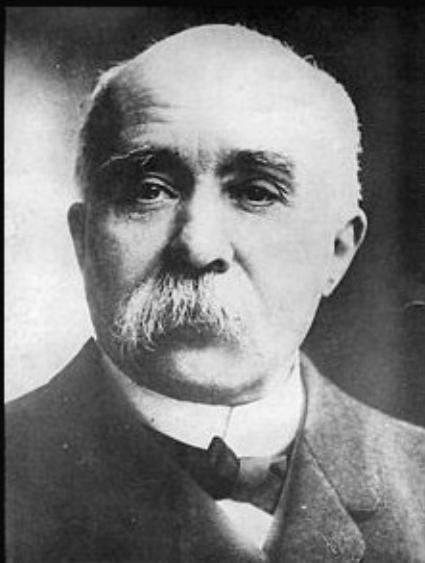




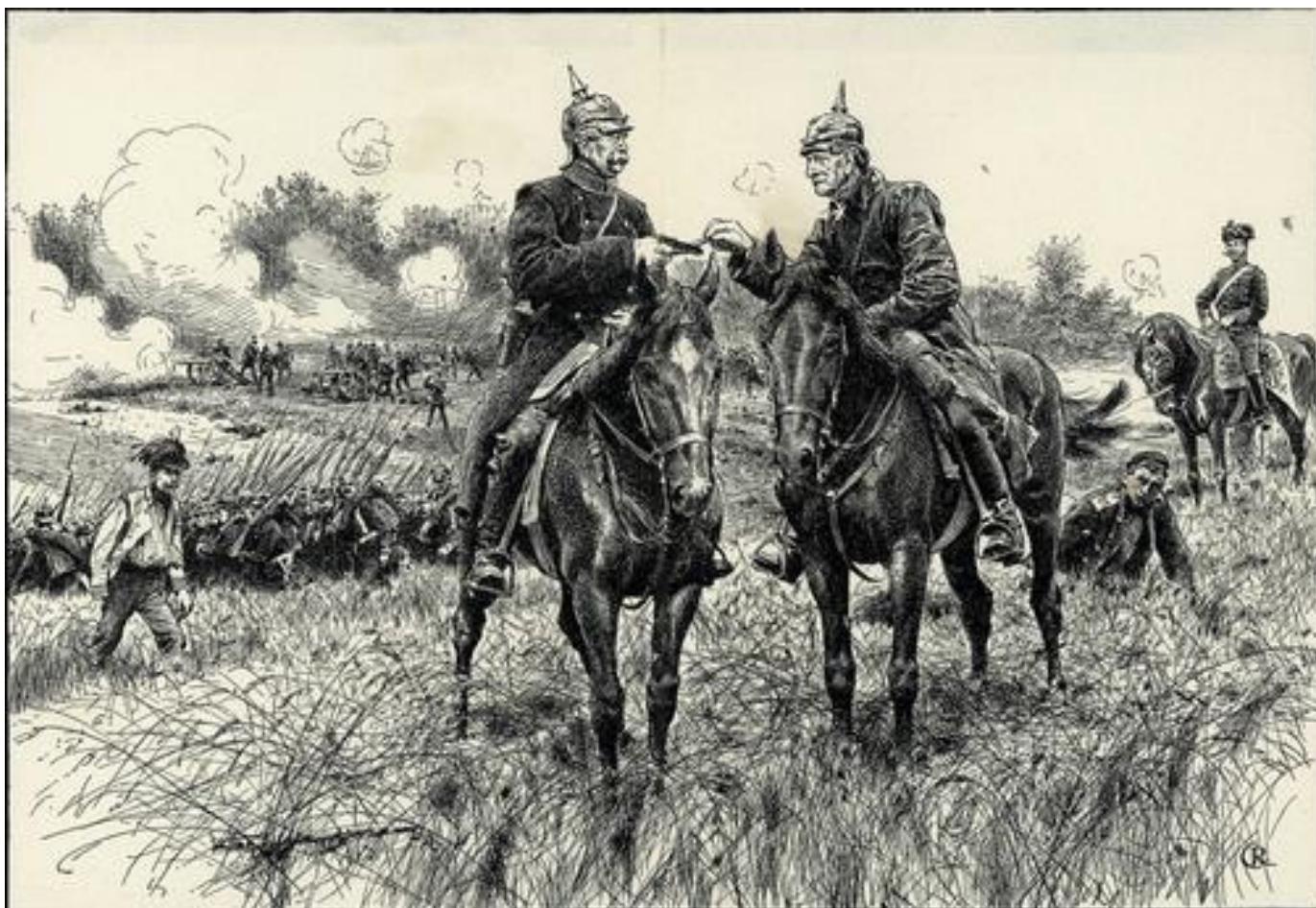
War is the continuation of politics by other means.

(Carl von Clausewitz)



La guerre ! C'est une chose trop grave pour la confier à des militaires.

(Georges Clemenceau)



