

# A REFERENCE HANDBOOK ON THE WAR

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*Designed For The Use  
of Teachers*

BY

R. A. BARRON, B.A.



PRINTED BY DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

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## INTRODUCTION

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The material included in this pamphlet is more particularly intended for reference purposes. In treating of the Neutrality of Belgium and the chronological sketch leading up to the events of the war, the material being adapted from "Why We Are at War" by members of the Oxford faculty of modern history, an attempt is made to clearly define the issue at stake, and the negotiations which led up to the participation of the British Empire in the European struggle.

The Ambassadorial correspondence which preceded the outbreak of hostilities brought to the public attention persons holding important positions in the diplomatic service of the various countries. A list of these, with their official positions, is given, which will be of assistance in reading the official "Blue Book" issued by the Imperial Government. Following the diplomatic controversy and after the outbreak of war, the political situation in Britain underwent a change, and on May 26, 1915, a Coalition Ministry was formed. The personnel of this Ministry is given as an illustration of the unity of purpose with which British Statesmen met the greatest crisis of history.

The dictionary of "war terms" has been collected from articles in the public press and military works, and will facilitate the reading of war news, and also aid teachers in explaining methods of modern warfare.

Not of the least importance is the glossary of names and places connected with the war with their proper pronunciation. While it is impossible in many cases to be absolutely correct in pronouncing foreign names—many of their sounds having no equivalent in English—the pronunciation given will be found the more universally

accepted. As an illustration of how to use the "Key to Pronunciation" take the word "AKABA". It will be noted that the accent (˘) is above each of the vowels. By reference to the key the accent (˘) above the vowel "a" denotes that the vowel has the full open sound as in "far."

The writer is indebted to Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, Professor of Modern Languages, University of Alberta, for reviewing and criticising this part of the work.

R. A. BARRON,  
Department of Education

May 11th, 1916.

# NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM

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The Provinces which now constitute the kingdom of Belgium—with the exception of the bishopric of Liege, which was until 1795 an ecclesiastical principality—were known in the seventeenth century as the Spanish, in the eighteenth as the Austrian, Netherlands. They received the first of these names when they returned to the allegiance of Philip II, after a short participation in the revolt to which Holland owes her national existence. When the independence of Holland was finally recognized by Spain (1648) the Spanish Netherlands were subjected to the first of the artificial restrictions which Europe has seen fit to impose upon them. The Dutch monopoly of navigation in the Scheldt was admitted by the Treaty of Munster (1648) and Antwerp was thus precluded from developing into a rival Amsterdam. In the age of Louis the XIV the Spanish Netherlands were constantly attacked by France, who acquired at one time or another the chief towns of Artois and Hainault, including some which have lately come into prominence in the great war, such as Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Maubeuge. The bulk, however, of the Spanish Netherlands passed at the Treaty of Utrecht to Austria, then the chief rival of France on the Continent. They passed with the reservation that certain fortresses on their southern border were to be garrisoned jointly by the Dutch and the Austrians as a barrier against French aggression. This arrangement was overthrown at the French Revolution. The French annexed the Austrian Netherlands and Liege in November, 1792.

It became apparent in the Napoleonic Wars that Belgium and Holland were individually too weak to protect themselves or the German people against an aggressive French Government. The allies, therefore, in the year 1813, handed over to Holland the Austrian Netherlands and the bishopric of Liege in order to put Holland in a position to resist attack until the powers could come to its aid. This arrangement was ratified at the Treaty of Chaumont (1814). As there was no government or visible unity in the Belgian provinces

after the retirement of the French, the union with Holland, originally suggested by Lord Castlereagh, seemed reasonable enough. It gave the Belgians the great privilege of freely navigating the Scheldt. It was confirmed at the Congress of Vienna, and the new kingdom of the United Netherlands was declared neutral by the common consent of the Powers.

But the events of the years 1815-1830 proved conclusively that this union was unsatisfactory to the Belgian population. The Belgians complained that they were not allowed their just share of influence and representation in the legislature or executive. They resented the attempt to impose the Dutch language and Dutch Liberalism upon them. They rose in revolt, expelled the Dutch officials and garrisons, and drew up for themselves a monarchical and parliamentary constitution. Their aspirations aroused much sympathy both in England and in France. These two countries induced the other Great Powers (Austria, Prussia, Russia) to recognize the new kingdom as an independent neutral state. This recognition was embodied in the Treaty of the Twenty-four Articles signed at London in October, 1831; and it was not too generous to the aspirations of Belgian nationality. Since the Belgians had been defeated in the field by Holland and had only been rescued by a French army, they were obliged to surrender their claims upon Maestricht, parts of Luxemburg, and parts of Limburg. Some time elapsed before this settlement was recognized by Holland. But at length this last guarantee was obtained; and the Treaty of London, 1839, finally established the international status of Belgium. Under this Treaty both her independence and her neutrality were definitely guaranteed by England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia.

### **“THE SCRAP OF PAPER”**

We have been told by the Imperial Chancellor that the Treaty of 1839 is nothing but “a scrap of paper”. It is therefore desirable to point out that Bismarck made full use of it in 1870 to prevent England from supporting the cause of France. It was with this object that he published the proposal alleged to have been made to him by the French representative, Benedetti, in 1866, that Prussia should help France to acquire Belgium as a solace for Prussian annexations in Northern Germany. Then, as now, England insisted upon the Treaty of 1839. The result was that, on the instance of Lord Granville, Germany and France entered into an identic

treaty with Great Britain (Aug. 1870) to the effect that, if either belligerent violated Belgian territory, Great Britain would co-operate with the other for the defence of it. The Treaty was most strictly construed. After the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1870) the German Government applied to Belgium for leave to transport the German wounded across Belgian territory. France protested that this would be a breach of neutrality and Belgium refused.

### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

It is evident to all who study closely the map of France that her eastern frontier falls into two sharply contrasted divisions, the north-eastern which reaches from the sea to the valley of the Sambre, and the south-eastern which extends from that river to and along the Swiss boundary. The former is flat country, easy for military operations; the latter is mountainous, intersected with many deep valleys. After the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the French set to work to rectify artificially the strategical weakness of their frontier; and in a chain of fortresses behind the Vosges Mountains they erected a rampart which has the reputation of being impregnable. This is the line Belfort, Epinal, Toul, Verdun. A German attack launched upon this line without violating neutral territory would have to be frontal, for on the north the line is covered by the neutral states of Belgium and Luxemburg, while on the south although the gap between the Vosges and the Swiss frontier apparently gives a chance of outflanking the French defences, the fortress of Belfort, which was never reduced even in the War of 1870-1, was considered too formidable an obstacle against which to launch an invading army. A rapid advance on Paris was therefore deemed impossible if respect were to be paid to the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, and it was for this purely military reason that Germany has today violated her promises to regard the neutrality of these states. This was frankly admitted by Herr von Jagow to Sir Edward Goschen; if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition entailing great loss of time.

In the case of Belgium a very easy road was afforded into French territory up the Valley of the Meuse, past Liege and thence into France past Namur and through what is known as the Gap of Namur. A German army could debouch into France through this gap the more

easily inasmuch as the French, relying on the neutrality of these two States, had not strongly fortified the frontier from the Sea to Maubeuge. Moreover, as the country to the west of the Sambre was very easy country for manoeuvring and furnished with good roads and railways, it was reckoned that the formidable French lines to the south could be turned in this manner, and the German army could march upon Paris from the north-east.

That such a plan was contemplated by the Germans has been for some years past a matter of common knowledge in England; and it has been also a matter of common opinion that the attempt to execute this plan would involve the active resistance of the British forces, to whom the duty was supposed to have been assigned of acting on the left flank of the French opposing the entry of the Germans from Belgian Territory.

### **THE ARGUMENT.**

The argument that Great Britain has taken the aggressive falls to the ground entirely when it is confronted with the hard facts of chronology. Far from attacking the Germans, we were so anxious to keep the peace that we were actually three days late in our mobilization to join the French on their left wing; and had it not been for the defence offered by Liege, our scruples would have gravely imperilled the common cause. For it was not until we were certain that Germany had committed what was tantamount to an act of war against us, by invading the neutral state of Belgium, that we delivered the ultimatum that led to the war.

## CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE WAR

The crisis of 1914 began with an unforeseen development in the old quarrel of Austria-Hungary and Russia over the Servian question. On June 28 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-apparent of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and his wife the Duchess of Hohenberg, paid a visit of ceremony to the town of Serajevo, in Bosnia, the administrative centre of the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In entering the town the Archduke and the Duchess narrowly escaped being killed by a bomb which was thrown at their carriage. Later in the day they were shot by assassins armed with Browning pistols. The crime was apparently planned by political conspirators who resented the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and who desired that these provinces should be united to Servia.

