officers. Officers will be reminded of their responsibilities, and of the very urgent necessity which exists for setting an example at all times and under all conditions to the H.C.O.'s and men whom they have to lead in the field and whose respect they must gain.

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PRECIS OF NOTES ON TRAINING.

The Units of this Brigade may be called upon at any time to furnish drafts to their Service Battalions. It is important that every hour be utilised to the best advantage, this requires serious consideration on the part of the C.O's, Adjutants, and Company Commanders, Specialist Officers, and the closest collaboration between them. It is essential to draw up a scheme and organize systems by which every N.C.O. and man receives the necessary individual and collective training required of them. Our business as a draft producing machine is to receive a raw recruit at one end of our machine and turn him out the finished article at the other. A soldier who leaves one of the Battalions on draft overseas has to be educated up to a certain pitch and must possess the following qualifications:- (i) He must be physically fit; (ii) be qualified in Musketry; (iii) able to march 20 miles in marching order., this means feet must be in good condition; (iv) must know how to use a bayonet; (v) how to act in case of a Gas attack; (vi) trained in digging trenches, also understand types of trenches required under various conditions; (vii) know the construction of, and how to use, a Bomb.

The above qualifications should be possessed by every N.C.O. or man before he can be considered fit for draft. It is for us to consider how the man is to be taught all these various subjects concurrently, so as to ensure that nothing, except specialist instruction is left to be crammed up at the last moment. The only solution seems to be an

tripods and thirty of forty men using them. The question of how the men not actually using the tripods are to be profitably employed should be considered by the Musketry Officer or the Company Commander, as the case may be. An excellent plan seems to be for each Specialist Officer to be in possession of complete rolls, by Companies, and, as each man qualifies up to the required standard he should be marked up by the Specialist Officer concerned. The training would then dissolve itself into a series of standard tests. We will take Musketry. A man should be shown as having passed in Aiming and Trigger Pressing before he is allowed to shoot on the Miniature Range. He then should be marked up as having passed on the Miniature Range test; later as having qualified in the G.M.C.

BOMBING:- The Battalion Bombing Officer must make it his business to see that every man in the Battalion for Service Abroad possesses the necessary standard required for the non-expert. This officer will mark up a man as he satisfies himself that he is proficient. The Officer responsible for the anti-gas measures will do the same. Men should be earmarked by the Adjutant for courses in cooking, cold-shoeing, and by the Signalling Officer as likely to be useful as Signallers. These men should of course, have qualified in Musketry before being put through a Course. We have also to consider snipers and range-finders, both of which branches of training have their specialist officers arranged for and the instructions contained in R.T.C.185a over 2527, sent out to Units under Brigade Number A.715/B.M. on the 29th December, 1915.

16th June 1915.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the ever increasing demand for drafts necessitates curtailing the time required to train men, and with this object in view the annexed syllabus is issued as a guide.

It is recognised that under existing conditions it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast system of training, and Officers commanding Units are to be allowed to use their discretion in varying the syllabus to suit local conditions.

The syllabus is based on lines which have already proved to be satisfactory, and it is hoped that by these means the production of efficient drafts may be accelerated.

Your attention is drawn to War Office letter No. 121/4560. (MT2.) dated the 15th April 1915.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. C. Heath- Caldwell.

Director of Military Training.

SYLLABUS FOR A TEN WEEKS' TRAINING.

Training.	Hours.	Training	Hours.
1st WEEK.		6th WEEK.	
Physical Training	6.	Physical Training	6.
Squad Drill without Arms	20.	Musketry, Parts I&2.	18.
Musketry	18.	Drill	6.
Lectures	3.	Drill--Marching Order	4.
		Bayonet Fighting	6.
		Night Work	8.
2nd WEEK.		7th WEEK.	
Physical Training	6.	Physical Training	6.
Squad Drill with arms	20.	Drill	6.
Musketry	18.	Musketry & Minature Range	6.
Lectures	3.	Field Work (Day & Night)	9.
		Route Marching	7.
		Entrenching	4.
		Bayonet Fighting	6.
3rd WEEK.		8th WEEK.	
Physical Training	6.	Physical Training	6.
Squad Drill with arms	6.	Drill	6.
Musketry & Minature Range	24.	Musketry & Minature Range	18.
Extended Order Drill	3.	Field Work)	10.
Fitting Marching Order	3.	Route Marching)	
Night Work	3.	Night Work	4.
Lectures	3.		
4th WEEK.		9th WEEK.	
Physical Training	6.	Physical Training	6.
Squad Drill	6.	Drill	6.
Musketry & Minature Range	18.	Musketry, Parts III& IV.	18.
Drill--Marching Order	6.	Entanglements, xxx	6.
Bayonet Fighting	6.	& use of bombs	
Night Work	3.		
5th WEEK.		10th WEEK.	
Transfer to training Coys.		Physical Training	6.
Physical Training	6.	Drill	6.
Drill---Platoon & Company	9.	Musketry	6.
Digging	9.	Route Marching	12.
Route Marching	6.	Bayonet Fighting	6.
Musketry & Minature Range	6.	Entrenching	6.
Bayonet Fighting	6.	Cooking in the field	2.

NOTES.

ORGANISATION.

The organization of draft-finding units, according to reports received varies considerably. The following organizations already adopted by some units are suggested and may facilitate training:-

- (1). A. Recruits Companies) Nos. of both A and B
B. Training Companies) depending on number of men.
- C. One unfit Company.

A. To consist entirely of Recruits who have not fired parts I and II. of the General Musketry Course and have no previous Army service, and of Instructors unfit for service abroad.

B. To consist of :

- (1.) Men who have fired parts I and II, and have been transferred to a training company.
- (2). Army Reservists and re-enlisted men.
- (3). Men returned from the expeditionary Force.

The type shown under (1) should as far as possible be transferred to the same training companies, (2) and (3) being posted to other Training companies.

(C). This company to contain nothing but unfit men who should be utilized to supply all Garrison duties.

- (2). Consists of having in each company a draft-finding platoon, men being moved up from platoon to platoon in the company until they finally reach the draft

and gradually the entire company works its way to the top and becomes the draft-finding company. Having sent off its draft, the company staff return to the bottom rung and repeat the process.

In most cases it will be found necessary to form an "unfit" company from which all duties should be found.

LECTURES. Lectures should be immediately followed by practical instruction of the subject dealt with and, not, as a rule, form a separate part of the day's instruction.

MARCHING ORDER AND ROUTE MARCHING. After the marching order equipment has once been issued and fitted, very few, if any, parades should be carried out in any other order, and marches should be gradually lengthened till the men are capable of continuous effort.

ENTRENCHING. As soon as men are proficient in digging, which should not take long, advantage should be taken of any existing entrenched position for the further instruction in manning, improving, relieving, rationing and assaulting both by day and night.

ASPHYXIATING CASES. Instructions will shortly be issued to combat this type of warfare; all ranks are to be thoroughly acquainted with the methods therein described.

again used as before this drastic the scene of

GUARD DUTIES.

All Officers, N.C.O's and men must be thoroughly conversant in Guard Duties and Officer's Commanding Companies must join give their personal attention to this matter. Men in doubt the Adjutant or Serjeant Major should be interrogated. The following points should be of assistance.

MOUNTING GUARD.

The Guard (and piquet) are inspected at the order with open ranks "Unfix Bayonets", "For Inspection - Port Arms".

N.B. After inspection each man stand at ease and rear rank close to 2 paces.

"Attention" - "Fix Bayonets" "Slope Arms"

"Commander take post in front of your Guard - Quick-March"

"To your Guard - Quick-March".

RELIEVING GUARD.

The New Guard will be halted at the slope in front of Old Guard (15 paces away if possible) - In inclement weather 6 paces from the left of the Old Guard -

Old Guard - "Present Arms".

New Guard - "Present Arms"

Old Guard - "Slope Arms"

New Guard - "Slope Arms"

Old Guard - "Order Arms"

New Guard - "Order Arms"

Old Guard - "Stand at Ease"

New Guard - "Stand at Ease"

The New Guard will then be told off and 1st Relief sent out under Corporal of the New Guard accompanied by Corporal of Old Guard to bring back his sentries - Meanwhile the Commander of New Guard takes over from Commander of Old Guard.

RELIEVING SENTRIES.

"Relief-Halt" 2 paces from old sentry.

New Sentry will fall in on left of old sentry facing in same direction. Old Sentry will give over his orders and Corporal of New Guard will see that new sentry understands them.

(New Sentry will close 2 paces to his right.

"PASS" Old Sentry will move to his place in the relief.

(

"Relief" - Quick-March".

TURNING OUT-GUARD.

The Sentry will call out in a loud voice "Guard - Turn - Out". All the Guard must immediately turn out as quickly as possible. N.B. The Guard should never be inspected during meal hours.

SENTRY PAYING COMPLIMENTS TO OFFICERS.

The Sentry must not pay compliments on the march - He must salute as described in Section 74

14th (Reserve) BATTN. EAST YORKS REGIMENT.

WEIGHT OF PERSONAL LUGGAGE ALLOWED TO OFFICERS
 INCLUDING TO RATION - 35 lbs TOTAL

		<u>APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.</u>
A Valise	about	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Pair of Boots	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Slippers	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lbs.
Blankets	"	4 lbs each.
Valise	"	12 lbs.
Cork Mattress	"	8 "
Pair of Slacks	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Tunic	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Underclothes (complete set)	"	4 "
Jaeger Slippers with leather soles		
Folding Tale lantern		

A thick fleece lined Mackintosh is strongly recommended with the lining no too long, as it gets wet and never dries if too long; this does for overcoat as well as rain. A change of underclothing can be carried in the pack; also shaving tackle, socks etc. Only one hair brush is advised and a small mirror for shaving, weight being most important. Officers are advised to carefully weigh their things and see what can be discarded, the last ounce counting and may jeopardise the whole kit. Extras can always be sent from England by parcel post to the base.

L. Hind

SCHEME "G".

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO:-

ARTICLES TO BE CARRIED ON MOBILIZATION.

1. IN HAVESACK

- (A) Haldall containing Knife, Fork, Spoon, Razor
Tooth & Shaving Brushes & Comb.
- (L) The unconsumed portion of the current day's rations
(to be issued under separate orders)

2. IN PACK.

Greatcoat, 1 Shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 Towel, Soap, Lubbin
Mess Tin and Socks. *Housewife.*

Towel and Soap will be packed in Right Hand Greatcoat pocket
and 1 pair of Socks in the Left hand pocket.

3. ON THE PERSON.

Identity Disc (Round neck)
Clasp Knife and Lanyard.
Field Dressing (in Right hand flap of Tunic).
A.S. 64 (In Right breast pocket.

WATERBOTTLES will be full.

GROUND SHEETS when issued are to be neatly folded and carried
UNDER the flap of the pack.

WIRE CUTTERS When issued to be placed in-cases and hung
on belt.

J. A. W. Lieut Col.

March 7th 1916

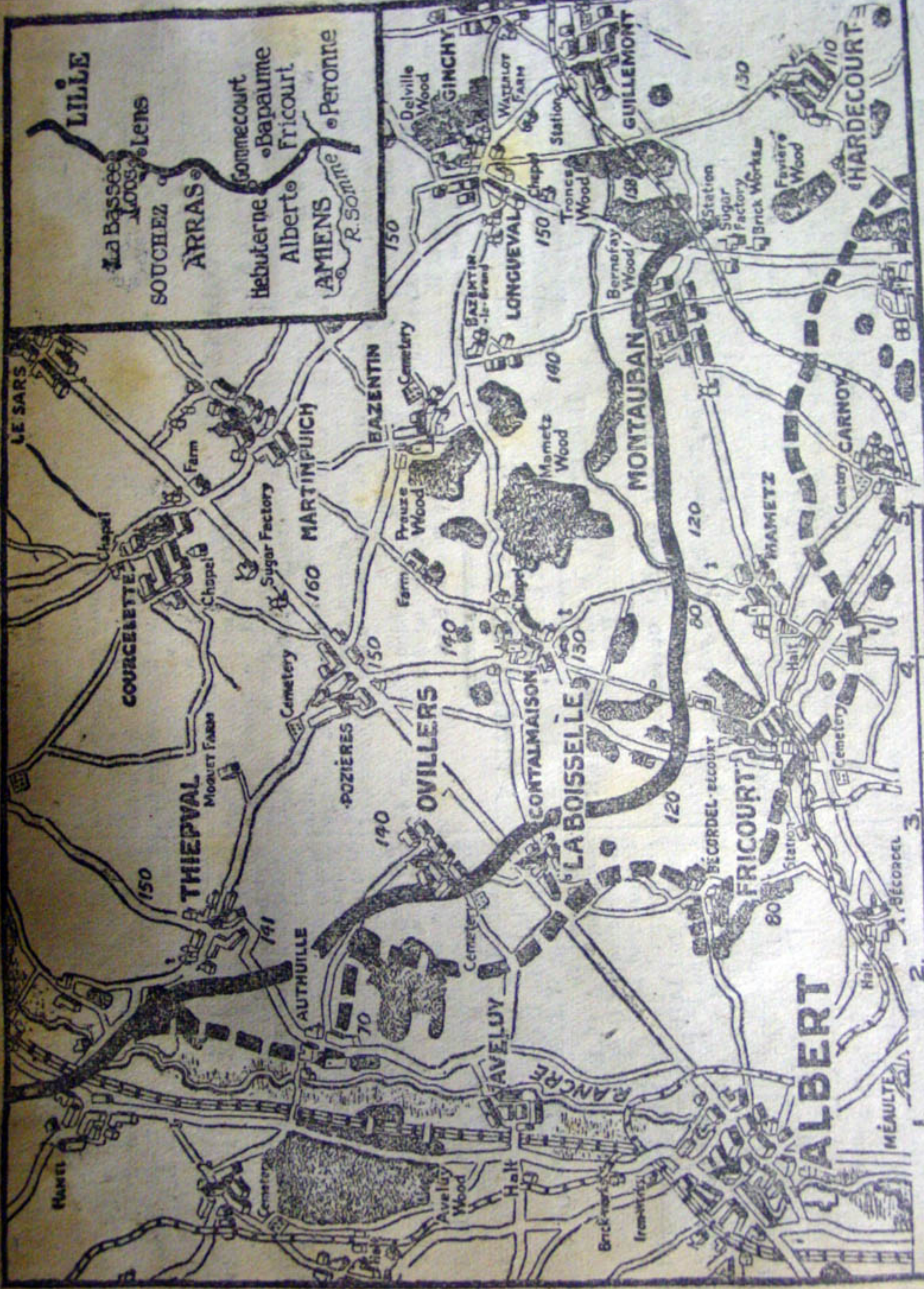
Commanding 13th Composite Battalion.