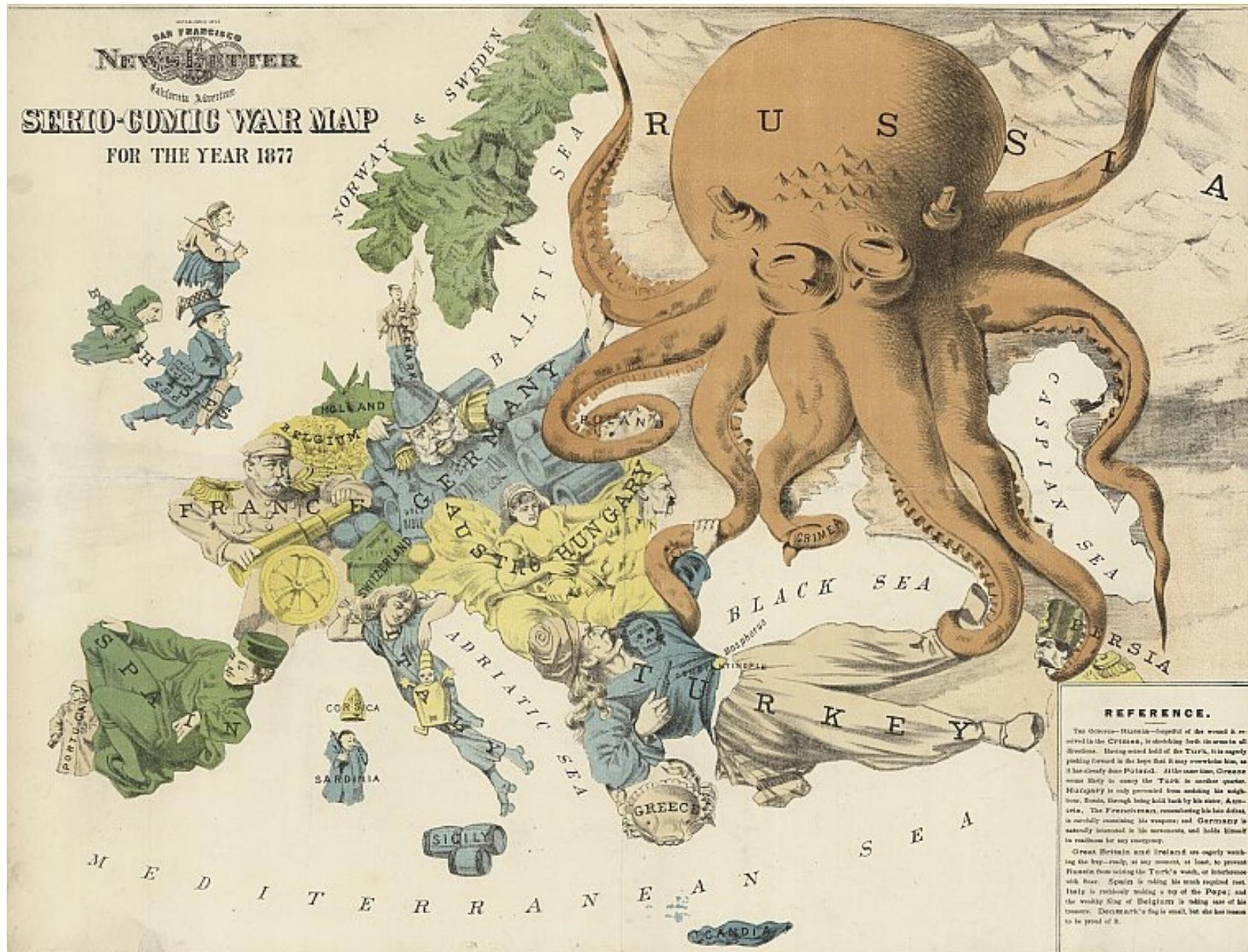






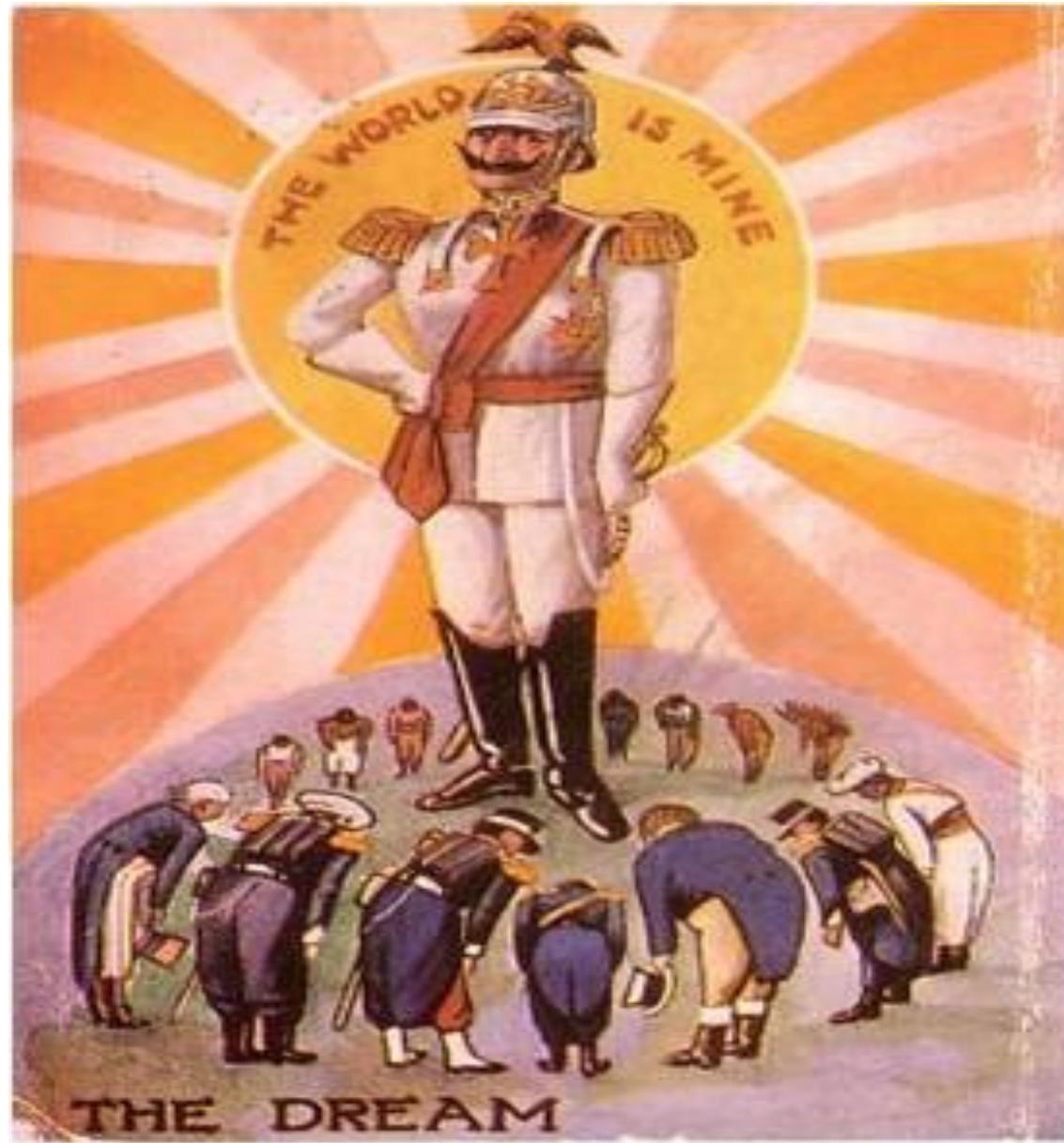
L'Equilibre Européen.





