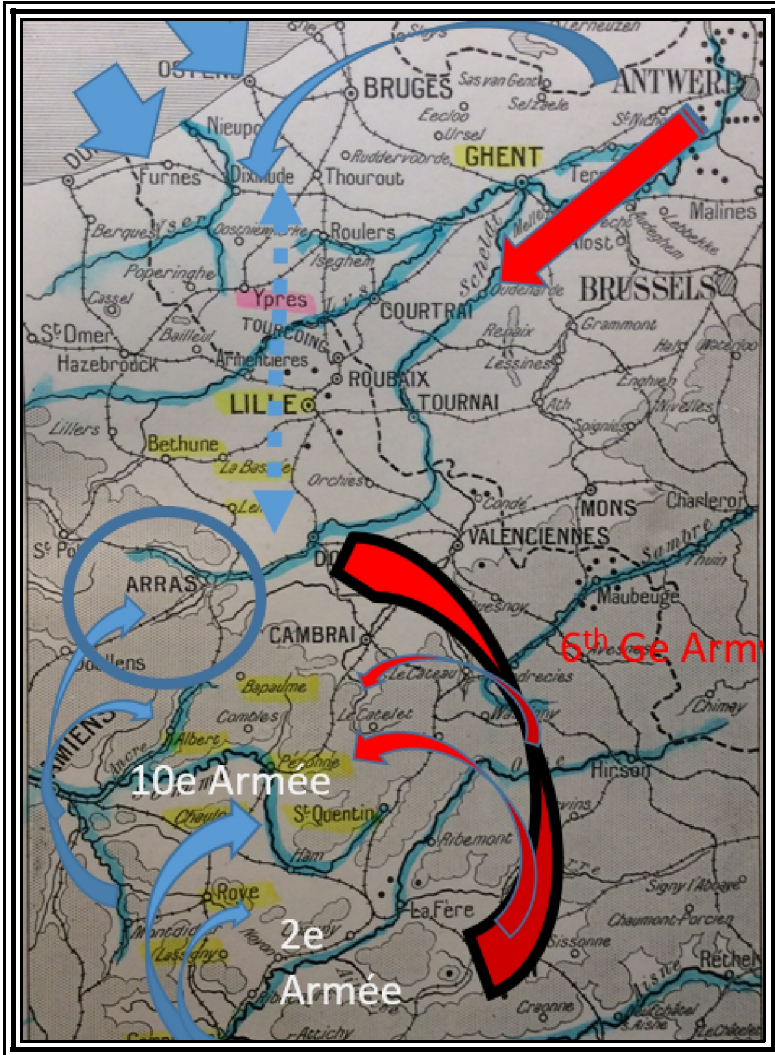


Le 1er octobre 1914

La Première Bataille d'Artois



Arras

Le Général Joffre comprend que le siège de Anvers (Antwerp) ne laisse plus d'espoir à y établir une armée qui pourrait frapper le flanc et les lignes de communications des armées allemandes. Il ne demande maintenant que du temps pour pouvoir renforcer le nord (Champagne, Artois et Flandre), et effectuer un mouvement de contournement de la Sixième armée allemande, qui, elle aussi, avance vers le nord.

Pour aider la Deuxième Armée française (Castelnau), dans son avance, alors qu'elle est retardée par des escarmouches, il lance la Dixième Armée (Maud'huy) plus loin, vers Arras. Il s'agit d'une course puisque les Allemands arrivent justement dans la Plaine de Douai pour prendre Arras.

La Bataille d'Arras commence le **1er octobre 1914**, alors que les reconnaissances de chaque côté entrent en contact et prennent position.

Le Prince Rupprecht de Bavière qui commande la Sixième Armée allemande convoite Arras, capitale de l'Artois. Il attend d'ailleurs les renforts de l'artillerie lourde dès qu'elle aura fini le siège de Anvers.

Seules des troupes de réserves Territoriales françaises, faibles, couvrent le trou au nord, entre Arras et la Manche.

Le 1er octobre ouvre la « Course à la Mer », une bataille cruciale pour les deux côtés.

•Farrar-Hockley, *Death of an Army*, Chap 3. •TIMES History of the War, II, Chap 46, 477-508; •Davidson, Major-General Sir John Humphrey, and Captain C.T. Atkinson « Artois, The Battles in », *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 12th Ed. (1922), Vol. 30, pp. 264-81.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 2 octobre, 1914

Le gouvernement belge change d'idée

Le Siège de Anvers

Lorsque les armées allemandes ont passé à travers la Belgique, elles ont poussé les armées belges vers le nord et vers l'ouest. Une armée complète en retrait sous contact a accompagné le gouvernement du Roi Albert vers la grande ville portuaire de Anvers.

Un Corps d'armée allemand, sous le commandement du général ingénieur spécialiste von Beseler, a été laissé en Belgique pour détruire Anvers avec l'artillerie de siège énorme qui a déjà écrasé Liège et les forteresses de l'est. Ce bombardement convainc le gouvernement belge qu'il doit abandonner la ville et fuir vers l'ouest pour rejoindre les armées françaises

en Flandre occidentale.

Mais les Alliés voient un avantage énorme à retarder l'abandon puisque le siège retient le train l'artillerie lourde qui se dirigera certainement vers Arras, Lille et Ypres dès la tâche exécutée.

Joffre implore les Belges de tenir encore un peu, et le gouvernement britannique décide de porter main forte aux Roi Albert en faisant parvenir une septième division destinée au BEF. Winston Churchill fait des pieds et des mains, en tant que Lord de l'Amirauté, pour apporter un appui de canonnières, de traversiers pour la division, ainsi que de fantassins marins, qui débarqueront à Ostend et Dunquerque pour couvrir le repli des Belges un peu plus tard.

— Le Roi Albert accepte l'offre, mais la destruction systématique des établissements portuaires est alarmante.

- TIMES History of the War, Chap 33– «The Defence and Fall of Antwerp», Vol II, p. 81-120.
- Cruttwell, Chap 6, «The First Battle of Ypres», p. 93-114.



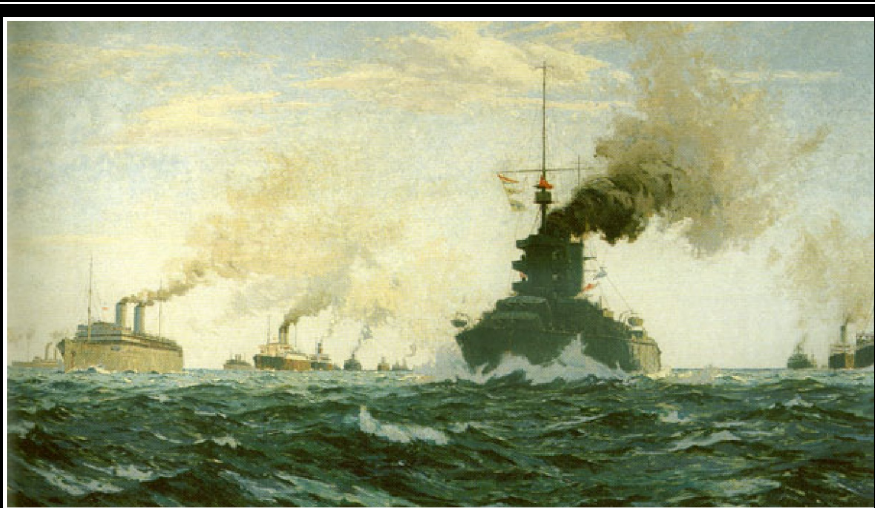
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 3rd, 1914

In Good Hands



Canada's Answer by Norman Wilkinson

First Canadian Contingent: Leaving Gaspé

On 3 October 1914, the First Canadian Contingent leaves Canada on thirty-one ships bound for England.

«1,424 officers and 29,197 other ranks. Of these, 18,495 or 62,5 % had been born in the British Isles, and another 652 or 2,2 %, had been born in other British possessions. More than two thirds of the officers were Canadian-born and practically all of them had been trained in the Canadian Militia.»¹

The Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, is aware that French troopships of two divisions, sailing from North Africa to Toulon, were followed by the German Navy as prized targets. He therefore takes the protection of the Canadian convoy as a supreme responsibility.

« Rear-Admiral Wemyss with a squadron of light cruisers was entrusted with the actual duties of escort, but the essential protection of the convoy was secured by far more distant and powerful agencies. All the Cruiser Squadrons of the Grand Fleet were spread in two lines between the coasts of Norway and Scotland to guard against a sortie by the German fast vessels, and the Grand Fleet itself remained at sea in their support to the northward. The North American Squadron under Rear Admiral Hornby covered the German merchant cruisers which were lurking in New York Harbour. Two old battleships, the *Glory* and the *Majestic*, were ordered to meet the convoy at a rendezvous well off the beaten track, and Admiral Hornby himself in the *Lancaster* accompanied them the first portion of the route. Lastly, the *Princess Royal* was detached from the Grand Fleet to meet the convoy in mid-Atlantic and thus guard against any German battle-cruiser which might conceivably have slipped through the wide areas patrolled by Sir John Jellicoe. The movements of the *Princess Royal* were kept secret from everybody. And even the Canadian Government, in spite of their natural anxiety, were denied this reassurance.»²

•¹Goodspeed, *The Road Past Vimy*, 12-3;

•²Churchill, *World Crisis*, p. 303-4.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 4 octobre, 1914

Ordre, Méthode et Fougue



Foch prend le commandement du groupe d'armées du Nord

Le Général Joffre a lancé la Deuxième Armée du Général de Castelnau dans une course vers le nord pour contourner l'aile droite des Allemands. Il a renchéri en donnant au général Maud'huy la tâche de se porter plus loin que Castelnau, lorsque celui-ci a été retenu par des combats. Maud'huy commande maintenant la Dixième armée, qui aujourd'hui même est aux prises avec la Sixième Armée allemande dans la bataille d'Arras.