The Austrian Government, having instituted an inquiry, came to the conclusion that the bombs of the conspirators had been obtained from a Servian arsenal; that the crime had been planned in Belgrade, the Servian capital, with the help of a Servian staff officer, who provided the pistols; that the criminals and their weapons had been conveyed from Servia into Bosnia by officers of Servian frontier posts and by Servian customs officials. At the moment the Austrian Government published no proof of these conclusions, but on July 23 forwarded them to the Servian Government in a formal note containing certain demands which, it was intimated, must be satisfactorily answered by Servia within forty-eight hours. This ultimatum included a form of apology to be published on a specified date by the Servian Government, and ten engagements which the Servian Government were to give the Austro-Hungarian Government.

On July 24 this note was communicated by Austria-Hungary to the other Powers of Europe, and on July 25 it was published in a German paper, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. It was therefore intended to be a public warning to Servia. On July 24 the German Government told the Powers that it approved the Austrian note, as being necessitated by the "Great Servian" propaganda, which aimed at the incorporation in the Servian monarchy

of the southern Slav provinces belonging to Austria-Hungary; that Austria, if she wished to remain a Great Power, could not avoid pressing the demands contained in the note, even, if necessary, by military measures; and that the question was one which concerned no Powers except Austria-Hungary and Servia.

Russia did not agree that the Austrian note was directed against Servia alone. On July 24 the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs told the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that Austria's conduct was provocative and immoral; that some of her demands were impossible of acceptance; that Austria would never have taken such action unless Germany had first been consulted; that if Austria began military measures against Servia, Russia would probably mobilize. The Russian Minister hoped that England would proclaim its solidarity with France and Russia on the subject of the Austrian note; doubtless Servia would accept some of the Austrian demands. To the Austro-Hungarian Government the Russian Minister sent a message, on the same day, July 24, that the time limit allowed to Servia for her reply was quite insufficient, if the Powers were to help in smoothing the situation; and he urged that Austria-Hungary should publish the proofs of the charges against Servia. On July 25 Russia told England that Servia would punish those proved to be guilty, but would not accept all the demands of Austria; that no independent state could do so. If Servia appealed to arbitration, as seemed possible, Russia was, she said, prepared to leave the arbitration in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy, the four Powers whom Sir Edward Grey had suggested as possible mediators.

On the day on which Russia made this suggestion, July 25, the Servian Government replied to the Austrian note, conceding part of the Austrian demands, and announcing its readiness to accept, on the other points, the arbitration of the Hague Tribunal or of the Great Powers. The Austrian Government found the Servian note unsatisfactory, and criticized its details in an official memorandum. The Austro-Hungarian Minister left Belgrade on July 25; on July 26 a part of the Austro-Hungarian army was mobilized; and on July 28 Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia.

Sir Edward Grey had from the first declined to announce England's solidarity with Russia and France on the Servian question. On and after July 26 he was taking active steps to bring about the mediation, between Austria-Hungary and Servia, of four Powers (Italy, Germany, France, England). To this mediation Russia had already

agreed July 25; and Italy and France were ready to co-operate with England. Germany, however, made difficulties on the ground that anything like formal intervention would be impracticable, unless both Austria and Russia consented to it. Russia had already (July 25) prepared the ukase ordering mobilization, but had not yet issued it; on July 27 the Russian Foreign Minister announced his readiness to make the Servian question the subject of direct conversations with Vienna. This offer was at first declined by the Austro-Hungarian Government, but subsequently accepted; and conversations were actually in progress between the representatives of the two Powers as late as August 1.

No doubt the hesitation of Austria was due to the fact that, on July 28, the Russian Government warned Germany of the mobilization of the southern military districts of Russia, to be publicly proclaimed on July 29, Austria replied to this intimation by offering assurances that she would respect the integrity and independence of Servia; these assurances, considered inadequate by the Russian Government, seem to have been the subject of the last conversations between Russia and Austria-Hungary.

Russia persisted that Germany was the real obstacle to a friendly settlement; and this conviction was not affected by the appeals for peace which the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tsar on July 28, July 29 and July 31. On July 29 Germany told England that the Russian mobilization was alarming, and that France was also making military preparations; at the same time Germany threatened to proclaim "imminent state of war" as a counter measure to the French preparations; German military preparations, by July 30, had in fact gone far beyond the preliminary stage which she thus indicated. Germany had already warned England, France and Russia that, if Russia mobilized this would mean German mobilization against both France and Russia. But on July 27, Russia had explained that her mobilization would in no sense be directed against Germany, and would only take place if Austrian forces crossed the Servian frontier. On July 29 the day on which Russia actually mobilized the southern districts, Russia once more asked Germany to participate in the "quadruple conference" now proposed by England, for the purpose of mediating between Austria and Servia. This proposal was declined by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Germany in fact believed, or professed to believe, that the Russian mobilization, though not proclaimed, was already far advanced.

On July 30 Austria, although her conversations with Russia were still in progress, began the bombardment of Belgrade. The next day July 31, Russia ordered general mobilization; on August 1 France and Germany each took the like step; Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russian mobilization should cease, and another ultimatum to France asking what course she would take in the event of war between Germany and Russia.

Before these decisive steps of July 30-August 1, and while Sir Edward Grey was still engaged in efforts of mediation, Germany made overtures to England, with the object of securing England's neutrality in the event of a war between Germany and France. On July 29 Germany offered, as the price of English neutrality, to give assurances that, if victorious, she would make no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France; but refused to give a similar assurance respecting French colonies, or to promise to respect Belgian neutrality. These proposals were refused by England on July 30. On August 1 the German Ambassador unofficially asked England to remain neutral on condition that Germany would not violate Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey replied that England's hands were still free, and that he could not promise neutrality on that condition alone.

Meanwhile, on July 30, Sir Edward Grey was told by France that she would not remain neutral in a war between Germany and Russia. On July 31 the English Cabinet, being asked by France to declare definitely on her side, replied that England could give no pledge at present. On the same day England asked France and Germany to engage to respect Belgian neutrality. France assented, Germany evaded giving a reply. But, on August 2, German forces entered the neutral state of Luxemburg, and England promised to defend the French coasts and shipping if attacked by the German fleet in the Channel, or through the North Sea. On August 4, the King of the Belgians telegraphed to King George announcing that Germany had demanded passage for her troops through Belgian territory, and appealing to England for help. On the same day, August 4, England sent an ultimatum to Germany asking for assurance, before midnight, that Germany would respect Belgian neutrality. This demand was taken at Berlin as equivalent to a declaration of war by England against Germany.

# LIST OF PRINCIPAL PERSONS WITH THEIR OFFICIAL POSITIONS MENTIONED IN THE AMBASSADORIAL CORRESPONDENCE PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

## GREAT BRITAIN:

Lord High Chancellor . . . . .	Viscount Haldane.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	Sir Edward Grey.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	Sir A. Nicolson.
French Ambassador . . . . .	M. de Fleurian (Chargé d'Affaires).
Prussian Ambassador . . . . .	Count Benckendorff. M. de Etter (Counsellor of the Embassy).
German Ambassador . . . . .	Prince Lichnowsky.
Austro-Hungarian Ambassador . . . . .	Count Mensdorff.
Belgian Minister . . . . .	Count de Lalaing.
Serbian Minister . . . . .	M. Boschkovitch.

## FRANCE:

President of the Republic . . . . .	M. Poincare.
President of the Council . . . . .	M. Rene Viviani.
Ministers for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	1. M. Jonnart. 2. M. Stephen Pichon. 3. M. Rene Viviani. 4. M. Bienvenu-Martin (Acting). 5. M. Doumergue. 6. M. Delcasse.
Political Director . . . . .	M. Berthelot.
British Ambassador . . . . .	Sir Francis Bertie.
Russian Ambassador . . . . .	M. Isvolsky. M. Sevastopoulo (Chargé d'Affaires),
German Ambassador . . . . .	Baron von Schoen.
Austro-Hungarian Ambassador . . . . .	Count Szeceen.
Belgian Minister . . . . .	Baron Guillaume.
Serbian Minister . . . . .	M. Vesnitch.

## **RUSSIA:**

Minister for Foreign Affairs.....	M. Sazonof.
Minister for War.....	M. Suchomlinof.
British Ambassador.....	Sir George Buchanan.
French Ambassador.....	M. Paléologue.
German Ambassador.....	Count Portales.
Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.....	Count Szápáry. Count Czernin (Chargé d'Affaires).
Serbian Minister.....	Dr. M. Spalaekavitch.

## **GERMANY:**

Imperial Chancellor.....	Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Secretary of State.....	Herr von Jagow.
Under Secretary of State.....	Herr von Zimmerman.
British Ambassador.....	Sir Edward Goschen. Sir Horace Humbold. (Counsellor of the Embassy).
French Ambassador.....	M. Jules Cambon. M. de Manneville. (Chargé d'Affaires).
Russian Ambassador.....	M. Swerbeiev. M. Broniewsky. (Chargé d'Affaires).
American Ambassador.....	Mr. Gerard.
Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.....	Count Szogyeny.
Belgian Minister.....	Baron Beyens.
Serbian Chargé d'Affaires.....	Dr. M. Yovanovitch.
French Minister at Munich.....	M. Allizé.
French Counsel-General at Frankfort.....	M. Roussin.

