



# A Century Later: Remembering World War I



Remembering  
**WWI**  
The Great War

No. 1



Remembering  
**WWI**  
The Great War

No. 2



Remembering  
**WWI**  
The Great War

No. 3

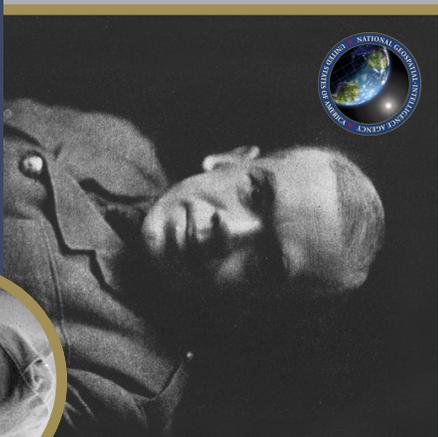


Remembering  
**WWI**  
Intelligence

No. 1

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**WWI**  
Warrior

No. 1





### The Great War

#### No. 2

## Belgian Neutrality Violated

In August 1914, Germany invaded Belgium as part of their plan to crush France quickly and then turn east to invade Russia. The violation of Belgium's neutrality led Great Britain to declare war on Germany. German leadership did not anticipate Belgium's fierce resistance. Russia mobilized quickly and British troops moved into the Belgian port of Ostend, which briefly served as Belgium's provisional capital. As part of their westward assault, Germans finally took the city in October. Shown are German troops marching down the streets of Ostend.

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### The Great War

#### No. 1

## Murder in Sarajevo

In 1908, the Austro-Hungarian Empire under Habsburg rule seized Bosnia-Herzegovina from the Ottoman Empire. The resident Bosnian Serbs struggled against Habsburg rule. On June 28, 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb, assassinated Archduke Franz-Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, the heir to the Habsburg throne. After the assassination, Serbia rejected Vienna's demand for jurisdiction over the murder investigation. Russia offered Slavic Serbia total support, while Vienna received support from Germany. Alliances were activated and Europe went to war.

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### Intelligence

#### No. 1

## Armored Car Support

Retrofitting automobiles was used during the war for transport. Cars were augmented with thick steel plates and a rear-mounted turret gun. Without armor on the front or on top, crews wore warm clothing and used goggles in the absence of a windshield. Powered by four-cylinder engines, the cars could travel up to ten miles per hour. Shown is a crew of an armored car posing for a battlefield photograph while other crew members scan the terrain and consult a map.

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### The Great War

#### No. 3

## Russian Steam Roller Stopped

Less than a month after the assassination at Sarajevo, Russia drove west into Prussia. Preoccupied with the French enemy, Germany was unprepared for the Russian "steam roller" and was forced to shift troops to reinforce its eastern defenders. They stopped the Russians at Tannenberg in August and defeated them at Masurian Lakes in September and January. The Germans exploited Russian signals and employed reconnaissance aircraft to great effect. Shown is a standard German MG08 machine gun and a crew in Masuria, Prussia, 1914.

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### Warrior

#### No. 1



## Colonel G. C. Naismith

Colonel Naismith, 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division medical officer and sanitarian, identified the poison gas used by the Germans as chlorine gas. He offered troops a hasty "gas mask," cotton pads saturated with hypochlorite soda, worn over the nose and mouth until proper masks were provided. Germany was the first country to use poison gas as a weapon of war. In April 1915, the Germans unleashed one-hundred and sixty tons of gas in Ypres, Belgium, where the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division was fighting.

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