

1: What Happened on July 28th This Day in History

August 3, Germany declares war on France and vice versa. August 4, During the night Germany invades Belgium. Germany declares war on Belgium and vice versa. Belgium's ally Great Britain declares war on Germany. August 5, Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia. August 6, Serbia declares war on Germany.

On 23 August a CID meeting attended only by those ministers who had prior knowledge of the staff talks was held. Both Churchill and Lloyd-George had been courted by Haldane for over two years and both were briefed on the plans to send the BEF to France sometime before the August meeting. Lloyd-George was anti Prussian militarism rather than anti-German and had underlined his stance in the Mansion House speech he delivered on 21 July. Following a lack luster naval presentation the general consensus of the meeting was that the option of sending the BEF to France in the event of war was the only viable strategy. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, dismayed at the inequitable hearing ensured that the remainder of the Cabinet was made aware of the staff talks. The CID meeting ultimately resulted in three things; the subject of the staff talks being debated by the full cabinet during November, an acrimonious debate that almost cost Grey his job. The result was a stalemate with Asquith agreeing that no further talks should take place without Cabinet approval. It brought forward and legitimised the continental nature of the Anglo-French military planning presenting it as a viable alternative to the traditional purely naval options. It proved the catalyst that moved Asquith to replace McKenna with Churchill at the Admiralty with the mandate to: Macmillan, , p. The construction of Dreadnought class battleships by both Italy and Austro-Hungary had rendered the British battleships in the Mediterranean obsolete. Britain unilaterally opted for withdrawal. Almost simultaneously the French decided to realign their fleet and reinforce the Mediterranean leaving their Atlantic and Channel coasts exposed. This French decision came following naval discussions during which Churchill had suggested the Mediterranean reinforcement idea as the best way to serve French interests. To German eyes this was more than a coincidence and Berlin assumed a deal had been signed. No deal had been signed although the French clearly wished for one. The years of military conversations, which had lacked British political oversight and direction, had built up French expectations but had not resulted in any defined British obligation to France. In a twist of irony the talks that came closest to a formal agreement were those conducted by Churchill in with full cabinet knowledge. The naval arms race with Germany had been won by Britain and both countries knew it. Russia had initiated a programme to add an additional , men to her standing army. To many in Britain the July crisis when it came was just another Balkan crisis that should be handled like the previous ones. By the 27 July Grey realized that his earlier strategy of working with Germany would fail. Grey believed that although no treaty had been signed support for France had become a matter of honor. David Lloyd George in and Was Belgium an Issue? Between the 30 July and 4 August the Liberal Cabinet walked a tightrope of indecision, unwilling to face the final question, the question that would have split the cabinet and handed power to a pro-war Conservative party. On 4 August Britain stumbled into war with Germany. In August the Cabinet had been free to make the choice between peace and war.

2: Guide to the Historical Newspaper Collection SC

July 30, - Austrian warships bombard Belgrade, capital of Serbia. July 31, - Reacting to the Austrian attack on Serbia, Russia begins full mobilization of its troops. Germany demands that it stop. August 1, - Germany declares war on Russia. France and Belgium begin full mobilization.