## **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....	Count Berchtold.
Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.....	Baron Macchio. Count Forgach.
President of the Ministry of Hungary.....	Count Tisza.
British Ambassador.....	Sir Maurice de Bunsen.
French Ambassador.....	M. Dumaine.

Russian Ambassador . . . . .	M. Schebeko. Prince Koudacheff (Chargé d'Affaires).
American Ambassador . . . . .	Frederic C. Penfield.
German Ambassador . . . . .	Herr von Tschirsky.
Italian Ambassador . . . . .	Duke d'Avarna.
Belgian Minister . . . . .	Count Errembault de Dudzeele.
Serbian Minister . . . . .	M. Yovanovitch.
French Consul-General at Buda Pest . . . . .	M. d'Apchier-le-Maugin.
Russian Consul-General at Fiume . . . . .	M. Salviati.
Acting Russian Consul at Prague . . . . .	M. Kazansky.

**TURKEY:**

British Chargé d'Affaires . . . . .	Mr. Beaumont.
French Ambassador . . . . .	M. Bompard.
Serbian Chargé d'Affaires . . . . .	M. M. Georgevitch.
Austrian Consul-General . . . . .	Herr Jehlitschka.
American Ambassador . . . . .	Henry Morgenthau.

**BELGIUM:**

Minister for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	M. Davignon. Baron Van der Elst (Secretary General).
Colonial Minister . . . . .	H. Renkin.
British Minister . . . . .	Sir Francis Villiers.
French Minister . . . . .	M. Klobukowski.
American Minister . . . . .	Mr. Brand Whitlock.
German Minister . . . . .	Herr von Below Saleske.
Austro-Hungarian Minister . . . . .	Count Clary.
Dutch Minister . . . . .	M. de Weede.

**SERBIA:**

Prime Minister . . . . .	M. Pashitch.
Acting Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	Dr. Laza Patchou.
British Minister . . . . .	M. Boppe.
Russian Chargé d'Affaires . . . . .	M. Strandtman.
German Secretary of Legation . . . . .	Herr von Storck.
Austro-Hungarian Minister . . . . .	Baron von Gieslingen.
Belgian Minister . . . . .	M. de Welle.
Austro-Hungarian Consular Agent at Nish . . . . .	Herr Hoflehner.

**ITALY:**

Minister for Foreign Affairs . . . . . Marquis di San Giuliano.  
British Ambassador . . . . . Sir Rennell Rodd.  
French Ambassador . . . . . M. Barrière.  
German Ambassador . . . . . Herr von Flotow.  
Serbian Minister . . . . . M. Sjub Michailovitch.

**SPAIN:**

Belgian Minister . . . . . Baron Greier.

**DENMARK:**

French Minister . . . . . M. Bapst.

**HOLLAND:**

Minister for Foreign Affairs . . . . . M. Loudon.  
French Minister . . . . . M. Pellet.  
Belgian Minister . . . . . Baron Fallon.

**LUXEMBURG:**

Minister of State and President of the  
Government . . . . . Dr. Eyschen  
French Minister . . . . . M. Mollard.  
German Minister . . . . . Herr von Buch.

**NORWAY:**

French Minister . . . . . M. Chevalley.

**SWEDEN:**

French Minister . . . . . M. Thiébaud.

**SWITZERLAND:**

French Consul-General at Basle . . . . . M. Farges.

**THE IMPERIAL COALITION MINISTRY**

In order to command the undivided confidence of the people of the United Kingdom and ensure the services of a completely representative Government to cope with the war situation, a Coalition Ministry was formed on May 26th, 1915.

The following table gives the personnel of the former and the new ministries.

Prime Minister

First Lord of the Treas-

ury.....Mr. Asquith.....Mr. Asquith (L).

Minister without Port-

folio.....Lord Lansdowne (U).

Lord Chancellor.....Lord Haldane.....Sir S. Buckmaster (L).

Lord President of the

Council.....Lord Beauchamp... Lord Crewe (L).

Lord Privy Seal.....Lord Crewe.....Lord Curzon (U).

Chancellor of Exchequer Mr. Lloyd George.. Mr. McKenna (L).

### Secretaries of State.

Home Affairs.....Mr. McKenna.....Sir J. Simon (L).

Foreign Affairs.....Sir E. Grey.....Sir E. Grey (L).

Colonies.....Mr. Harcourt.....Mr. Bonar Law (U).

India.....Lord Crewe.....Mr. Chamberlain (U).

War.....\*Lord Kitchener... Lord Kitchener.

Minister of Munitions.....Mr. Lloyd George (L).

First Lord of the

Admiralty.....Mr. Churchill.....Mr. Balfour (U).

President of the Board of

Trade.....Mr. Runciman.....Mr. Runciman (L).

President of Local Govern-

ment Board.....Mr. H. Samuel.....Mr. Long (U).

Chancellor of Duchy of

Lancaster.....Mr. Montagu.....Mr. Churchill (L).

Chief Secretary for Ire-

land.....Mr. Birrell.....Mr. Birrell (L).

Secretary for Scotland...Mr. McKinnon Wood

President of the Board of Mr. McKinnon Wood (L).

Agriculture.....Lord Lucas.....Lord Selborne (U).

First Commissioner of

Works.....Lord Emmott.....Mr. Harcourt (L)

President of the Board of

Education.....Mr. Pease.....Mr. Henderson (Lab.)

Attorney-General.....Sir J. Simon.....Sir E. Carson (U).

The above form the Cabinet.

Postmaster-General....Mr. Hobhouse....Mr. H. Samuel (L).

(in the cabinet) (not in the cabinet)

Solicitor-General.....Sir S. Buckmaster.. Sir F. E. Smith (U).

\*Lord Kitchener met his death on June 5th, 1916, while on board the Hampshire off the Orkney Islands. The vessel was blown up, her entire crew and passengers perishing. At the time of going to press his successor had not been appointed.



## AN AID TO UNDERSTAND THE DESPATCHES

In reading the despatches from the Western front most Canadians have been puzzled by reference to the situation in the Champagne, Woevre, Argonne, etc. They look for these names on the map and cannot find them. What they do find is France divided into a large number of administrative departments, named mostly after rivers such as Marne, Meuse, Meuse et Moselle, Aisne and so forth. Sometimes these departments are referred to in describing operations, but not often. The names that are used are those of the twelve military sectors into which the allied line has been divided from Switzerland to the North Sea. As they are in most cases the ancient designations of the various districts Frenchmen appreciate their significance, but not the outsider.

The first of these sectors is that in which Canadians have the greatest personal interest.

1. **Flanders:** Comprising the country in Belgium from the sea to a little below Ypres.
2. **Artois:** With Arras lying near its centre.
3. **Picardy:** With Amiens as the centre.
4. **Santerre:** Which comprises the region from Roye to the southward and which embraces the Valley of the Oise.
5. **Soissonaise:** Comprising the region including Soisson and which extends practically up to Rheims.
6. **Champagne:** Extending from Rheims to beyond Chalons.
7. **Argonne:** So named by reason of the forest of Argonne, defining practically all of this region.
8. **Hautes de Meuse:** With Verdun as its centre.
9. **Woevre:** The region between the headwaters of the Meuse and the Moselle river.
10. **Lorraine:** The region bordering on former French Lorraine.
11. **Vosges:** So called by reason of including the mountain range of that name.
12. **Alsace:** Comprising the frontier region between French and German Alsace.

If the positions of these sectors are understood, it will enable one to follow much more intelligently the official statements of the Paris War Office.

## WAR TERMS WHICH ARE USED IN DESPATCHES FROM THE FRONT

### **Abattis, Entanglements and Redoubts.**

See Entrenchments.

### **Advance Guard:**

A smaller body of troops moving in front of the marching column to explore the ground and prevent surprise. Every body of troops, small or large, in war time has an advanced guard. In the case of armies or army corps, the advanced guard will be a force of all arms, strong enough to hold its own against an attack until the army behind it can deploy from its marching columns into battle array. The term "Strategic Advance Guard" is used by modern French writers on war in a special sense. It means a large force, perhaps amounting to several army corps, whose mission is to gain touch with the enemy and hold him in position, while the main body known as the "masse de manoeuvre" pivots upon it, and strikes at one or the other of the enemy's flanks.

### **Army:**

This word is used in three different senses (1) the whole organized land force of a nation; (2) the whole force engaged in a theatre of war; (3) a number of army corps grouped under one commander as subordinate unit in this army of operations. Thus in the Franco-German War there were, on the German side, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies and later the 4th army, or Army of the Meuse. On the French side, the Army of the Rhine, the Army of Chalons, or reserve army, and later the Army of the North, Army of the Loire, etc.

### **Armistice:**

A suspension of hostilities, either locally or generally, by mutual agreement.

### **Army Corps:**

The largest organized unit in an army. It is made up of from two to three infantry divisions, with a certain proportion of artillery, cavalry, engineers, and various auxiliary services (transport, ammunition columns, ambulances, etc.). It is a little army complete in itself, and its strength is determined by taking the average number of men that can move on a single road, and cover only such a length that in a single day it can close up and form for battle to the front.