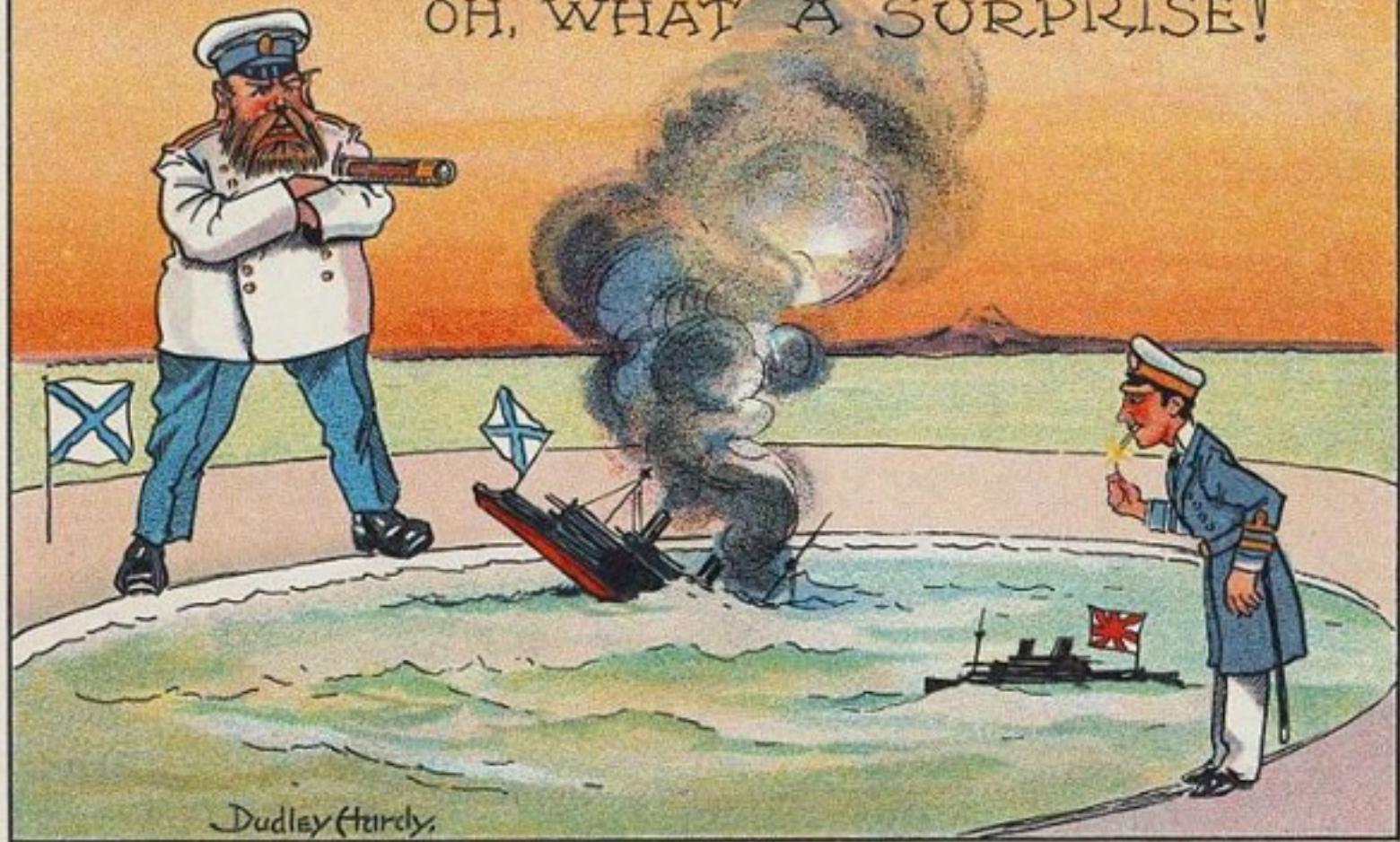




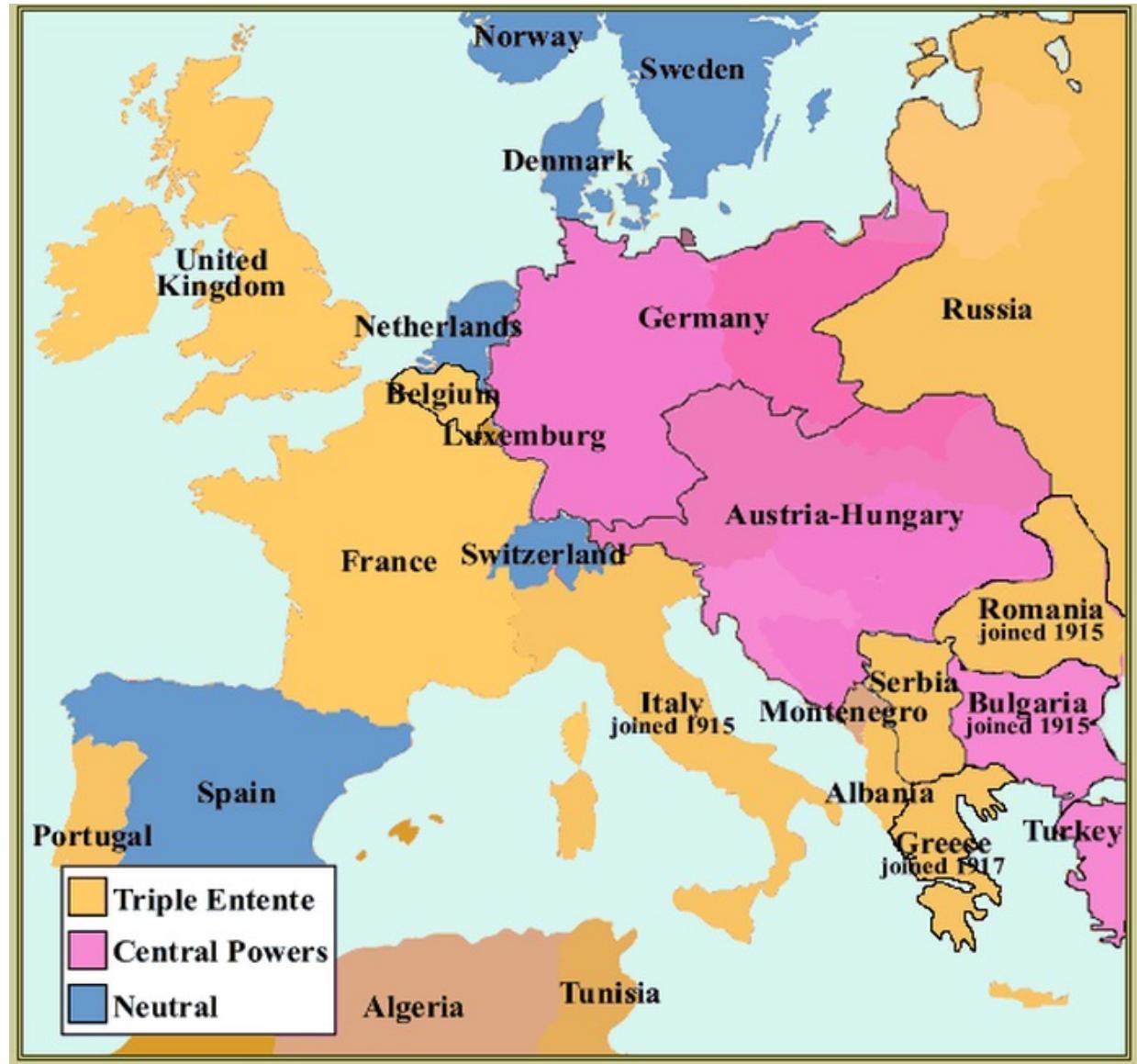


THE DREAM

OH, WHAT A SURPRISE!



Dudley Hardy.