United States Government issue Circular Note to belligerent Governments stating that they will insist on existing rules of International Law see July 28th, Edea Cameroons occupied by French forces. Outflanking the Enemy Turkey commences hostilities against Russia see July 31st. Turkish warships bombard Odessa, Sevastopol, and Theodosia. New British Order in Council revises list of contraband and modifies "Declaration of London" of see August 20th, , and July 7th, Serbian forces begin retreat from the line of the Drina see November 30th. Allied Governments present ultimatum to Turkey see 29th. Great Britain and France sever diplomatic relations with Turkey. British and French Ambassadors demand passports see 31st, and November 5th. Signor Salandra remains Premier previously appointed March 24th, see May 13th, British hospital ship "Rohilla" wrecked off Whitby. British line broken and restored see 19th, and November 11th. Battle of Gheluvelt ends see 29th. British Government issue orders for hostilities to commence against Turkey see 30th, and November 1st and 5th. Lord Kitchener sends to Sherif of Mecca conditional guarantee of Arabian independence see July 14th, Great Britain and Turkey commence hostilities see 5th, and October 30th and 31st. Naval action off Coronel. Martial law proclaimed in Egypt see September 10th and December 18th. Battle of Chyrow ends see October 13th. Austrian cruiser "Kaiserin Elizabeth" sunk in Tsingtau harbour. Russia declares war on Turkey see October 29th. British Admiralty declare the North Sea a military zone. British force begins attack on Tanga German East Africa see 5th. Grand Fleet ordered back to Scapa flow see October 18th, , and November 21st, Northern frontier of German East Africa first crossed by British troops. Allied squadrons bombard forts at entrance of the Dardanelles see December 13th. German cruiser "Yorck" sunk by mine off the German coast. Russian forces cross frontier of Turkey-in-Asia and seize Azap. Moratorium in Great Britain ends see August 2nd. Great Britain annexes Cyprus. Attack on Tanga ends. British force repulsed see 2nd, and July 7th, Belgian Government reject Papal mediation see July 30th, Turkey severs diplomatic relations with Belgium. First warship to enter Straits. Keupri-Keui Armenia taken by Russian forces see 14th. French Government issue declaration modifying list of contraband see August 25th, , and January 3rd, German gunboat "Geier" interned at Honolulu. British and French Governments conclude convention as to naval "prizes" see August 6th, , and January 15th, Dixmude stormed by German forces see September 29th, Przemysl again isolated by Russian forces see October 9th. Second Siege begins see March 22nd, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts dies in France. Sultan of Turkey as Khalif proclaims Jihad against those making war on Turkey or her allies see 11th. Japanese Cabinet decide against despatch of troops or warships to Europe see February 8th, , and April 17th, Affair of Saihan Mesopotamia. Second German offensive against Warsaw. Battle of Lodz begins see December 15th. German cruiser "Friedrich Karl" sunk by mine in the Baltic. Trebizond Black Sea bombarded by Russian squadron see April 6th, Affair of Sahil Mesopotamia. War Office assume control of the British operations in East Africa. Basra Mesopotamia occupied by British forces see 6th. Portuguese Government announce prospective co-operation of Portugal with Great Britain see August 8th, Belgrade evacuated by retreating Serbian forces see October 30th. General de Wet, the leader of South African rebellion, captured by Union troops see 28th, and September 15th. Battle of Cracow ends see November 15th. British Government agree to Japanese request that Australia should not occupy German islands north of the Equator see 16th. Serbian Government declare that Serbia will never make peace without Allied consent. Austrian forces routed by the Serbians and driven northwards see 3rd. Rumanian Government decline to guarantee Greece against German attack see 5th. Howard appointed to the Vatican. Battle of the Falklands. Admiral von Spee killed see November 1st. Batum Georgia bombarded by the "Goeben" and "Breslau". German armed merchant cruiser "Cormoran" ex-Russian S. Belgrade occupied by Serbian forces see 2nd. End of Second Austrian invasion of Serbia see October 6th and 9th, German airship sighted off East Coast of England first appearance of hostile aircraft in vicinity of British Isles see 21st. Japanese Foreign

Minister declares Japan will not give up German islands occupied north of the Equator see 3rd, and February 14th, Battle of Limanova-Lapanov ends see 1st. Turkish Offensive in the Caucasus begins. Keupri-Keui retaken see 29th, November 22nd, , and January. Battle of the Rawka-Bzura begins. Great Britain declares adherence to Franco-Moorish Treaty of

3: What Happened in Aug | World History Project

2 July - 27 August (German and French originals in print-format transcriptions) *Die Deutschen Dokumente zum Kriegsausbruch* (German Documents on the Outbreak of War).