The strength and organization varies in different armies. In the British army it is made up of two infantry divisions, each of three brigades of four battalions, seventy guns, a small cavalry detachment, and Royal Engineers, field and telegraph companies, ammunition and supply columns and ambulances. Besides these divisional troops, the corps commander generally has at his disposal some additional batteries of heavy artillery, telegraph and bridging detachments of engineers, a detachment of the Flying Corps, and infantry battalion to serve as an escort to headquarters, and a mounted detachment for messenger duties. A German Army Corps has two divisions each of two brigades of six battalions, an artillery force made up of as many batteries as there are battalions in each division, two cavalry regiments, and attached to the corps heavy batteries, engineer troops, and supply columns.

### **Army Service Corps:**

The name in our army for the troops organized to conduct the supply and transport work of the army.

### **Artillery:**

A word used for (1) the cannon of an army, with their draught horses and the officers and men who handle them; (2) the guns themselves. The artillery with the British army is made up of two kinds of field guns—the 18 pounder quick-firer gun that works with the infantry and has its detachment of gunners conveyed on the seats of the limber and on seats on the axle of the gun, and lighter 13 pounder quick-firer of the horse artillery batteries. The gunners for the 13 pounder are mounted on horses. All field and horse artillery guns are drawn by teams of six horses in three couples, each couple having a driver mounted on the near horse. The team is harnessed to a limber, a heavy two-wheeled carriage with two ammunition boxes on top of it. A ring or eye on the end of the trail of the gun—that is, the iron tube at the back which, with the wheels, supports it when it is in position—is hitched on to a hook on the limber when the gun is on the move. The gun is not directly attached to its carriage, but is mounted so as to slide freely backwards and forwards in a frame or cradle pivoted on the axle-tree and trail. Above the gun is fixed a device which controls the recoil, and as the gun slides back after being fired, compresses powerful springs which bring it back immediately to the original position. This enables the gun to be fired rapidly again and again without taking aim, as once properly laid on the mark the recoil springs

bring it back to its original position after firing. The gunners are protected by a steel shield, and the gun has telescopic sights. Other guns are the 4-5 quick-firing field howitzer, throwing a 38 pound shell. The howitzer is a shorter gun with a larger bore, fired at a high angle of elevation, so as to drop the shell in a curved flight over entrenchments and other obstacles. Field artillery ranges up from 6,000 to 8,000 yards.

Each British division has a battery of heavy guns of still longer range, long 60 pounders drawn by teams of eight heavy draught horses, and throwing their big shells to a distance of 10,000 yards.

#### **Artillery Brigade:**

In our army a group of three batteries commanded by a colonel.

#### **Automatic Rifle:**

A rifle that re-loads itself automatically by the force of the recoil or the gas produced by the discharge. It is fired from the shoulder, whereas the machine gun is used on a light carriage or tripod. The enemy are said to be arming snipers with automatic rifles

#### **Asphyxiating Gas:**

Chlorine, a heavy yellow gas, intensely poisonous, discharged from steel cylinders in which it has been compressed.

#### **Base or Base of Supply or Base of Operations:**

The district from which an army draws its supplies, etc., and where the lines of communication originate.

#### **Advanced Base:**

Usually the place where supply by rail comes to an end, and the work is taken up by road transport. Here large depots are formed as a reserve.

#### **Battalion:**

A unit of infantry, usually 1,000 strong, and divided into four companies, each of 250.

#### **Battery:**

- (1) A number of guns placed in a position to attack an enemy;
- (2) a unit of artillery generally consisting of six (or in the French Army four) guns.

**Bivouac:**

Troops spending the night or a longer period in the open without tents are said to be in bivouac.

**Brigade:**

In the British Army, for the infantry, has a strength of 4,000; in the German and most continental armies, of 6,000.

**Brigadier-General:**

The commander of an infantry or cavalry brigade. In our army this is a temporary rank, held by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel while commanding a brigade. (It may be worth noting that in the French army a "brigadier" is a non-commissioned officer below the rank of sergeant.)

**Battle-Plane:**

A large aeroplane carrying a gun armament (generally a machine gun, but occasionally a small piece of artillery).

**Bridge-Head:**

A fortified work protecting the end of a bridge. All the German bridges over the Rhine are defended by very strong works of this character on the western bank.

**Camp:**

An assemblage of tents or huts for troops halted. Not used in modern war in Europe unless the halt is a prolonged one, as the conveyance of tents adds greatly to the transport train.

**Cantonment:**

Troops which, when halted are lodged in the houses of towns and villages, are said to be in cantonments.

**Cavalry:**

The mounted troops of an army employed for (1) scouting and reconnoitering on its front and flanks; (2) action in battle, either mounted in the charge, or dismounted with carbines or rifles. Formerly only dragoons were used for dismounted action, and such were mounted on horses not trained for the charge. Now cavalry of all kinds are trained both for mounted and dismounted action. The various kinds of cavalry are (1) heavy cavalry-cuirassiers and dragoons, originally big men on heavy horses employed only for charging. In our army the cuirass is worn by the Household Cavalry

only in peace for parade and ceremonial purposes. At manoeuvres or in war, they wear neither cuirass nor helmet; but in many foreign armies armour still survives in the cuirassier regiments on active service. (2) Lancers were only introduced into our army after the Waterloo Campaign, and into the French Army by Napoleon, when he added a number of Polish regiments to the Grand Army. There are now lancer regiments in all European armies. In the German army they are known as Uhlans, the Polish word for a lancer. (3) Light cavalry are generally known as Hussars, and wear a uniform which is derived from the dress of the Hungarian mounted levies, just as the dress of our Lancers is a modification of the old Polish costume. (4) In the French army there are a number of regiments of Chasseurs a Cheval, or mounted rifles—originally raised, like our mounted infantry, for action on foot, the horse being intended only to bring them rapidly to the scene of the fighting. They are now practically like cavalry. Mounted infantry has lately been abolished in our army. But one may say that we still have mounted infantry in the Territorial cyclist battalions, which use the cycle as the horse was formerly used.

**Commissariat:**

The army department that looks after supplies of food and forage. The name comes from the former title of its officers, who used to be called commissariats for supply.

**Cadre:**

A nucleus of trained officers, sergeants and corporals which in war may be expanded into a regiment of infantry or a force of artillery.

**Calibre:**

Bore or diameter of a gun or shell. Thus a "75" a gun of 75 millimeters bore (firing shells of that diameter) or about 3 inches.

**Corps:**

An army corps is a body of troops, infantry, artillery and cavalry, usually numbering from 35,000 to 50,000 men, with 110 to 150 guns.

**Chasseur:**

A rifleman or light infantryman.

**Company:**

One-fourth of a battalion of Infantry, or 240 to 250 men.

**Cuirassiers :**

See Cavalry.

**To Consolidate a Position :**

To re-arrange the defenses of a captured position, place fresh barbed-wired entanglements about it, and alter it so that it can be held against a counter-attack.

**Cupola :**

A turret with armour containing a gun or machine gun.

**Curtain of Fire :**

Is when a large number of guns so direct their shells as to cut off the enemy's approach or retreat by a line of shells descending steadily in his front or rear. A Curtain of Shells is generally used in the attack on the first-line trenches to prevent the arrival of supports.

**Defile :**

In ordinary colloquial language means a narrow pass in hills or broken ground. In military language, it is applied to any ground where it is impossible to march on a broad front and troops are forced in a narrow column. Thus, a road running between two marshes, where the troops upon it cannot leave the road and form line, would be described as a defile.

**Deploy :**

To form from a narrow onto a broader front, e.g., to form marching column into line.

**Dragoons :**

See Cavalry.

**Division :**

A smaller body of troops than an army corps, usually containing infantry and artillery with a strength of about 18,000,

**Dugout :**

A shelter in the trenches below the level of the earth, out of which it is dug. Men take refuge in it during a bombardment and live in it when not required for the defense of the trenches.

**Echelon:**

Body of troops are said to on echelon when they occupy positions behind or in advance of the other flank, just as the black or white squares follow each other diagonally across a chess board.

**Enfilade:**

Fire of musketry or artillery not coming from the front, but from a flank, so as to take the line from end to end. Thus the same projectile may bring down more than one man, or, missing one, is likely to strike others. It is the most deadly kind of fire. As a protection against it, trenches are given a zigzag or broken outline, and at various points obstacles are placed to break the line. These protections against enfilade fire are known as traverses.

**Emplacement:**

A position usually in the trenches, or separately entrenched, for a gun or machine gun.

**Entrenchments:**

Temporary fortifications, formed chiefly by digging in the ground. They are made up chiefly of (1) trenches for infantry, formed either by digging a deep trench and making the unbroken ground in front a protection against hostile fire, or throwing up the earth to make a low mound with a hollow behind it for the men, the fresh earth being concealed with sods, branches, etc.