IF YOU MAKE  
A MOVE I'LL—

IF YOU HIT THAT  
LITTLE FELLER I'LL—

IF YOU STRIKE  
MY FRIEND I'LL—

IF YOU HIT HIM I'LL—

HI THERE  
IF YOU DONT

IF YOU TOUCH  
ME I'LL—

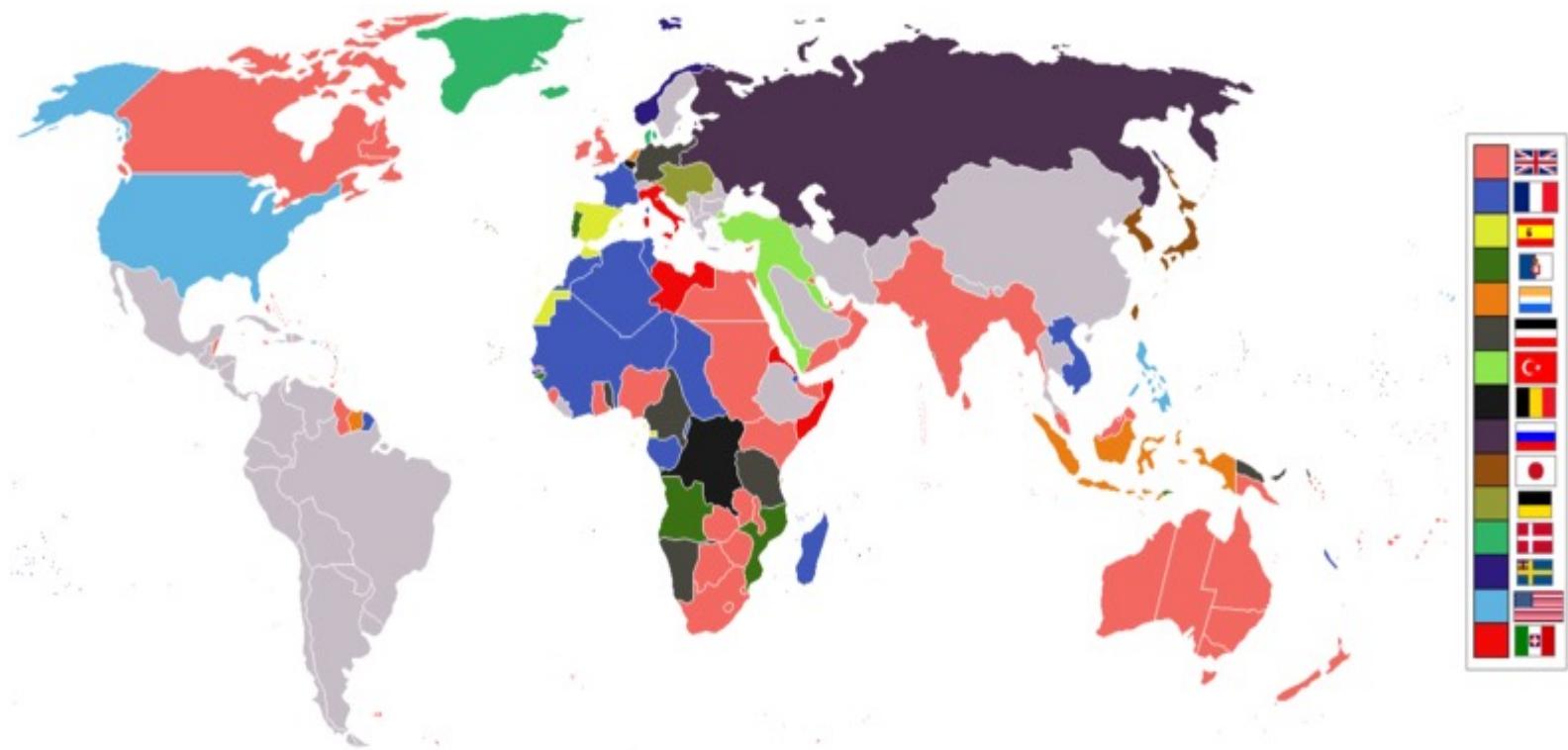
AUSTRIA

RUSSIA

GERMANY

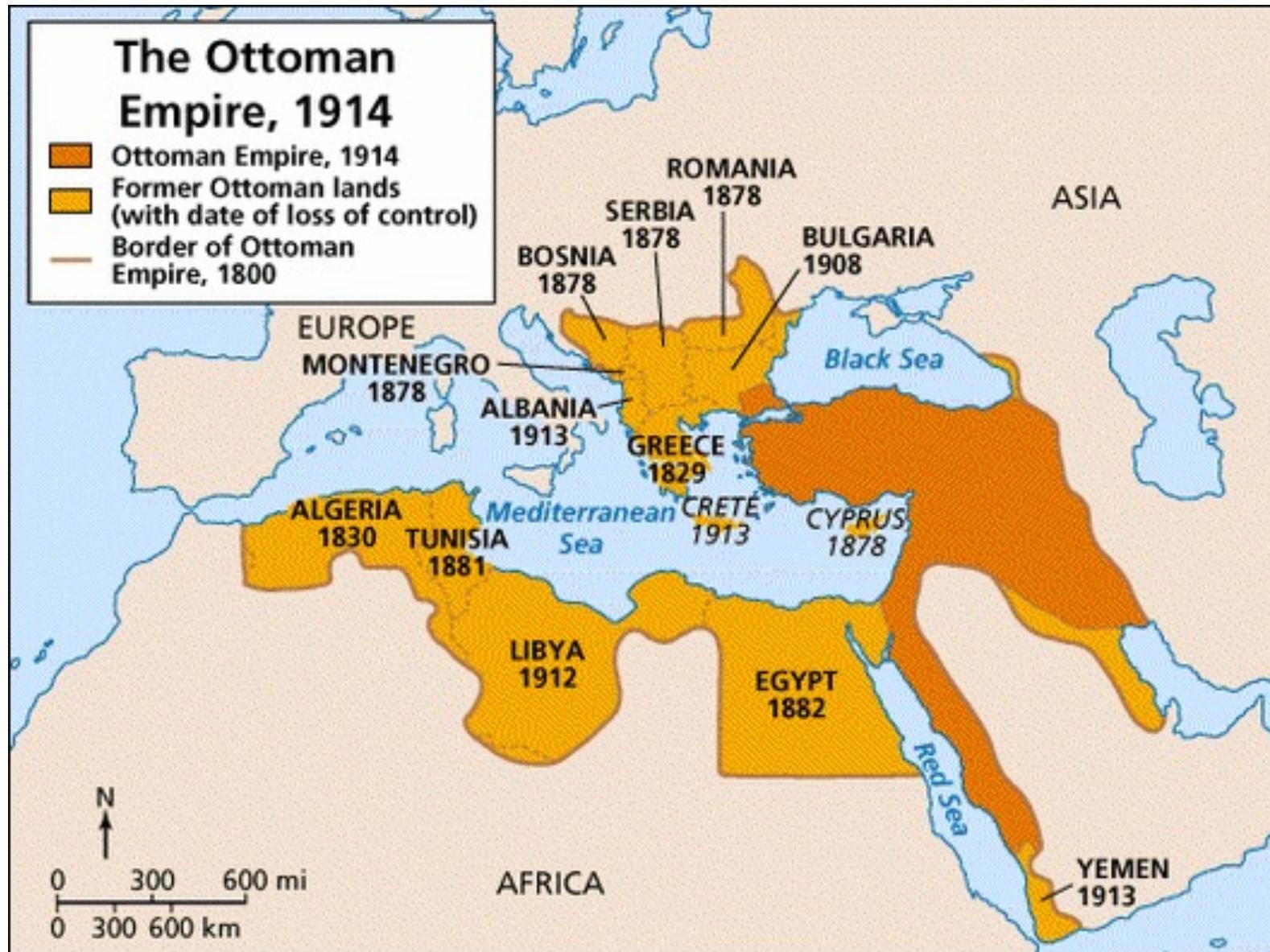
FRANCE

SERBIA



# The Ottoman Empire, 1914

- Ottoman Empire, 1914
- Former Ottoman lands (with date of loss of control)
- Border of Ottoman Empire, 1800







# BRUTAL TENOR OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NOTE TO SERVIA MAKES ITS ACCEPTANCE IMPOSSIBLE

Opinion in European Capitals Is That Ultimatum Is Fresher from Carrot Than Be Complied With.

## WAR FEARED INEVITABLE.

Italy Determined to Permit No Increase of Austro-Hungarian Territory—Germany Not Consulted.

Austria-Hungary's Ultimatum to Servia, the terms of which have now been communicated to the Powers, has fallen like a bombshell upon Europe.

Special despatches from HERALD correspondents published below indicate that the Ultimatum, in its present preposterously brutal form, cannot possibly be accepted by Servia.

In official circles in Italy, the opinion is expressed that the terms of the Note render an Austro-Servian war almost inevitable. It is added that Italy will permit no increase of territory by Austria-Hungary as the result of such a war.

The HERALD'S Berlin correspondent telegraphed that, although Germany supported Austria diplomatically, she was not consulted concerning the tenor of the Note. As Austria-Hungary acted on her own initiative, the disposition in Germany is to allow her to go ahead alone.

## OPTICAL ITALY FEARS POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

Situation Being Anxietyly Watched in Government Circles.

(OFFICIAL TO THE HERALD.)

ROME, Friday.—The tension between Austria-Hungary and Servia is being watched anxietyly by official circles here.

I have reason to believe that if the Dual Monarchy does not obtain satisfaction from Belgrade's war is inevitable. Austria-Hungary will not mobilize a third time for nothing; she has met with too many diplomatic defeats in the last



M. PROHUNC  
SERBIAN PRIME MINISTER.

was entertained that such a ferociously unsatisfactory ultimatum would be the result.

Consequently, there is much surprise at the Willhelmsstrasse, which is reflected in a very tart and anti-American article in the conservative "Post," which, among other things, says: "Austria has formulated demands, evidently intentional, which Servia cannot possibly accept."

It also publishes in heavy black type the following announcement: "The Austrian Note, prepared in Vienna, was sent to Belgrade without the advice of Berlin being sought or without consulting the

## COMMANDING FIGURES IN THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CRISIS



PRINCE ALEXANDER,  
REGENT OF SERVIA.



COUNT  
BERCHTOLD  
AUSTRIAN MINISTER  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



KING PETER OF SERVIA.

caused a great sensation here. A Cabinet meeting was held at two o'clock this afternoon to examine the situation.

It is officially announced that Russia and France take the initiative of conciliated negotiations to prevent a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia.—

# AMERICAN MARINES ARE AT HAITI'S DOOR

The Prairie, With Force of 900 Men, Reaches Port-au-Prince and Steams for Cap Haitien.

## WILL INVESTIGATE SITUATION.

If United States Lands Troops, Germany May Complicate Matters by Doing Likewise.

BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.  
NEW YORK, Friday.—Mr. A. H. Williams, at Port-au-Prince, cables:

The Prairie, reported to have 900 marines aboard, arrived this morning and steamed this afternoon for Cap Haitien, with Mr. Blanchard Farquhar, the head of the railway, to investigate the situation.

It is feared, if marines are landed, Germany will land a force after the Americans, complicating the situation.

Haiti will try to obtain another interior loan to meet the interest on the \$100,000 railway debt, due in August.

## REBEL FORCES, BEATEN, ARE RETIRING FROM CAP HAITIEN.

Detention Is to Make Another Stand at Trou.

BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.  
NEW YORK, Friday.—The HERALD'S Cap Haitien correspondent cables that after two days' fighting the forces of the Government have succeeded in dislodging the rebels from the suburbs of Cap Haitien.

The total casualties are estimated at 300 men killed and wounded.

The rebels are retiring through the woods toward Trou, where they intend to make another stand.

## MEXICAN ARMISTICE IS STILL UNSIGNED.

Five Thousand Books of European and United States Malls

NEUTRALITY LEAGUE ANNOUNCEMENT No. 2.

# ENGLISHMEN, DO YOUR DUTY

and keep your Country out of  
A WICKED and STUPID WAR

Small but powerful cliques are trying to rush you into it; you must  
DESTROY THE PLOT TO-DAY  
or it will be too late.

Ask yourselves: WHY SHOULD WE GO TO WAR?

THE WAR PARTY say: We must maintain the Balance of Power, because if Germany were to annex Holland or Belgium she would be so powerful as to threaten us; or because we are bound by treaty to fight for the neutrality of Belgium; or because we are bound by our agreements with France to fight for her.

All these reasons are false. THE WAR PARTY DOES NOT TELL THE TRUTH

### The facts are these:

1. If we took sides with Russia and France, the balance of power would be upset as it has never been before. It would make the military Russian Empire of 160,000,000 the dominant Power of Europe. You know the kind of country Russia is.
2. **We are not bound to join in a general European war to defend the neutrality of Belgium.**  
Our treaties expressly stipulate that our obligations under them **shall not compel us to take part in a general European war** in order to fulfil them. And if we are to fight for the neutrality of Belgium, we must be prepared to fight France as well as Germany.



# BRITAIN'S DECLARATION OF WAR

London, Wednesday, August 5.—At 7 o'clock last night Great Britain declared war on Germany. There was no formal declaration of war by Germany against Britain.