Packs must be properly packed and fitted, brass work polished,
leather properly treated with tallow on the REVERSE side and
cleaned, Entrenching Tool heads carried across the back and
not at the side. Helves scrubbed clean and kept white.

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SLIGHT BRITISH GAIN

7 July

FRENCH LOSE TWO SMALL WOODS BUT WIN ANOTHER.

INCREASED FIRE ON THE REST OF OUR FRONT.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

703rd DAY OF THE WAR.

Anglo-French Offensive.—The Allies continue to make progress. Our troops have slightly advanced near Thiepval, four miles north of Albert. The German report admits this, as also that we have obtained a firm foothold in the German advanced line farther south. The French have lost two small woods north of Hem, four and a half miles north-west of Péronne, but have taken another wood on the edge of the village.

900 SHOTS A MINUTE.

PARIS, Friday.

The *Journal* to-day prints a statement of a German officer prisoner. He says "We awaited your attack, and as your three days' bombardment redoubled in violence our moral and physical resistance diminished.

"Only think of it! We counted as many as 900 shots a minute. At every explosion of the projectiles the earth trembled over a considerable surface.

"You must have discovered some new explosive; we never saw anything like it. During the last two days we received no nourishment.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

FRANCE, Thursday.

12.40 P.M.—Near Thiepval (north-north-east of Albert) we made a further slight advance and captured a number of prisoners.

South of La Bassée Canal, after a discharge of gas and smoke, we made successful raids into the enemy's front line. In one of these the Royal Welsh Fusiliers especially distinguished themselves, capturing forty prisoners, a trench mortar, and a machine-gun. In another raid the Highland Light Infantry successfully entered the enemy's trenches west of Hulluch. A machine-gun emplacement was destroyed, many Germans were killed, and some prisoners taken.

No change of importance on the rest of our front.

OUR OFFENSIVE

8 July

RESUMED.

IMPORTANT TACTICAL GAINS.

1,000 YARDS TAKEN.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
ARMY.

The following messages have passed between the King and Sir Douglas Haig:—

From the King: Please convey to the Army under your command my sincere congratulations on the results achieved in the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops—none could have fought more bravely.

GEORGE R.I.

Sir Douglas Haig's Reply: Your Majesty's gracious message has been conveyed to the Army, on whose behalf I return most respectful and grateful thanks. All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your Majesty's confidence and praise.

704th DAY OF THE WAR.

8th DAY OF ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Somme Battle.—Violent fighting was yesterday in progress on the British front, where a vigorous offensive was resumed at dawn. Our troops advanced slightly north-east of Albert, near Contalmaison and La Boisselle, while the Germans, as the result of heavy attacks, temporarily recovered some ground near Thiepval.

On both banks of the Somme the French report "calm."

NEW BRITISH ATTACKS.

BRITISH OFFICIAL

FRANCE, Friday.

7.26 P.M.—Last night the enemy heavily bombarded our positions at Bernafay Wood, Montauban and near La Boisselle (all eastward of Albert), using in some places lachrymator (tear) shells. Eastward of La Boisselle, after severe fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy casualties, we captured another trench on a front of 1,000 yards.

VOM work
get

J. Hirst.

Hull. 5. Feb. 15.

Topographical features, resources of a country, movements + dispositions of the enemy's troops.

Strategical, Tactical, Protective.

Strategical Reconnaissance, employed when the opposing forces are not within striking distance of each other. The information required is the strength + direction of the hostile forces + columns, so that the Commander in Chief can base his Strategical plan of action.

Tactical Reconnaissance, employed when the opposing forces are within striking distance of each other. Information is required to enable the commander to form his Tactical plan of action.

Protective Reconnaissance, is employed on every occasion when a force is at the halt or on the move to prevent hostile enterprises to prevent the enemy from gaining information.

to protect against
surprise

The protective Cavalry must assume a vigorous offensive as soon as they come in touch with the enemy's Cavalry, + drive them in, + break thro' his advance guard + outposts. ~~The~~ The extent to which the independent Cavalry will be able to help, will depend on the plans of the Commander-in-Chief. Reliable information can rarely be obtained without fighting.

Officers + Scouts when reconnoitering should understand the military situation; that is, the intentions of their Chiefs, + the information already gained about the enemy. ~~They~~ ^{see para 4} They should be given clear instructions as to what is wanted, + where to send reports, + in what manner.

Air-Craft when reconnoitering, should do so whenever possible, at a height of 5 to 6000 feet as they can ~~then~~ observe an area of 4 to 6 miles. Better information can be obtained from the rear of a position as the front is generally concealed from view. ~~and~~ ^{see} ~~see~~ ^{6/7. p 119}

Attack:-

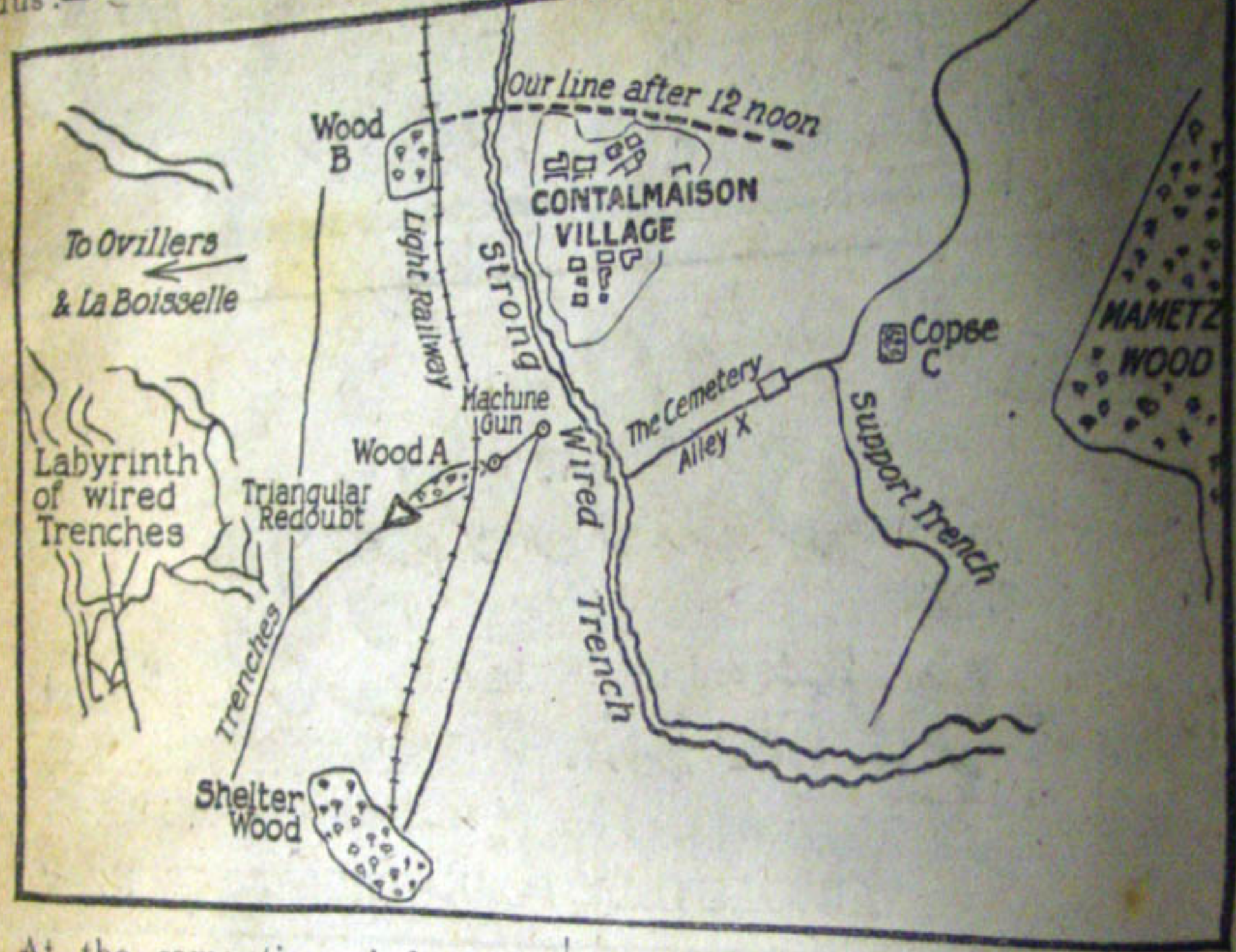
- 1) Strength of the position.
- 2) Weak points of the position.
- 3) Any point or points the capture of which will enable a searching enfilade or reverse fire, to be directed against a large portion of the enemy's position + so render it untenable.
- 4) The best line of attack, + the tactical ^{strengthened} points the possession of which will enable a development of fire against the weak points of the position.
- 5) Localities from which covering fire can be directed.

Defence:-

- 1) The best distribution of the infantry + the means of protecting the flanks.
- 2) The position of the artillery.
- 3) The positions which the enemy will endeavour to seize in order to develop fire against the weak points of the position.
- 4) Probable position of the enemy's artillery.
- 5) Points the possession of which will exercise a deciding effect on the result of the battle.

houses. The roughest sketch map will show the respective positions, thus:—

storming and baffled waves further efforts.



At the same time—indeed the habit has become normal—they continuously dotted the rear communications with a mixture of explosive. The enemy's reply was weak. About breakfast-time I could see the shells dancing a rather jerky chassé to and fro along certain sections of our approaches and trenches. His method was consistent: first, a high-explosive shell on the supposed trench, then, a few seconds later, a heap of shrapnel over the ant heap. I thought he had exposed. But the volume was never really great. I accept it, I think, as I doubted that the enemy has never since the Marne, lost so many by direct hits.

MACHINE-GUNS SMOTHERED
 Further to the east and beyond this little narrow wood an observer had noticed the presence of an enemy's machine-gun or gun placed at the junction of a straight, unbracketed trench. With as little delay as might be expected, the spot was submerged by the artillery and mortars. It was a serious check. From hereabouts the enemy's positions, thanks to our advance both on the left and right, were rushed at great speed and were astride the trench.

Note:— No officer should be selected as fit for service in the Field unless he is Physically fit and of age to make it likely that he will be able to bear the strain of war.

DISCIPLINE.

- Must have attained a high standard of Discipline. ✓
- Must have attained sufficient self-confidence to command his platoon. ✓

DRILL.

- Must know
 - Squad drill. ✓
 - Extended Order drill. ✓
 - Platoon Commander's duties in company Drill. ✓
 - Bayonet Fighting Drill.
- Must have attained sufficient self-confidence to
 - Drill a squad. ✓
 - Drill a platoon. ✓
 - Explain on Parade simple movements to a squad. ✓

MUSKETRY.

- Must know and be able to explain to a platoon
 - The Service Rifle. ✓
 - The Musketry Exercises. ✓
 - The Care of Arms. ✓
 - The Reporting of Messages. ✓
 - The Judging of Distance. ✓
- Should have a knowledge of
 - The theory of Rifle Fire. ✓
 - The supply of Ammunition in the Field. ✓
 - Range Duties. ✓
- Must pass a severe test in
 - The Control and Direction of Fire. ✓
 - The Indication of targets. ✓
 - The instruction of a Recruit. ✓
- Must be able to carry out Tests laid down in Musketry Regulations. ✓

TACTICS AND FIELD WARFARE.

Every officer should be able to handle a Platoon in the field.

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LIST OF SUBJECTS WHICH A YOUNG OFFICER MUST KNOW, OR HAVE SOLID KNOWLEDGE OF, BEFORE HE CAN BE SELECTED FOR SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

Note:- No officer should be selected as fit for service in the Field unless he is physically fit and of age to make it likely that he will be able to bear the strain of war.

DISCIPLINE.

Must have attained a high standard of Discipline. ✓
Must have attained sufficient self-confidence to command his platoon.

DRILL.

Must know

- Squad drill. ✓
- Extended order drill. ✓
- Platoon Commander's duties in company Drill.
- Bayonet Fighting Drill.
- Drill a squad. ✓
- Drill a platoon. ✓
- Explain on Parade simple movements to a squad. ✓

Must have attained sufficient self-confidence to

MUSKETRY.

Must know and be able to explain to a platoon:
The Service Rifle. ✓
The Musketry Exercises. ✓
The Care of Arms. ✓

Must be able to

Must know the duties of

Should have a knowledge of

Must have a thorough know-
ledge of

Must be able to write a Field message.

Should have thorough training in writing clear and concise reports of
happenings in his vicinity.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Must have a good knowledge of

2.
Toll off and post sentries, ✓
Arrange Posts and Reliefs, ✓
A Commander of an Outpost Company, ✓
A Picquet Commander, ✓
A Sentry and Sentry Groups, ✓
A Patrol. ✓

The Company in Attack and Defence.
Protection at rest and on the move,
Selling off an Advance Guard, ✓
" a Rear Guard. ✓
" a Flank Guard. ✓
" an Outpost Company. ✓
Composition of a Brigade, Battery,
Squadron and Battalion.

March Discipline, ✓
Use of Cover, ✓
Control of Men in Extended Order and
in Night Operations. ✓

Map Reading. ✓
Drawing Plan of his and adjoining
Trench. ✓
The Construction of a Range Card, ✓
Use of Compass.

TRENCH WARFARE.

Must have a knowledge of

Handling of commonest Bombs and
Explosives, ✓
Selling off a Working Party and
allotting a Task, ✓
Loopholing and Revetting.
Common types of Trenches and Dugouts, ✓
Emplacements.
Obstacles.