Joffre entrevoit qu'il va falloir porter l'action encore plus loin, et Maud'huy reçoit la tâche de projeter un corps d'armée. Le commandant de ce corps, D'Urbal, va bientôt être renforcé au point de devenir une autre armée. Il doit sauver Lens et Lille.

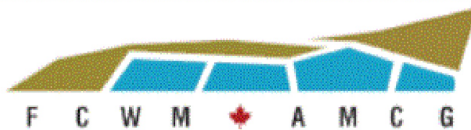
Il faut donc créer de ces trois armées un groupe d'armées cohérent, dont le chef devra fouetter les troupes pour battre les Allemands d'une longueur, de sorte à pouvoir contourner leur aile droite et assurer la protection des Flandres française et belge, et retenir les ports de la Manche à tout prix.

L'homme pour ce haut commandement est le **Général Ferdinand Foch**. Il a prouvé dans la Bataille de la Marne, qu'il pouvait tourner une situation désastreuse en un piège pour l'ennemi. Il est plein de fougue, d'idées, et d'autorité.

Foch établit son quartier général à Doullens, et suit la situation d'heure en heure dans cette Course à la Mer. Il a aussi obtenu de Joffre que le Corps expéditionnaire britannique soit transporté en toute hâte tout au nord, en Frandre, de sorte à pouvoir s'opposer aux avant-gardes de cavalerie allemandes qui arrivent déjà de Anvers.

— Dans cette course effrénée, Joffre a trouvé le parfait jockey pour la monture.

- Girardet, Jacques, et Letho Duclos, *Somewhere on the Western Front – Arras 1914-1918* (Editions DeGeorge, 2003).
- Strachan, *The First World War*, Vol. 1, p. 262-80.



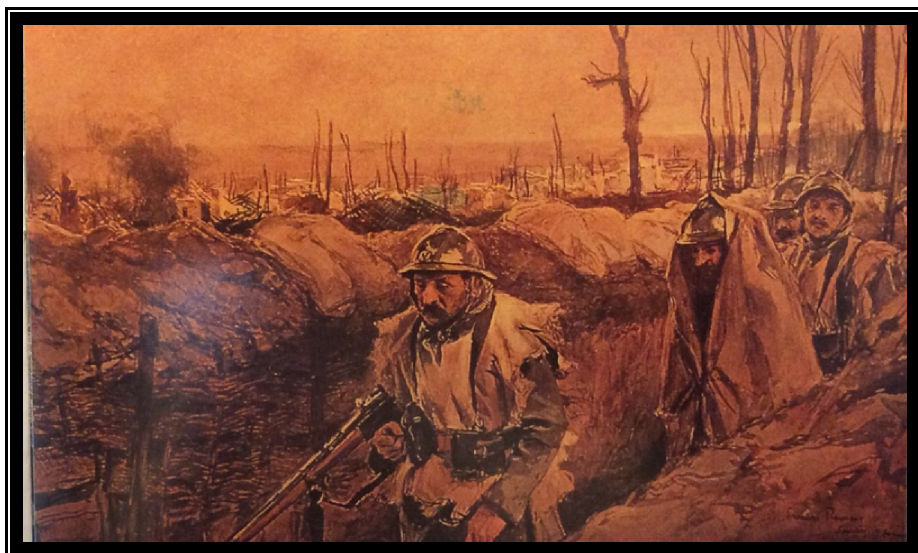
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 5, 1914

An Anchor Point



Vimy Ridge Taken

The Battle of Arras is the first major battle of the larger battle of Artois, which pits the Sixth German Army against the French Tenth Army. Arras is the capital of Artois and an important city from which the German could establish an anchor point to go further north and west. It is a stepping stone to go to Béthune, another stepping stone, convenient to surround the bigger city of Lille, to the north.

But the defence of Arras is effective. The bombardment of the city, which brings devastation to a

beautiful and historical *chef-lieu*, are not sufficient to push the French army out of the city.

Prince Ruprecht's troops, under the gaze of Wilhelm II, who came to the site to see the city fall, attack on a large frontage. On the north of the city, they want to take the high point of Vimy Ridge and the height of Lorette, immediately to the NW, which dominate the flat surrounding areas, notably the mining areas of Pas de Calais. This will be the anchor point on which they will establish long-range artillery observation.

By the end of the day, on **October 5th, 1914**, the Germans have taken the whole of Vimy Ridge and a large part of the Lorette salient, near Souchez. The villages of Givenchy, Liévin, Lens, Mercatel, Monchy-le-Preux and Vimy have all fallen to the invader. But the Bavarians cannot go further.

After a few days of terrible fighting, the two front lines will settle into trenches. The soldiers of 5th Bavarian Reserve Corps will dig in deep, and the French will hammer ceaselessly at their dominating position, for 12 months.

●Dhérent, Catherine (textes), et Steve Lhomme (photos), Vimy-Lorette, (Lille, France: La Voix du Nord, 1995). ●Wood, Vimy, p. 18.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 6, 1914

A lonesome Ahab chasing armoured Moby Dicks

Admiral Cradock in the Falklands

The German East Asiatic Squadron was homed in Tsingtao before the war. It established and protected German presence among the major trading powers dealing with China.

At the start of the War, the Japanese army, in alliance with Britain, attacked the port of Tsingtao. The Squadron had to leave the China Sea and adopt a war mission. Its high seas cruisers under the command of Admiral Graf von Spee aimed at attacking Allied merchant shipping in the central Pacific and on the west coast of South America, where much trade followed well-known sea routes.

The British Admiralty was well aware that the impressive armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and the light cruisers *Nürnberg*, *Leipzig* and *Emden* under the skilful direction of Admiral Spee, could wreck havoc among the Pacific colony islands and the west coast of America. Spee and his squadron had to be stopped.

On October 6th, 1914, British Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the Royal Navy's Atlantic Squadron, in the Falkland Islands, is ordered to

chase after the German squadron, as indications have been obtained that German warships were seen near the west coast of South America.

Cradock knows that the state of his own four ships, *Glasgow*, *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, and *Otranto* does not make him a very impressive hunter against the pack of faster German cruisers. His only hope is to be able to face his enemies separately and sink them one after the other.

— This is a dangerous mission. And Cradock knows full well that he is now a Captain Ahab, charged to harpoon a pod of armoured Moby Dicks.

●Strachan, The First World War, Chap 6; ●Cruttwell, Great War, Chap 7.



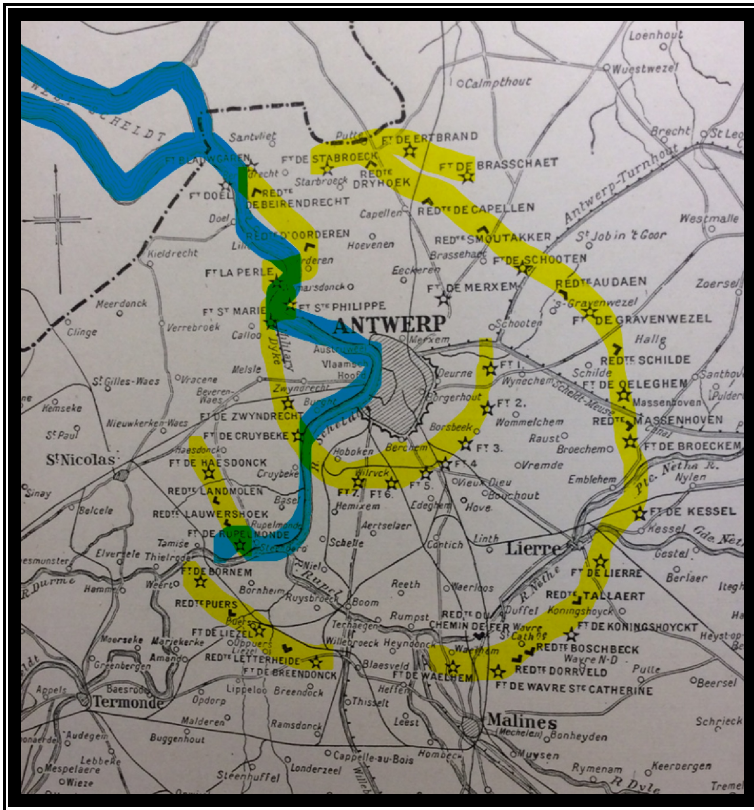
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 7 octobre, 1914

Entre deux feux



Le Gouvernement belge part d'Anvers

Les obusiers allemands sont maintenant arrivés à Anvers (Antwerp) et pilonnent systématiquement la ville et le port, réduisant à débris les édifices du gouvernement et toutes les lignes de fortifications militaires les unes après les autres. Il ne subsiste maintenant aucun espoir que la cité puisse être sauvée. Dix mille maisons sont écrasées.

Le 7 octobre 1914, le gouvernement royal de Belgique laisse la ville pour reculer vers Ostend. L'armée belge, maintenant appuyée par des brigades de fusiliers marins britanniques, continue de défendre, mais ce n'est maintenant qu'une question de temps avant qu'ils abandonnent eux-mêmes le plus grand port et la deuxième fortification d'Europe.

Le canal portuaire de l'Escaut (Scheldt) ne peut pas être navigué jusqu'à la Manche puisque la Hollande, afin d'exercer sa

neutralité, doit en interdire l'accès des deux rives. La trentaine de vapeurs belges et britanniques qui s'y trouvent sont donc condamnés à la destruction.

