

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

Kaiser's Proclamation To German Nation

The following is the full text of the proclamation issued by Emperor William to the German nation:

"Since the foundation of the German empire it has been for forty-three years the object of the efforts of myself and my ancestors to preserve the peace of the world and to advance by peaceful means our vigorous development.

"Our adversaries, however, are jealous of the successes of our work and there has been latent hostility to the east and the west and beyond the seas.

"This has been borne by us until now, as we were aware of our responsibility and our power.

"Now, however, these adversaries wish to humiliate us, asking that we should look on with folded arms and watch our enemies preparing themselves for the coming attack.

"They will not suffer that we

maintain our resolute fidelity to our ally who is fighting for her position as a great power and with whose humiliation our power and honor would be equally lost.

"So the sword must decide.

"In the midst of perfect peace the enemy surprises us. Therefore to arms!

"Any dallying and temporizing would be to betray the fatherland. To be or not to be is the question for the empire which our fathers founded. To be or not to be is the question for German power and German existence.

"We shall resist to the last breath of man and horse and we shall fight a world of enemies.

"Never has Germany been subdued when she was united.

"Forward with God, who will be with us as he was with our ancestors."

August 12.—Montenegro has formally declared war on Germany, after previously proclaiming hostilities against Austria.

August 13.—Turkey notified Foreign Secretary Grey that it would remain neutral.

August 13.—Japan agreed to join France and England in attack on Germany.

August 14.—War office today announced that furious fighting was in progress between French and Germans in the Vosges mountain passes.

August 17.—Chinese troops leave to seize Kiao Chau, a German settlement on the coast of Shantung province.

August 18.—Kaiser William issued a statement in which he declared that Germany was being maligned, and its motives misunderstood and misconstrued by anti-German sentiment in America.

August 19.—It was reported today that the city of Brussels had fallen.

August 22.—United States today made clear its position to Japan in case of war between Japan and Germany.

August 23.—Japan issued a formal declaration of war against Germany.

August 24.—Most destructive battle in the present European war was raging between the Germans and allies. Losses were appalling.

August 25.—President Wilson today proclaimed America's neutrality in the war between Japan and Germany.

August 25.—Austria today declared war against Japan, according to messages received from Vienna.

August 26.—First meeting of British and German troops near Ostend. Germans are victors.

August 27.—Germans cross French boundary and capture three important cities, Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes.

August 28.—First big naval engagement in which British fleet sinks five German vessels and captures eleven.

The German Side of It

Fuer Wahrheit und Recht.

Von Feinden und Neldern umringt, hat das deutsche Volk zu den Waffen gegriffen, um den ihm aufgezungenen Kampf um seine Existenz zu fuehren. Frankreich hatte seinen Revanchegedanken seit Siebzug nicht einen Moment aufgegeben, und hat die erste Gelegenheit benuetzt, denselben in die That umzusetzen. Die bisherigen Ereignisse zeigen klar und deutlich, dass der gemeinsame Angriff der vereinigten Feinde Deutschland's von langer Hand vorbereitet und bis ins kleinste Detail ausgekluegelt war. Wer der Sache ohne Voreingenommenheit auf den Grund geht, wer Deutschland's Lage wohl bedenkt, fuer den kann kein Zweifel daran existieren, dass das Reich gezwungen war, die Waffen zu ergreifen, um fuer seine Ehre nicht allein, sondern fuer seine Existenz zu kaempfen. Deutschland's Feinde wollten den Krieg, da sie der Ansicht waren, dass es ihren vereinten Kraefteu gelingen wuerde, das maechtige Reich, das ihnen allein schon seit langer Zeit ein Dorn im Fleische war, zu demueethigen. Doch wir glauben mit ziemlicher Bestimmtheit der Ansicht Raum geben zu duerfen, dass sich die Feinde Deutschland's verrechnet haben. Eine Nation von 70,000,000 Menschen, die fuer eine gerechte Sache kaempft, ist nicht so leicht unter zu kriegen wie sich die Feinde Deutschland's dies vorgestellt haben moechten. Wir werden sehen, dass der wunderbare Geist, der das deutsche Heer und die deutsche Marine erfuehrt, verbunden mit der Tuechtigkeit und Tapferkeit der Offiziere und Mannschaft, voellig aufwiegen werden, was Deutschland's Gegner an Zahl voraus haben. Und was hier von Deutschland gesagt ist, gilt natuerlich auch von Oesterreich-Ungarn, denn auch diese Nation kaempft fuer ein hohes Ideal, kaempft fuer die germanische Kultur gegen die Bestrebungen zur Russifizierung Europa's.

Diese Thatsachen bei jeder Gelegenheit zu betonen, ist die Pflicht der amerikanischen. Buergers deutscher Abkunft. Jeder einzelne von ihnen, dem das Ansehen und die Ehre des Landes seiner Geburt oder seiner Abstammung theuer ist, muss es sich zur Aufgabe machen, Leute aus seinem Bekanntenkreise, die aus den verwirrenden Berichten kein richtiges Bild ueber die Lage gewinnen koennen, darueber aufzuklaeren. Doch soll dies mit Ruhe und Gelassenheit geschehen, waerdig der gerechten Sache und der grossen, ernstesten Aufgabe, die unseren Bruedern jenseits des Ozeans zu erfuehlen haben und zur grosseren Ehre des Deutschthums auch hierzulande erfuehlen werden! — The Philadelphia North American.

For Truth and Right.