(2) Gun-pits constructed in the same way, but large enough to give shelter to field artillery and howitzers. (3) Redoubts—that is, small completely or partly closed forts formed by digging a ditch and throwing the earth outwards to make a low rampart. An older form of obstacle is the abbates, formed by felling trees and bushes, and fastening them together with their branches towards the enemy.

**Fascines:**

Faggots or bundles of sticks bound together and used for constructing earthworks, building saps and filling ditches or obstacles.

**Fuse:**

The mechanism by which shells are exploded. A percussion fuse detonates the shell when the nose strikes the ground, the shock firing a cap in the fuse and the flame travelling to the charge in the shell. A time fuse detonates the shell a certain number of seconds or fractions of a second after the shell has left the gun. The shock

of firing is made to ignite a slow-burning composition in the fuse; after a certain time, which can be varied according as a screw in the nose of the shell is set by the gunners, the flame in the composition reaches the charge in the shell and explodes it. Many shells and shrapnel have both a time and percussion fuse.

**Glacis:**

The smooth slope outside a line of trenches for fortification, which is cleared, as far as possible of all shelter for the enemy, so as to give a good field of fire from the trenches or fortifications.

**Grenades:**

Bombs or small  $\frac{1}{2}$  projectiles thrown by hand, containing high explosives, which is fired either by a time or percussion fuse.

**Howitzer:**

See Artillery.

**Hussars:**

See Cavalry.

**High Explosive:**

Explosive of greater power than those used in guns for propelling projectiles. The best known are Lyddite and Melinite, both of which are made by treating carbolic acid with nitric acid; and trinitrotoluol, made by treating toluol, which is obtained from coal in the manufacture of coke or gas, with nitric acid.

**High Explosive Shell:**

A shell with thick steel walls containing a charge of high explosive, such as lyddite, melinite or trinitrotoluol. The explosive is very violent, shattering the shell into many pieces and destroying everything near. Of use against buildings and fortifications.

**Lancers:**

See Cavalry.

**Limber:**

See Artillery.

**Line of Communications:**

The series of railway lines and roads by which an army in the field receives its supplies of food, ammunition, etc., and its reinforcements, and sends away its sick and wounded. The large

armies of today cannot live on local supplies, and the line of communications may include waterways, such as rivers and canals. In the case of an oversea expedition, the sea itself may be part of it and in that case naval protection of the line of supply is all important.

**Lachrymatory Shells:**

A type of shell which on bursting blinds those near it whom it does not kill.

**Lazaret:**

A hospital.

**Left bank of a River:**

Is to the left coming down stream from the source to the sea.

**Lift:**

A technical artillery term meaning to raise the angle of the guns firing so as to throw the shells farther away. Thus during an attack the guns shell the enemy's trenches; when the storming line reaches the trenches the guns lift or throw their projectiles farther back, to avoid killing their own men and prevent the approach of enemy reinforcements.

**Listening Post:**

A post, as near as possible to the enemy's lines, in advance of the trenches, where men are stationed at night to guard against surprise, and, if possible, hear what the enemy is doing.

**Machine Gun:**

A gun which fires rifle ammunition automatically, the recoil or gas produced by each discharge mechanically reloading the gun and discharging it if the trigger is held back. A good machine gun can fire 600 rounds a minute.

**Masse de Manoeuvre.**

See Advanced Guard.

**Mixed Brigade:**

A small mixed force of infantry, cavalry, and guns assembled for a special purpose.

**Mine Gallery:**

Is a tunnel under the ground leading to a mine or series of mines. Each of these mines, when a serious attack is being made on an enemy's position may contain a ton or more of high explosive.

**Mortar:**

A very short gun for high-angle fire, generally not rifled, and thus differing from a howitzer.

**Minenwerfer or French Mortar:**

A small smooth-bore gun for throwing a large shell a very short distance, used in trench fighting.

**Outpost:**

A line of detachments placed in front of and on the flanks of a halted force, in order, (1) to prevent it being attacked before it has time to form for action; (2) to keep a constant watch upon the ground to the front.

An outpost line is generally formed of pickets, which are small bodies of troops that keep sentries posted and patrols in movement to observe the ground in front, and have other detachments known as supports and reserves in their immediate rear. (In American military writings and reports pickets are sentries, and the picket line is the sentry line.)

**Outflank:**

To get around the extremity of a line of troops so as to attack them by enfilading fire and threatening their rear.

**Picket:**

See Outposts.

**Platoon:**

One-fourth of a company of infantry or sixty men.

**Pontoon:**

A kind of large punt or flat-bottomed boat conveyed in a carriage, and used to make floating bridges.

**Parapet:**

A breastwork protecting troops.

**Park:**

In technical military language means a collection of wheeled vehicles—guns, wagons or motor cars.

**Pioneers:**

Troops who remove obstacles, clear roads, dig trenches and construct camps or entanglements. In the British Army this work is usually carried out by the engineers, though pioneer battalions have been raised in this war.

**Point o' Appul:**

A fortified position of special strength in a line of trenches or defences, such as a stout building loop-holed and strengthened with concrete.

**Quick-firing Guns:**

Breach-loading artillery so mounted that, when the gun is fired, the recoil, instead of driving the carriage backwards, sends the gun itself sliding back between the guides of a cradle or trough fixed on the carriage, this recoil movement being controlled by hydraulic brakes and coiling powerful springs, which bring the gun back automatically to the firing position. Thus the gun has not to be relaid after each shot, but can be kept on its target and fired again and again as quickly as it is reloaded.

**Regiment:**

Of infantry usually consists of three or four battalions, or 3,000 or 4,000 men; of cavalry usually consists of three or four squadrons.

**Redoubt:**

An earthwork which is completely enclosed, such as the Hohenzollern redoubt on Hill 70. This is almost square and can resist attack from the rear. Such earthworks are surrounded with elaborate entanglements of barbed wire and generally contain armored shelters, mounting machine guns, and dug-outs or bomb-proofs to give shelter during a bombardment.

**Re-Entrant:**

Is an angle in a position the point or apex of which is directed inwards towards the interior of the position.

**Ricochet:**

When a shell or bullet glances or rebounds it is said to ricochet.

**Sap:**

Is a trench running out towards the enemy's position. It usually shows on the map as a zigzag, the object of zigzagging being to

prevent the enemy from sweeping or enfilading it with fire, as he certainly would if it were carried straight out toward him. The work of carrying out a sap is one of the most hazardous in which troops can engage.

**Sap Head:**

The end or termination toward the enemy of such a sap.

**Salient:**

Is an angle in a position the point or apex of which juts out from the position. A salient is difficult to hold because it will usually be swept by a cross-fire.

**Sector:**

A position of a front; strictly speaking that part of a circle which is bounded by two radii and the part of the circumference between them.

**Traverses:**

See Enfilade.

**Trestle Bridge:**

An improvised military bridge, made by lashing or bolting together wooden beams into trestles which serve as piers, and carrying the roadway across on these.

**Tamp:**

To beat down the earth upon a charge of explosive in a hole or tunnel. If a charge is not tamped much of its force is lost through passing out by the hole or tunnel.

**Trench; First Line:**

Is the outermost line of trenches in the position defended. The trench may be a shallow excavation in the earth with the soil removed thrown in front, so as to shelter men lying down against rifle fire, or an elaborate work, excavated deeply, with protection for the heads of the men firing, known as headcover. In many of the German trenches concrete and steel armor are employed to give security against shells.

**Trench; Second Line:**

Is an inner series of trenches where supports are usually kept, or bodies of men ready to go to the aid of the men in the first-line trench when the enemy attacks.

**Trench; Third Line:**

Are the inmost series of trenches, as usually there are not more than three distinct lines in the defences of any position or front. The German third-line trenches on the British and French front are reported to be of immense strength.

**Trench Communication:**

A line of earthworks or a tunnel or passage in the earth by which the first, second or third-line trenches are reached, and which gives men moving along it shelter against hostile fire.

**Trench-Mortar:**

See Mortar.

**Unit:**

An organized military force of a certain size, as a platoon (60), a company (240), a battalion (1,000) men, etc.

**Uhans:**

See Cavalry.

**Weight of Shells:**

The following table is only approximate as the weight varies in different armies or with different patterns of guns:

3 inch.....	12 or 14 pounds.
5 " .....	30 "
4.7 " .....	50 "
6 " .....	100 "
8 " .....	250 "
10 " .....	500 "
11 " .....	750 "
12 " .....	900 "
15 " .....	1,500 "
17 " .....	1,700 "
18 " .....	2,000 "

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

- ā—as in fāte, āle, chāos.  
ä—as in fār, ärm, fāther, äh.  
à—as in fäll, âwe, tâlk.  
ǎ—as in făt, ăm, ădd.  
a—obscure, as in organ, oval.  
ē—as in sēe, ēve, mēte.  
ě—as in ěnd, mět, ěxcuse.  
e—obscure, as in berth, fern.  
ī—as in pīne, tīme, bīnd.  
î—as in ill, pīn, admīt.  
i—obscure, as in firm.  
ō—as in ōld, nōte, rōw, nō.  
ö—as in ödd, nőt öccur.  
oo—as in moon.  
ō—as ō in German. a sound approximately represented by e in her.  
o—obscure, as in sermon.  
ū—ūse, pūrc, mūte.  
û—as in rûde, rûmor.  
ÿ—as in tÿb, ŷp, ŷnder.  
ü—like the French u and the German ü. This sound has no equivalent in English. It may be produced by trying to enunciate the long sound e (ee) through a small opening of the projected lips. The French cuir is pronounced like queer; Suisse, like Swiss.  
ch—in German words as in Scotch, loch.  
th—as th in thin.