Persistent Archives of Complete Issues , , , , Project Gutenberg has illustrated transcriptions of selected issues, including some not included in any of the other links on this page. The Internet Archive has volume 1 , covering March-August The Internet Archive has volume 2 , covering September February The Internet Archive has volume 3 , covering March-August The Internet Archive has volume 4 , covering September February The Internet Archive has volume 5 , covering March-August The Internet Archive has volume 6 , covering September February The Internet Archive has volume 7 , covering March-August The Internet Archive has volume 8 , covering September February The Internet Archive has volume 9 , covering March-August The Internet Archive has volume 10 , covering September February Google Books has volume 11 , covering March-August The Internet Archive has volume 12 , covering September February HathiTrust has volume 13 , covering March-August HathiTrust has volume 14 , covering September-December The Internet Archive has volume 15 , covering January-June The Internet Archive has volume 16 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 17 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 18 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 19 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 20 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 22 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 23 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 24 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 25 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 26 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 28 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 29 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 30 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 31 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 32 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 34 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volumes 35 and 36 , covering HathiTrust has volume 37 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 38 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 39 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 40 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 41 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 42 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 43 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 44 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 45 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 46 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 47 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 48 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 49 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 50 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 51 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 52 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 53 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 54 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 56 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 57 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 58 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 59 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 60 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 61 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 62 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 63 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 66 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 68 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 69 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 72 , covering July-December May not be accessible from outside the United States. HathiTrust has volume 74 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 78 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 83 , covering January-June HathiTrust has volume 84 , covering July-December HathiTrust has volume 88 , covering July-December Imperfect scan with some text cut off. HathiTrust has volume , covering August-December Poor scan with only fragments of some pages. HathiTrust has volume , covering January-June Imperfect scan but mostly readable. Manioc has number , dated July 6, HathiTrust has volume , covering July-December HathiTrust has numbers , covering April-December HathiTrust has numbers , covering January-September HathiTrust has numbers , covering October-December HathiTrust has numbers , covering April HathiTrust has numbers , covering October HathiTrust has numbers , covering January-December HathiTrust has numbers , covering January-June HathiTrust has numbers , covering

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July-December HathiTrust has numbers ,,,,,, , covering February-September HathiTrust has numbers , covering January-March HathiTrust has numbers , covering April-June HathiTrust has numbers , , covering January-June HathiTrust has numbers ,, , covering July-December

4: August Birthday Horoscope Astrology (In Pictures) | www.enganchecubano.com

Historical events in July See what famous, scandalous and important events happened in Jul or search by date or keyword. Jul 27 Roda JC soccer team.