3.

The relief and handing over of a platoon in the Trenches by day and night.

Construction, repair, holding and capture of Trenches.

Must have a knowledge of

Duties of a leader of a Grenade Party.

Formation of a Grenade Party.

Methods of training and employment of Grenadiers.

BILLETING.

Must have a general knowledge of

Arrangements for Billeting.

How a Platoon is fed in Billets.

Sanitary arrangements.

Orders for sentries in Billets.

Alarm Posts.

MACHINE GUNS.

If possible, have a knowledge of how to fire a Machine Gun in case of emergency.

How to disable a Gun without explosives

INTERIOR ECONOMY AND MILITARY LAW.

1. Powers of an O.C. Company.

2. Forfeiture of Pay.

3. Fines for drunkenness.

4. How to take a summary of evidence.

5. Definitions and differences between various crimes that may come before an O.C. Company, before taken to C.C.

6. Powers of an Officer when on Detachment.

7. Procedure when a man reports sick,

asks for an advance of pay.

asks for extension of leave,

asks for pass at unauthorised times

(i.e., when the O.C. Company is away)

8. Duties of the Orderly Officer,

Orderly sergeant,

N.C.O's. of his platoon.

9. how a soldier is paid -- at home.

On active service.

how and to whom to make a requisition for cash.

Quitance holds *A.F. N. 1513*

10. Regimental Orders, Part I and Part II as far as effects the pay of the men of the Company.

11. Procedure when a man requires new kit --

(a) A free issue.

(b) On payment.

where the payments appear in the Company Pay List.

12. What to do in case of a military disturbance outside Barracks.

13. When he is on leave, how to deal with men asking for passes and advance of pay.

14. Compliments to be paid to senior officers --

(a) When in command of men.

(b) when off duty.

15. Restrictions of an officer on the sick list and how to report sick

16. How to write an official letter and the proper channels for it to pass through.

17. What to do when sick on leave.

18. How to keep a trench store book and the procedure on handing out any stores or handing over completely.

19. How to take over a platoon from another officer.

20. Procedure when a soldier is brought up on a crime.

PHYSICAL DRILL.

Must have sufficient knowledge to

Take his Platoon for physical drill parades in billets.

Take his Platoon for Bayonet Exercises.

SIGNALLING.

Should have slight knowledge of

Field telephones, and how to mend a broken line.

The form of telephone message used in the service

how to read, take and write down a verbal message.

Examination in Military Engineering

Jan. 6th., 1914.

1. (a) What is the principal aim of Field Fortification?
(b) To what extent does the employment of Field Fortification depend?
2. What points should always be borne in mind when examining a locality which it is desired to strengthen?
3. What is the maximum penetration of the pointed bullet in the following materials?
 - (a) Steel Plate at not less than 600 yds.
 - (b) Shingle
 - (c) Sand (in Sandbags)
 - (d) Sand (loose)
 - (e) Earth (~~fire~~ unrammed)
4. (a) What do the ^{field} service entrenching tools consist of?
(b) How should men be taught to use the entrenching implement?
5. Describe what is meant by a "Revetment." Illustrate by two examples.
6. What is a "Fascine" and where should it be used?
7. What is a "Gabion," and from what and how many different materials can one be made?
8. What precautions must be observed in the use of
 - (a) Sods
 - (b) Filled Sandbags
9. Describe how working parties should be distributed on a site before commencing a task.
10. In arranging Tasks, what rules should be adhered to?

1) @ The Chief aim of Field Fortification is to enable the soldier to use his weapons to the fullest extent, + to provide him with shelter from his adversary's fire.

2) The extent of Field Fortification depends on whether the Commander of the Force decides to attack in the first case, or to await the advance of the enemy. If he decides to attack his fortification must necessarily be of limited extent so as not to unduly hamper his attack. If on the other hand he decides to await the advance of the enemy, his works will be of a more complete + stronger nature, but it must always be kept in mind that Field Fortification is not an end in itself, but a means to an end.

2) The following points should be borne in mind:

a) The locality should be carefully examined, + the strong + weak

113
c) The defender should be screened from the enemy's view, + sheltered from fire.

d) The defender should have every opportunity of using their weapons to the greatest advantage.

e) The enemy should be deceived as to the ~~number~~ ^{number} + dispositions of the defenders, + the extent of their works.

f) The enemy should be hampered in his advance by obstacles, + his form of attack broken.

g) The working parties should be marched up with their implements + halted. They should then be extended ^{at 4 paces} in rear of the parapet works, + each man detailed to his task by an Officer. Upon the man taking his place he should mark out his task + place his implements on his remove his accoutrements + lie down.

10) The men should not begin work without order, as mistakes are hard to rectify when once made, the shifting of men, implements, & accoutrements, is likely to cause confusion.

The men should come to their posts fully equipped, unless otherwise ordered.

Their arms should be within easy reach in case of an attack on the works, Superintendent & Superintendents should have their posts assigned ^{in case of attack} before the work begins.

All work should ^{be} commenced on the left, working to the right, in continuous trenches work is started from the right.

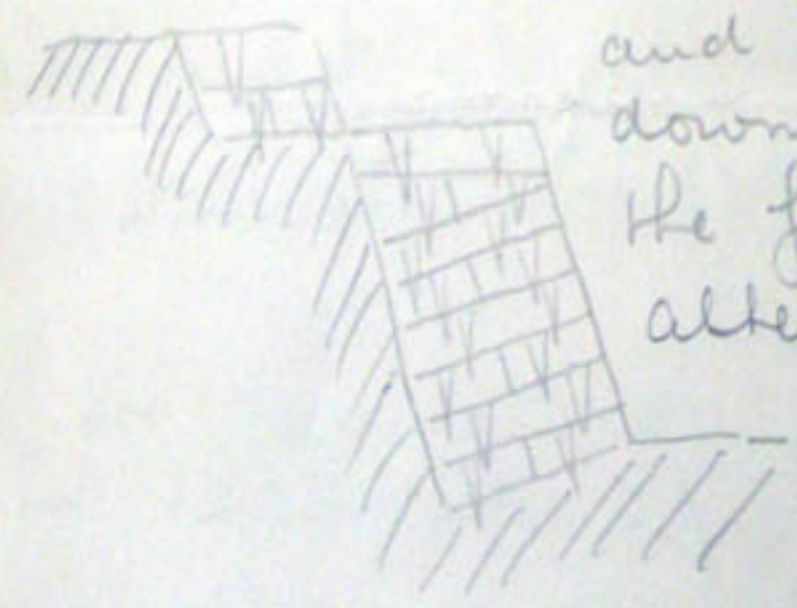
In construction of fire-trenches, artificial spacing should be abandoned, & the place for each rifle should be properly constructed according to its position in regard to an advance.

See p 2 SS19
p 16.

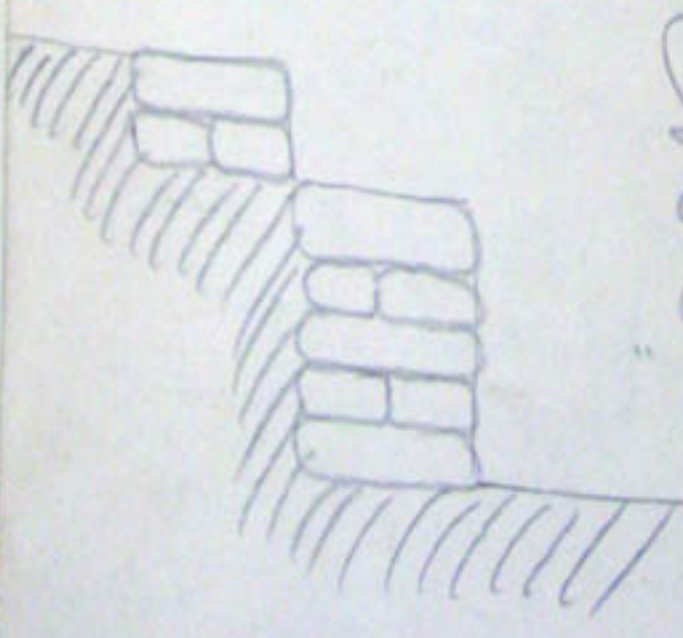
a circle, laughing
would class him as
and I could not tel
fishman or a German
impartial bullet was
and he fell headlong
I now reached the Ge
bed-wire entanglem
ar. Here our men we
the first time that we
foe had fired erratic
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MICHAEL
berking.

- 4) afternoon Entrenching tools:-
 Pick, + crowbar
 Spade, Shovel,
 Entrenching implement.
 5) Men should be taught to use the
 Entrenching implement
 lying down, + to
 commence work from the rear

6) A Revetment is a retaining wall of
 any material, which is used to
 keep the earth at a greater slope
 than that to which it would
 naturally stand.



Logs are used as a Revetment
 and should be laid cross
 downwards, at right-angle to
 the face of the Parapet, in
 alternate rows of headers
 stretchers, the top row
 should be all header
 grass upwards, they
 be picketed down.



Sand-bags are also used as
 a revetment, + should be laid
 as above, with their "chokes"
 "seams" turned into the
 Parapet.

M.M.E. Chaps. IV & V

✓ 1. What arrangements does Chap. IV suggest for "Range Marks"?

✓ 2. In siting trenches over ground such as you find near Burton Constable, what would you avoid, and where would you ordinarily speaking site them?

N.B. You are subject to fire of all sorts

✓ 3. Where should trenches generally speaking be sited in cuttings? Show by means of diagrams.

✓ 4. When defending walls do you recommend the use of loopholes or notches? Give your reasons

✓ 5. Describe what ways you know of for concealing trenches from the view of the enemy, and state why sometimes one way & sometimes another should be employed.

✓ 6. What does Chap V consider the ideal site for a trench?

✓ 7. What rules are common to the design of all fire trenches?

✓ 8. Chap V gives three types of loopholes A. B. C.

Show them in plan and state what you consider their advantages and disadvantages.

✓ 9. Describe briefly what different ways you know of for ~~drawing~~ trenches.

✓ 10. What is a Field Redoubt? Give a brief dissertation on the knowledge you have culled from Chapter V on the subject of Redoubts.

N.B. A good examinee frames his answers in as few words as possible.

Very good paper

J. HIRST.

1) White wash marks on isolated trees at intervals of 100 yards.

✓ 500 yds. marked by two boards forming a V.

1000 yds. marked by boards forming X.

3) Trenches should as a rule be at the back of a cutting

because it places the cutting itself, as an obstacle to the enemy's advance

Defends a good deal on the field of fire

Read

Para 20(4)

Cutting

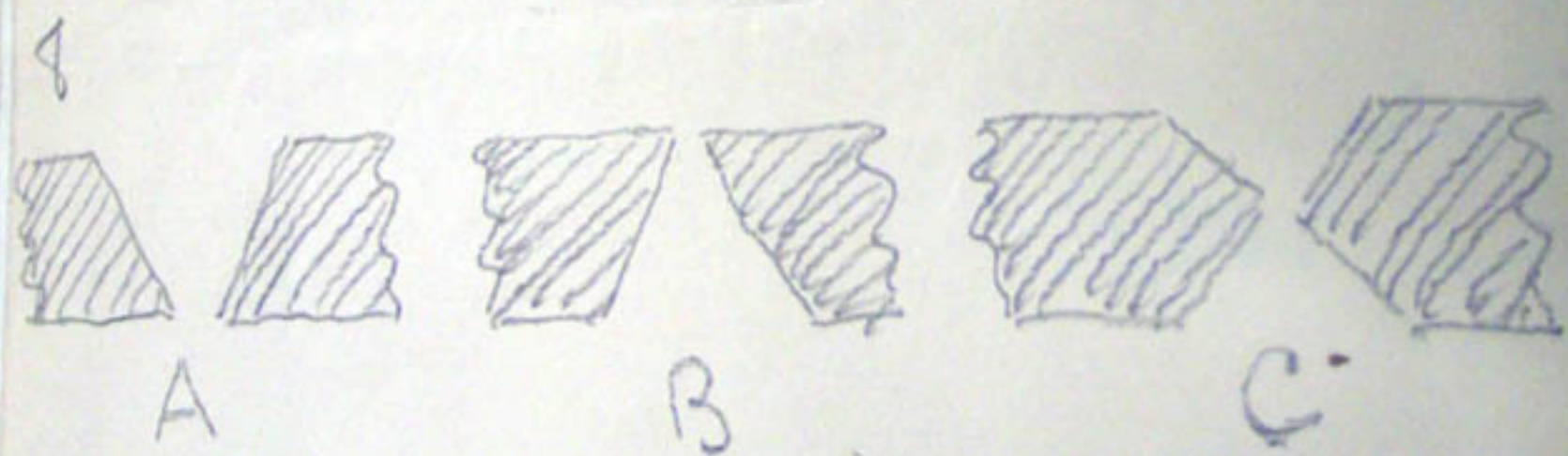


✓ 4) Loopholes are preferable on account of the head-cover they give.

6) The ideal site for a trench is one which ~~is~~ is

✓ concealed from the enemy's view & one which gives the defender all cover necessary, & allows them to use their weapons to the greatest advantage.

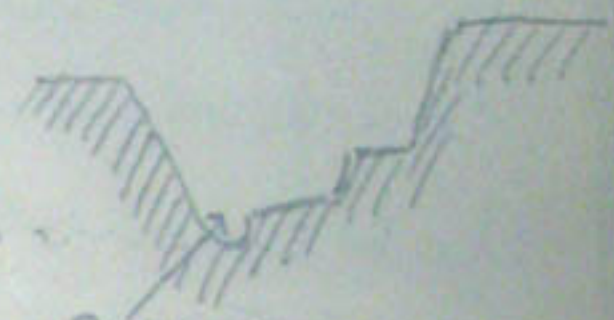
7) Top of Parapet must be bullet-proof
 Parapet + trench must be concealed
 from enemy's view.
 Trench wide enough to admit
 a stretcher being passed along
 without disturbing the firing
 must be protected from oblique
 enfilade fire, + also reverse
 arrangements must be made for
 drainage.