Les Belges eux-mêmes vont maintenant procéder à la démolition de toutes les installations importantes, incluant leurs navires, qui pourraient servir l'ennemi. Des réservoirs de carburant immenses, des arsenaux d'armes et de munitions, tous les ponts vont être détruits avant le départ. L'électricité et le gaz y sont coupés.

— C'est un spectacle terrible de voir 400,000 réfugiés laisser la ville alors que deux armées rivalisent à la réduire.

● TIMES History of the War, II, Chap. 33, p. 81-120; Cruttwell, History of the Great War, p. 95-6; Churchill, World Crisis, I: 328-60.



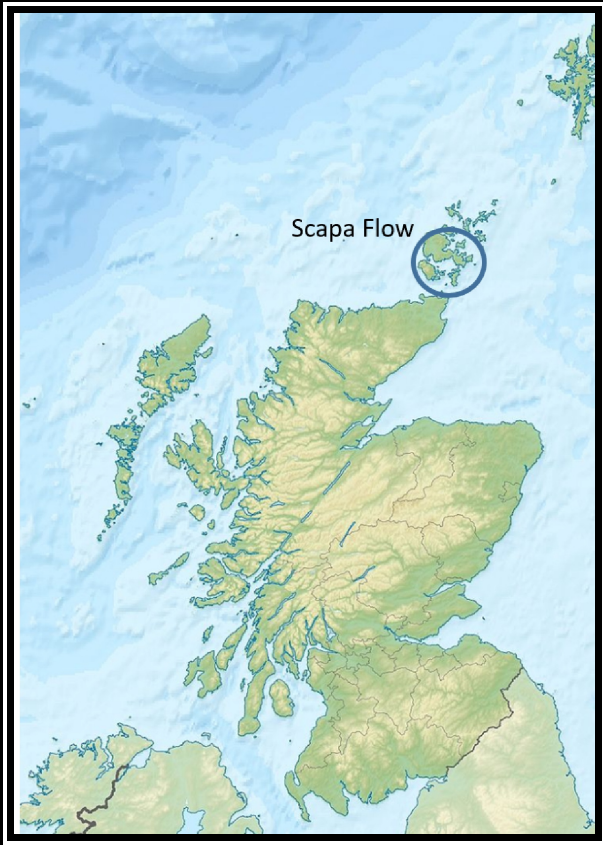
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 8, 1914

Stay Safe!



Protecting the British Grand Fleet

Winston Churchill made one of the great performances of his life when he opted to personally go to Antwerp to advise the Belgian Government on the defence of the city. He brought with him a few brigades of Royal Marines, and arranged for the protection of the retreating Belgian army by 7th British Division.

As a minister of the Crown, Churchill never asked Cabinet for leave to proceed to Belgium, preferring to apologize after to being denied before. Many saw in this cross-Channel venture evidence of his 'reckless' character.

The First Lord of the Admiralty could however give proof of prudence in other occasions. The Commander of the Grand Fleet, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, was well recognized as the one man who could lose the war in one afternoon. His mission, to prevent the German High Seas Fleet to access the Atlantic, was the key to the running of a continental blockade and smooth overseas merchant shipping, vital to Britain.

Jellicoe has the Grand Fleet sheltered in the Orckney Islands, to the North of Scotland, ready to deploy to intercept at the top of the North Sea behind

Admiral Beatty's Cruiser Fleet, further south. But Jellicoe is now becoming conscious that the German submarine fleet is becoming a threat to his remote sanctuary. He wants the Admiralty to do something about it.

Churchill gives orders, on **8 October 1914**, for Scapa Flow to be defended with anti-submarine nets and minefields.

— One of the greatest ports in the world will thus become impervious to underwater incursions... Just in time!

● Churchill, *World Crisis*, I: Chap 17: «The Grand Fleet and the submarine alarm», 380-406.



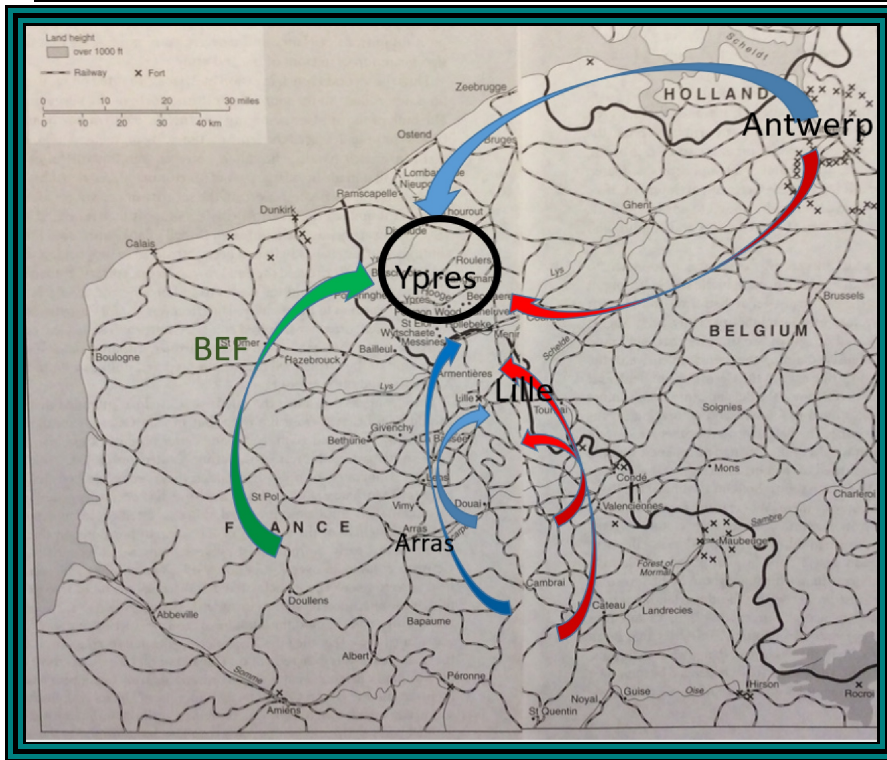
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 9, 1914

The Northern Heart of the Matter



The Races to Flanders

With the Fall of Antwerp, the Belgian Army and British formations are now racing to the west along the Channel Coast, through Ghent, Bruges, Zeebrugge and Ostend, where some amount of naval support can be provided as protection along the march.

The aim is now to join the French and British forces in France, at the extreme west of Belgium.

At the same time, the French and German armies are still racing through Artois toward Flanders, trying to outpace each other so as to round and outflank their adversary. Some solid fighting takes place along the way, notably at Arras, where the French have succeeded in keeping

the city. The major urban center of Lille is however still in contention with the Germans prevailing.

As soon as the destruction of Antwerp as a possible source of Belgian offensive action will be completed, the heavy siege artillery will be moved by the Germans to the Flanders so as to gain the ports that are used by the British for the support of the Allies, and complete the campaign toward Paris.

There are therefore armies converging toward the Flanders from many directions. On this day, the BEF is also being transported to that place.

— Ypres is about to become a ‘must have.’

•Farrar-Hockley, *The Death of an Army*, Chap 3; •Davidson, Major-General Sir John Humphrey, and Captain C.T. Atkinson « Artois, The Battles in», *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 12th Ed. (1922), Vol. 30, pp. 264-81.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 10, 1914

French - Foch Meeting



A meeting between Field Marshal French and General Foch

General Ferdinand Foch has been appointed by General Joffre to be his deputy and to temporarily take charge of three French armies that are in the process of attempting to roll around the German right flank and drive toward Belgium. The British Expeditionary Force has also been assigned to join General Foch's army group in the north and form his left flank.

Field Marshal Sir John French is visiting General Foch on this day at his headquarters, in Doullens. Foch is manoeuvring his three armies (*Dixième, Deuxième* and *Sixième*) so as to outflank the German Sixth army to his east. The support of the BEF, as a fourth army in his group is welcome.

Foch has a clear concept of what he wants to achieve. He wants the BEF to push the left flank of his group toward Brussels so as to round the Germans by the north. The Belgian army and the British elements that were sent to

Antwerp by Churchill will now join the BEF and make it a potent formation, with its supply chain anchored in the Channel ports.

French is in agreement with Foch's plan. He is happy to take a position near the ports, where his logistics will become so much easier. He also likes to remain aloof of the French command, insisting on his national authority over the BEF. Foch has catered to this preference. The left flank can go forward as soon as it hits the ground.

The arrival of the BEF in the North; the arriving Belgian formations; the French Territorial local formations, and the progressing armies under Foch's direction are now creating a cohesive and continuous South-North line.

— The point, now, is to push that line forward. ...Easier said than done!

●Liddell Hart, History of the First World War, Chap. 4, Scene Four: «First Ypres: The Real and the Shadow Battle», p. 118-31.