## GLOSSARY OF NAMES AND PLACES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION

### A

- Alsace** (äl'säss'-lor'rän'): A German imperial territory (since 1871) formerly of France.
- Antwerp**: A city of Belgium and one of the strongest fortresses of Europe. Capital of the Province of its own name
- Abercorn** (N. Rhodesia): A trading station of British Central Africa established 1889 at the S.E. extremity of Lake Tanganyika 600 miles w. by s. of Zanzibar.
- Amiens** (am-yen): A town of France, capital of the department of Somme (Picardy) 84 miles north of Paris.
- Aisne** (än): Department of France forming for a few miles the French frontier towards Belgium.
- Augustowo** (öw-goos-to'vo): A town of Russian Poland 140 miles north-east of Warsaw.
- Altkirche** (ält'käärk) or (ält'kirchü): A village of Germany in Upper Alsace, 17 miles west of Basel.
- Akaba** (ä-kä-bä): Two and one-half miles from the Gulf of Akaba in Arabia.
- Arne** (Heights) arn.
- Armenia** (scriptural Minni): A county on the north-east of Asia Minor.
- Argonne** (är-gün): A region of France in departments of Meuse and Ardennes.
- Aspach** (äs'päch): A village in Alsace Lorraine 5 miles north of Burnhaupt.
- Adriatic**: Gulf of Venice, an arm of the Mediterranean.
- Anatolia** (an-a-to'le-a): The name of the peninsula forming the west extremity of Asia.
- Anglesea**: An island and county of Wales lying north-west of the mainland from which it is separated by Menai Strait.
- Avlona** (äv-lö'na): A seaport of Albania on the Gulf of Avlona in the Adriatic, 33 miles south west of Berat.

**Alost** (ä'lost or äälst): A town of Belgium in East Flanders, 15 miles by railway north-west of Brussels.

**Arras** (äräs): A town, former capital of Artois, now of Pas-de-Calais, France, 40 miles from Amiens.

**Aegean Sea**: North-east division of the Mediterranean.

**Abercarn**: A coal mining town in Monmouthshire England, 11 miles north-west of Newport.

## B

**Brussels**: Capital of Belgium and of the Province of Brabant on the Senne.

**Bordeaux** (Bör'dō): City of south-west France, capital of Department of Gironde.

**Bukowina** (boo-ko-vē'na or Bukovina): A duchy and crown land of Austria-Hungary.

**Belgrade**: Capital of Servia on the right bank of the Danube, just below Semlin in Austria-Hungary.

**Beaumont** (bō-mōn): A town of Belgium, Province of Hainaut, 19 miles south-east of Mons.

**Bilsen** (bil'sen): A town of Belgium, Lembourg, 8 miles south-east of Hasselt on the Demer.

**Bixchoote**: A village in Belgium West Flanders north of Ypres.

**Batum** (bā-toom'): A strongly fortified seaport in Asiatic Russia.

**Bougainville** (boo-gan-vēl'): The largest of the Solomon group in the Pacific Ocean, in the German sphere of influence.

**Burnhaupt**: 10 miles east of Mulhouse in the Vosges district.

**Bzura** (bsōō'ra): Tributary of Vistula in Poland.

**Blankenberghe** (hlän-ken-hërg): A town of Belgium on the English Channel 9 miles north-west of Bruges.

**Beachy Head**: A headland on the south coast of England projecting into English Channel 3 miles south, south-west of Eastbourne, Sussex.

**Brest** (pronounced same as English): A city of France, Department of Finistere, about 380 miles by rail west of Paris.

**Brest-Litovsk** (lyē-tōf-k'): Town of Grodno government of Russia.

**Bagdad**: A city in Asiatic Turkey in Vilayet of on both banks of the Tigris.

**Bosphorus:** Strait of Constantinople, Turkey. Separates Europe from Asia.

**Bury-St-Edmunds:** Municipal and parliamentary borough, West Suffolk, England.

**Bulgaria:** A European Kingdom, proclaimed October 8th, 1908.

**Barchen:** A suburb of Antwerp, Belgium.

**Bailleul (bä-yöl):** A town of France, Department of Nord near the Belgian frontier.

## C

**Cambrai (kam'brä'): A fortified town of France, Department of Nord, 32 miles south south-east of Lille.**

**Cattaro (kä-tä-'ro'): Inlet on Dalmatian coast, Austria, seaport of Austria-Hungary at the south-east extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro 38 miles south-east of Rajusa.**

**Compiègne (kom'pe-ain): A town of France, Department of Oise, on the Oise river, 45 miles north-east of Paris.**

**Czernowitz (chěr'no-vits): A town of Austro-Hungary. Capital of Bukowina, 146 miles south-east of Lemberg.**

**Cracow (krä'kō—: A city of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, formerly capital of Kingdom of Poland, 158 miles south south west of Warsaw (fortified).**

**Cameroon (river) (kamerun) (Kä-mä-rōön'): A German colony of western equatorial Africa.**

**Chauvancourt (shō-vän-köör): A village on the Meuse near Verdun.**

**Cuxhaven (kööx'hä'fen): A town in the territory of Hamburg, Germany.**

**Caucasus: A Russian Province lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas.**

**Carpathians: One of the principal mountain ranges of Europe forming part of the Great Alpine uplift.**

**Craonne (krä'onn'): A small town of France in Aisne, 12 miles south-east of Laon.**

**Champagne (shöm'pän): An old French Province of which the capital was Troyes, now included mainly in Department of Ardennes.**

**Calais (käl'ä): A town of France in the Department of Pas-de-Calais situated on the Straits of Dover.**

**Courtrai** (koo'r'trā) (koo'r'trā): A town of Belgium, capital of East Flanders near French border.

**Constantinople**: A city of Turkey in Europe. Capital of the Ottoman Empire.

**Charleroi** (shar'leh-rwä'): A town in the Province of Hainaut, Belgium, 23 miles east of Mons.

**Chalons** (châlon-sur-saone) (shā'lon-sür-sōn): A town of France in Burgundy.

**Cassel** (kās'sē or kās-sël): A town of France, Department of Nord, 27 miles north-west of Lille. Also Cassel or Kassel, a city of Prussia.

**Coulommiers** (koo'lom'me-ä'): A town of France in the Department of Seine-et-Marne.

## D

**Dusseldorf** (düs'sel-dorf'): A city and province of Rhineland, Prussia, on the Rhine.

**Dixmude** (de'müd or dēs'müd or Deeks'müd): A town of Belgium in West Flanders on the Yser, 12 miles north of Ypres.

**Dunkirk** (dün'kēærk'): A strongly fortified seaport and the most northerly town of France on the Straits of Dover, 40 miles north-west of Lille.

**Dover Straits**: The strait which separates England and France and connects the English Channel with the North Sea.

**Dardanelles** (or Hellespont or Straits of Gallipoli): Connects Aegean Sea and Sea of Marmora.

**Deal Harbor**: A town and watering place of England, County of Kent, on the shores of the North Sea.

**Dendermonde** (dēn'der mōn'deh): A town of Belgium in East Flanders; also called Germonde. 16 miles east of Ghent. Fortified.

**Diedenhofen** (dee'den-ho'fen) (French Thionville): A fortified town of German Lorraine on the Moselle river.

## E

**Ems** (ēms): A river of north-western Germany.

**El-Kantara** (the bridge): A pass through the Great Atlas (Aures) Mountains of Algeria.

**Enos** (ā'nos): A seaport town of European Turkey, 38 miles north-west of Gallipoli.

**Eylau** (i'löw): A town of East Prussia, 22 miles south south-east of Königsberg.

**Erzerum** (ërz'room'): The principal city of Turkish Armenia.

## F

**Flanders**: A former country or district of Europe now included in the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

**Freiburg** (fri'böörg): A town of Prussia, Silesia, 36 miles by rail west south-west of Breslau.

**Falkland Islands**: An island group in South Atlantic Ocean forming a crown colony of Great Britain.

**Folkstone** (fök'ston): A municipal borough of England in Kent, 5 miles west south-west of Dover.

**Frascati** (fräs-kä'tee): A town of Italy 12 miles south-east of Rome.

**Festubert** (fes'tübër): (Near Ypres) at the battle here on May 15 1915, the indomitable spirit of Canadian troops won the commendation of their commanding officers and the esteem of their British and French comrades in arms.