A is a good type, giving a good field
 of fire, + plenty of room for the
B is the worst of the three, giving only
 a small field of fire, + little
 room for the rifle.
C is a combination of both + has
 both their good + bad points.

J. Hiral.

9) 1) A gutter should be made at the back of the trench.



Gutter.

2) Soak-pits should be constructed, i.e. a hole dug & filled with large stones, ^{into} which the gutters should run.

3) Small trenches should lie ~~run~~ away from the work on to lower ground.

10)

A Field Redoubt is an enclosed series of trenches, giving a fire on all sides. A Redoubt is used for strengthening the position held & is self-supporting + self-contained. It should not be built in a prominent position as a redoubt is more easily spotted by the enemy on account of its higher parapet, + its size. If built within the works its parapet should be similar to the other trench parapets.

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... and of the men...
... man, mother-naked...
... in a circle, laughing...
... at would class him...
... ne, and I could not...
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... to-guns smashed...
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... 10-1-1918

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MR. BEACH THOMAS'S SUMMING-UP.

12 July.

VAST DEFENCES CARRIED.

[The following appeared in our later editions yesterday.]

From W. BEACH THOMAS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD.
Sunday.

The battlefield to-day was more visible than it has ever been, and gave quite new impressions. I could look in at the dark windows of Contalmaison Château, past which our shells were travelling so that as they exploded they seemed to shake fragments off the towers.

But the target of most was just beyond the village, and some of the "heavies" were directed still farther back on and behind the second German line on the ridges, the line behind which almost all their guns have retired.

As I put up my glasses one of these shells hit what must have been a big ammunition store or dump. Whorl after whorl of turbid smoke, like the domes of summer elms piled one on the top of the other, rose in tiers till they mastered the horizon, and then, after a portentous interval, followed a duller, heavier boom than I could credit even to a "Jack Johnson."

So clear was the air after its washing by the thunder rain that the whole battlefield, as seen from these almost Olympian thrones on it and about it, seemed to have changed its scale as under a magnifying glass.

In the valley and up the slopes a delta of trenches is etched out, each delta separated from the next by a great fort or dam—Montauban, Mametz, Fricourt, La Boisselle. The whole is a maze, labyrinthine, Dædalian. We talk of crossing one, two, three, four German trenches. We have crossed fifty, running in as many directions as the diagram of a snow crystal.

GEOMETRY CONFOUNDED.

There are short, fat bunches of trenches, long-legged vagrant canal-like trenches, which some foul machine-gun

the loss of what is called morale, which means, I suppose, hope and faith, is for the moment obvious.

I am not prognosticating triumphs. The enemy has fought well, and his capacity for work is prodigious. He has a good line to defend. Nevertheless, his position is vastly worse than it was. Even his soldiers, as we know, are too good tacticians not to feel this, and his officers, as we know equally well, lament bitterly the loss of the offensive. They will try anon to make good the loss.

WHAT A GREAT PUSH

12 July IS LIKE.

A FIGHTING MAN'S ACCOUNT.

THE GREAT PUSH. By PATRICK MACGILL. (Herbert Jenkins. 2s. 3d.)

"What is a great push like?" This question has been on countless lips during these eventful days, and in his new work, "The Great Push," Rifleman Patrick MacGill gives an answer by describing the Loos offensive. The great push of last year, it must always be remembered, was made before *The Daily Mail* agitation for shells and guns had time to materialise. In the present push there is unlimited artillery and unlimited ammunition. The difference, therefore, between the great pushes of September 1915 and of July 1916 must be borne in mind when reading the extracts which are given below.

Mr. MacGill is the first—perhaps he will be the only one—to write of the doings of the ranks of the British Army from actual experience as a private. That is where he has been lucky, if anyone may be called lucky in the war, in being able to write a brilliant narrative while going through remarkable experiences — for, after all, it is really the private who has the most remarkable experiences. He is the man in the trench with



Patrick MacGill.

GERMAN STATEMENT.
**REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING
SOUTH OF SOMME.**

German Official. BERLIN, Wednesday.
The fighting which began on Monday afternoon on both sides of the Bapaume-Perthuis road, near Contalmaison, and in the Metz Wood, as well as fresh fighting in Troncs Wood and south of it, is continuing with bitter stubbornness.

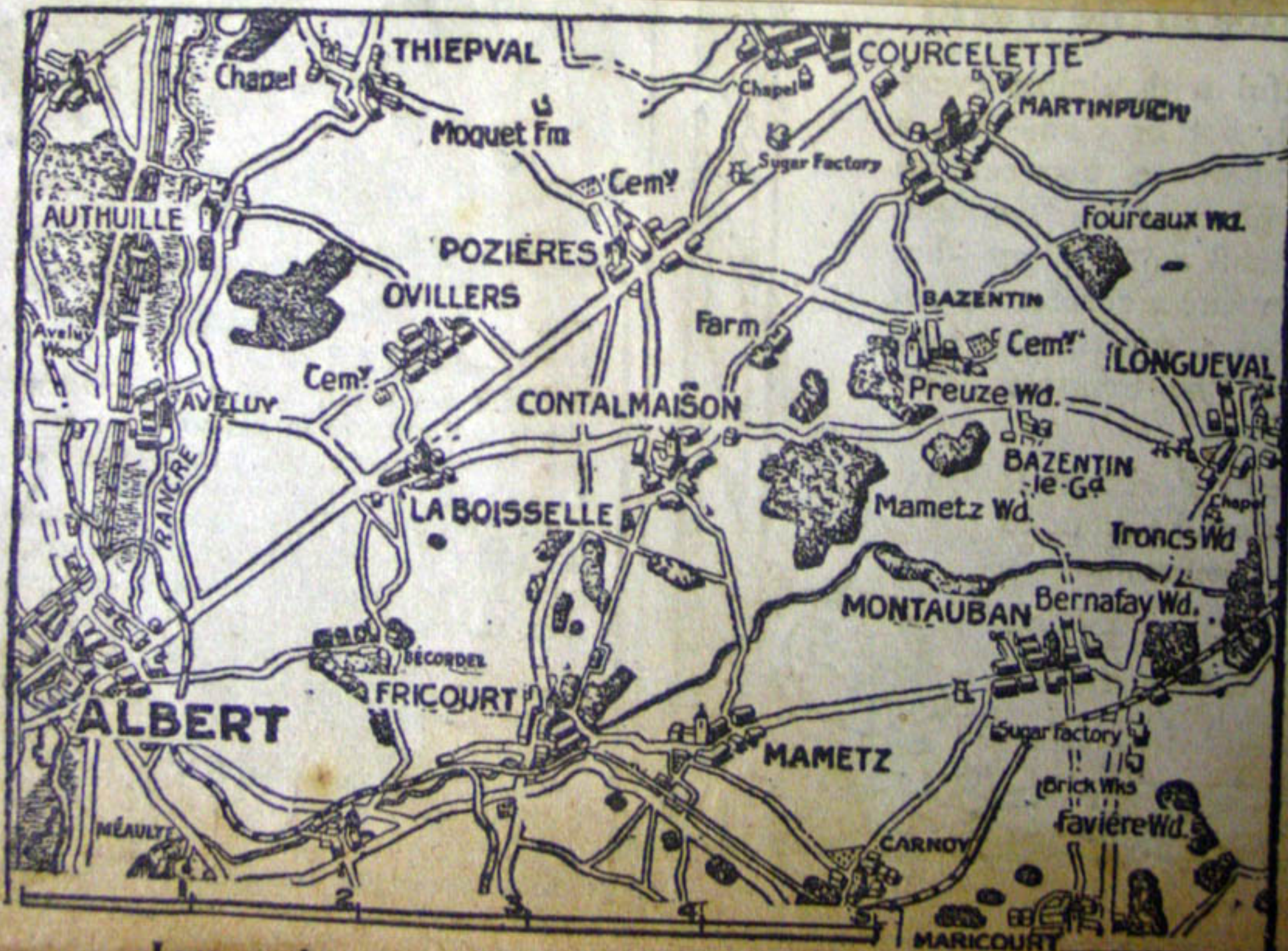
south of the Somme, as the result of an attack by the French on the Belloy-secourt front, they suffered a severe check. The attack broke down completely under our fire, and weak forces which had been thrown against the Maisonnette-Bar-le-Duc sector fled back with heavy losses to their starting-point.

...a sun light. Many
men were killed and wounded, a
machine-gun was destroyed, several
outs crowded with the enemy were
fully bombed, and some prisoners
taken.

Several combats in the air took
place on Monday, as a result of which
one German machine, which
of our machines was brought down
by enemy's gun-fire.

FRENCH SECTION QUIET.
French Official.

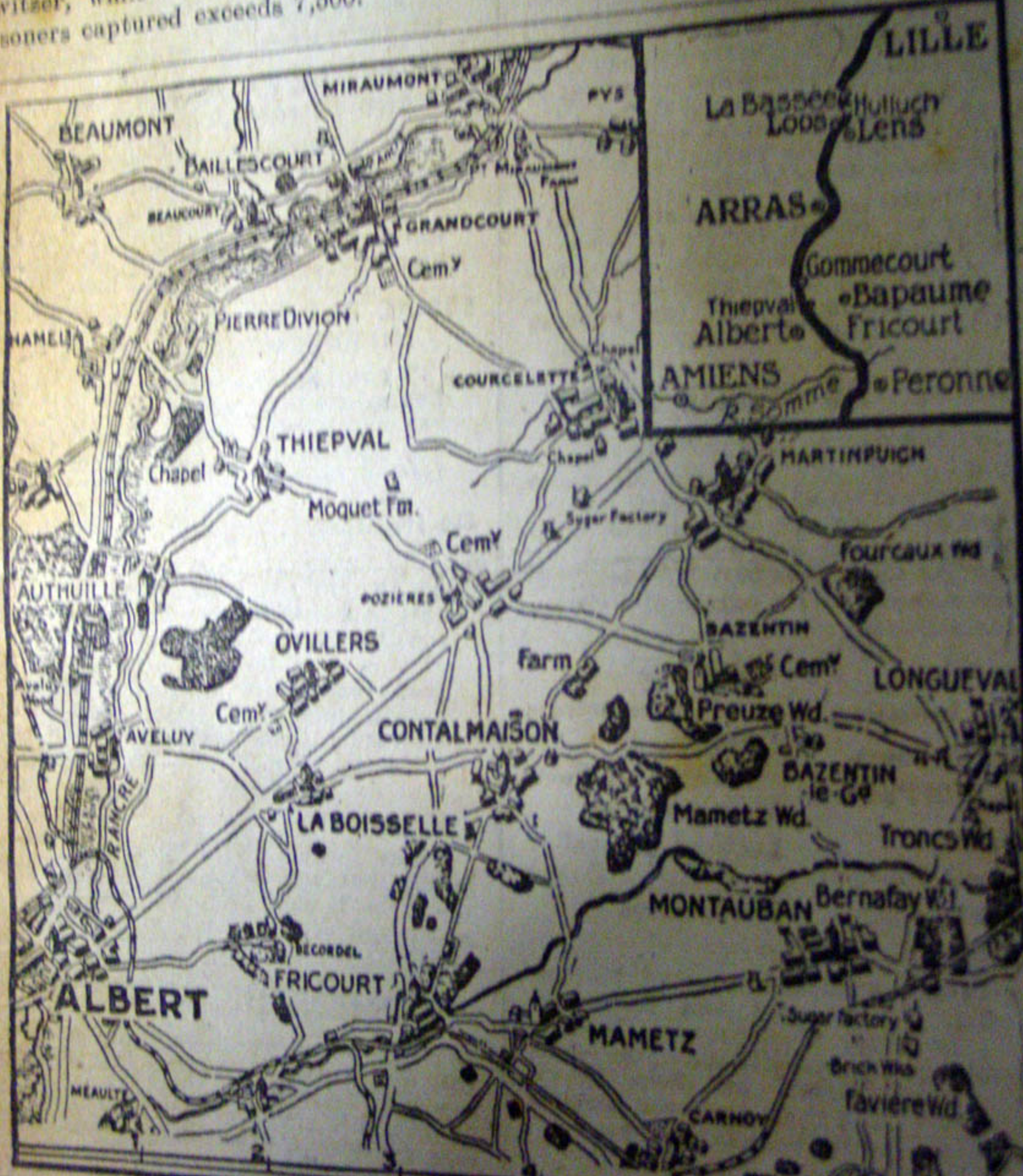
PARIS, Wednesday Afternoon.
The night passed quietly on both
sides of the Somme.



Large scale map of Contalmaison and the adjoining villages.

our hands. Apart from a number of guns, houses, buried by debris, etc., we have the course of these operations brought twenty-six field guns, one naval gun, an anti-aircraft gun, and a heavy witzer, while the number of German prisoners captured exceeds 7,500.

During yesterday evening and last night our troops achieved important success. At six o'clock Contalmaison had been most gallantly stormed by our troops and is now entirely in our hands.



14th (Res) Battn. E. YORK. R.

OFFICERS' MESS.

All Officers dining in Mess will change into "Slacks" unless on duty later in the evening.

No spirituous liquor will be supplied in the Mess before 12-30 P.M.. Except in cases of sickness, no drinks or refreshments will be served ^{to} or consumed by Officers in their quarters.

Officers dining out of Mess must "warn out" before 5 o'clock.

No Smoking is allowed in the Mess Room until after dinner.

Breakfast will not be served later than 8-30 am on weekdays or 9-30 am on Sundays.

One night per week, as may be determined, will be set aside as "Guest Night", when all Officers will dine in Mess unless obtaining special permission to be absent. Guests may be invited, but owing to the limited accommodation, permission must first be obtained from the P.M.C.

The Orderly Officer will sit at the head of the table, seats being filled from that end, and no vacant spaces left.

~~No newspapers, periodicals or stationary~~ must be removed from the Ante Room.

Monthly Mess Accounts should be paid by the 7th of the following month (vide K.R.'s 1132). Cheques should be made out to "P.M.C. 14th. E. York. R.