Austria declares war What was Austria-Hungary to do? It is important to realise that Austria hated Serbia anyway. So the assassination was used by Austria as an opportunity to sort out the Serbs: The Austro-Hungarian government sent Serbia an ultimatum containing ten really tough demands. Failure to meet all of these demands, they said, would result in war. They expected Serbia to reject the ultimatum, which would give Austria-Hungary an excuse to invade. But the Serb government did not reject the ultimatum. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Source A The Austrian government was not much concerned to punish the crime of Sarajevo. They wanted to punish a different crime - the crime that Serbia committed by existing as a free national state. The historian Paul Schroeder, in , suggested that the question should not be why war broke out in , but why not before? What snapped in ? The answer, he argued, was Austria-Hungary. Source B The sentence that caused a war 6. The [Serbian] Government considers it its duty as a matter of course to begin an investigation against all those persons who have participated in the outrage of June 28th and who are in its territory. As far as the cooperation in this investigation of specially delegated officials of the [Austro-Hungarian] Government is concerned, this cannot be accepted, as this is a violation of the constitution and of criminal procedure. Serbian Response to the Ultimatum, 25 July, 2. Russia mobilises The Serbs had wrong-footed the Austrians. Whereas, on 28 June, everyone in the world had supported the Austrians, now they looked unfair, unreasonable and war-mad. As the Austrian army shelled Belgrade the capital of Serbia the Serbians called up their army and asked their ally, Russia, for help. What was Russia to do? Russia did not want war. The Russian Grand Council decided - if Serbia was invaded - not to give military support, but to appeal to a conference of the Great Powers. Even the mad Rasputin warned that a war would destroy Russia. But the Tsar Nicholas had already let down Serbia in the Bosnian crisis of And - he told the Kaiser in a telegram - it was a matter of right and wrong see Source C. Nicholas decided to mobilise call up his army. At first, Nicholas hoped to mobilise only against Austria-Hungary, but -when his generals told him that this was impossible - he was forced to order a general mobilisation against Germany as well as Austria-Hungary. However, he sent a telegram to the Kaiser assuring him that the mobilisation was NOT against Germany. Source C An unjust war has been declared on a weak country. The anger in Russia shared fully by me is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure forced upon me and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war. To try and avoid such a calamity as a European war I beg you in the name of our old friendship to do what you can to stop your allies from going too far. To allow a country to mobilise against you without response, said the Germans, was like allowing someone to hold a loaded gun to your head without doing anything. Of course, the Germans knew what they were going to do. It was based on three ideas: France was weak Germany had defeated France in ten weeks in Russia was strong but slow Schlieffen estimated that it would take Russia 6 weeks to mobilise her army. It is important to realise that the Schlieffen Plan for mobilisation was a plan of attack - so Germany mobilising, and Germany going to war, were one and the same thing. And the Schlieffen Plan did not allow for a situation like that in Things were going wrong for Germany - Russia was mobilising, but France showed no sign of going to war to help the Russians. Now Russia was mobilising and was going to be ready too soon - every day that passed gave the Russian army one more day to get ready. The Kaiser, therefore, gave the order to mobilise and Germany declared war on Russia. In it, he argued that railway timetables played a key part in starting the First World War. Mobilising millions of men was a hugely complicated job. Every country used the railways, and spent years working out how to get all those soldiers and all their supplies to where they needed to be - eg the Schlieffen Plan took nine years to devise The Tsar HAD to order a general mobilisation, even though he only wanted to mobilise against Austria. England declares war The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, had spent the crisis trying to get the different countries to negotiate - Lloyd George described him as being like the weak chairman of tempestuous committee: Grey proposed to Germany that Britain would stay neutral if

Germany did not attack France. The Schlieffen Plan had a error. It planned for the German army, when it attacked France, to go through Belgium. The day after declaring war on Russia, therefore, the Germans asked permission for their army to pass through Belgium. So the next day, Germany invaded Belgium. Britain was obliged by the Treaty of London, to help Belgium in the event of an invasion. Therefore, Britain sent Germany an ultimatum demanding, by midnight, a German promise to withdraw from Belgium. The Germans were amazed: That night, crowds gathered in Parliament Square in London. Notice how the cartoon portrays Belgium as a threatened child, and the stereotyped figure of Germany, as an aggressive military man with sausages. Source F The greatest war of modern times, and perhaps in the whole history of the human race, was begun by Germany using the crime of a schoolboy as an excuse.. Debate as a whole class:

5: Timeline of Events - World War I Document Archive

The first overt act of war on the Western front occurred at o'clock on the morning of Sunday, August 2, , when a detail of German officers [Read more Aug 3](#)

Britain and the Balance of Power - , London: Hodder and Stoughton, ,p. The United States naval expansion was effectively ignored and Britain accepted that it did not have an army capable of defending the Canadian border. In November Britain signed the Hay " Pauncefote Treaty that granted the United States exclusive regulation and management powers over the proposed Panama Canal and signalled British withdrawal from American waters and concerns. Following the failure to gain an agreement with Germany to check Russian expansion into China Britain, still believing that she needed an ally in the Far East, turned to Japan. In January the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed. Coincident with this desire was the realisation by the Admiralty that German naval expansion posed a significant threat to Britain. Lansdowne, struggling to negotiate British foreign policy through the simultaneous demise of China and Turkey needed to relieve the pressure on Britain somewhere. The terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty obliged Britain and Japan to offer mutual support if either faced more than one other Power when following their objective of maintaining the independence of China. French aspirations over Morocco led them to talks with Britain. Britain unable to reach any agreement with Russia and fearful of a war in the Far East involving her alliance partner welcomed the talks as an opportunity to resolve the Moroccan issue and confirm her position in Egypt. After the negotiations had been dragging on for several months both parties were provided with a new incentive to improve their relations. On 8 April the Anglo-French Entente was signed. Britain and the Balance of Power - , p. The French perspective differed. The French were prepared to start with something small and insignificant and proceed from there. Despite significant French pressure Lansdowne refused to enter into an alliance with France. The date for the conference was set for 16 January By this date a new party was in power in Britain. Sir Edward Grey In December the Liberal Party was swept into power in a landslide election victory following the failure of a Conservatives election campaign that focused on tariff reform. Asquith Chancellor , R. Haldane Minister for War , and Sir E. Cassell, , p. Contrary to his claims in his memoirs Grey entered the Foreign Office with well developed anti-German sentiments, as is evidenced by the A. Trevelyan, Grey of Fallodon , London: Longmans, Green and Co, , pp. This would suggest that the anti-German mandarins at the Foreign office, Hardinge and Crowe, did not influence him disproportionately, particularly during his first vulnerable year in office.