**Fastnet (Rock)**: Islet off south-west coast of Cork, Ireland.

## G

**Ghent** (ghënt): Chief town of the Province of East Flanders, 31 miles north-west of Brussels.

**Galicia**: A crown land of Austria-Hungary.

**Grodek** (Grudek) (gröš'dek): A town in the Austrian province of Galicia, 25 miles by rail south-west of Lemberg.

**Gaza** (modern Ghuzzeh) (gä'za): City of Palestine near the Mediterranean, 48 miles south-west of Jerusalem.

**Gallipoli** (gäl-lip'o-le): A fortified seaport of European Turkey on the east coast of the Gallipoli peninsula 132 miles west south-west of Constantinople.

**Grodno** (gröd'nö): A town of Russia, government of West Russia, 80 miles south south-west of Vilna.

**Gorz** (görts): A city of Austria-Hungary and Gradisca of the Austrian Kustenland or Coastland between the Julian Alps and northern end of the Adriatic.

**Gravelotte** (gräv'lot'): A village of Germany, in Lorraine 7 miles west of Metz.

**Givenchy** (Gē'vĕn-chĕ): A village near Ypres. Canadian valor wins commendation from commanding officers at battle here in May, 1915.

## H

**Heligoland** (hĕl'go-lānt): An island in the North Sea belonging to the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, 45 miles north-west of the Elbe and Weser.

**Herbertshohe** (hĕr'berts-hö'heh): A settlement on Blanche Bay, Bismarck Archipelago, the seat of Government of the Archipelago and the German Solomon and other islands. Founded 1890.

**Havre** (leh-äv'r): A fortified city and seaport of France 143 miles west north-west of Paris.

**Hartlepool**: Municipal and parliamentary borough and fashionable watering place, Yorkshire, England.

**Hooge** (Hööge): About 5 miles east of Ypres.

**Herzegovina** (hĕrt'seh-go-vee'nä): i.e. "duchy" A district forming the southern part of Bosnia (in the broader sense) and bounded on the east by Montenegro and on the west by Dalmatia.

**Hohenstein** (ho'-en-stĭne'): A town of East Prussia, 78 miles south south-west of Königsberg on the Amelang.

**Hazebrouck** (äz'brook'): A town of France, in Department of Nord, 32 miles west north-west of Lille.

## I

**Ivangorod**: A Russian town on the Vistula about 100 miles south-east of Warsaw.

**Ipswich**: Municipal, parliamentary and county borough and seaport in Suffolk, England, 68 miles north-east of London.

## J

**Jaroslau** (yă'ro-slöw): A town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 17 miles north north-west of Przemyśl on the railway from Lemberg to Cracow.

**Juan Fernandez** (hwän fernän'däth): A rock island in the Pacific Ocean about 400 miles off the coast of Chili of which it is a dependency.

## K

- Kiao-Chau** (ke-ōw'chōw): A town in the peninsula of Shantung, China, 5 miles from the Bay of Kiao-Chau. Leased with adjoining territory by Germany in 1898.
- Kraguyevatz** (krā-goo'ye-vätz): A town of Servia 15 miles west of Yagodina.
- Kralievo** (krā-le-a-vo): A town of Servia on the river Ibar.
- Krusevac** (krush'evatz): A town of Servia about 90 miles south-east of Belgrade.
- Keetmanshoop** (Kāt'mäns-hop'): A station of German south-west Africa.

## L

- Liege** (le-āzh or le-ēzh): A province of Belgium. It belongs to the Basin of the Meuse.
- Louvain** (loo-vān'): A city of Belgium in Brabant 15 miles east by north of Brussels.
- Lublin** (loo'-blin): A city of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Lublin, 95 miles south-east of Warsaw.
- Luneville** (lü'nā'veel'): A town of France, Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 15 miles east south-east of Nancy.
- Iuderitzbucht** (lōō'derits-bucht): A town in German South Africa.
- Lille** (leel): A fortified city of France, capital of the Department of Nord. (French Flanders).
- La Basseë** (lä-bäs-sā'): A town of France in Nord, 13 miles south-east of Lille.
- Lens** (löns): A town of France in Pas-de-Calais, 9 miles north-east of Arras; formerly fortified.
- Libau** (lee-bow): A seaport of Russia in Courland on the Baltic.
- Lodz or Lodse** (lōdz): A town of Poland, government of Piotrkow, 75 miles west south-west of Warsaw.
- Leigh-on-Sea**: A seaport of Essex, England, 2 miles from South-end.
- Lorraine**: A region comprising 9,000 square miles belonging about three-fourths to France and one-fourth to Germany. A former province of France.
- Loos** (lō-ōs'): A town of France in Nord. Constituting a west suburb of Lille.

**Luxembourg** (Ger. lööks'em-böörġ; Fr. Lük-ön'boor): A province of Belgium bounded north by Province of Liege. Capital Arion. Germans first invaded August 1st, 1914.

**Lemberg** (lēm'bērg): Fortified town and capital of crownland of Galicia, Austria. Captured by Russians September 3rd, 1914.

**Lokeren** (lo'ker-en): A town of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Durme, 12 miles east north-east of Ghent.

**Langemarck** (län'ha-mark'): A village of Belgium in West Flanders, 5 miles north by north-east of Ypres. Fame won by Canadian troops at battle fought here in March, 1915.

## M

**Mars-la-Tour** (mars-lä toor): A village of France, 14 miles west by south of Metz.

**Montenegro**: A small independent country of Europe mainly between latitude 42 and 43 north. It borders for a short distance on the Adriatic.

**Mons** (mōns): A town of Belgium, capital of the Province of Hainaut, 27 miles east south-east of Tournai.

**Meuse** (möz): A department of France formerly of the old province of Louvain. Also a river rising in France traversing the department of Vosges.

**Maubeuge** (mō-buzh): A town of France and first class fortress in department of Nord on the Tambre.

**Madras**: A maritime city of British India. Capital of province of Madras on the Bay of Bengal.

**Marseilles** (mar-sälz): A city of France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhone (Provence). The second city in population and the most important seaport of the republic.

**Metz** (mets): A city of Germany, capital of the district of Lorraine, 170 miles east of Paris.

**Masurian Lakes**: (East Prussia).

**Margate**: A municipal borough and one of the most popular watering places of England in Kent.

**Memel**: A seaport of Prussia. The most northern town of the German Empire close to the Russian frontier.

**Moselle** (mo-zěl'): A river of France and Germany. Separates Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia.

**Meurthe-et-Moselle** (mört-ē-mosël): A department of France bordering on Germany comprising part of old Lorraine.

**Mulhausen** (mül'höw'zen): Town of Alsace-Lorraine, 61 miles south south-west of Strassbourg.

**Marne**: A department of north-east France formed of part of the old Province of Champagne.

**Monfalcone** (mon-fäl-kō-nā'): A town of Austria near Trieste Gulf.

**Mitrovitza** (me-tro-veet'sä): A town of European Turkey, 75 miles north north-west of Uskup.

**Monastir** (mo-näs-teer'): A town of France in Haute-Loire, 9 miles south south-east of Le Puy.

**Marmora Sea**: Situated between Europe and Asia.

**Mostar** (mos'tar) "old bridge": The chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, about 50 miles south-west of Sarajevo.

## N

**Namur** (nä'mür): A strongly fortified city of Belgium, capital of the Province of Namur, 36 miles south-east of Brussels.

**Neu Pommern**: One of the islands in the Bismarck Archipelago: founded 1890.

**Nieuport** (neew-pört): A town of Belgium in West Flanders, 10 miles south-west of Ostend. Fortified.

**Nancy** (nön'sē): A town of France 35 miles south of Metz on the left bank of the Meurthe.

**Nyassaland**: In British Central Africa.

**Niemen** (nē-men): A river of Russia and Prussia near Grodno. A canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula.

**Narrows**: Important fortress in the Dardanelles.

**Neuve-Chapelle** (növ-shäpël): A village near Ypres, France.

**Novogeorgievsk** (no'vo-gē-or'ghe-yěvsk): Formerly Modlin, still so called by the Poles. A strong fortress of Russian Poland about 10 miles north-west of Warsaw.

**Nish or Nissa**: A fortified town of Servia, 130 miles south-east of Belgrade.

**Nieuwerkerken** (nee-wer-kërk'en): A village of Belgium in East Flanders, 16 miles south-east of Ghent.

**Neidenburg** (nē'den-böörög): A town of East Prussia, 24 miles south of Königsberg.

O

- Oise** (wäz): A northern department of France formed of the old provinces of Isle de France and Picardy. Also a river in France.
- Oceania**: One of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago; belongs to Germany.
- Orchies** (or'shee'): A town of France in Nord, 16 miles south-east of Lille.
- Ostend**: A seaport of Belgium in West Flanders on the North Sea.
- Ossowiec** (oso-ve-ěts) Russian fort: On the frontier between West Russia and East Prussia.
- Osterode or Tannenburg** (ös'tër-ödü): A village of Prussia 75 miles west of Königsberg.
- Ortelsburg** (or'tels-böörög): A town of East Prussia 82 miles south south-east of Königsberg.
- Ostrowiec** (os-tro've-ěts): A town in South Poland about 150 miles south of Warsaw.