3rd Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment. G. Coy.

Barracks Room Instructions.

It is the duty of every recruit to know these instructions. No excuses will be taken.

Every morning before 9 am parade Each recruit will do:-

- (a) fold his blankets as instructed by his section Commander.
 - (b) " " towel over the blankets.
 - (c) see that his kit bag conforms with the rest.
 - (d) leave his boots and brushes clean underneath the bed boards.
 - (e) Sweep behind and underneath his bed boards.
 - (f) That the stuff ^{see} that only the following articles are neatly placed thereon.
Trousers, tunic, greatcoat, mess tin, hair brush and comb.
 - (g) Equipment. ^{see} to be hung on the walls.
 - (h) That no personal property is visible other than that stated above.
3. Food Cupboards, and tables must be scrubbed white every day by the Orderly Men. Stoves blackened and polished.
 4. Huts will be scrubbed with soap and water every Saturday Morning unless otherwise ordered. Windows will be cleaned at the same time.
 5. Orderly Men will be held responsible for papers and other refuse left between the huts.
 6. Trunks are not to be put outside on wet days.
 7. During Parade Hours all windows to be opened at least on the leeward side of the huts.
 8. No fires to be lighted before 3:30 pm each day.
 9. All damage to Barracks, Clothing or Equipment must instantly be reported to the N.C.O. of the Hut or Section Commander.
 10. If recruits have no, Blanco, Tany Red, rifle oil or "Two by four" they must report it to their section Commander who will obtain it from the Q.M. Serjeant.
 11. All meals everyman will sit down at the table. No man may sit on the beds for this purpose.
 12. Bread is to be cut up by the Orderly Man each slice to be divided into 4 pieces.
 13. Huts will be inspected daily at 10:30 am.
 14. Generally. Recruits and in fact all soldiers must remember that it is their duty to keep everything they possess spotlessly clean. Rifle, Bayonet, Equipment, Clothing, Buttons etc. will never dirt.
Warm water soap and hard work

Wm. Green 2 Lt

Cdq. G. Coy.

3rd East Yorkshire Regt.

3rd October 1916.

GENERAL IDEA:

A Brown Division operating against a White Division has advanced from WOLVERHAMPTON and is on the line BROADHURST GREEN - PYE GREEN RAILWAY CROSSING S.W. of Point 577

Advanced Troops of White Division have been driven in and are holding the line BARRS WARREN-POINT 691 → POINT 647 - MOORS GORSE.

The Advanced Guard of Brown Division has reached BRINDLEY VALLEY and are held up there.

SPECIAL IDEA.

The Brown Commander decides to attack.

The School and 1 Company Young Soldiers will represent one Company in a Battalion which is attacking from the neighbourhood of PYE GREEN and the first N in CANNOCK CHASE.

Further Orders will be issued on the ground.

NO. 1

The enemy with white hat bands will be represented by $\frac{1}{2}$ Company Young Soldiers Company, under command of Student

in Command

Champs

NARRATIVE.

In continuation of the Company Scheme issued previously.

The O.C. Battn. on arrival at Point 469 decided to change his route and move by the track through DARK SLADE WOOD to SPRINGSLADE LODGE; on arrival at the clearing near the first D in DARK SLADE WOOD, he receives information from the A.G. Commander (1 Company) that he has driven back a band of 100 mutineers in the direction of BROXTON COPPICE. The O.C. Battn. directs 1 Company from the main body to move via SPRINGSLADE LODGE and along the ridge West of the SHERBROOKE VALLEY and to locate and attack the enemy. He directs the O.C. A.G. to establish a line of outposts on the line ANSONS BANK to POINT 729 both inclusive, and bivouacs the remainder of the Battn. in the clearing which he has reached, providing for posts to protect his flanks and rear. On arrival at a certain point (to be decided on the ground) the O.C. Company receives information from his scouts that the mutineers are advancing in very superior numbers (estimated at 600) along the SHERBROOKE VALLEY and the ridge West of this Valley. The O.C. Company immediately informs his O.C. Battn and decides to conduct a retirement on to the Outpost line delaying the enemy as much as possible, in order to give his Battn Commander time to make necessary dispositions.

SCHEME.

The Company will act as the detached Company commencing operations after arrival at SPRINGSLADE LODGE, up to which point it was protected by the disposition of the A.G.

MEMORANDUM.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF FIRE ALARM.

- (1). Should a fire be noticed anywhere in the Camp, the person observing it should at once report to the nearest Guard Room. The bugler on duty will be ordered to sound the Fire Alarm. This call will be repeated by all other Guards.
- (2). On hearing the alarm all troops will at once fall in. The senior Officer present in each line will at once assume command and issue any necessary orders as regards the removal of Ammunition, Stores, Equipment, etc..
- (3). On the "Alarm" sounding, the fire piquets in each Unit will turn out armed. The remainder of the troops will not wait to equip themselves but will vacate the huts at once, and fall in on their alarm posts. The senior Officer present in each line will then issue such orders as may appear to him to be necessary as regards ordering the men to return to their huts for equipment and kits.
- (4). As it is impossible to legislate in advance for what may happen in a fire, the senior Officer in each line must use his discretion as to the best means to be taken for checking it. It might be necessary to pull down some huts but this can only be decided when a fire actually occurs. The main thing is to get all the men out of the huts at once and then to remove to a safe distance all moveable property in danger of being destroyed.
- (5). Previous experience of fires in similar buildings has shown that it is impossible to stand nearer than about 50 yards of a burning hut, as the heat generated by the galvanized iron is excessive. This should be borne in mind when removing property.
- (6). Troops should not be moved from one line to another without orders from the C. O. C. or the senior officer on the spot.
- (7). In each hut where there is a Chemical Fire Extinguisher, special men should be detailed to look after it and use it in case of necessity. In a good many cases it has been found that the men do not know how to use these instruments. This should be corrected by Lectures, so that every man in the Camp knows how to use them if required.

(8). Greens, and drivers in charge of horses and mules will proceed at once to their animals, untie them, and remove them to a safe place if there is any danger of the fire approaching them.

(9). Departmental Officers should issue orders as to the action to be taken by their subordinates as regards their stores.

(10). These orders should be posted up and made known to all ranks.

(11). Copies of this Memorandum and previous Orders (issued with Garrison Orders No 15 dated 16-12-18) are to be kept in all Orderly Rooms and Quartermasters Offices and steps are to be taken by all C.O.'s to ensure that no confusion arises when the time comes.

(12). Fire Buckets have been issued to Units as follows:-

Single Soldiers Quarters	4 per Hut.	
To be hung up 36 in each of the 4 Ablution Rooms		144.
Officers Quarters	8 per Block.	16
To be kept in the Corridors.		
Cook Houses		4
Drying Rooms.	4 per room	16
Guard Rooms		4
Orderly Rooms		4
Quartermasters' Stores		6
Officers' Mess Kitchens, etc.		4
Recreation Establishment		6
Sergeants' Mess Kitchens, etc.		4
- do - do Rooms		4
- do - do Reading and Writing Rooms		4
Officers' Mess		6
Stables		8

Total

230.

These buckets are to be marked "Fire"; they are to be kept in the places assigned to them in the foregoing table, hung up where possible within ~~easy~~ ^{easy} reach; to be kept continually filled with water and on no account to be used for any other purpose than "Fire".

At the weekly Fire Practices on Saturdays the whole of these buckets will be collected and brought into practice and on the conclusion of practice will be filled with water and returned to their proper places.

It will be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Fire Party to inspect the buckets daily, see that they are in their proper places, filled with water, and report any irregularity to his Commanding Officer.

The Camp Quartermaster will frequently make an inspection and report any irregularities to O.C. Units.

(Signed). R.B.B. AGHILL, Capt.

for D. ... & Co. ...

Sherwood Hall,

nr. Mansfield.

12th January 1916.

T. C. 526/61.
31B/204 (3).

Headquarters.
31st Division.

Headquarters.
No. 221.
Date 27/7/15.
92nd Brigade.

In order to ensure the receipt of adequate information from the front lines in action, and to make adequate use of the present system of communication in the field, the following system of Company Headquarters should be organized.

The Company Headquarters should be formed as follows

- { O.C. Company.
- { Company Sergeant Major.
- { Company Commanders Watcher.
- { The signallers with the O.C. Company
- { One runner from each Platoon.

The duties of the Company Headquarters Staff is as follows:-

THE COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR. To be responsible for reminding the Company Commander about sending back information, to send and receive messages, to act as Adjutant to O. C. Company and supervise the movements of the Company Headquarters.

THE COMPANY COMMANDER'S WATCHER. should watch the movements of the companies on either flank and look back to the Battalion Headquarters for signals and messages.

THE SIGNALLERS WITH O/C COMPANY. to be ready to receive and send messages by telephone, on foot, or other means available.

THE RUNNER FROM EACH PLATOON. to watch where his Platoon goes, and to be ready to carry messages to it, returning to the Company Headquarters, on completion.

In addition to the above, each Platoon Commander must be accompanied by a watcher who reports the movements of neighbouring Platoons, and looks back to the O/C Company for signals.

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2.

SID/804 (G).

Not on a permanent system of look-out men when halted on the march and in extended order.

When halted in column of route, the leading Company sends two look-out men a short distance ahead to watch the front. No2. Company acts similarly to the right. No3. Company to the left, and No.4 Company to the rear.

The same procedure applies to a Company or Platoon acting by itself, Platoons or Sections sending look-out men similarly to the Battalion.

This ensures a complete system of observation when halted on the march.

When in extended order the flank men of the formation be it Company, platoon, or section keep a watch outwards, both on the move and when halted.

(sd) B. L. Anley. Major. G. S.

Headquarters, 4th Army Training Centre

RIFON.

24 th July 1915.

BRITISH ARTILLERY

14 July **DUELS.**

ENEMY RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

From SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

FRANCE, Thursday.

2.0 P.M.—There have been heavy artillery duels in certain sectors of the battle area since last report, and fighting has continued at various points of the front, but there is no change to report in the situation on any part of our line.

West of Wytchaete (south of Ypres) and south of La Bassée Canal the enemy attempted to raid our trenches, but was driven off in each case by our fire.

Despite the unfavourable weather our aeroplanes have been constantly at work. Hostile machines were active, but all their attacks on our aeroplanes operating over the German lines were driven off. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

CONTALMAISON AND MAMETZ.

14 July

**"WELL DONE!" TO THE
WOUNDED.**

**MR. BEACH THOMAS'S
VIVID PICTURE.**

CROWN OF 11 DAYS OF VALOUR.

From W. BEACH THOMAS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE
FIELD, Wednesday.

Two crowded and glorious hours crowned yesterday's fighting and consummated eleven days of continual advance through woods and labyrinths and village fortresses.

cesvalles. Four successive waves of our men—fighters, consolidation carriers, and the rest—charged at the double but in quick marching time, across the pitted trenches across a wired trench, and into the defended intricacies of the village ruins. I wish I could name the men who did it. It meant much to have seen them after the battle and this I was able to do.

I hurried forward this morning from the village, where I had told the strategic side of the story to see the return of these famous troops. War worn, rough and tired, thinned in ranks, but elate in spirit, they marched with vigour, and for the first time in my experience I heard other soldiers, who are reticent in these respects, call out "Well done." Behind them followed a trolley laden with German machine-guns in witness of their victory. These were the men who had made the final charge on Contalmaison.

I have already written much about this village, stormed and captured yesterday after a ten days' siege, but it is difficult to write too much about the object is to convey the meaning of this warfare. All elements of this siege fighting are here concentrated into a span. Even the failure to take it was a great triumph. Hougoumont itself does not desire to be more famous. A volume might be written about the struggle to push within reach of the village.

BOMBER'S HEROISM.

It cost a day and a half of fighting to win Horseshoe Trench on the south-west, and it was gained at last by help of an act of outstanding gallantry. Our advance was held up by a well-protected machine-gun, which was well protected from infantry attack by bombing posts. After many attempts to circumvent this

3 VILLAGES AND 2 WOODS

15 July.

CAPTURED.

BRITISH BREAK INTO FOUR MILES OF
GERMAN SECOND LINE.

LIGHTER LOSSES IN NEW ATTACK.

TRONES WOOD REPORTED CLEARED.

From SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

FRANCE. Friday.

10.4 A.M.—This morning at dawn I attacked the enemy's second system of defence.

Our troops have broken into the hostile positions on a front of four miles and have captured several strongly defended localities.

Heavy fighting continues.

711th DAY OF THE WAR.

15th DAY OF ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Somme Battle.—Our troops at dawn yesterday attacked the enemy's second system of defences (that is to say, the chain of trenches and fortified villages which is behind the first system). This was from a mile to two miles deep. They broke into it (not through it) on a front of four miles. An unofficial report adds that our loss was light.

Mrs. Lloyd George stated yesterday, on

SUCCESS BY SHELLS.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT PRECEDES
ATTACK.

From a War Correspondent.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS,
Friday, 9.30 a.m.

Following a heavy bombardment of the German second line system the British infantry launched an attack to-day at dawn. The second German line was broken through over a front of 5,000 yards.

The latest reports state that we have captured the villages of Lagny and

guinarily"—the invariable German sop—and that new attacks were in progress.

South of the Somme neither the French "nor their black friends," says the enemy in a sneering tone, have been able to gain ground. The silence of the French suggests that they have not attempted to gain ground and have been waiting for our line to advance before striking again.