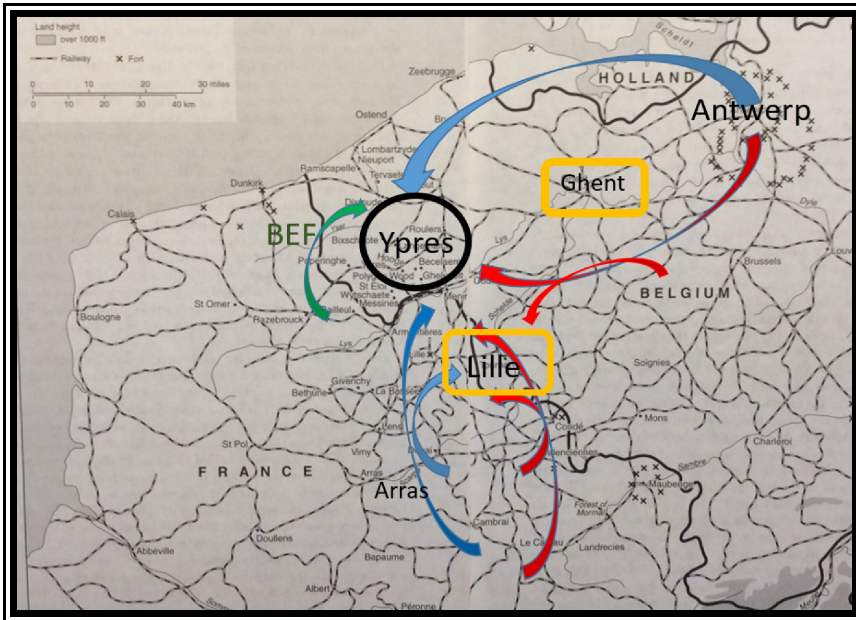
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 11 octobre, 1914

La Bataille de Flandre occidentale



Falkenhayn à Lille et à Ghent

Le 11 octobre 1914, les Allemands peuvent célébrer la prise de deux villes importantes, tant par leur potentiel industriel que par leur position stratégique.

Gant (*Ghent*) se situe au centre de la Belgique et possède un réseau de canaux et de chemins de fer qui permettent le transport lourd. Les armées de Falkenhayn peuvent donc y trouver des ressources logistiques pour fournir le matériel qui va devenir très important dans les prochains mois.

Lille est aussi la ville la plus industrielle de l'Artois française. Elle est entourée de sites miniers qui

peuvent être réactivés pour fournir l'industrie saisie.

La menace la plus importante de ces deux villes est qu'elles constituent des tremplin pour y préparer des opérations bien organisées afin de reprendre le nord de la France et orienter de nouvelles poussées vers le sud.

Le moment est donc très crucial. Si la Flandre occidentale, le long de la Manche, tombe aux mains des envahisseurs, les risques deviendront très grands que des opérations sur deux fronts, en Flandre et dans l'Aisne, concentreront vers Paris, pour reprendre l'initiative de ce qui a été manqué avec le Plan de Schlieffen.

— Il s'agit maintenant, en pratique, du Plan Falkenhayn, que le Chef de l'État-major général tente de mettre sur pieds avec des renforts de réserves extraordinaires en provenance directement de l'Allemagne.

•Farrar-Hockley, Death of an Army (First Ypres), p. 65-70.



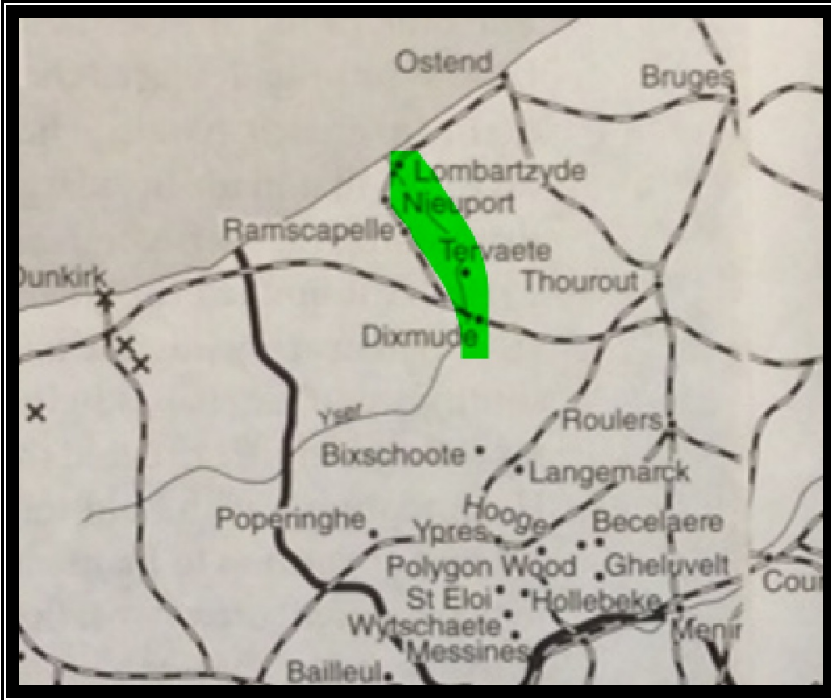
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 13, 1914

A Long Line of Defence



Belgian Army occupies line NIUPORT-FURNES-DIXMUDE

The retreating Belgian army is now taking positions along its western frontier. Its rear guard is fighting delaying actions after the city of Ghent was taken.

The German army in pursuit of the Belgians is however worried by its ignorance of the whereabouts of the BEF. It is aware that British elements were landed in Ostend to assist the Belgian retreat, but the possibility of a landing further on the Belgian coast by an embarked BEF delays their advance. Reinforcements have been called from Germany.

The BEF is in fact disembarking from trains and busses in the area of Saint-Éloi, after it moved from the Meuse.

Fighting is fierce in Artois and the move had to take place well to the west of the areas in contention.

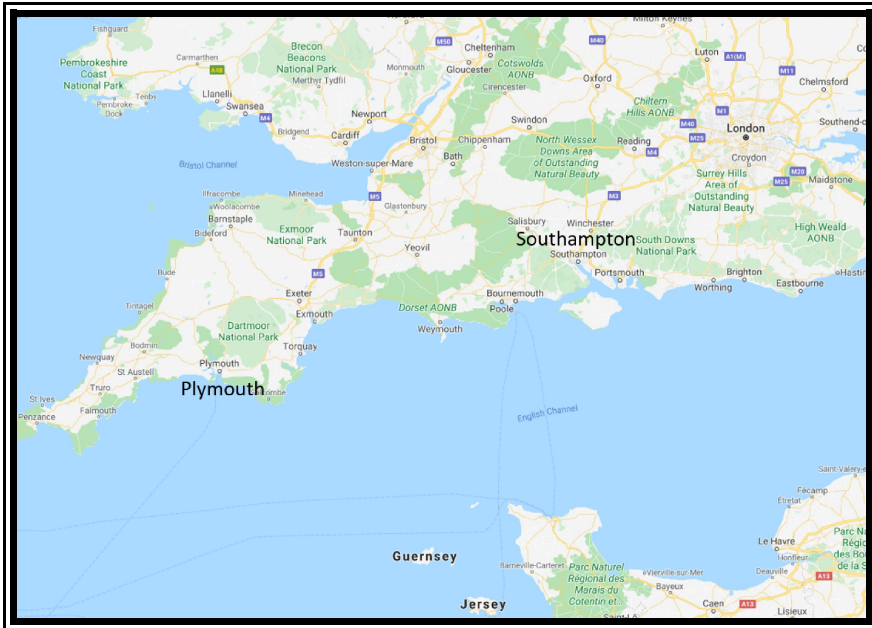
The BEF is tasked with taking position around Ypres and establishing contact with the Territorial formations of the French Army. The Belgians will be to its north. General Foch's plan is that a counter-attack will be staged from Flanders and will push back into Belgium to reach as far as Brussels to prevent the Germans from rounding the north.

The British troops landed at Ostend are now joining the BEF, and the Royal Marines are given defensive tasks near the Channel. Slowly, a continuous line of defence is shaping, linking the Channel to Switzerland. Many hopes of manoeuvre will be defeated by the growing strength of defence.

— The machine-gun is progressively asserting its predominance. With the firepower of 80 riflemen, the children of Sir Hiram S. Maxim are ominously multiplying.

•Churchill, *World Crisis*, I: 364

October 14, 1914 For What It's Worth



Canadian Contingent Arrives in Plymouth

After having departed from Canada on October 3rd, the 30,000 men of the First Canadian Contingent arrive in Plymouth on **October 14th, 1914.**

There were no encounters with the enemy during the crossing, but for security reasons, the contingent disembarks in Plymouth rather than Southampton, as originally contemplated.

The arrival is celebrated in Plymouth by a population delighted to see Dominion troops coming to participate in the war.

A large number of these first arrivals are in fact men who were born in the British Isles and happy to return «home».

Perhaps the most memorable statement made for this moment was that recorded by no other than the otherwise brilliant military historian J.F.C. Fuller:

«The Canadian troops would perform well if only all their officers were shot.»

Canadian historian A.B. Godefroy later said of the statement:

«Such degradation, however, was simply cultural prejudice and largely unfounded.»

— This may not have been evident at first...

¹ Anthony John Trythall, "Boney" Fuller: Soldier, Strategist, and Writer (Baltimore: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America, 1989). ² ● Andrew B. Godefroy, «Canadian Military Effectiveness in the First World War», in Colonel Bernd Horn (ed.), The Canadian Way of War: Serving the National Interest (Dundurn Press, 2006), pp. 169-194, see p. 193, fn 31.