P

- Przemysl** (pzhëm'is'l): A town of Austria, in Galicia.
- Przasnysz** (pzhäs'nish): A town and strong fortress of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 59 miles north-east of Plock.
- Penang Harbour**: A British possession, one of the Straits Settlements.
- Poland**: An extensive country of central Europe.
- Pola**: A fortified seaport and the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary, 55 miles south by east of Trieste.
- Pont-a-Mousson** (pön'tä-moos'sön): A town of France 15 miles north north-west of Nancy, on the Moselle.
- Plain of Troy**: An ancient city of Asia Minor. The Troad (or Plain of Troy) borders on the Hellespont.
- Pinsk**: A town of Russia, 143 miles south south-west of Minsk on the Pripet.
- Prilep**: A town of European Turkey about 25 miles north-east of Monastir.
- Pristina** (properly Prish'tina): A town of European Turkey, 30 miles east of Pristina in the valley of Kossovo.
- Prisrend**: A town of European Turkey, capital of the Vilayet of Kossovo.

- Pirot** (pe-rot'): A town of Servia near the Bulgarian frontier.
- Plymouth**: A seaport and naval station, parliamentary and county borough of England within the territory of Devonshire.
- Polynesia**: A multitude of minor islands scattering over the Pacific Ocean in a belt chiefly within 30 miles on each side of the equator from longitude 135 east to 130 west.
- Posen** (po'zen): A strongly fortified city of Prussia, capital of the Province of Posen, situated on the Warthe.
- Poperinghe** (po'pěr'äng' or poperingen): A town of Belgium in West Flanders near the French frontier, 6 miles west south-west of Ypres.
- Passenheim** (päs'sen-hīme): A town of East Prussia, 21 miles east north-east of Hobenstein.

## R

- Roulers** (roo'lā or roolër): A town of Belgium in West Flanders, 13 miles north-west of Courtrai.
- Ramsgate**: A seaport and popular watering place of England in Kent.
- Rhodesia**: A British territory in South Africa.
- Riga** (ree'gā): A seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, 312 miles south-west of St Petersburg.
- Rheims** (reemz; Fr. rāns): A town of France, department of Marne, 100 miles east north-east of Paris.

## S

- Samoa**: An island in the Pacific Ocean belonging to United States and Germany between latitude 13 and longitude 168-173.
- Seine** (sēn): A river of France, rises in department of Cote-d'Or. Also the smallest department of France formed of the old province of Isle-de-France.
- Semlin** (zēm-leen'): A town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia, 40 miles south-east of Peterwardein.
- Schuckmannsburg** (shöök'māns-böörġ): Near Zambesi, South Africa.
- Serajevo** (sä-rä-yā-vo): The capital of Bosnia, 122 miles south-west of Belgrade.
- Sebastopol** (Russian sä-vas-to'pol): A seaport of Russia on the Black Sea, strongly fortified.

- Sherness Harbour:** A strongly fortified seaport and naval arsenal of England, in Kent.
- Scarborough:** (Unfortified). Municipal and parliamentary borough, seaport and fashionable resort of England in the north riding of Yorkshire.
- Steinbach** (stēn'bach): A town of Baden 2 miles north-east of Buhl.
- Soissons** (swä'sōn): A fortified city of France, situated on the left bank of the Aisne, 20 miles south-west of Laon.
- Swakopmund** (swä'kōp-munt): Trading and mission station of German South Africa at the mouth of the Swakop River.
- Smyrna:** A seaport of Turkey on the west coast of Asia Minor, 200 miles south south-west of Constantinople.
- Suez:** A frontier seaport town of Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Suez (an arm of the Red Sea).
- Strassbourg:** A city of Germany, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, 2 miles west of the Rhine.
- Scilly Isles** (sil'lee): Off south-west coast of England, county of Cornwall, about 30 miles west south-west of Land's End.
- St. Julien** (sǎ zhülyǎ): About 5 miles north-east of Ypres. The Canadian troops won imperishable fame here in March, 1915.
- Southend-on-Sea:** A municipal borough and popular seaside resort in Essex, England.
- Siedlce** (se-ěd'l'tsa): A town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of the same name, 55 miles east south-east of Warsaw.
- Semendria** (sā-měn'dre-ä): A town of Serbia on the Danube, 24 miles south-east of Belgrade.
- Salonica** (sä-lo-nee'kee): A town of European Turkey at the head of the Gulf of Salonica.
- St. Eloi** (sǎnt ālwa): A few miles south of Ypres on the road to Lille. Princess Patricia Regiment received its baptism of fire here and valorous deeds made it the "pride of the whole Empire".
- San** (zon): A river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, rises in Carpathians, flows north north-west.
- Styr** (steer): A river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary.
- Soldau** (zol'dōw): A town of Prussia, in East Prussia on the Soldau, a tributary of the Vistula.

## T

- Tirlemont** (teer'leh-mōn): A town of Belgium in Brabant, 25 miles east of Brussels.
- Termonde**: A town of Belgium in East Flanders, 16 miles east of Ghent. Fortified. Also called Dendermonde.
- Tomaszow** (to'mä-shov): A town of Russian Poland, 66 miles south-east of Lublin.
- Tsingtao** (tsing'tow): A seaport on the south coast of Shantung, China, in the German territory of Kiao-Chau, seat of government of the territory.
- Transcaucasia** (trans-kaw-kä'she-a): The southern half of the Russian general government of the Caucasus.
- Tabriz** (tä'breez'): A city of Persia about 30 miles east of Lake Urumiah in latitude 38 2' north and longitude 46 12' east.
- Tarnow** (tar'nuv): A town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 135 miles west of Lemberg.
- Tor**: A small seaport of Egypt on the Gulf of Suez.
- Tannenburg or Osterode**: A village of East Prussia, circle of Osterode, 75 miles south-west of Königsberg.
- Transylvania**: A former principality attached to the Hungarian crown, since 1867 an integral part of the Hungarian Kingdom.
- Trebizond** (trëb'e-zond): A seaport of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles north-west of Erzerum.
- Tahure Hill**: In Champagne, France.
- Trebinje** (trā-bin'yā): A fortified town of Herzegovina, 52 miles south by south-east of Mostar.
- Thorn** (torn): A strongly fortified town of Prussia, in the Province of West Prussia.
- Thionville** (Ger. Diedenhofen): A fortified town of German Lorraine, on the Moselle, 17 miles north of Metz.
- Thourout** (too'roō): A town of Belgium in West Flanders, 11 miles south-west of Bruges.

## U

- Uzok**: A pass in the Carpathian Mountains.
- Üsküb or Üsküp**: A town of European Turkey on the River Vardar 100 miles from Salonika.

## V

- Verdun** (vēr'dün): A town of France in department of Meuse, 28 miles north of Bar-la-Duc on the Meuse.
- Vishegrad** (vish'eh-gräd): A small town of Bosnia on the River Drina, 40 miles east south-east of Sarajevo.
- Vosges** (vōzh): A department of north-east France formed of the south part of the old Province of Lorraine.
- Venice**: A fortified seaport of Italy; capital of the Province of its own name situated in the Lagume, a shallow bay of the Adriatic.
- Valjevo, Valyevo** (val-yā'vo): A town in the north-west part of Serbia 45 miles south-west of Belgrade.
- Vilna**: A city of Russia, capital of government of same name, 225 miles north-east of Warsaw.
- Vrania** (vranja): A town of Serbia, 43 miles east of Pristina near southern extremity of the kingdom.
- Varna** (vär'nā): A town of Bulgaria on the west shore of the Black Sea.

## W

- Walfisch Bay**: A harbour on the south-west coast of Africa about latitude 22 52' south.
- Warsaw**: A city of Russian Poland, capital of government of its own name, 625 miles from St. Petersburg and 320 miles east of Berlin.
- Whitby**: (Unfortified). A seaport of England. North Riding of Yorkshire.
- West Hartlepool**: (Unfortified). A seaport and municipal borough of England, 19 miles east south-east of Durham.
- Warmbad** (värm'bät): A mission station of Great Namaqualand, German South Africa. 130 miles east by north of the Orange River.
- Windhoek**: A settlement of Cape Colony, South Africa, 10 miles from Ookup.
- Woevre** (vyëvr): The region between the headwaters of the Meuse and the Moselle rivers.

**Waes, Pays de** (pä'ee'deh-väs): An ancient district in the Belgian province of East Flanders.

**Wetteren** (wër'teh-ren): A town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, about 8 miles east south-east of Ghent.

## Y

**Ypres** (ee'p'r): A town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 30 miles south south-west of Burges on the Yperlee.

**Yser** (ēz'ēr): A river in West Flanders.

## Z

**Zele** (zä'leh): A town of Belgium in East Flanders, 12 miles east by north of Ghent.

**Zandvoorde** (zandvoort) (zänd'vōrt): A seaside resort of the Netherlands in the Province of North Welland.