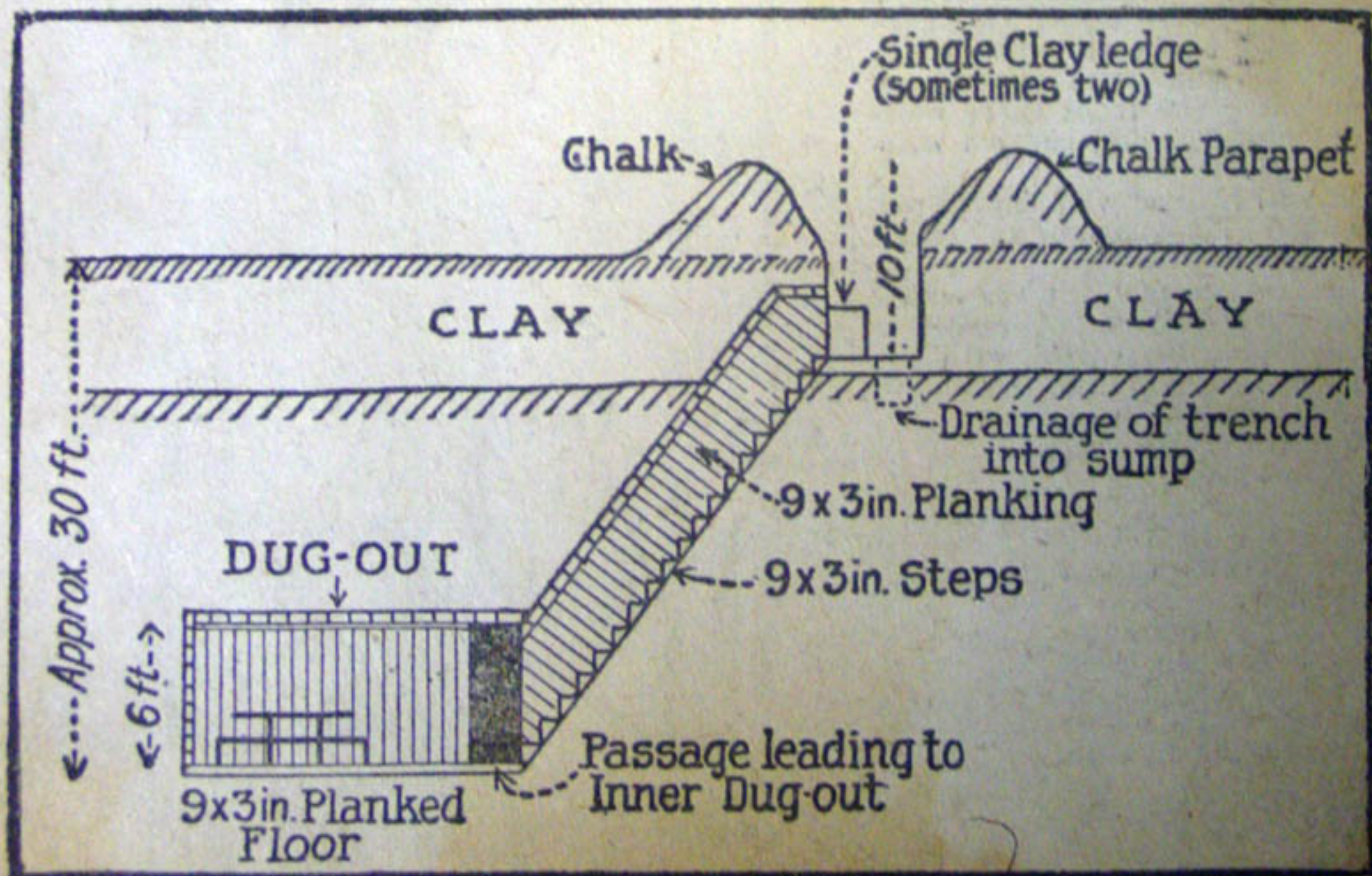
Verdun.—A violent artillery struggle is raging about Fort Souville (three miles north-east of Verdun), but the Germans did not make the expected attempt to storm the fort yesterday.

Russian Front.—Fighting is reported by the Russians on the Stokhod, in Volhynia, and on the Strypa, in Eastern Galicia, without any material change.

One regimental commander and his staff, three artillery officers, and about 150 infantry officers and men had reached one camp alone up to 9 a.m.

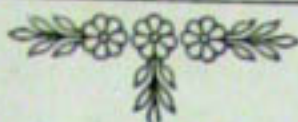
In addition to the villages already reported captured Bazentin-le-Petit (about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Bazentin-le-Grand) has been taken by storm. Fighting is also proceeding around Ovillers (two and a half miles north-east of Albert and two and three-quarter miles west of Bazentin), practically the whole of the village being in our hands.

Several German counter-attacks against the positions just won have been successfully repulsed, and our troops are now consolidating their gains. The troops are in high spirits over their successes.



GERMAN DUG-OUT AT FRICOURT.—A sketch plan made by a British officer. [Exclusive to "The Daily Mail."]

STANDING ORDERS



BY

Major W. H. BLAKE, Camp Commandant,
Whitley Musketry Camp.

1. Boundaries.

The Boundaries of the Camp are :—

North—600 yards Firing Points D. and E. Butts.

South—Whitley Bay and Hartley Road.

West— Ditto.

East—Guard Room.

N.C.O.'s and men must confine themselves to the limits of the Camp except when going to the Ranges on Duty. N.C.O.'s and men must always enter and leave the Camp by the Main Entrance only.

2. Duties.

The following will be detailed daily :—

Detachment for Duty.

Orderly Officer.

Next for Duty.

Orderly Sergeant.

Next for Duty.

Fatigue Parties.

The Orderly Officer must on no account go beyond the limits of the Camp without obtaining leave from the Camp Commandant, or in his absence, the Senior Officer in Camp. Junior Officers must obtain leave to go out of Camp during Parade hours.

3. Routine.

Reveille 6-0 a.m.

Breakfast 7-30 a.m.

Parade for Ranges 8-30 a.m.

Sick Parade 8-30 a.m.

Orderly Room 12 noon.

Dinner 12-30 p.m.

Tea 4-30 p.m.

Guard, mounting 7 p.m.

Tattoo Roll Call 9-30 p.m.

Lights out 9-45 p.m.

Parades other than those for the Ranges will be carried out under arrangements made by Officers in Command of Detachments. (See par. 23.)

4. Orders.

BRITISH TAKE 5 HEAVY *17 July* HOWITZERS.

ADVANCES IN GERMAN SECOND LINE.

THIRD DEFENCE PIERCED FOR
A TIME.

CAVALRY SQUADRON IN ACTION.

11 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

From SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

FRANCE, Sunday.

5.45 P.M.—With the exception of heavy bombardments by both sides there has been no event of importance since last report.

We are continuing to find large quantities of armament and other war material abandoned by the enemy in the positions captured on Friday and Saturday, and yesterday five more heavy howitzers and four 77-millimetre (3.03-inch) guns fell into our hands.

Last night, covered by the detachment which had been thrust forward to the Bois de Foureaux (High Wood), our troops were engaged in strengthening and improving our new positions. Early this morning the Foureaux detachment was ordered to withdraw into our main line, and the withdrawal was carried out without molestation from the enemy.

From SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
FRANCE, Saturday.

10.50 P.M.—Heavy fighting has continued all day in the Pozières-Guillemont sector of the German second-line of defence (a front of about 4½ miles), as to the result of which further important successes have been gained by our troops.

Eastward of Longueval, in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy, we have captured the whole of the Delville Wood (about 1,200 yards wide), and have repulsed a strong counter-attack with severe losses to the enemy.

S. AFRICANS TAKE A WOOD.
DECCAN HORSE TAKE A HAND IN
CAVALRY ACTION.

From a War Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

Progress on the British front continues most satisfactory. It is reported that we have captured High Wood and progressed towards Pozières and Martinpuich.

We have also taken during the past twenty-four hours more than 2,000

MINIATURE RIFLE COURSE.

Before firing with Ball ammunition on the open range the following course will be fired on the Miniature Range by all Cavalry, Yeomanry, Infantry & RE (Field & Signal Coys). Units in the Command. Other RE., RA., and ASC Units will fire Part 1. and practice 4. Part 11. only.

PART 1.

Distance ---- 25 yards.

NO.	PRACTICE.	TARGET.	ROUNDS.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCT OF PRACTICE.	STANDARD.
1.	Grouping.	1st Class Elementary.	5.	Lying	3in. group.
2.	Do	Do		Kneeling with wrist or Rifle rested	Do.
3.	Application	2nd Class Figure.	5.	Lying	Score of 12
4.	Timed Application.	Do	5.	Lying 1½ min allowed	Do.
Total Rounds			12 20.		

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS ↔↔↔- Part 1.

1. In practice 4 the rifle is not to be loaded until the command "Fire" is given; time will be reckoned from the command "Fire".
2. Any practice in which the standard is not reached should be repeated.

PART 11.

Distance --- 25 yards.

NO.	PRACTICE	TARGET.	ROUNDS	INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCT OF PRACTICE.	STANDARD.
1.	Grouping.	2nd class Elem	5.	lying	2in. group
2.	Application	1st class Figure	5.	Do	Score of 12.
3.	Timed Application	Do	5.	Lying 1½ min allowed	Do.
4.	Snapshooting	Fig. 3.	5.	Target exposed for 7 seconds	3 hits.
5.	Do.	Do.	5.	Target exposed for 5 seconds. Rifle rested on Sandbags	Do.

Total. 25.

MAZE OF GERMAN TRENCHES ON



...of the map and along the front...
 ...of one trench...
 ...of a single series of trenches...
 ...the British troops...
 ...of trenches is now...
 ...roughly over the...
 ...the enemy line (probably) in a par...
 ...tially provided with line after...
 ...of defense, so that near La Boile...
 ...there are seen successive lines...
 ...of which the British troops carried...
 ...Each line is provided with wire entangl...
 ...The villages are strongly forti...
 ...and serves as...
 ...in this vast...
 ...An "advance...
 ...trench—a phrase...
 ...can be used...
 ...a point as Fricourt...
 ...of the little sector...

BEST
THE
BRITISH PROGRESS.
STRONGHOLDS CAPTURED ON
FRONT OF 1,000 YARDS
19th BRITISH OFFICIAL.
1.33 P.M.— Thick mist and footm...
 ...of the M...

IR SHELLS AND MEN HAVE WON.



...or central...
 ...of earth-...
 ...of a...
 ...which constantly...
 ...not plainly as such...
 ...It consists of one...
 ...of trench in the...
 ...front line. Between the lines...
 ...of trench the communication trenches...
 ...and approaches can be seen. They are...
 ...not very deep—usually nine or ten feet...
 ...and are narrow. Some of the com...
 ...munication trenches run for a great...
 ...of trench in the...
 ...Wood one can be made out...
 ...the north of Thelus Wood and stretch...
 ...ing round to near Longueval in one...
 ...direction and to Mametz in the other...
 ...This supports trenches, occupied by the...
 ...supports during attacks, are the lines...
 ...of trench behind the "advanced el...
 ...The second German "system...
 ...is seen extending between Oudlemont...
 ...Vill. Longueval, and Oudlemont...
 ...Further south and of the map is the...
 ...short German line, to which the enemy...
 ...was pushed in place so have fallen...
 ...back in Secretary's British report...

THE PUSH FROM
20th DIVISION.
 ...of German troops to attack Waterloot...
 ...Farm from the direction of Oudlemont...
 ...with great rapidity, considering the ext...
 ...of the land, into old German trenches...
 ...the extent of the ridge were...
 ...north of the village. The left of one...
 ...in this strengthened and well extended...
 ...How important all this ground is...
 ...evident by the enemy's position...
 ...dead trenches. The whole step is...

CHEERY EAST YORKS BEFORE TAKING PART IN THE BIG PUSH.



NEED IS A UNIQUE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EAST YORKS SNAPPED ON THE EVE OF GOING TO THEIR TRENCHES THE NIGHT BEFORE THE GREAT OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED. NO NEED TO ASK IF THEY ARE OVERHEATED. THEY LIQUORICALLY REVELLED IN THE PROSPECT OF GETTING TO TEST GUNS WITH THE HUNS AT LAST. AND AS REPORTS FLOWED, THEY GAVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES. MANY OF THE MEN WILL BE HEAVILY REWARDED BY HULL AND DISTRICT REGIMENTS FOR UNUSUAL COURAGE. FOR INSTANCE: PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 1ST BATTALION EAST YORKS; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 2ND BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 3RD BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 4TH BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 5TH BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 6TH BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 7TH BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 8TH BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 9TH BATTALION; PRIVATE (NAME) OF THE 10TH BATTALION.

LIBRARY
 FIELD
 HULL
 THE GREAT OFFENSIVE
 THE EAST YORKS
 THE BIG PUSH
 THE NIGHT BEFORE
 THE GREAT OFFENSIVE
 WAS LAUNCHED
 NO NEED TO ASK
 IF THEY ARE
 OVERHEATED
 THEY LIQUORICALLY
 REVELLED
 IN THE PROSPECT
 OF GETTING
 TO TEST GUNS
 WITH THE HUNS
 AT LAST
 AND AS REPORTS
 FLOWED
 THEY GAVE
 A GOOD ACCOUNT
 OF THEMSELVES
 MANY OF THE
 MEN WILL BE
 HEAVILY REWARDED
 BY HULL AND
 DISTRICT REGIMENTS
 FOR UNUSUAL
 COURAGE
 FOR INSTANCE
 PRIVATE (NAME)
 OF THE 1ST
 BATTALION
 EAST YORKS
 PRIVATE (NAME)
 OF THE 2ND
 BATTALION
 PRIVATE (NAME)
 OF THE 3RD
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 PRIVATE (NAME)
 OF THE 9TH
 BATTALION
 PRIVATE (NAME)
 OF THE 10TH
 BATTALION



GOING TO THEIR TRENCHES THE NIGHT BEFORE THE GREAT OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED. NO NEED TO ASK TO TEST GRIPS WITH THE HUNS AT LAST, AND, AS REPORTS PROVE, THEY GAVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES. IN INSTANCE No. 1 IS SERGEANT LEECH (YORK); (2) SERGEANT CLARKE (HULL); (3) PRIVATE A. HALL (WITHERNE); (7) CORPORAL MOODY (HULL); (8) PRIVATE SHIPLEY (GOOLE); (9) PRIVATE REUBEN (HULL); (10) PRIVATE NEEDHAM (HULL).—THE BLOCK HAS BEEN KINDLY LENT US BY THE "DAILY SKETCH."