The announcement of the war declaration was withheld until midnight by order of the King and Privy Council in order to observe the terms of the formal ultimatum.

The official text of the British Government's declaration of war is as follows:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by His Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and His Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p.m., August 4."

The Admiralty immediately after the declarations of war were made flashed this order to the British fleet:

"Great Britain declares war on Germany. Capture or destroy the enemy."

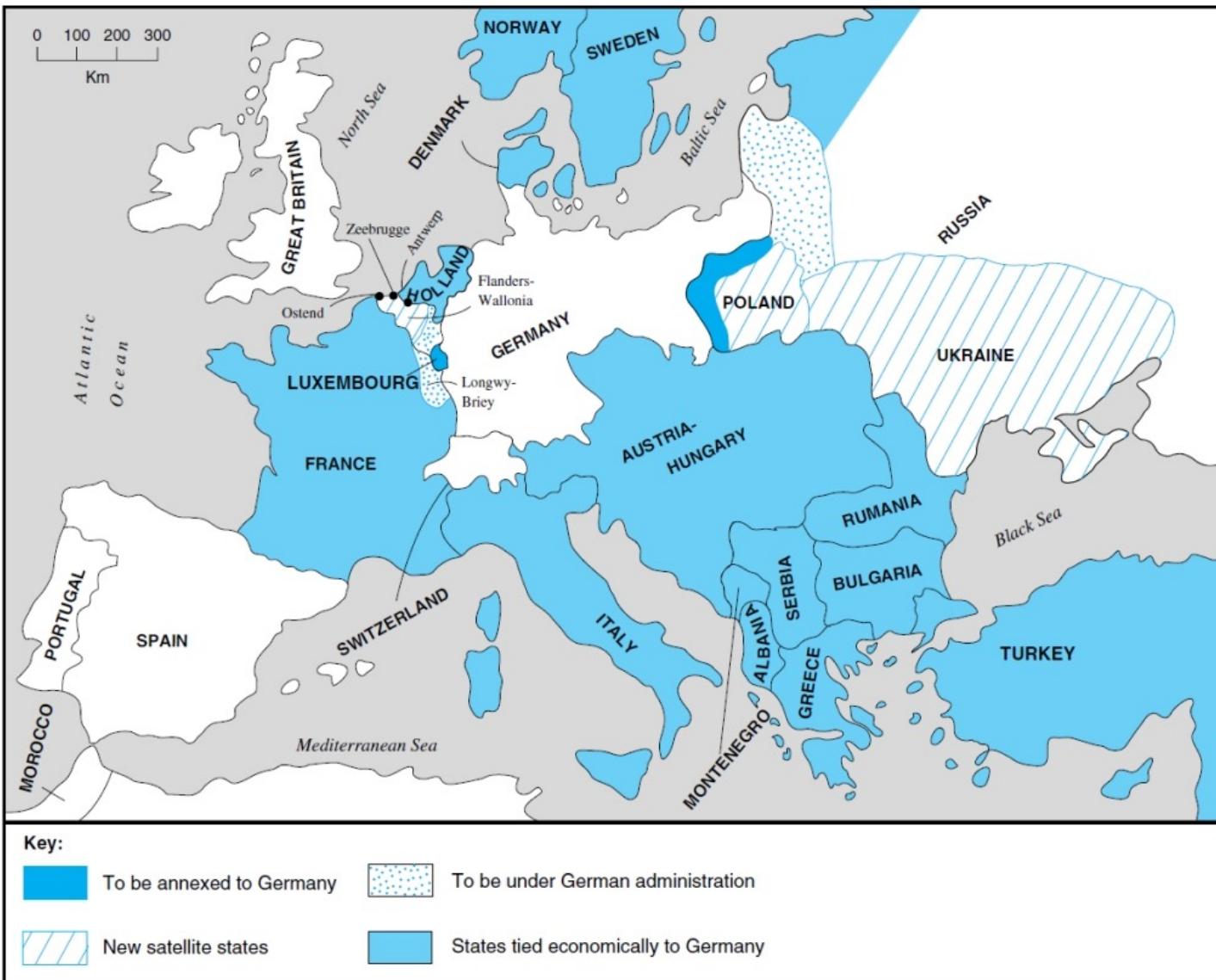
Following this order King George sent this personal message to the fleet:

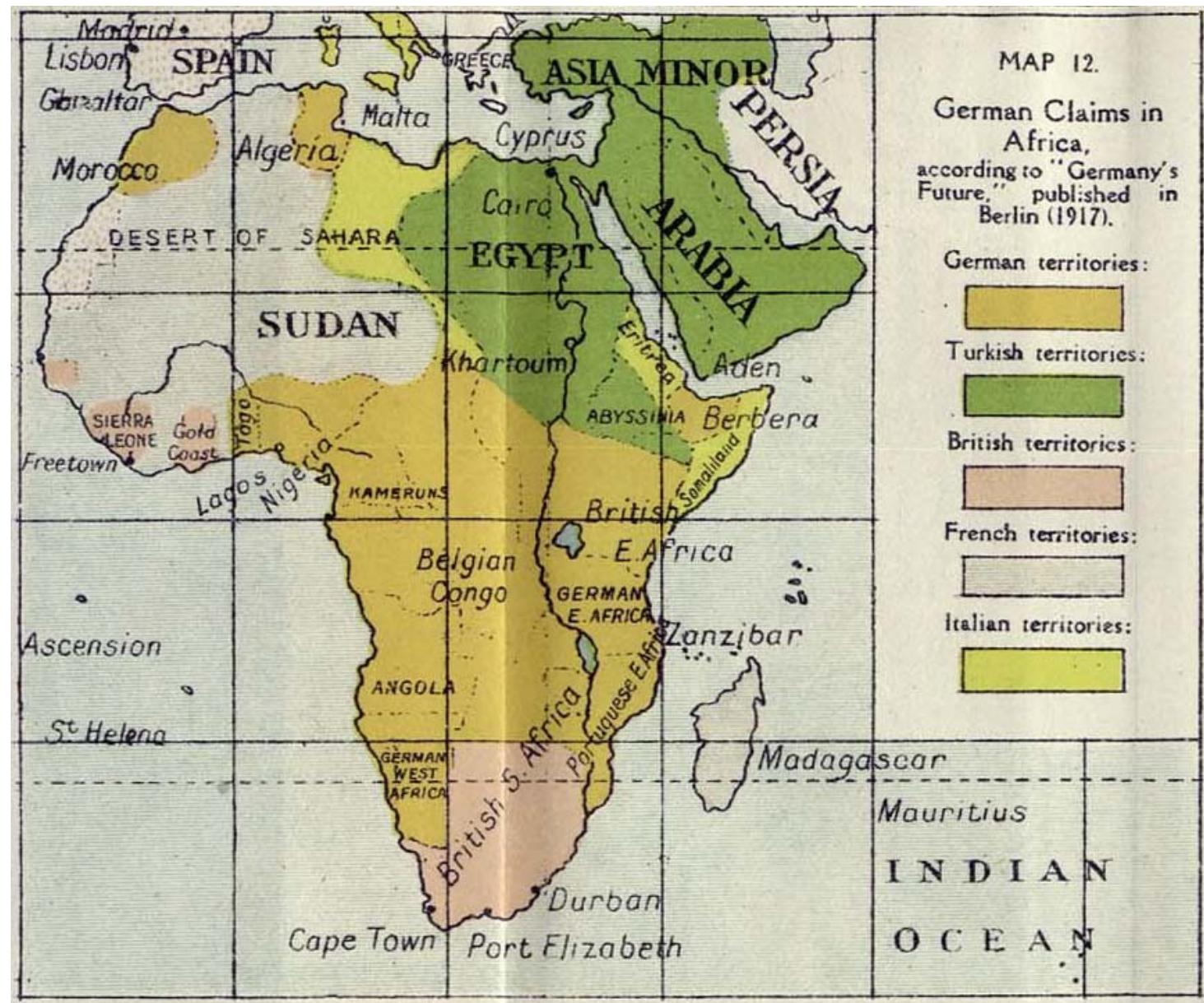
"I have confidence that the British fleet will revive the old glo[re] of the navy, I am sure that the navy will again shield Britain in hour of trial. It will prove the bulwarks of the Empire."





100 EX. 110  
L'ARC-EN-CIEL : 2<sup>e</sup> trim., N° 2.





# 1. Beilage zur Volkswacht.

Nr. 173.