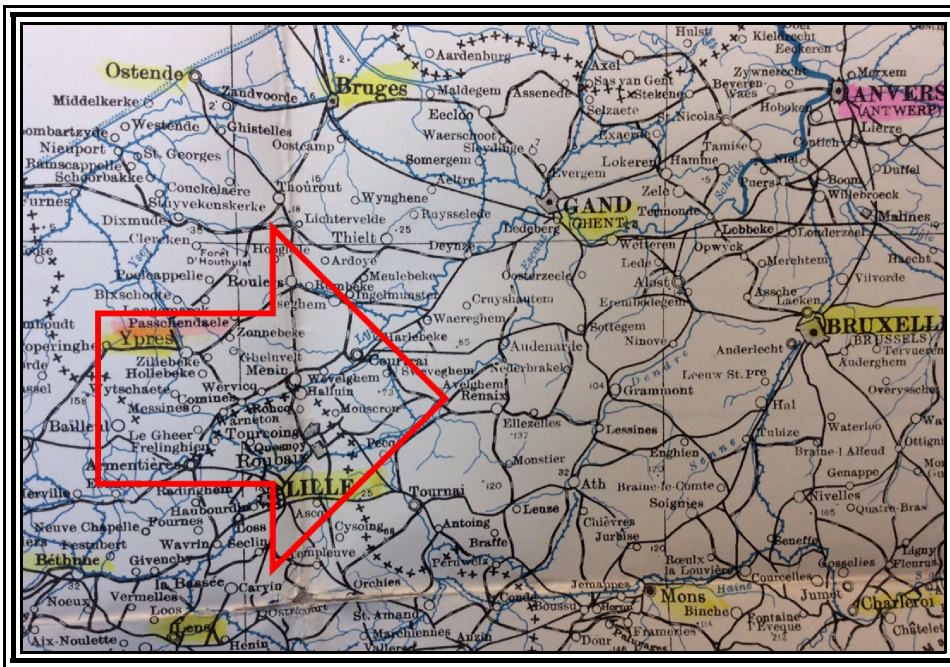
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 15, 1914

Walking the ground in Flanders Fields



First Battle of Ypres (15 Oct - 15 Nov)

The BEF is now at its destination and ready for action in Flanders.

Three days ago, Field Marshal French and General Foch have agreed that the BEF would push toward Brussels so as to roll back the advancing German formations within Belgium and wheel on Lille to flank Sixth German army there.

On 15 October 1914, FM French issues formal orders to the BEF committing it immediately to an offensive into Belgium:

«OA 500 – (1) It is the intention of the C-in-C to advance eastward, attacking the enemy wherever met. (2) The Cavalry Corps will establish itself on the right bank of the River LYS between MENIN and ARMENTIÈRES and then move in an easterly direction, eventually covering the left flank of the advance. The III Corp will closely support the movement, its right moving through SAILLY ON FLEURBAIX, the general direction after crossing the LYS being astride that river and downstream. The II Corps will push forward drawing towards the III Corps as opportunity offers. If the II Corps draws to the N.E. the French will extend their left flank to keep in touch. The IV Corps, covered by its 3rd Cavalry Division on its left flank, will move between COURTRAI and ROULERS, the cavalry being north of ROULERS. This corps will not move much in advance of the left of III Corps and it will also observe towards the N.E. for the advance of the enemy against the Belgian Army. (3) Report to Saint Omer.»¹

• Quoted in Farrar-Hockley, *Death of an Army*, p. 63-4.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 16 octobre, 1914

Le Feu d'Artifice de Churchill



Joffre demande un bombardement naval de la Manche

Le 16 octobre 1914, le général Joffre adresse une lettre au Maréchal Kitchener, lui demandant s'il serait possible pour la Royal Navy de produire des bombardements navals contre les troupes allemandes s'avancant le long de la Manche, en Belgique.

Il ne faut qu'un mot du Secrétaire à la Guerre pour que le Lord de l'Amirauté, Winston Churchill, éclate d'énergie pour fournir tout un feu d'artifice.

Churchill juge en effet qu'il peut se servir de cette mission pour se débarrasser

de vieux stocks de munitions que les monitors désuets de la Marine britannique peuvent lancer à qui mieux mieux sur les plages et les villages qui sont occupés de plus en plus loin vers l'ouest par l'avancée de l'Armée allemande.

Les monitors sont des navires relativement petits, à court tirant d'eau, sans armure épaisse, mais dotés de canons démesurés, généralement de 15 pouces (375 mm), qui se spécialisent dans le bombardement côtier ou riverain.

Il ne faudra que deux jours pour que ces vieux guerriers se mettent à l'ouvrage, protégés sur les flancs par des destroyers. Quelques cuirassiers seront aussi mis de la partie pour fournir le tir de longs canons navals de plus longue portée. Quelques duels contre les batteries de l'artillerie terrestre convainquent celles-ci qu'elles ne sont pas de taille.

Les raids de ces navires de guerre, dont la bravoure d'un dernier combat confirme la pugnacité, suggèrent qu'un débarquement ne serait pas impossible.

— Le port d'Ostend tombe toutefois entre les mains allemandes. Leur poussée est puissante.

●Churchill, *World Crisis*, I: 369.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 17, 1914

Scramble!



Submarine Alarm in Scapa Flow

On 17 October 1914, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, reports to the Admiralty that indeed, as he had feared some days ago, a German submarine is suspected to have entered Scapa Flow, the remote basin of the Orckney Islands where Jellicoe keeps the great warships under his command

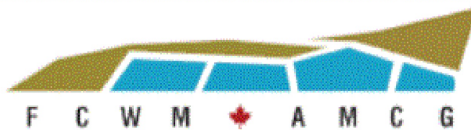
The immediate reaction was to sound the alarm and rush the Fleet out of the port to prevent that any of the ships full of ammunitions be blown up by torpedo. But the Fleet finds itself without secure shelter and must keep moving around the tip of Scotland and the east side of Ireland so as to be able to react fast if it has to take its station across the North Sea.

Churchill has already been appraised of the problem and has set the Admiralty engineering department scrambling for a plan to secure all anchorages where warship must be 'coaling, replenishing, refitting and repairing' in security. Churchill's word to his Admiralty staff will be passed: «**Every nerve must be strained to reconcile the Fleet to Scapa.**»

A great effort will be made to affect a solution to this important problem. German submarine will show daring and astuteness in forcing entry into inadequately protected harbours, just as the Allied submarines will also succeed where they are not expected.

— But their job will not be easy when the defence program takes shape.

●Churchill, World Crisis, I: 388 ff.



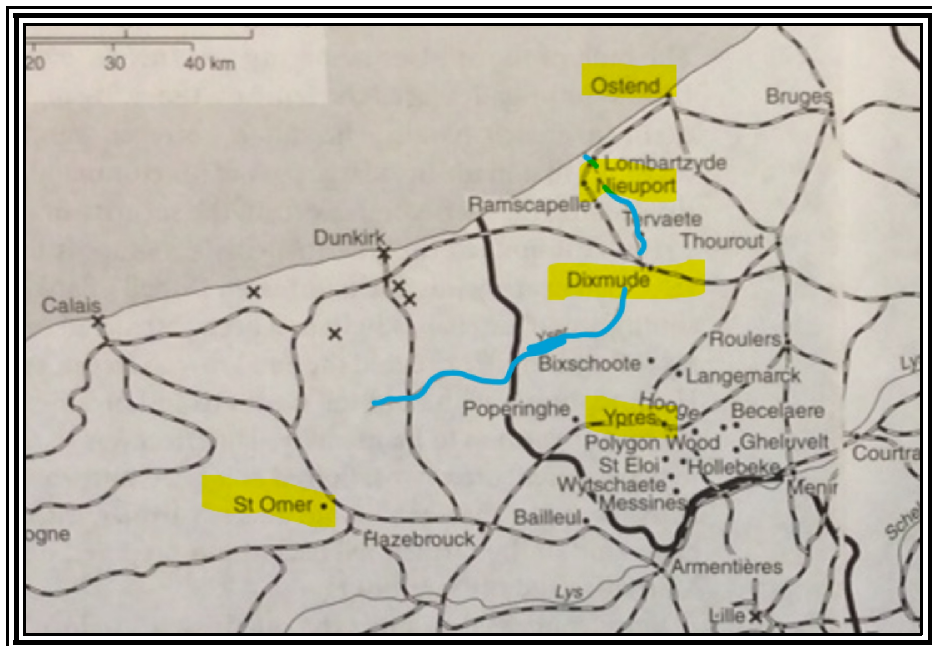
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 18 octobre, 1914

A River Runs Through It



The Battle of the Yser Begins

Following the orders issued by Field Marshal Sir John French to the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on October 15th, which marked the start of the Flanders operations for the British, two Corps went forward to cross the River Lys, so as to progress east in the general direction of Courtrai.

Not much past the river, which was not crossed rapidly, the advancing BEF feels that the resistance of the enemy is stiffening. Indications are that troops of German General von Beseler, in charge of the siege of

Antwerp, have now reached Flanders and are connecting with the northerlymost troops of Prince Rupprecht's Sixth Army, at Lille.

General Foch, the coordinating authority for the French, Belgian and British armies in the north, is still intent on pushing on in an offensive around a pivot in Lille, speaking of a 'scythe' movement in the north, cleaning Flanders and entering into Belgium.

But the offensive is, in the world of historian Liddell Hart, 'still-born,' no longer happening elsewhere than in Foch's mind, and those that he convinces, such as FM French. The huge reinforcements arriving from Germany to boost the Germans taking position in Flanders are being felt without being seen.

— The Yser River and the ridge on its eastern edge have just become a linear battlefield. Dig in!

•Hunter, Foch, 70-3; •Farrar-Hockley, The Death of an Army, p. 54-72; Liddell Hart, Man of Orléans, I:140.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 19, 1914

The Eastern Front



A Russian Offensive at Warsaw

The Eastern Front is located in central Poland, where the north is defended by the Germans and the south by the Austro-Hungarians.

After the defeat of Tannenberg, at the end of August, the fighting between the Russian armies and the armies of Germany and Austro-Hungary continued, with the Russians reorganizing their Western Fronts so as to pursue the offensive to relieve the French Front.

The Germans in north Poland now have two armies, and the Austro-Hungarians four. The Russians have seven armies split in North and South

Fronts.