Surrounded by the hostile and the envious, the German people have taken up arms to fight for the existence which has been forced upon them. France did not give up its thought of revenge for a moment since the seventies, and employed the first opportunity to convert the thought into deed. Events so far clearly and surely show that the common attack of Germany's united enemies was prepared long ago, and was thought out to the slightest detail. For the person who goes to the bottom of the matter without prejudice, and who really considers Germany's position, there exists no doubt that the empire was forced to take up arms to fight, not alone for its honor, but for its very existence.

Germany's enemies wanted war because they were of the opinion that their united forces would succeed in humiliating the mighty nation which so long was a thorn in the flesh of all of them. Nevertheless, we believe, with fair certainty, that we may entertain the opinion that the enemies of Germany have miscalculated. A nation of 70,000,000 people fighting for a just cause is not as easy to conquer as the enemies of Germany may have imagined. We will see that the wonderful spirit pervading the German army and navy, coupled with the efficiency and bravery of the officers, will completely outweigh what advantage the opponents of Germany have in numbers. And what is said here of Germany holds good also of Austria-Hungary, for this nation also fights for a high ideal, fights for Germanic culture against the efforts to Russianize Europe.

To emphasize these facts at every opportunity is the duty of every American citizen of German descent. Every one of them who holds dear the dignity and honor of the land of his birth or his descent must make it his task to clear up the situation for the acquaintances who, because of confusing reports, are unable to gain a true picture of it. Yet this should be done with calmness, and the poise worthy of the just cause and the great earnest task which our brothers over-seas have to fulfill, and which they will fulfill to the greater honor of Germans, even in this country.

THE TURKISH SITUATION ACUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—An acute situation has arisen in the Balkan states over the possible entry of Turkey into the European war, according to official advices to the American government from various sources. Turkey has not yet given Great Britain, France and Russia a consistent explanation of the entry into the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

When it was first reported that Turkey had purchased these vessels Great Britain, France and Russia demanded that the crews of the two ships be repatriated immediately. Dispatches revealed that the German crews were still aboard the cruisers.

Involves Italy and Greece.

Many Washington diplomats familiar with the situation consider it practically certain that should Turkey side with Germany and Austria, Italy would abandon her position of neutrality and join Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia, who could count also upon the assistance of Greece.

Greece is under martial law with its army mobilized along the frontiers watching Turkey's movements. The troops of the Ottoman empire are quietly mobilizing without public order to that effect. Italy's order for mobilization on August 27 is believed here to be due to some extent to Turkey's military activity.

U. S. Vitality Interested.

The United States is watching the situation in Turkey probably because of the presence there of hundreds of American missionaries. Ambassador Morgenthau has been making long reports on the situation and for a time, a week ago, the situation seemed alarming. The governor of one of the Turkish provinces had threatened massacre to Americans if Turkey and England went to war.

Mr. Morgenthau immediately took up the subject with the Turkish Foreign Office and received assurance that if any subordinate officials had made such threats they would be censured and that Americans would be accorded respect and courtesy in every eventually.

Thought of Sending Troops

For a time the Washington government had under consideration a suggestion from Ambassador Morgenthau that troops be sent for salutary effect, but after reassuring advices from him this was abandoned and it is now declared there is no cause for alarm.

The cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee, now in European waters on a mission of relief, would be available in case of emergency to bring Americans away. Latest reports show that Americans feel safe and that their only difficulty is in cashing letters of credit, a problem, however, rapidly being solved by the American government's board of relief. The cruiser North Carolina probably will visit Turkey and other countries of Southern Europe with gold for Americans.

Chronology of Chief Events in War to Date

June 28.—Pan Slavic propaganda, aftermath of Balkan-Servian wars, culminates in assassination of Archduke Frank Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne and his wife.

Austria accuses Serbia of encouraging conspiracies against dual monarchy, and, in effect, abetting the assassination.

Certain acts of reparation and a complete and unreserved apology demanded by Austria from Serbia.

July 27.—Serbia replies, acceding to almost all the demands, offering to submit her reply to The Hague tribunal if not satisfactory to Austria.

July 28.—Austria informs Serbia reply is unsatisfactory and on same day declares war on Serbia formally. Same day troops invade Serbia. Within 24 hours Belgrade, capital of Serbia, is bombarded.

July 29.—Russia, fulfilling alliance with Serbia, mobilizes.

July 30.—Germany demands that Russia explain mobilization movements.

July 31.—At midnight Germany addresses ultimatum to Russia, demanding mobilization at once. Time limit set for August 1, noon.

August 1.—At high noon Russia refuses Germany's demand and German Ambassador presents formal declaration of war on Russia.

England and France, other members of the triple entente with Russia, intercede, in hope of restoring peace.

On same day German troops invade Luxemburg, an independent duchy.

France mobilizes informally, setting formal mobilization for August 2. State of war declared between France and Germany.

German and Russian troops engage in border skirmishes.

August 2.—Two German armies enter France. Russian troops enter Germany proper. Germany's action taken for blow at France before Russia can mobilize.

British cruisers begin to blockade the Baltic.

Great Britain indicates her guarantee of neutrality protection to Belgium be kept.

Great Britain informs Germany that German fleet must not attack French shipping or French coast.

August 3.—France declares war exists with Germany and a formal declaration is not necessary. Passports demanded.

August 4.—Germany declares war on England, following an exchange of notes in which England demands of Germany that Belgian neutrality be observed, and imposing other conditions. Germany replied she was invading France.

August 7.—Austria formally declares war against Russia.

August 7.—Italy reiterates she must remain neutral.

August 8.—Liege is taken by the German forces.

August 9.—Germany denied loss of 25,000 men, placing her dead at not to exceed 5000 men.

August 10.—France issued a formal declaration of war against Au-

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