Bielefeld, Dienstag, 28. Juli 1914.

25. Jahrg.

## Kundgebungen für den Frieden

finden in unserem Bezirk statt durch folgende

# Volks-Versammlungen

**Bielefeld:** Dienstag, abends 6 Uhr, in der „Centralhalle“.

**Minden:** Dienstag, abends 7 Uhr, im „Colosseum“.

**Detmold:** Mittwoch, abends 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  Uhr, in der „Zentralhalle“.

**Herford:** Mittwoch, abends 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  Uhr, bei Ww. Tiemeier.

**Oerlinghausen:** Donnerstag, abends 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  Uhr, bei Lücking.

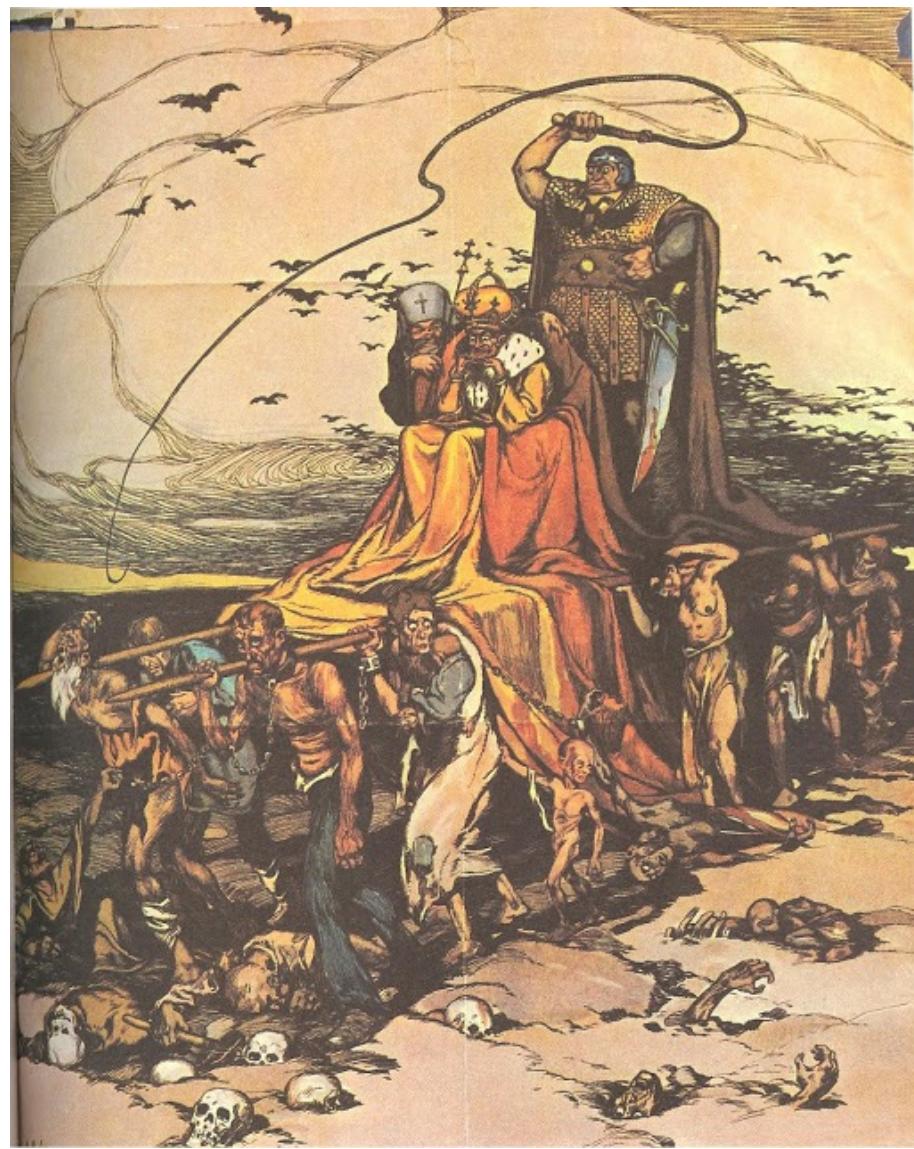
**Stadthagen:** Sonntag, nachmittags 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Uhr, im „Schaumburger Hof“.

## Tagesordnung: „Bündnis- oder Friedenspflichten“.

Referenten: C. Severing und C. Schreck, Bielefeld.

Mit dem Ausbruche des Krieges zwischen Österreich und Serbien sind große Gefahren für das Wohl der Völker und den Bestand der Kultur heraufbeschworen. Die Stunde verlangt, daß die Stimme der Vernunft und Menschlichkeit erhoben wird.

Massenbesuch der Versammlungen bedeutet wirksame Friedensarbeit.



**THE EMPIRE NEEDS MEN!**



AUSTRALIA  
CANADA  
INDIA  
NEW ZEALAND

All answer the call.  
Helped by the YOUNG LIONS  
The OLD LION defies his Foes.

**ENLIST NOW.**



ROMULUS Presents

Humphrey BOGART  
Katharine HEPBURN

in John Huston's

# The AFRICAN QUEEN

FROM THE NOVEL BY C.S. FORESTER

FILMED IN AFRICA IN COLOUR BY TECHNICOLOR

WITH  
**Robert  
MORLEY**

A ROMULUS-HORIZON PRODUCTION • DISTRIBUTION CONTROLLED BY INDEPENDENT FILM DISTRIBUTORS

救露討獨遠征軍畫報（其四）

西伯利亞近原頭に獨逸聯軍を撃破す



THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE SIBERIAN WAR. NO. 4. The Japanese Army Defeated The German-Austrian Army Near Ussuri, Siberia.

SHOBODA & CO.  
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS  
TOYO GAKUSEI  
KOKUSAI SHOBODA  
AND KOMONDO SHOBODA

大正八年八月廿日我小倉第十二師團の精銳は敗退し來れる友軍（チエツク軍）を投降後  
師團軍の命令下全軍忽ち攻撃（撃）「先」我威力ある砲兵の洗禮（洗禮）と以て敵膽を寒  
か（のしめ）方歩兵は奮然躍躍（躍）を敢行（敢）に迫力戰奮闘遂に是を擊退せ

大正八年一月十二日印制  
全軍全月十五日發行  
總發行・所  
總發行・本社二千〇十  
英語・中文

# GERMANIA BREWERY, TSINGTAU

Awarded Gold Medal, Munich Exhibition, June, 1906.

Proprietors—The Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.

BREWED ON THE GERMAN SYSTEM WITH NEW PLANT  
LATELY LAID DOWN UPON THE MOST MODERN PRINCIPLES,  
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ABOVE COMPANY  
WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY ITS PRODUCT, BREWED IN  
TSINGTAU EXCLUSIVELY, FROM THE FINEST GERMAN SHOP  
BARLEY AND MALT, IN CASES OF 4 DOZ QT. BOTTLES OR IN  
**FIRKINS**—AS REQUIRED.

GERMANIA BEER IS PURE, PALATABLE AND WHOLESOME  
AND IS RECOMMENDED AS A REFRESHING AND STRENGTHENING  
BEVERAGE POSSESSING PERFECT FLAVOUR AND EQUAL TO THE  
BEST IMPORTED ARTICLE.