On 19 October 1914 the Russians are attempting to advance from Warsaw at the very moment when the German are poised to attack it. Ludendorff, who did not have a clear intelligence picture of the Russians, realizes at the last moment that such an attack would be fatal. His request for help from the Austro-Hungarians in the south cannot be met as they are themselves under such Russian pressure that they must abandon the **great fortress of Przemysl**, on the San River, — the Austro-Hungarian ‘Verdun,’ — leaving its garrison under Russian siege.

The Austro-Hungarian are pushed back to the Vistula and are themselves asking the Germans for help. The massive Russian operation progresses well and both in the north and south, the Central powers must retreat with skill.

Falkenhayn, at Supreme German Headquarters in Charleville/Mézières, France, cannot spare more troops as he is fully involved in the ongoing battles in Flanders. He remains committed to winning in France first.

— For now, Hindenburg and Ludendorff in Poland will have to use footwork to avoid the Russian punches.

•Strachan, *The First World War*, I: 366-7.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 20 octobre, 1914

Le Joyau de la Couronne Brille



L'Armée Indienne arrive en France

L'Armée de l'Inde fournit un corps d'infanterie et un corps de cavalerie pour la campagne de France.

Les divisions d'infanterie de Lahore et de Meerut arrivent à la mi-octobre au port de Marseilles.

Acclamées par les habitants de Marseilles et tout au long de la route qui les amène à leur secteur de combat, les unités Indiennes se démarquent par de fortes différenciations des uniformes traditionnels des groupes ethniques et religieux qui forment les unités des corps d'infanterie et de cavalerie.

Le Corps d'infanterie indien est sous le commandement du Lieutenant-général britannique Sir James Willcocks. La plupart des officiers, certaines de ses formations et unités, et toute l'artillerie sont britanniques.

Le 19 octobre 1914, ils arrivent à Givenchy pour y remplacer un Corps britannique en première ligne, prenant ainsi position de Champigny jusqu'à Estaires. Les traditions guerrières Indiennes font de ces soldats des héros étrangers très respectés chez les Français. Ils impressionnent par leur discipline, leur esprit de corps, et leur bon caractère. Ces soldats de carrière ont la réputation d'être craints par l'ennemi, qui redoute leur courage et les habiletés au combat longtemps pratiquées.

Ces braves soldats seront toutefois très incommodés par la température d'hiver des prochains mois. Ils souffriront stoïquement jusqu'à l'été suivant, alors qu'il sera jugé sage de les muter vers un théâtre plus chaud.

● TIMES History of the War, II: Chap 16 and 17, p. 317-56. ● Merewether and Smith, The Indian Corps in France, 211-2.



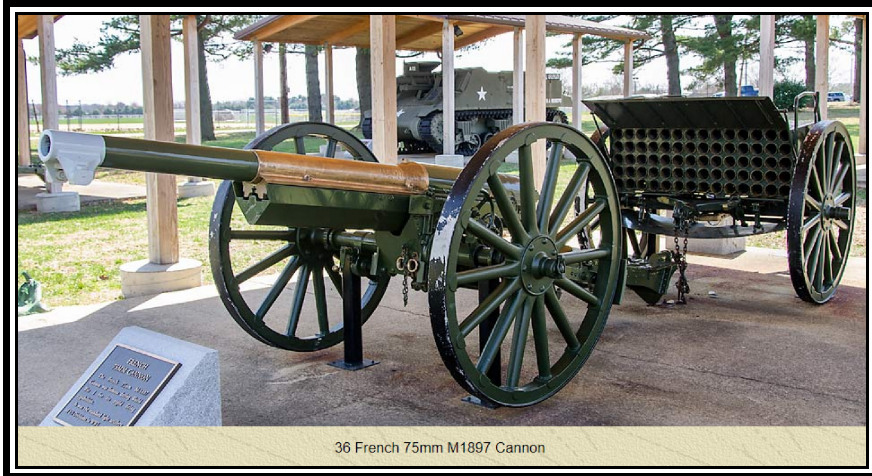
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 21st, 1914

Hit Them Harder!



36 French 75mm M1897 Cannon

Shrapnel vs HE: The business end of artillery

The 75mm French Quick-Firing field gun proved a marvelous instrument in a moving battlefield. Easily transported or moved in action, it carried its own munitions and could fire rapidly with a recoil-absorbing spring. This allowed for the easy re-aiming after each round. The 75' was also loaded with shrapnel rounds (invented by Henry Shrapnel) which could be fired by simply pointing the gun at the target and blasting a cartridge of steel

balls. That cartridge, after a set time of flight, exploded in the air, projecting forward a cloud of metal balls that hit the target, each ball with the energy of a rifle bullet. Against the massed German troops advancing in the Battle of the Frontiers, the 75mm gun wrecked havoc.

But the 75mm was not so effective against dug in troops, even in hastily dug shallow 'shell scrapes' improvised on the advance. Shrapnel was stopped by any obstacle, including piled hearth, even to a greater extent than rifle bullets.

The French field gun is also capable of shooting High Explosive (HE) shells, which can be fired over the friendly troops and hit the enemy with concussion. This can destroy shelters and damage equipment, including enemy artillery. But the ratio of shrapnel to HE in the ammunition produced by French industry before the war is larger in shrapnel.

On 22 October 1914, the French Army takes the decision that it will now change this ratio by producing only HE. This will also apply to howitzers and mortars, guns of a type that has a much higher arc of flight in relation to range.

The British have also come to the same conclusions, but the positive experience of shrapnel in the Boer War has marked their artillerists, and the change, although as needed, is not so popularly accepted as in France.

●Lloyd George, Memoirs, I: p. 140. ●Atkinson and Bethell, «Artillery», Encyclopaedia Britannica, (Twelfth Ed., 1922), XXX: p. 248-64.



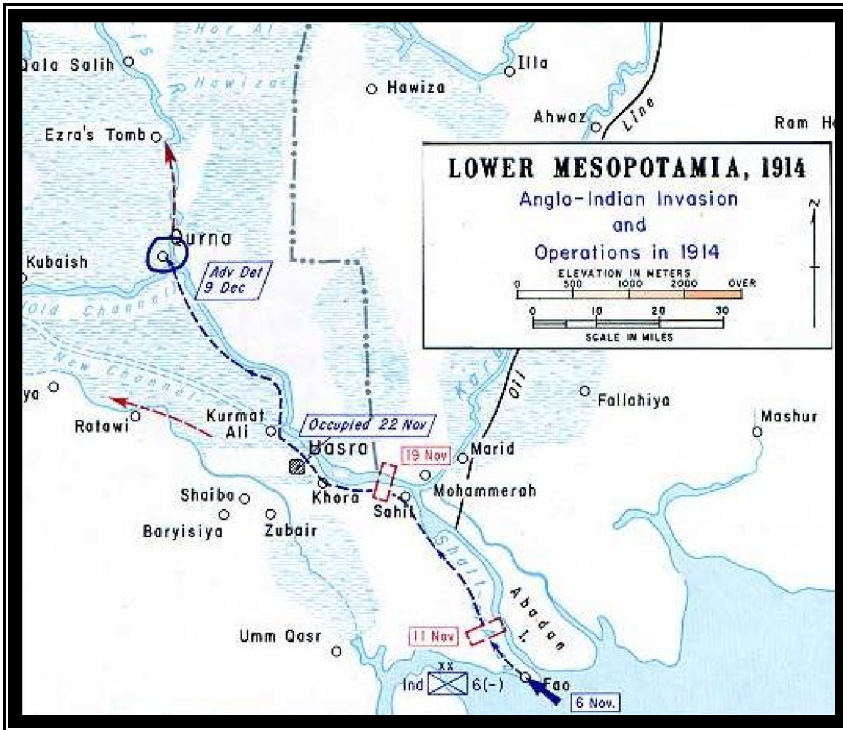
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 22nd, 1914

A Craving for Oil



Mesopotamia: An Indian Brigade at Abadan

The ownership of oilfields is becoming very desired, now that sea-going vessels are shifting from coal to oil and that motor transport requires increasing volumes of fuel. Internal combustion engines are replacing horse- and man-power in all spheres of activities, and it is obvious that their numbers will expand exponentially.

The British empire, so driven by the development of coaling stations across the world for its naval and merchant supremacy, is now planning for networks of oil extraction and refinery for the same reasons.

The Persian Gulf has been identified as a rich source of petroleum and the British are determined that they

will have a stake in the rich oilfields. They have already decided that they wanted to secure the area of Basra, on the Shatt-al-Arab, the exit of the Tigris and Euphrates into the Persian Gulf.

A brigade of troops from India, originally slated for service in France, was diverted to the Persian Gulf and arrives on **22 October 1914**, to the island of Abadan, at the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab, in the aim of protecting oil installations for the partly Government-owned Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later BP). Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India arranged the move with the Government of India.

Soon the brigade will be joined by the rest of its division, and a second division will be sent, so as to 'protect' the Basra resources by an expanding area of security.

— The Ottomans, who have an interest in this real estate, do not see this approach as conducive to sympathy.

•Wilson, and Wilcox, 'Mesopotamia,' Encyclopaedia Britannica, Twelfth Ed., 1922, XXXI: 915-22.

October 23rd, 1914 A Canadian Premiere



Credit: Photo courtesy of the Musée Héritage Museum CA MHM 2014.22.07

Title: This photograph depicts six vehicles from the 1st Automobile Machine Gun Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Raymond Brutinel driving in single-file across a field. The first vehicle is carrying four military men, the second is the armoured vehicle, followed by three transport vehicles and a field ambulance.