6: L'illustration archives

Britain and the Balance of Power - , (London: Hodder and Stoughton,), p. 3.). *The United States naval expansion was effectively ignored and Britain accepted that it did not have an army capable of defending the Canadian border.*

Cer Mountain An invading Austrian army, surprised by Serbian forces, was forced to retreat. By August 24, all Austrian troops had left Serbian territory. Getty Images August 20, Gumbinnen A Russian advanced guard repulsed an attack by two German corps near the East Prussian border, inflicting 8, casualties on a force of just 30, Sept 2-Nov 7, Tsingtao A tiny 4, strong German garrison in the Chinese treaty port of Tsingtao surrendered to a besieging force of 25, Japanese and 1, British. German infantry advancing across open country in August during the occupation of Belgium. The German plan for a rapid victory had failed. Oct Nov 22, First Ypres Heroic British, French and Belgian resistance thwarted a German attempt to reach the Channel ports by launching a huge attack on the Ypres salient in Belgium. Tanga A disastrous British attack on the East African port of Tanga, when 8, men of the Indian Army were repulsed by a 1, strong German force, mostly African askaris. Neuve Chapelle The British made an early gain by taking the village of Neuve Chapelle in Artois but reserves were slow to move forward and a breakthrough was thwarted. April May 25, Second Ypres Using chlorine gas for the first time, the Germans drove the Allies back to the outskirts of Ypres but lacked reserves and the town remained in British hands. April 25, Jan 9, Stout Turkish defence prevented a breakthrough and the Allies suffered , casualties. Click here to watch the Gallipoli campaign explained. May 2-June 22, After significant early gains, later assaults made little headway. June July 7, The attack petered out for lack of artillery support. Sept Oct 14, Loos Using gas before the raid, the British made early progress but could not break into open country. Oct 5-Nov 23, Serbia Having twice repulsed Austrian offensives, the Serbians were overwhelmed by the combined forces of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria, with Belgrade falling on October 9. Haig was the British commander-in-chief during the Somme battle. Third Isonzo With better artillery preparation, the Italians made good ground on either side of the town of Gorizia but were stopped by fierce Austrian counter-attacks. Its march on Baghdad was halted near Ctesiphon by fierce fighting. Townshend retreated to Kut. Dec 7, April 28, Of the 10, soldiers taken prisoner, more than 40 per cent died in captivity. Erzurum The Russians defied snowstorms to capture the chain of mountain forts protecting Erzurum in eastern Anatolia, the gateway to the Turkish heartland. Feb Dec 18, Verdun In the longest battle of the war, the German plan to wear down the French army and break civilian spirit failed. Hindenburg Line German forces south of Arras pull back up to 25 miles to a new, straighter line of defences â€” a response to their heavy casualties in May June 10, But the rugged terrain and Italian reserves eventually halted the offensive. June 4-Sept 20, Brusilov Offensive Russian General Alexei Brusilov attacked the southern Austrian defences, advancing the front more than 60 miles and inflicting a million casualties. June 5, Oct July 1, Nov 18, It failed to achieve a decisive breakthrough but the Germans were considerably weakened. Romani In an attempt to win control of the Suez Canal, German and Turkish forces attacked the British base of Romani in the Sinai but were driven off by counter-attacks. Sixth Isonzo The Italians used railways to shift troops back to the Isonzo front where their offensive resulted in the capture of Gorizia and the first bridgehead across the river. April 9-May 17, Canadians took Vimy Ridge but became a costly attritional struggle. April May 9, Nivelle Offensive Hailed as the battle that would win the war, the Germans were ready for the attack at Chemin des Dames and inflicted , casualties on the first day. Messines Nineteen mines were exploded to shatter German defences and capture the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, guarding the southern flank of the Ypres salient. July 1, Aug 3, Kerensky Offensive Russia made initial headway on the South-Western Front but a series of fierce Austro-German counter-attacks drove them back beyond their start line. July Nov 10, Third Ypres An offensive designed to continue wearing out the Germans and capture the Belgian coast, it achieved only the first. Passchendaele was captured on November 6. Aug Sept 12, Eleventh Isonzo Successful but costly Italian offensive that crossed the river in several places and captured the high plateau of Bainsizza, threatening the port of Trieste. Oct Nov 19, Caporetto Twelfth Isonzo Launched to save Trieste, the Austro-German offensive tore through weak defences in Caporetto and drove the Italians back 50 miles. Nov Dec 3, Cambrai The first