IT NOW BEARS A HIGH REPUTATION, AND IS VERY SUITABLE  
FOR THIS CLIMATE, IT IS DELIVERED IN THE BEST POSSIBLE  
CONDITION WITHOUT BEING ARTIFICIALLY PRESERVED, AND  
WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WHOLESOME  
AND FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID OR ANY OTHER PRESER-  
VATIVE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

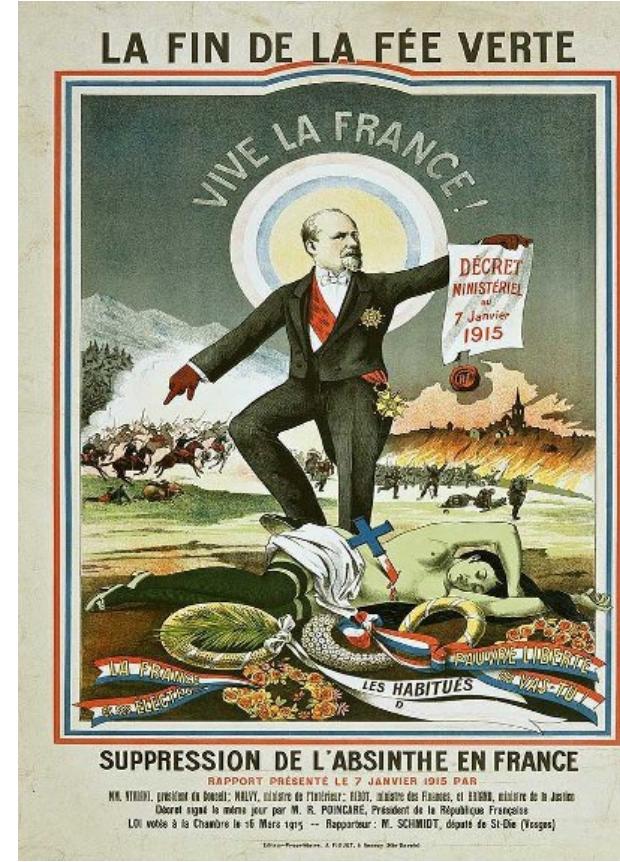
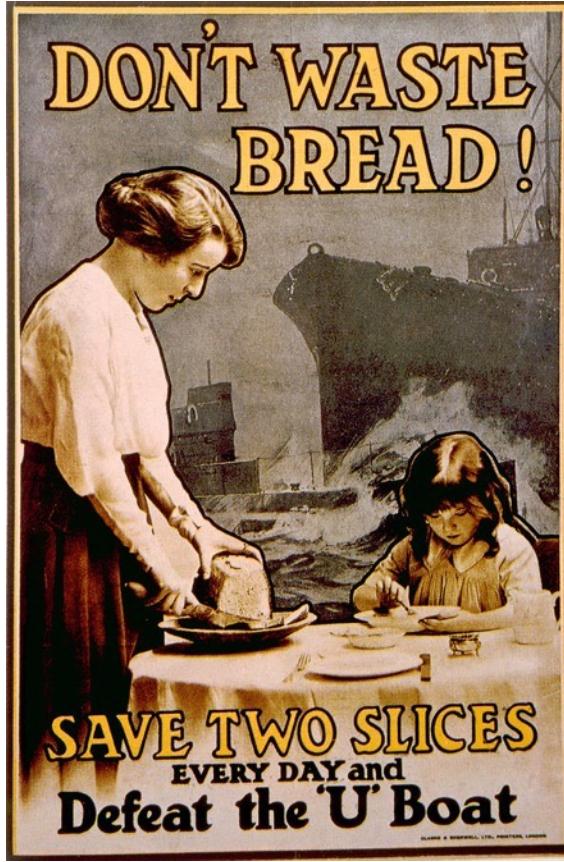




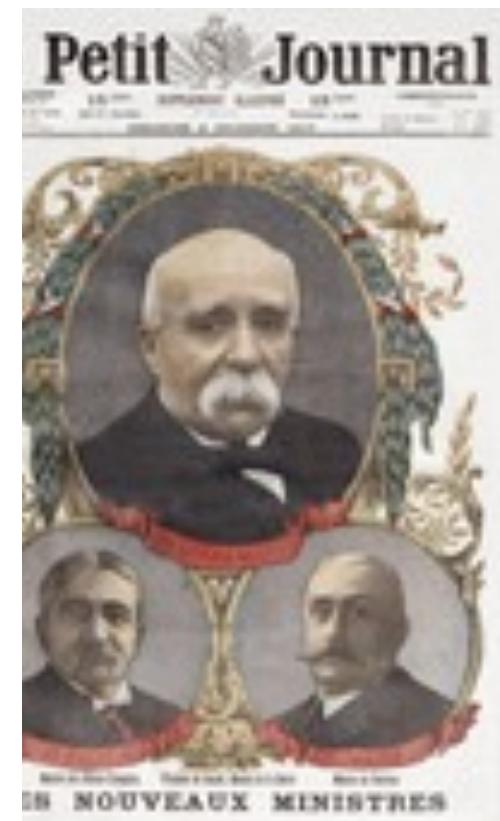
Литературно-художественное общество  
имени А.С.Пушкина

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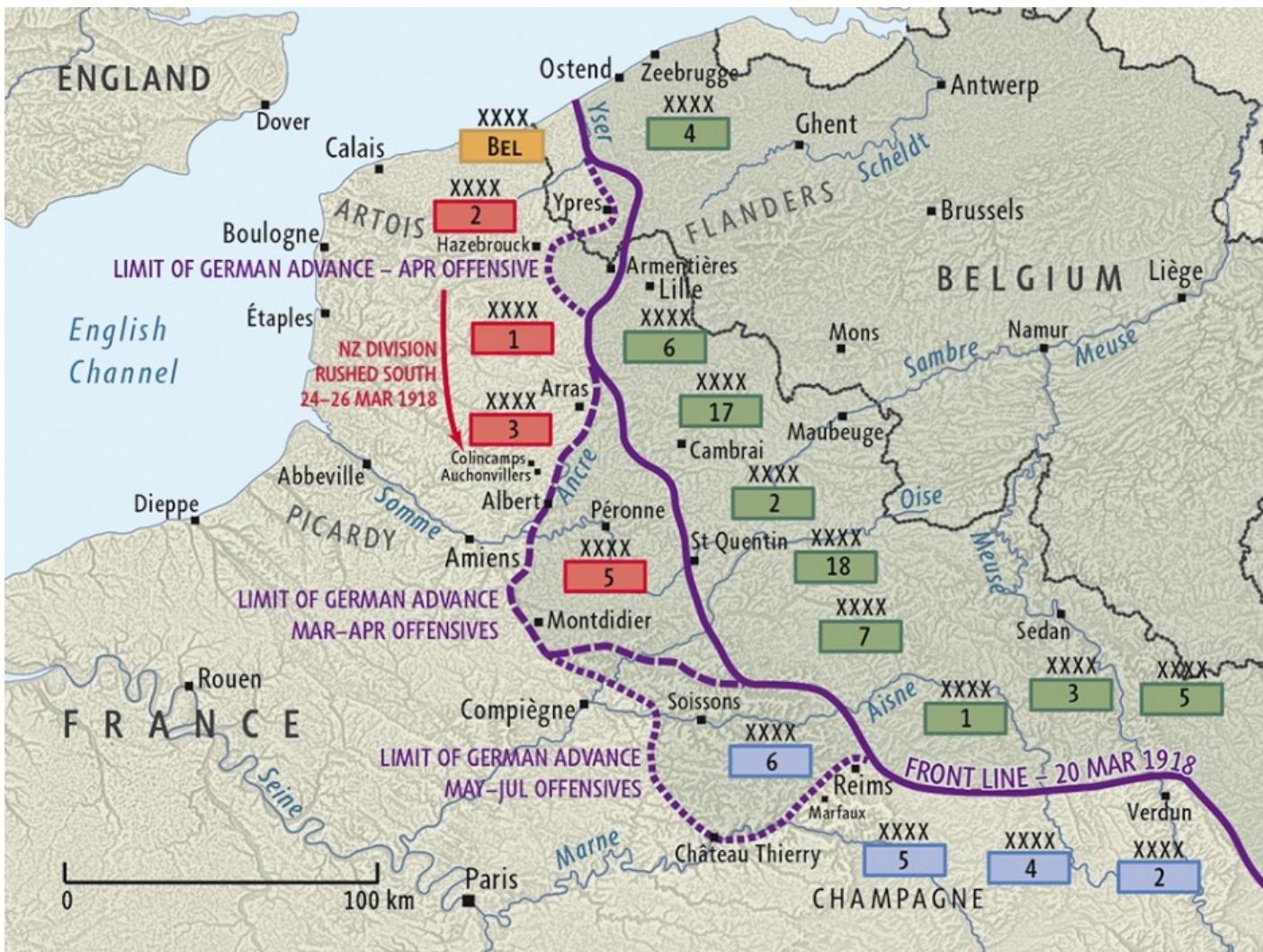