HERE IS A UNIQUE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EAST YORKS SNAPPED IN THE ACT OF GOING TO THE
IF THEY ARE DOWNHEARTED. THEY LITERALLY REVELLED IN THE PROSPECT OF GETTING TO TEST GRIPS WITH
MANY OF THE MEN WILL BE READILY RECOGNISED BY HULL AND DISTRICT READERS. FOR INSTANCE NO. 1
SEA); (4) PRIVATE WALKER (GOOLE); (5) PRIVATE WILDE (HULL); (6) PRIVATE COOPER (GOOLE); (7) CORPORAL
VEAL (HULL); (11) LANCE-CORPORAL RUSTON (HULL); (12) PRIVATE NEEDHAM (HULL)



A Short History
of the
East Yorkshire Regt.



A Short History of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Badge - - White Rose.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT was one of the Regiments which King James II. caused to be formed in 1685. It was raised at Nottingham by Sir William Clifton for the defence of the King at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and was first armed partly with muskets, and partly with pikes; the latter were, however, abandoned when the superiority of the firearm became evident. The Regiment was first called into the field in 1689, when it proceeded to Scotland, and was for some years engaged, often amid circumstances of much hardship, in establishing the authority of King William III. among the Highland clans.

In 1694, it was ordered to proceed to Flanders to take part in the contest which William III. was waging against Louis XIV. of France. Curiously enough, it was engaged at Dixmude, near which they are heavily fighting to-day.

In 1701, the colours of the Regiment were again displayed against the French. Under the gifted Marlborough, the Regiment in 1704 fought in the famous battle of Blenheim. The East Yorkshire was one of the Regiments which led the attack on the village of Blenheim, and on which fell the fiercest brunt of the battle. Under a tempest of fire from the twenty-four battalions of the French, by which the village was held, the British troops marched on, and not a shot was returned until their General struck his sword on the palisades of the village. Such a dauntless spirit was irresistible, and the close

of the day saw the relics of the French and Bavarian Army in headlong flight, leaving their commander and a host of prisoners in the hands of their conquerors. Again, in 1706, the Regiment formed part of the army which in three hours completely overthrew the forces of France, Spain and Bavaria at Ramillies. At Oudenarde, in 1708, it again vindicated the superior valour of the British forces. The next important service of the Regiment was the siege of Tournay—a most difficult proposition—but British pluck was equal to the task, and Tournay was added to the list of our successes. The names of the four great victories are inscribed on the colours of the Regiment to perpetuate the memory of the brave men, who on these occasions so signally proved the valour of the English nation. In 1719 the Regiment was engaged in Scotland. 1741 found them in South America. From this same year (1741) the title 15th Foot appears. In 1758 the Regiment was responsible for the gallant capture of Louisburg, the strongly fortified capital of Cape Le Breton. Under the leadership of the heroic Wolfe, the Regiment landed in spite of the angry surf and the enemy's fire, fixed bayonets and carried the enemy's works by a determined rush. The capture of Louisburg was received with much enthusiasm in this country. This feat was followed the next year by one still more brilliant, the capture of Quebec.

The Colonel of the East Yorkshire Regiment was made its Governor, the Regiment being placed in garrison. To commemorate its services at the battle of Quebec, and in memory of the death of General Wolfe, the officers of the Regiment wear a thin black line in the gold lace of their appointments, and a laurel wreath round the rose in their badges.

The Regiment is known as "**The Snappers.**" This soubriquet was gained by the 15th Foot during the American War of Independence, 1775-1783, in the following manner. In one of the many small skirmishes which took place between the English troops and the Colonists, the 15th Foot found itself in a thick wood with a large number of the enemy advancing against it. The Regiment quickly took up its position and opened fire. During the fight, however, ammunition ran short, and then the following daring stratagem was adopted to mislead the enemy. The Colonel directed certain men to continue firing, and the others to give up their ammunition to them, but to keep on "snapping." This was done, the men running from tree to tree at the same time, and, by thus giving an exaggerated idea of their numbers, completely deceived the enemy. Held in check until reinforcements came up, the Colonists were then put to flight. Such was the origin of the title, and to this day the Regiment has been familiarly known as "**The Snappers.**"

ALL POZIERES IN OUR HANDS.

27 July

BRITISH AT THE TOP OF THE RIDGE.

SUCCESS AFTER THREE DAYS' CLOSE COMBAT.

ANZACS' AND TERRITORIALS' GALLANTRY.

ARTILLERY LULL YESTERDAY.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

FRANCE, Wednesday.

10.55 A.M.—The whole of the village of Pozieres is now in our hands.

West of the village our Territorial troops have made a further advance and have captured two strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers.

Elsewhere on the battle front no change.

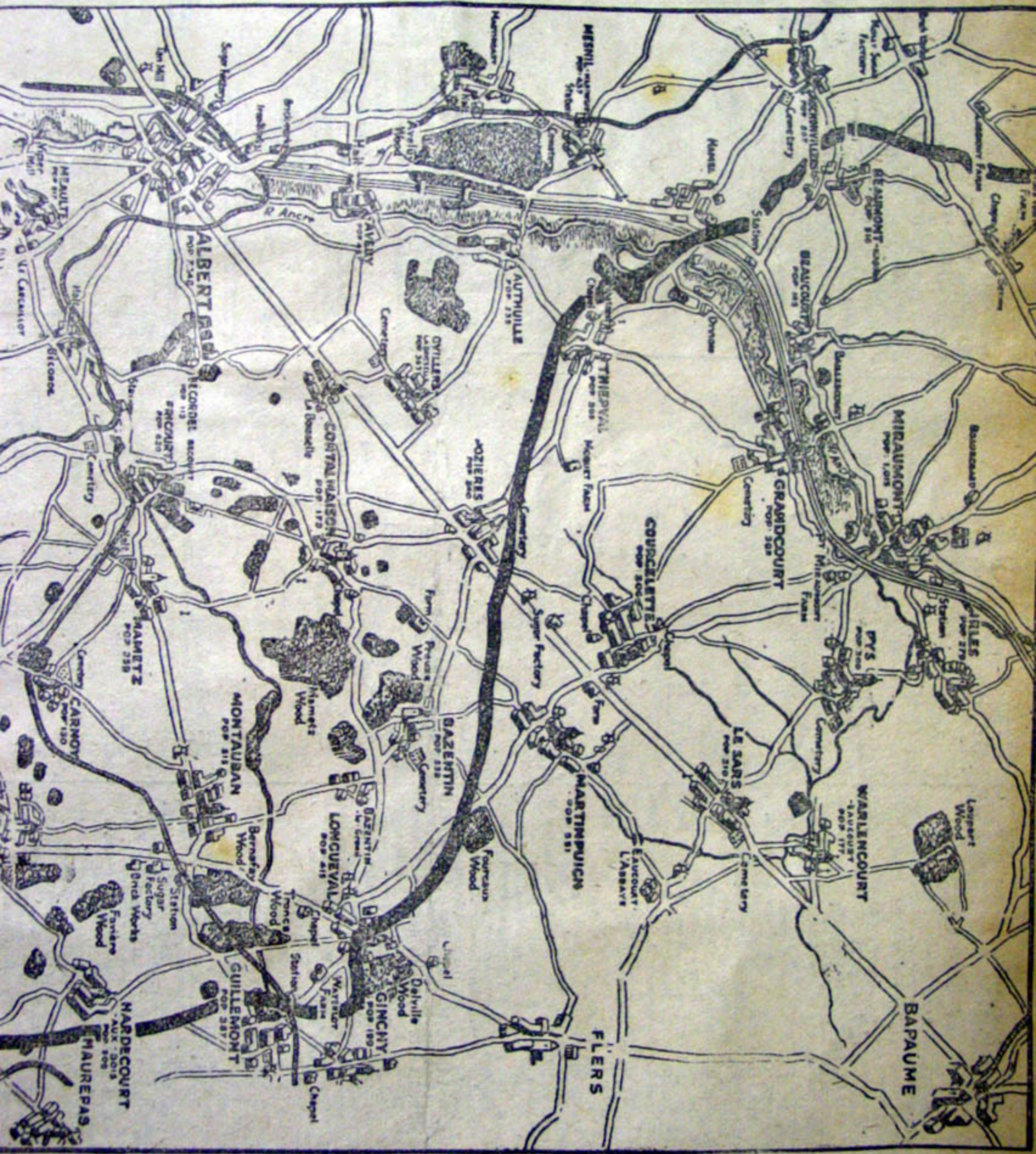
7.22 P.M.—With the exception of occasional artillery duels and sharp local encounters at various points, no incident of importance has occurred to-day.

orderly jumped him to bliss, so with one the other got his

now, once N.C.O.s. o be busy h keeping rgent for e made a for me; d got two carrying wn to our

OFFENSIVE.

e.—Sharp gress. The to which n its report to have ardment by ermans are g up heavy South of gained some ht of their d 2,112 men ts.



BAPAUME

FLERS

WARLENCOURT
-BAUCOURT
POP. 177

LE SARRS
POP. 210

MARTINPUICH
POP. 381

COURCELLES
POP. 300

GRANDCOURT
POP. 302

MIRAUMONT
POP. 1,015

AUTHUILLE
POP. 238

ALBERT
POP. 7,740

NICORDET
POP. 112

COINTAL
POP. 192

BOZIERES
POP. 200

HAMETZ
POP. 258

MONTAUBAN
POP. 312

BAZENTIN
POP. 322

LONGUEVAL
POP. 418

HARDECOURT
POP. 2015

MAUREPAS
POP. 308

GUILLEMONT
POP. 287

GINCHY
POP. 180

RECEIPT FOR A SOLDIER'S DOCUMENTS.

N.B.—See instructions on the back of this Form.

No.	Rank	Name
485	Sergt.	Abrahamson B.
289	Cpl.	Bonas G. W.
428	Cpl.	Lonley G. E.
451	Cpl.	Quastin E. A.
491	"	Graney W.
437	"	Svenson A.
421	Pte.	Arprows J. W.
414	"	Ackinokoh A.
483	"	Coverdale S.
482	"	Dawson A.
4209	"	Smacoll L. J.
4902	"	Herbert H. W.
476	"	Buggan A.

J. A. Dawson, etc.
for Capt. Adjutant
 Rank **14th (Res.) BN. E. YORKS. R.**
 Corps
 Station **Newcastle/Leys**
 Date
 Rank **21st Lt. B.D.**
 Corps
 Station
 Date **16.4.16**

Signature of Officer forwarding documents

Signature of Officer who receives the documents

Officer in Charge, 11th (S) Bn. E Yorks.
 Please receive the documents as indicated above.

I have received the above documents

Forms B. 279

W 17

D. D. & L., London, E.C.

G THE
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 Thursday.
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 have touched the
 held. It is not
 but "the life's
 e wood what it is.
 rs we took there
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LAND.
 "ATERED BY
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 ided home says:
 on the maps, one
 other, I suppose;
 and Orillers—my
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 standing now, and
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PRESSING THE GERMANS.

28 July

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING ALONG THE BATTLE FRONT.

ENEMY'S GREAT USE OF TEAR AND GAS SHELLS.

GRIM STRUGGLE IN DELVILLE WOOD.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

FRANCE, Thursday.

1.57 P.M.—Throughout the night our artillery has been active, and we have continued to press the enemy with hand-to-hand encounters at various points.

The enemy is using large numbers of gas and "tear" shells in the battle area.

Elsewhere on the British front no incident of importance has occurred in the last forty-eight hours.

of the trench as a bucketful of water is swished over a deck or a spadeful of grit over a roadway. Nothing they saw more cheered them, but essentially it was an infantry fight. Wonderful journeys were made in what is called the open both for attack and with messages to and from the rear. They were only made possible by the promiscuous sweep of machine-guns, by the mesh-work of shell holes so closely linked that you need never travel five yards on the old surface.

9IN. HUN SHELLS.

Where these bombing attacks had been most successful and, therefore, the enemy were further removed, the hardest work of all was to be endured. The enemy, as I had seen from a respectful distance, was using some of his biggest guns, not singly but in salvos. I may say definitely on a point that has been much canvassed that he bombarded Pozieres with guns of calibre just over 9in. as well as with 8in. and 5.9in. howitzers. The great shells fell in groups and in lines in

ceased to rattle. Think of some pretty English copse about 150 acres large and imagine its beauty before and its terror afterwards, its sides, those "cloisters of a sanctuary," dug and pitted; its foliage scorched and beaten to the ground, its trees ripped and felled, every yard trodden and retrodden, and every other yard pitted, while the roots are an entanglement.

If I could tell every atom of the ruin and convey the sense of it as seen by men fighting in a din audible twenty miles away I should still not have touched the meaning of the battlefield. It is not "the beauty's ruin" but "the life's defeat" which makes the wood what it is. The faces of the prisoners we took there are witness of what it means to live awhile in a wood of the dead.

fight where this occurred. He said before the fight was renewed "I shall die happy if I can kill three Germans—one for my brother, one for myself, and one for luck." It is such a feeling that "the murder of the skipper" (as the execution of Captain Fryatt is now described in the ranks) begins to engender in all who are fighting against Germany.

OUR MEN'S FEATS IN THE HEAT.

DIFFICULT STAGE REACHED.

GERMAN LINES SWEEP 10 MILES BACK.

From W. BEACH THOMAS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Monday.

The oppression of to-day's heat seemed to effect even the great ungainly but most admirable kite balloons, which lay log-like waiting for better visibility, that blessed word now on everyone's lips. Every man and thing on the road was dustied over like a miller. Men everywhere bathed in the little streams as in the Somme, and there was great to-do in pitching water for the thousands of horses, which are still as necessary as motors.

But at the very front the heat was hardest to bear, and there is no fighting work so exhausting as the digging and fitting of trenches. There was real fighting, but only on a small and very weak scale, for the advance has reached the troublesome stage which occurs at some period in every "push." When an enemy's line is won and the last trenches of a system seized and occupied, the two opponents usually find themselves separated by a No Man's Land of vastly greater depth than before.

This throws on the infantry the burden and heat of intolerable days. They are far enough apart to give the artillery a

ENEMY KEPT BUSY EVERYWHERE.