major tank attack of the war. Big first-day British gains were wiped out by a German counter-attack using stormtroop tactics on November 11. Operation Michael Germany inflicted a humiliating defeat on the British Army with a massive bombardment that ripped a hole in weak British defences on the Somme. May 6, Cantigny The first independent American operation, an attack on a three-mile deep German-held salient in eastern France. The Doughboys repulsed repeated counter-attacks. Piave Simultaneous Austrian attacks on the Asiago Plateau and across the River Piave had early success but Allied counter-attacks drove the Austrians back to start lines. July 18, Second Marne A two-phase battle that marked the beginning of the end for German hopes of victory. But forewarned, the French met the attack head-on and held it on the river. Then on July 18 in a curious echo of the First Marne battle in 1914 a Franco-American force with tanks counterattacked the vulnerable German flank. Germany had been forced on the defensive and would remain there for the rest of the war. Geoff Pugh Allied casualties: Amiens The first hugely successful blow in a new Allied strategy designed by the French generalissimo Ferdinand Foch to deliver a series of sharp, surprise attacks, each with a specific objective, and to halt them before the enemy brought up reserves. On August 8, spearheaded by Canadian and Australian troops, and supported by tanks and many horsemen, the British portion of the attack advanced eight miles on a mile front the furthest one-day advance on the Western Front since 1914 with the French mirroring this success to the south. The British had used 50,000 troops, half as many as on July 1, 1914, but they were better trained and with a huge advantage in firepower. When the advance slowed, the operation was ended on August 11, prompting Ludendorff to concede Germany could no longer win the war. Bulgaria sues for peace. The road to Damascus was open. Sept 11, 1918 But resistance would stiffen in the days ahead. Sept 11, 1918 Oct 3, 1918 Nov 3, 1918

7: The First World War: a complete timeline

Between the 30 July and 4 August the Liberal Cabinet walked a tightrope of indecision, unwilling to face the final question, the question that would have split the cabinet and handed power to a pro-war Conservative party.