Date: ca 1914-1915

Photographer/Illustrator: Surveyor General's Office in Ottawa.

Brutinel's showboat at Salisbury Plains

On 23 October 1914, the strange unit of Major Brutinel's Canadian Automobile Machine Gun Brigade arrives at the military training ground of Salisbury Plains, in England.

Nothing similar has ever been seen there, and the curious contraptions of these motor vehicles with their steel plating to cover machine gunners on the move appear as a showboat of *Mardi Gras* parade to many who see them for the first time.

The machine guns are still not accepted by all as being of great efficiency on the battlefield. In a country where individual rifle marksmanship is still seen as the measure of

a soldier's competence, the machines are perceived as wasters of precious ammunitions.

Even the great Secretary of State, Lord Kitchener, does not want the machine guns to proliferate. They will spoil discipline!

●Armistice 100 - 1918-2018, — A Tribute, Edmonton, Alberta – «The Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade.»
<https://www.armistice100yeg.ca/blog/the-canadian-motor-machine-gun-brigade>



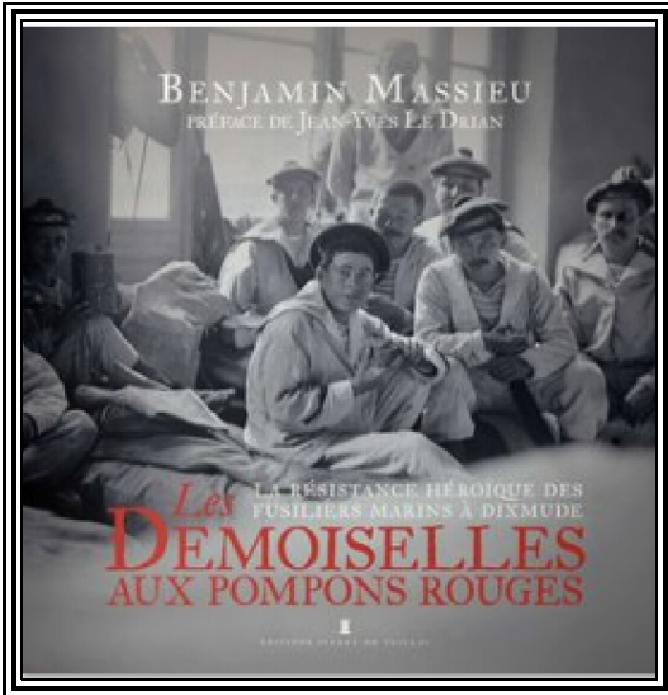
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 24 octobre, 1914

Les Demoiselles aux Pompons rouges



La résistance héroïque des fusiliers marins français à Dixmude

Le 24 octobre 1914, le général Foch ordonne des attaques sur toute la ligne de son groupe d'armées pour repousser trois armées allemandes qui sont maintenant massées en Flandres occidentales. Ce sont des jours de combats ardues qui ne réussissent qu'à résister à l'avance allemande. Une histoire parmi d'autres, celle des fusiliers marins français de Dixmude:

«Octobre 1914 : le prince de Wurtemberg lance une attaque générale pour percer le front en direction de Furnes. Ce sont 30 000 Allemands qui se lancent à l'assaut de Dixmude. Pour les arrêter et barrer la route de Dunkerque, l'armée française ne peut opposer que 6 000 jeunes marins, surnommés, en raison du caractère juvénile de leur visage, les « demoiselles aux pompons rouges ». Beaucoup n'ont pas 18 ans. Engagés dans la marine à 16

ans, comme mousses, ils vont connaître leur baptême du feu, à terre, dans les plaines de Flandres. Ils reçoivent un ordre formel de l'amiral Ronarc'h qui les commande : «Sacrifiez-vous. Tenez au moins quatre jours». Après une formidable préparation d'artillerie, les Allemands attaquent. Les combats seront terribles et se termineront au corps à corps, à la baïonnette. Les pertes des défenseurs sont effroyables : un homme sur deux est mort ou hors de combat. Mais les «demoiselles aux pompons rouges» ont tenu 3 semaines avant de recevoir l'ordre d'évacuer.»

•Pierre de Taillac, Les Demoiselles aux pompons rouges - La résistance héroïque des fusiliers marins à Dixmude.

Voir texte en ligne et download: <https://en.calameo.com/read/0007628144655563b9f7e>



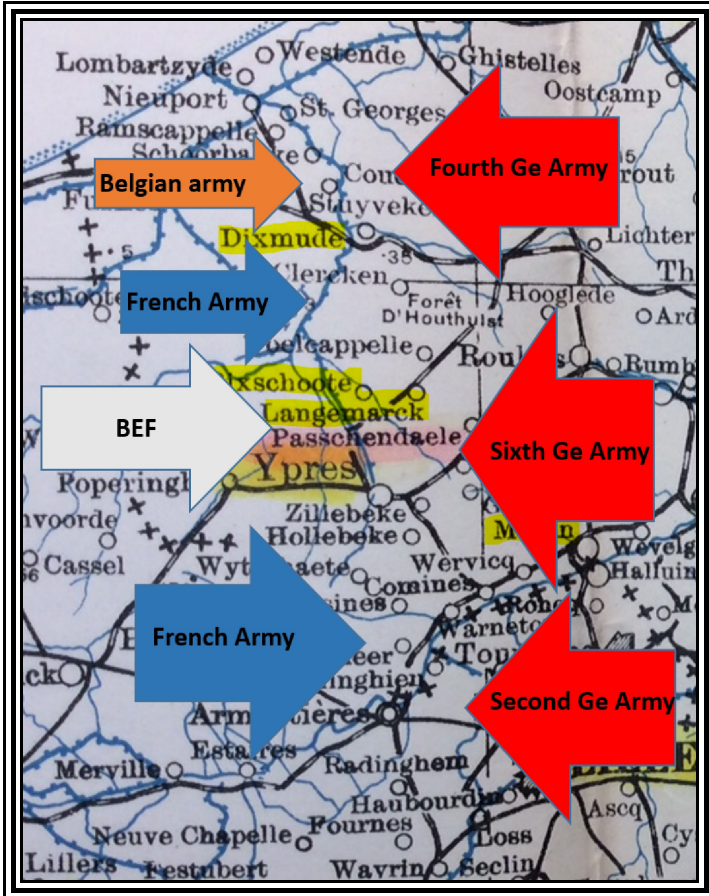
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 25, 1915

Langemark



First Ypres

The German Chief of the General Staff, General Falkenhayn, is determined that the most important thing to do for the German Army, now, is to get the upper hand in Flanders and reach the port of Calais so as to round the allied forces in the north. This was the aim all along the Race to the Sea, and it remains the aim as both sides have now reached the Channel.

Falkenhayn has prepared a huge surprise for the Allies as he has brought from Germany four new Reserve army corps, which have joined the forces coming from Antwerp with their siege artillery. This new Fourth army joins hands with the Sixth German army to push out of the way the Belgian army in the north, a French army corps, the BEF and a French army, all under the command of General Ferdinand Foch.

The ten days between 20 October and 31st October are days of relentless fighting where both sides renew their ultimate effort every day to penetrate the adversary and destroy his formations. The losses of men are counted in thousands every day. The fields are full of dead

bodies; the wounded too numerous to deal with. More reinforcements forces will be drawn again from both the French Army and the German Army in the south, to reinforce these constantly attacking formations.

On 25 October 1914 both Fourth and Sixth German armies are rushing ahead to be defeated again *in extremis* by the Belgians, French and British, themselves stopped in their own aborted attacks. Determination is the only word.

•Farrar-Hockley, Death of an Army, Chap 5.

October 26, 1914

Getting the Show Back on the Rails



The Belgian army behind the railroad tracks

On 26 October 1914 the Belgian army, in defence along the Yser River, in northern Flanders, is under severe threat by advancing divisions of the Fourth German Army. The crossing at Dixmude is the focus of the German attacks, with a view of gaining ground on the other side toward Furnes and Dunkirk. Two and a half divisions are already across.

Albert, King of the Belgians, is the Commander-in-Chief of the remnants of the Belgian army that have withdrawn to the western borders of Belgium and into French Flanders. He has issued drastic commands to his army that it will not

withdraw any further, that any soldiers seen to be deserting will be shot on the spot, and that no officer can be evacuated on account of disease. All will remain at their post and defend to their last breath. The French are providing their 42nd division to help the Belgian army, but the moment of truth is at hand.

General Foch, the 'coordinator' of the northern army group (the arrangements do not give him 'command' of the British and Belgian formations of his army group) visits King Albert. He 'suggests' to him that two things might be undertaken: the dikes at Nieuport should be opened to flood the area where the Germans are preparing for more attacks, and the Belgian army should take position on the railroad embankments Dixmude-Nieuport above the high water as an impregnable line of defence.

— Whether these ideas are Foch's or someone else's does not matter. It will save the Front in the following days.

•Liddell Hart, The First World War, p. 121-2.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 27, 1914

The Cloak is removed over Istanbul



Turkey's warships enter the Black Sea

The status of the Ottoman empire is still uncertain in the War. The Young Turks have refrained from committing to the Central Alliance or to the Entente powers.

But it is well known to the Entente powers' embassies in Constantinople that the Turkish Government and the German representatives diplomatic and military are involved in secret

discussions. However, they do not know that since August 2nd, the Turks have in fact secretly given written assurances to the Germans that they would join the war on their side.

This, of course, has immense consequences for both sides. The Ottomans rule over vast areas with immense resources in material and manpower. The Sultan is the Caliph of a large world population that can be brought into a Holy War, which would have devastating effects on colonial powers.