YPRES & ARMENTIERES AS USUAL.

BIG GUNS NIGHT AND DAY

From W. BEACH THOMAS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN
THE FIELD, Wednesday.

I went to-day to a more northerly part of our line, and heard at stopping places on the way many of the details of the fighting of some of our English county troops, especially, as it happened, of the Notts and Derbys and Leicesters and Staffords.

A compliment I particularly liked was paid by the commander of a very good unit, mostly recruited from the town. "Thank Heavens," he said, "we took over the trenches from a good old county regiment who knew how to dig. If it hadn't been for them and the fine traverses they built half of us would have been dead men."

But the time is not yet to tell of the work of individual regiments, and I made the journey, in fact, to hear how the common, ordinary trench warfare was proceeding. Through all this period of desperate and semi-open fighting on the south of our line thousands of men elsewhere are holding trenches, making the perilous journeys to and from the trenches and enduring, as I saw from nearer than I liked, the ordinary promiscuous shelling in and behind the lines. They are digging new trenches and battering old.

The gunners are going persistently to their daily and nightly work from Ypres to Boisselle, say over twenty miles of front and though they have not to work like the men "behind the push" they are all the time busy with the work of mortal war. At some of the travelling repair stations we passed on the way large companies of men were working ungrudgingly fourteen or sixteen hours a day at what may be called ammunition work.

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

16 July
1917

AN ESTIMATE OF PROGRESS.

By *LOVAT FRASER.*

A year ago to-day the Battle of the Somme, which began on July 1, 1916, had just entered its second stage. How have we fared in the last twelve months?

The Battle of the Somme is the most tremendous conflict in which the British Army has ever engaged, and it may be doubted whether this war will again produce on any front an offense so formidable and so sustained. Sir Douglas Haig, in defining its results, said that Verdun was relieved, the main German forces were held in the west, and the enemy's strength was "considerably worn down." There was, however, a broader result, as he recognised, for the Somme "brought us a long step forward towards the final victory of the Allied cause."

to:- 2/Lt..... *H. West* of the

14th. (Res). Bn. F. York. Regt.

You are hereby summoned to serve as a member on a Subaltern's Court Martial to be held in Room No. 14 Officer's Quarters, on Sunday the 9th. inst. at 11 a.m., over 2/Lieut. Jules le Verrier Constant who is charged "with" appearing in Public dressed in mustard coloured Socks & low brown Shoes and having his Trousers turned up at the bottom an offence against N.C.C. 1453/ of Sept 10th. 1915. --- also with impertinence to his Senior Officers on being reprimanded for the offence.

The Verdict will be that the Socks & Shoes be taken from the accused & put on charge in the Quarter Master's Stores for the period of one month, at the end of which time they may be drawn and signed for by the accused, provided he has in the meantime rendered a written apology to the Subalterns of the 14th. (Res). Bn. F. York. Regt. for an offence which, being contrary to Northern Command Orders, jeopardises the liberties of the junior Officers.

Whith Burwell

Senior Subaltern.

14th. (Res). Bn. F. York. Regt.

*NB - The name being responsible to any Board of Officers, or Committee, or Court of Inquiry, this blank to be filled in accordingly.

The proceedings should be signed by each Officer composing the Board, etc.

PROCEEDINGS of a Subaltern's Court Martial

assembled at Whittington Barracks Leifield

on the 7th day of July 1916

by order of Lieut W.K. Durnell

for the purpose of investigating & trying the case of irregular conduct on the part of 2nd Lt. C.J. LeBouvier Constant

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Mitchell

MEMBERS.

See loose papers.

IN ATTENDANCE.

The _____ having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to

The accused enters with cap on & salutes the President - his cap is then removed by escort & also his collar badges. Accused then stands to attention throughout the proceedings. / See over!

Order of Proceedings:-
What is suggested by this Court is that you have a General Court
President calls over the names of men
who answer in hearing or accused.

President says "Do you object to be tried
me as President, or by any of the
officers whose names have been read
If he objects ask him his objections
dispose with them.

To be read by President:
"In the case of a Senior Subaltern's Court
martial it is necessary for all witnesses
remain in Court in compliance with Sec 4
para 93 of the Army Act."

President then reads out charge attached
opposite page, asks "Guilty?" or "Not Guilty"
1st witness then called & sworn in by 1st member
After- questions from prisoners to witness

- 2nd witness ditto
- 3rd " "
- 4th " "

"Do you wish to give evidence yourself
to call any witnesses as to character?"

Any witnesses then sworn in, & examined
by prosecutor, then Cross examined by
& re-examined by the prosecutor, & examined
by the Court.

~~The accused is removed while
case is considered (guilty) by the Court
Defence, if any, follows?~~

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do you anything to say in your
reply?

They witnesses then sworn, examined by
me, cross-examined by prodeutor,
examined by the accused, & examined
Court.

Prisoners removed ~~from~~ for the
consideration of the Court,
then brought in again & punishment
declared.

Verdict (if approved)

The shoes & socks in question will be
taken & put on charge in the quartermaster
store for the period of one month, at the
end of which time they may be drawn.
& signed for by you, provided you in
the meantime tender a written apology
to the Subalterns of the 14th & 15th Regts for an
offence which being contrary to Northern Command
Orders & unworthy of a British officer
jeopardises the liberties of all officers in general.

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In the Borough of Lichfield
I call to Verrier Contact
of the East Yorks Regt, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield.
Information has been laid this day by Lt. Somerby Clark,
Edwin Hamer Russell, & Arnold Vermonty Weeks of
the above Battalion, for that you on the 6th day of
January, one thousand nine hundred sixteen at
the Borough of Tamworth then being at the Castle Hotel
situate in that Borough at 7.15 pm did unlawfully
commit a breach of an order duly made & published
under the powers conferred by the Northern Command
inasmuch as you did wear mustard coloured socks,
low brown shoes & turned up trousers contrary to
the form of the Statute in such case made & provided.

You are therefore, hereby summoned to appear
before a Subalterns Court Martial sitting at Room
no 14, Officers Quarters, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield
in the County of Stafford, on Sunday, the ninth
day of January, 1916 at the hour of eleven
in the forenoon to answer to the said
information.

Dated the seventh day of January One
thousand nine hundred sixteen.
An additional charge of impertinence
is also brought in by the officers
concerned.



2nd Lieut. Hurst,

14th Res. East Yorks Regt.

With reference to your statement re a Motor Car accident you saw, please attend at Mansfield Police Station this afternoon to give your evidence re same. By order of the Brigadier.

Sherwood Hall,

Mr. Mansfield.

20th March, 1916.

21st Reserve Infantry Brigade.

Richard A. K. - Capt.
Staff Captain.

for Brigade Major.

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...ation at two many points...
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Car No. A.L. # 28
Time. 6 pm
Place. Between Forest Town and
Pine Wood Hall.

Dangerous Drivings of Cars
on the Mansfield - Clipstone Road.

Sat afternoon 6 pm. Several men
knocked down, and one rather
heavily injured, by a car proceeding
from the Camp to Mansfield.
The road was crowded with men
waiting at Mansfield when a car,
No. A.L. # 28, in overtaking and
passing two other cars, swerved
to the right and on to the path,
among a crowd of men.
Witnessed by ...

ROLL OF HONOUR.

14 July

410 CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

98 REPORTED DEAD.

The following casualties are reported by the War Office under various dates:—

KILLED.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. I., Hampshire Regiment.
ALEXANDER, Sec. Lieut. H., Hampshire Regiment
BAIRD, Capt. C. E., Seaforth Highlanders.
BARRATT, Lieut. K. F., Essex Regt., attd. Machine Gun Corps.
BLACKWOOD, Sec. Lieut. M. H., R. Warwickshire Regiment.
BONHAM-CARTER, Capt. A. T., Hampshire Regiment.
BOWES, Sec. Lieut. C. H., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
BROOM, Sec. Lieut. F. J., Seaforth Highlanders.
BUCHANAN, Sec. Lieut. D., Seaforth Highlanders.
CARTLAND, Capt. and Adj. G. T., Rifle Brigade.
CLARKE, Sec. Lieut. A. G., Rifle Brigade.
CLEGG, Sec. Lieut. P., R. Lancaster Regiment.
CONNOR, Sec. Lieut. F. A., Seaforth Highlanders.
COX, Capt. H., Gloucestershire Regiment.
CRUM, Sec. Lieut. S. A., Seaforth Highlanders.
FARROW, Sec. Lieut. B., Lancashire Fusiliers.
FORD, Capt. C. C., Somerset Light Infantry.
FRASER, Capt. R., Rifle Brigade.
FUSSELL, Lieut. J. G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
GAMON, Capt. M. P., Lancashire Fusiliers.
GODWIN, Lieut. J. L., Canadian Artillery.
GOODFORD, Sec. Lieut. C. J. H., Hampshire Regiment.
GOURLAY, Sec. Lieut. J. N., Seaforth Highlanders.
HABLUTZEL, Sec. Lieut. G. R., R. Lancaster Regiment.
HARVEY, Sec. Lieut. J., Seaforth Highlanders.
NEWCOMBE, Lieut. R., East Lancashire Regiment.
OUGHTERSON, Lieut. H. G., South African Infantry.
PALK, Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. C. W., D.S.O., Hampshire Regt.
ROGERS, Sec. Lieut. E. H., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
ROWLEY, Sec. Lieut. J., Royal Lancaster Regiment.
SAUNDERS, Capt. A. L., Canadian Infantry.
ST. JOHN, Sec. Lieut. T., E. Lancs Regt., attd. Machine Gun Corps.
SHARP, Sec. Lieut. L. O., Lincolnshire Regiment.
SHAW, Capt. H. L., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
SHAW, Sec. Lieut. W., Seaforth Highlanders.

RUBIN
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SAYERS
SCOTT,
SETCH
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JONES
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PENNY
SCOTT
TILLY
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WATE

DAVID

THE EPIC OF THE SOMME.

20 July

SPLENDID BRITISH REGIMENTS.

"NOT ONE STRAGGLER."

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, JULY 18.

The day has been very unsuitable to active operations. A good deal of rain fell during the night, and the air has continued thick, making observation difficult, and movement has been impeded by the heavy ground. None the less, we have again made material, if unostentatious, progress.

On the extreme left we are pushing northward from Ovillers-la Boisselle, the possession of which place enables us to turn the main German line at that point and to bomb along the trenches. We are thus gaining ground there at much less cost than we should have to pay to take the same

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Complimentary Luncheon

TO

Mr. H. L. GREIG

by his Colliery Friends at the Humber Ports.

MENU

HORS D'ŒUVRES
GRAPE FRUIT MARASCHINO

CREAM OF MUSHROOM
CLEAR ROYALE

FILLET OF SOLE LOBSTER SAUCE

ROAST DUCKLING APPLE SAUCE
GREEN PEAS CAULIFLOWER
GAME CHIPS CREAMED POTATOES

PECHE MELBA
FRUIT TART CREAM

SAVOURY
BISCUITS CHEESE CELERY

COFFÉE

BROADWAY HOTEL,
HULL.

20th November, 1933.



Complimentary Luncheon

TO

MR. H. L. GREIG

by his Colleague Friends at the Hunter Park

MENU

HORS D'OEUVRES

GRAPE FRUIT MARASCHINO

CREAM OF MUSHROOM

CLEAR ROYALE

FILET OF SOLE LOBSTER SAUCE

ROAST DUCKLING APPLE SAUCE

GREEN PEAS CAULIFLOWER

GAME CHIPS CREAMED POTATOES

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FRUIT TART CREAM

SANDWICH

BISCUITS CHEESE CHERRY

COFFEE

Breakfast Hours.
1911

First Anniversary, 1911



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

1918.

The Queen joins me in welcoming you on your release from the miseries & hardships, which you have endured with so much patience & courage.

During these many months of trial, the early rescue of our gallant Officers & Men from the cruelties of their captivity has been uppermost in our thoughts.

We are thankful that this longed for day has arrived, & that back in the old Country you will be able once more to enjoy the happiness of a home & to see good days among those who anxiously look for your return.

George R. I.

EAST RIDING TERRITORIAL FORCE ASSOCIATION.
K.A. 7 DEPARTMENT.

PARAGON BUILDINGS,
JAMESON STREET.

TELEGRAMS: "AFTER, HULL."
TELEPHONE: 1064 NATIONAL.

HULL 11th Nov. 1914

REF. NO. _____

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of to-day's date, and note that your son is desirous of obtaining a commission.

I should be glad if he could call and see me at this office on Friday the 13th instant between 11.30 and 1 o'clock or between 2.30 and 4.30 in the afternoon of that day.

Yours truly,

Rumburnholme

President E. R. Territorial Assn.
and
Lord Lieutenant E. Yorks.

Joseph Hirst, Esq.,
Guildhall,
HULL.

Stanley Hunt

Stone I'm not late
I have a fully 1/2 acre such
from Hill - one this morning
for Carlsten's about Joseph's
day. Kinds trees and

Yours sincerely
Mr. Edmund

Mr. what to say but was told that
he and his wife were away -
can you get at him or find
out where a letter from me would
find him or a wire

Yours sincerely
William W. Wellsted

TRANBY LODGE,
HESSLE,
E. YORKS.

November 23/14

Dear Joseph I had a talk with
Lord Minto about me to day & I
think he will give him a
commission if Mr. Bell recommends
him and he has written to Mr.
Sto about him. I telephoned to
Mr. Meles home to night to tell





SECOND-LIEUTENANT J. HIRST,
East Yorks., reported wounded and in a hospital
in France. Lieutenant Hirst is the son of the
City Architect, and will be remembered for his
sketches in the Hull "Daily Mail" and in the
"Sports Mail" in pre-war days.

Hull
Daily Mail
6th Jan
1916

Y. JUNE 2, 1916.



Hull
Daily Mail
6th June
1916

SECOND-LIEUTENANT J. HIRST.

East Yorks., reported wounded and in a hospital in France. Lieutenant Hirst is the son of the City Architect, and will be remembered for his sketches in the Hull "Daily Mail" and in the "Sports Mail" in pre-war days.