Began July 1, ; -v. Published Daily in English language. On Sundays published as: Sunday issues have their own numbering. Evening press Grand Forks, N. Morning call and Fargo daily argus to form: Fargo daily news the morning call and Fargo daily argus. Microfilm holdings roll numbers, inclusive dates, missing issues: Fargo Sunday news the morning call and Fargo daily argus The. Fargo daily news morning call and Fargo daily argus The. Official paper of City and County, Formed by the union of Fargo daily news and Morning call and Fargo daily argus. Published Daily except Sun. Fargo Republican The , Aug. Fargo daily evening Republican, Oct. Daily Fargo Republican, June 7, Fargo forum Fargo, N. Fargo forum and daily Republican. Fargo sun and Saturday evening journal. Published Daily except Mon. Fargo daily tribune and courier news, Mar. Fargo daily tribune and courier-news. Fargo forum and Fargo daily tribune. Fargo Daily Tribune, Inc. Began with May 17, issue; ceased in Published Weekly in English language. Glyndon gazette to form: Fargo daily Republican to form: Published Daily except Sunday in English language. On Fridays published as: Fargo forum and weekly Republican. Morning and Sunday ed.: Fargo forum and daily tribune The , May July 21, Formed by the union of Fargo forum Fargo, N. Moorhead daily news to form: Fargo forum, daily Republican and Moorhead daily news. Sept 16, 18, Nov. June 19, July 4, Aug. Fargo forum and Morning and Sunday edition: Evening and Monday ed.: Fargo forum, daily tribune and Moorhead daily news. Fargo forum and daily Republican beginning on Cass County page Fargo forum and Moorhead daily news See: Published Daily except Saturday and Sunday , Oct. The second "daily" in the title was no longer used after Newspaper covered news from Moorhead, Minn. Morning and weekend ed.: Fargo forum, daily tribune and Moorhead daily news The. Fargo forum, daily tribune and Moorhead daily news The , to form: Formed by the union of Fargo forum and daily Republican and Moorhead daily news. Fargo forum, Morning edition: Fargo forum and daily Republican Fargo forum and weekly Republican See: Began with July 23, issue; ceased with Mar. On Sunday published as: The Sunday Fargo forum, daily tribune and Moorhead daily news. Fargo forum, daily republican and Moorhead daily news The. Merged with Fargo forum, daily republican and Moorhead daily news to form: Formed by the union of Fargo forum and Fargo daily tribune and Moorhead daily news. Began June ; ceased Mar. Fargo daily news The Fargo news Fargo, N. Fargo news and blade, Sept. Fargo news and Fargo blade The , Aug. Fargo news Fargo, N. Fargo news and Fargo blade See: Fargo post and the search-light The Fargo, N. Fargo post and women of the West. Fargo post and the search-light. Published Weekly in Norwegian language. Fargo Posten og Vesten. Publishing Frequency Unknown; Norwegian language. Formed by the union of Fargo-Posten Fargo, N. May 29, June 5,, July-Aug. North Dakota independent Fargo, N. Fargo sun and North Dakota independent. Daily argus Fargo, N. Fargo daily courier-news The Fargo Sunday news See: Began in ; -v. Formed by the union of Glyndon gazette and Fargo express. Weekly argus Fargo, N. Fargo weekly times Fargo, Dakota [N. Datelined Fargo - Moorhead. Formed by the union of Fargo forum, daily Republican and Moorhead daily news The and Fargo forum, daily tribune and Moorhead daily news The.

8: Fargo Cass County Newspapers Archives State Historical Society of North Dakota

Historical events in See what famous, scandalous and important events happened in or search by date or keyword.