On 27 October 1914, the two Dreadnoughts that Turkey has officially 'purchased' from Germany, the famously driven Breslau and Goeben, cross the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. This creates a ripple of fear in the Russian ports such as Sebastopol and Odessa, as the Russian Black Sea Fleet has no ship able to defeat the dreaded Dreadnoughts.

The move in itself is an act of war because international treaties prevent ships of war of any side to cross the Bosphorus. The cloak has been removed. Turkey is indeed on the prawl.

•Churchill, World Crisis, I: 495.



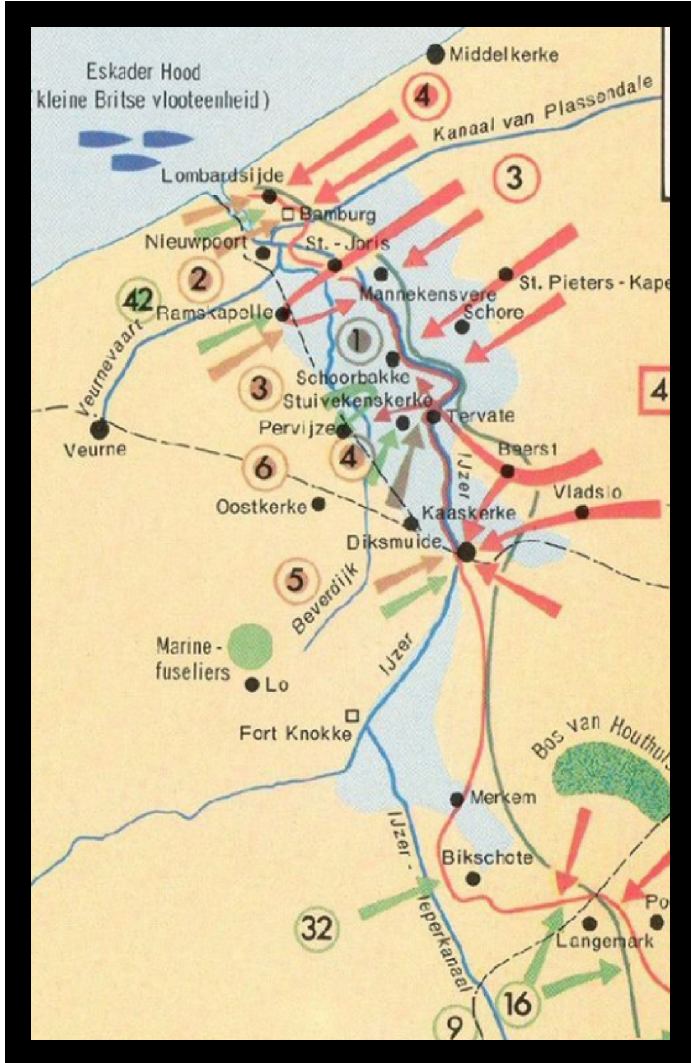
Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 28, 1914

Flooding in Flanders



Dikes opened in Neuport by King Albert

The continuous attacking by the Fourth German army across the Yser River to seize such places as Dixmude and Ramskapelle and deny the access of the Channel ports to the British army, have pushed the Belgian defenders to the wall.

King Albert has now resolved that he would allow the sluice gates of Nieuwpoort to be opened at high tide so as to flood all the low-lying areas south to prevent the German army to use the ground to stage its attacks.

The effect, one mile wide, will be fully felt in two days. But it does not take long that the Germans cannot dig the ground as it becomes impregnated. The movements of their artillery and munition columns becomes impossible in a very short time. Equipment that had been brought forward must now be retrieved quickly before it is submerged and rendered inoperable.

This is a game-changer. The movement of the Fourth German Army, recently at the double of manpower over their adversary's, becomes neutralized.

In the Channel, a flotilla of powerful monitors under British Admiral Hood continues to pound the approaches to the flood gates, so they will not be seized by the Germans.

 ●Wikipedia, «Battle of the Yser»; ●Churchill, World Crisis, I: 377.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

October 29, 1914

Another Surprise!



The Fabeck Group at Gheluvelt

General Falkenhayn is not happy with the results of the last week in Flanders. Despite the arrival of four new army corps from Germany to join the forces brought in from the siege of Antwerp, with their heavy artillery in tow, the rivers Lys and Yser have not yet been successfully crossed.

Falkenhayn can feel the pressure which is being exercised by Hindenburg and Ludendorff in the Eastern Front, who are having to fight the Russians with too little. The Austro-Hungarians have just been kicked back to the Vistula from their great fortress of Przemysl, and are retreating, incapable of providing support to the Germans in the area of Warsaw.

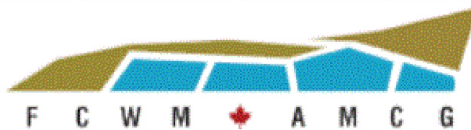
The consolidation and organization of the Russians in their now three Western Fronts (North, Center and South army groups) leaves it to be believed that their inexhaustible manpower will churn German and Austro-Hungarian divisions like a sausage mill.

Falkenhayn must bring an end to the Battle for France so as to be able to release forces for the Eastern Front. He must then come to terms with Flanders.

On 29 October 1914, Falkenhayn creates a new formation to be added to the Flanders Right wing. He charges **XIII Corps Commander, General Max von Fabeck**, to form a temporary army with other army corps pulled out from Péronne and the Aisne, with a heavy complement of artillery, to be inserted between Sixth and Fourth German armies in the area of Gheluvelt, just north of Ypres. The Fabeck Group will be supported by its flanking armies, which will retain the enemy reserves by feints so as to allow Fabeck to penetrate a narrow axis of advance.

— Gheluvelt will be the site of terrible attacks over the next few days, with very little concern for soldiers' life.

●Liddell Hart, The First World War, p. 122.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 30 octobre, 1914

La Grosse Équipe

L'Amiral Fisher revient à l'Amirauté

L'Amiral John Arbuthnot Fisher est un des grands amiraux de l'histoire de la Royal Navy. Il a été à la tête de l'Amirauté entre 1904 et 1910. Au cours de ces années cruciales pour le développement des techniques navales, particulièrement dans la conception et la construction des grands navires de guerre, Fisher a été à la toute pointe du développement technologique. Considéré un génie de l'application de l'architecture navale aux stratégies guerrières en hautes mers, Fisher a été la voix de plus haute importance dans la préparation de la marine britannique pour la Grande Guerre.

Depuis sa retraite, il y a quatre ans, il a été actif au sein d'un comité spécial secret pour la transformation de la flotte du charbon à l'huile, un pas extraordinaire en considérations des conséquences d'infrastructure globales de l'Empire britannique.

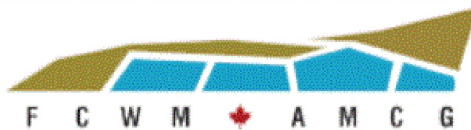
Il est pourtant surpris lui-même lorsque le jeune Premier Lord de l'Amirauté, Winston Churchill, lui demande de revenir à l'Amirauté, à l'âge de soixante-treize ans, pour y occuper le premier poste en uniforme.

Fisher, un homme qui a été accusé, contrairement à tous ses confrères, d'avoir trop d'imagination, est toujours plein de verve et plein d'énergie. Il accepte afin de mener à bien certaines politiques qui lui tiennent à cœur et qu'il juge indispensables pour les combats navals imminents contre l'Allemagne.

Winston entrevoit cette collaboration entre ministre et Premier amiral comme un tandem bien au diapason, puisqu'il est lui-même un admirateur de Fisher, qu'il a suivi de décision en décision.

– Ces deux personnalités fortes seront extraordinaires dans leurs succès, et non moins dans leurs échecs.

● Arthur Herman, To Rule the Waves – How the British Navy Shaped the Modern World (2004), Chapter 20.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG

Le 31 octobre, 1914

Un coup traître



La Turquie en guerre

Au cours des derniers trois jours, les deux Dreadnoughts frauduleusement 'achetés' par le gouvernement turque au gouvernement allemand sont entrés dans la Mer Noire pour y porter le bombardement des ports importants de la Russie.

Le bombardement systématique des navires et installations portuaires du pourtour de la Mer Noire ne laissent aucun doute que la Turquie a attaqué la Russie sans lui déclarer la guerre.

La réaction est immédiate. La Russie déclare la guerre à la Turquie. Les ambassadeurs des puissances de l'Entente demandent leur passeport et laissent Constantinople en catastrophe.

Demain le gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne marquera le début des hostilités par un message de Winston Churchill à toute la Marine britannique: «**Commencez les hostilités immédiatement contre la Turquie.**»

Enver Pasha a déjà fomenté avec de l'aide allemande et autrichienne des plans pour attaquer les Russes au Caucase et les Anglais en Égypte. Le triumvirat des jeunes Turcs exerce les influences du Sultan pour rallier les Musulmans du monde entier à leur cause.

La Turquie est une puissance impériale qui a été considérée déchéante au XIXe siècle. Par elle-même, elle ne peut pas faire grand chose. Mais son association avec les Puissances du Centre lui donne une vigueur nouvelle que les Jeunes Turcs veulent transformer pour le nouveau siècle.

L'Allemagne entend fournir les moyens techniques, mais cet Empire du Moyen Orient possède des réserves de main d'oeuvres extraordinaire et une position géopolitique qui comble les ambitions pan-européennes des Allemands.

●Winston Churchill, World Crisis, I: 495.



Friends of the Canadian War Museum – Les Amis du Musée canadien de la guerre

<https://www.friends-amis.org/>

© 2020 FCWM - AMCG