The assassin, a Bosnian Serb and student named Gavrilo Prinzip, is arrested. German aid is promised to Austria if Austria should need it against Serbia. July 15, French president Poincare and French vice president Viviani leave for a state visit to Russia. Thus, they would not be able to confer with their Russian friends right away. July 23, 6. The tone of the document is harsh and provocative. July 25, Serbia responds to the Austro-Hungarian note. It concedes all the demands except two, which infringed upon its rights as a sovereign State, and these two it offered to submit to arbitration. The two points in question were, 1, Austrian officials should be able to fire Serbian officials as they see fit, and 2, Austrian officials should legally be able to do in Serbia whatever they think necessary to obtain Austrian national security. July 26, Austria severs diplomatic relations with Serbia. Now, and encouraged by the German Foreign Office, Berchtold manages to convince Austrian emperor Francis Joseph that war against Serbia is the way to go. Francis Joseph gives his green light for war against Serbia. July 28, German William II is brought up to speed on current events. William tells his Foreign Office to tell Austria that there are no legal grounds for war. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office issues a formal declaration of war on Serbia, the text of which reads as follows: The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, , the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms. Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Serbia. July 29, Austria starts bombardment on Belgrade, capital of Serbia. Russia orders partial mobilization against Austria. July 30, Austria orders to mobilize on its Russia frontier. Russia orders full mobilization against Austria. July 31, Germany issues a hour ultimatum to Russia to stop in their tracks. Germany issues a hour ultimatum to France to promise neutrality in case of war between Germany and Russia. August 1, Russia and France ignore German ultimatums. Germany declares war on Russia. France orders general mobilization. August 2, Germany invades Luxembourg and demands free passage from neutral Belgium. He will keep this job until September 5, August 3, Germany declares war on France and vice versa. August 4, During the night Germany invades Belgium. Germany declares war on Belgium and vice versa. August 5, Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia. August 6, Serbia declares war on Germany. August 7, Montenegro declares war on Austria. Russia declares war on Germany. August 9, Austria declares war on Montenegro. August 10, France severs diplomatic relations against Austria. August 12, Montenegro declares war on Germany. August 13, France and Great Britain declare war on Austria. Egypt severs diplomatic relations with Germany. August 14, The Battle of the Frontiers begins. This battle will last until September 5, The Battle of the Frontiers is the name for all fighting that took place during this time between the German and the French armies along the German-Belgian border and the German border to France. Over 2,, troops were engaged.

9: Germany and France declare war on each other - HISTORY

Timeline - The First World War spanned four years and involved many nation states. This section lists the landmark events of the year , the first year of the war which began as the widely expected war of movement, but which inexplicably (to contemporary eyes) settled into stubborn trench warfare.

You normally get a lot of attention, and you enjoy this feeling. You have a strong quality of being money-minded and sometimes, concerned with a brand name. It is typical of you to want the very best. You do not believe in compromising quality. The August 3rd birthday personality are motivated individuals who could pull off being their boss. You are hard-working, and you are not afraid to take the lead. There are times when you will be happy to let someone else take charge but mainly, find yourself the boss. As the boss, however, you are supportive. You have the power to help people. It is so like you to go out of your way to help somebody who is in need. In love, you can be a playful one, but usually, love has not been your friend. The August 3 birthday love compatibility predictions show that you would make an awesome match for someone. As a masculine sign, the Lion will associate with people who are on the same level as the Leo. Nevertheless, when it is time to party, you are the center of attention as always. Mainly, all you need is someone to love. As a negative, the Leo born on this birthday August 3, can be uncompromising, arrogant and tactless individuals. In search of a love connection, there are no surprises as you mainly are attracted to the beautiful ones. It may serve you well to remember, beauty is only skin-deep. The birthday characteristics for August 3 shows that you are positive people. You possess self-love that most people do not understand. You could learn to be humble. Although you are good-looking, healthy and wealthy, it is not all about you all the time. Love is a two-way street when it comes to giving and taking. Compassionate is the Leo who feels that lovemaking is an art. You like being in love. You think that life is just better with someone to share it with. As the August 3 astrology rightly says that those born on this day are Lions who understand other people and when it comes to their problems, you can give good advice. Despite the obvious traits, you are in possession of a creative and charismatic spirit. People feel happy to be around you. August 3 horoscope profile shows that you love to show your skills and talents off to other people and are not afraid to give others compliments as an equal. Your money is not always safe in your hands. You like to shop, and you tend not to watch your balances. It is likely that you would forget something if not recorded at the time of purchase and this could be of an inconvenience to you. What your birthday August 3rd, says about you is that your health regime is one that is based on good habits. You are likely to eat a lot of fruits. If you have a Leo birthday , you have a weakness for figs, as they can be sweet and juicy. As a good source of vitamins, you tend to eat a lot asparagus, peaches, and sunflower seeds. Dishes served with Salmon are rich in protein. Those born on today on August 3, are Lions who are understanding and can help people find solutions to their problems. As the August 3rd birthday personality rightly says, despite your negative qualities, you are enigmatic and confident. People who truly know you will appreciate your talents. Learn to control your spending and do not spend beyond your means. The August 3 birthday meanings rightly predict that identity and authority mean a lot to you. You thrive on power. You would make changes as a leader.

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