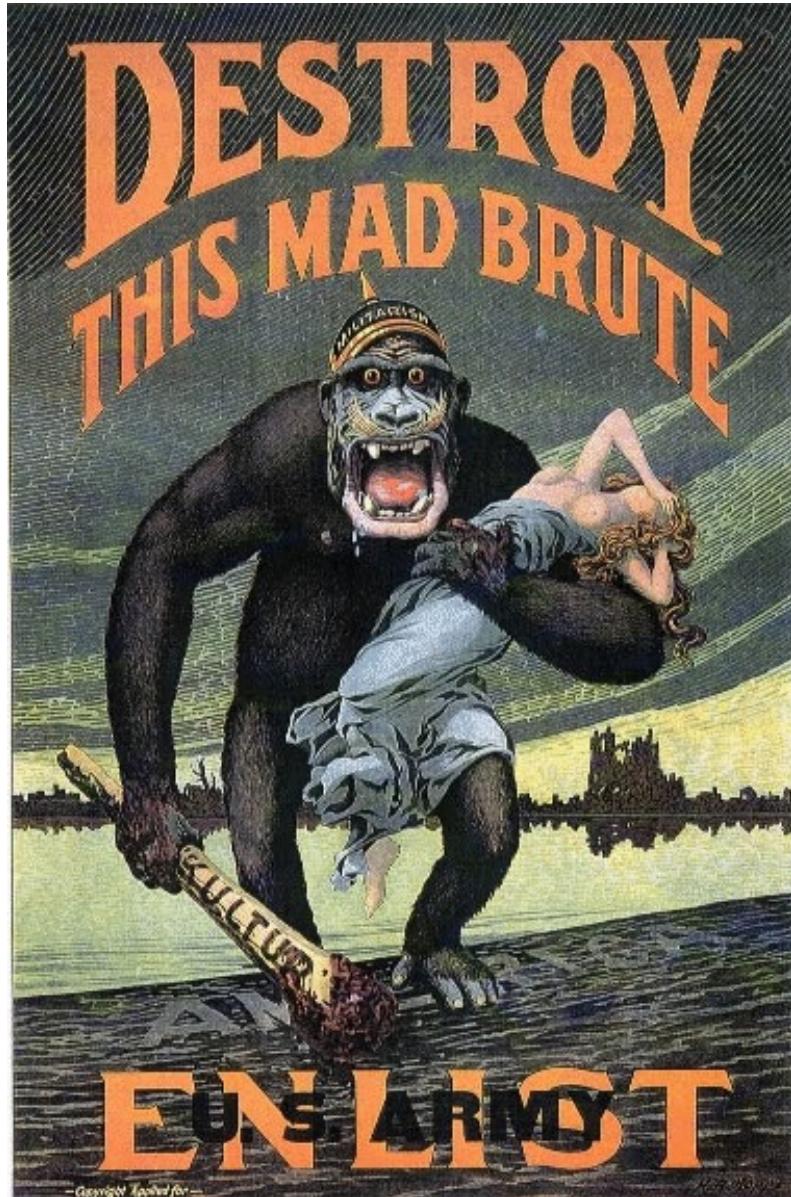






AllPosters







## German Territorial Losses 1919-1921

NORTHERN SCHLESWIG  
voted to join Denmark  
(75% to 25%)

SOUTHERN SCHLESWIG  
voted to remain German  
(81% to 19%)

DANZIG  
Declared a "Free City" administered by League of Nations

MEMEL LAND  
seized by Lithuania 1920

EUPEN-MALMEDY  
transferred to Belgium

SAARLAND  
Administered by France under the League of Nations until a Plebiscite to be held in 1935

ALSACE-LORRAINE  
Ceded to France without a Plebiscite after 47 years of German rule.

### PRINCIPAL GERMAN LOSSES

- 100% of her pre-war colonies
- 80% of her pre-war fleet
- 48% of all iron production
- 16% of all coal production
- 13% of her 1914 territory
- 12% of her population

Eupen  
Malmedy

Cologne  
Rhine

Wiesbaden  
Mainz

Weimar

Leipzig

Dresden

Glogau  
Breslau  
Beuthen  
Gleiwitz  
Pless

Berlin

Stolp

Schneidemühl

Bromberg

Posen

Kielce

Königsberg

Memel

ALLENSTEIN  
voted to remain German  
(97.5% to 2.5%)

MARIENWERDER  
voted to remain German  
(92.8% to 7.2%)

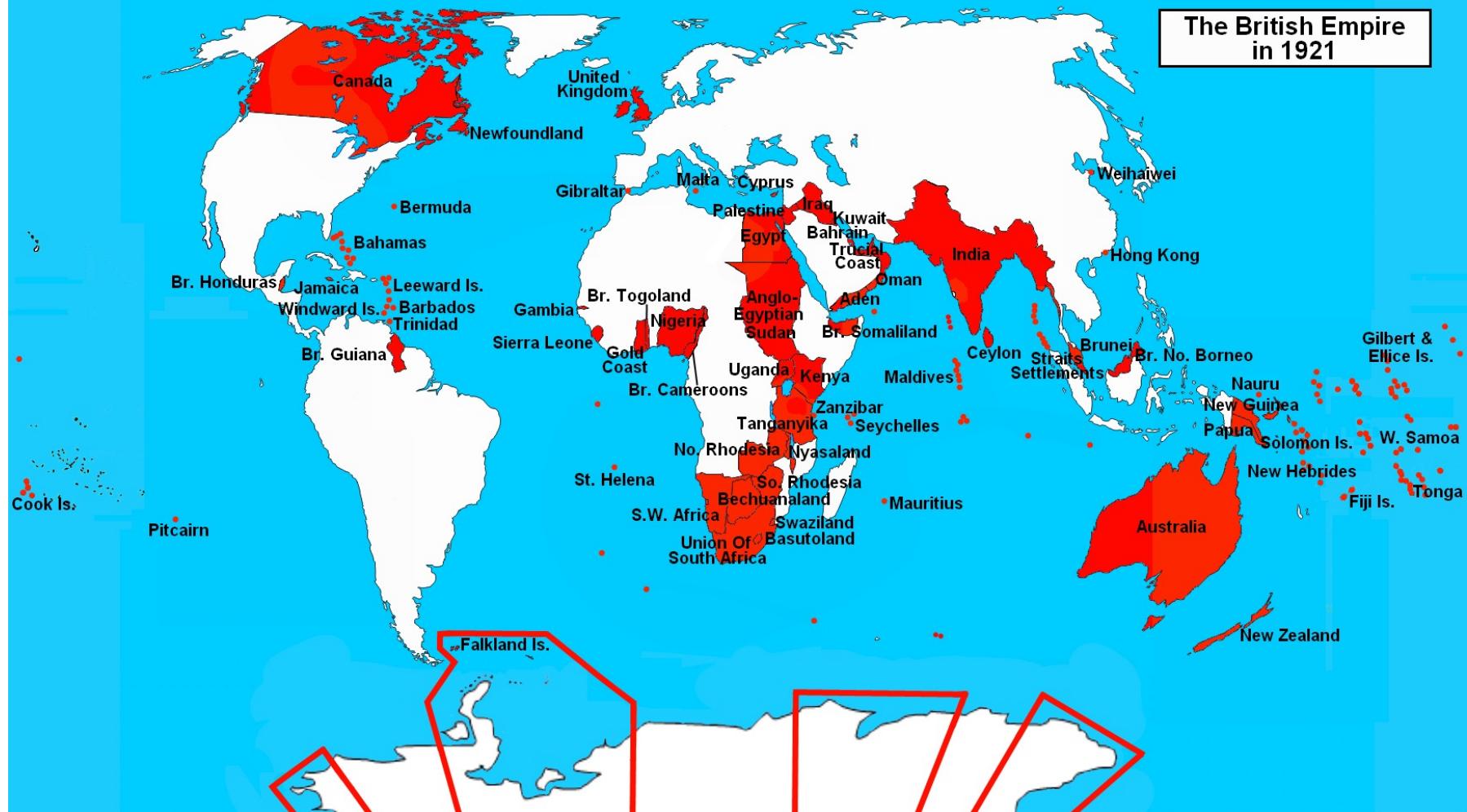
SO-CALLED POLISH CORRIDOR  
(WEST PRUSSIA and POSEN)  
transferred to Poland  
without a plebiscite

UPPER SILESIA  
Unexpectedly divided into two zones: Western and Eastern, after a plebiscite produced a majority favoring remaining German (68% to 32%)

DEMILITARIZED RHINELAND  
Administered by Germany, but no fortifications or military forces allowed in the area.

- Territory lost by Germany after her defeat
- Territory retained by Germany following voting by the local population
- Territory retained by Germany, but within which no fortifications could be built or soldiers stationed

## The British Empire in 1921





Hinter den  
Feindmächten:

*der Jude*

*Ranich*

Produkt der Propagandabehörung Nr. 4. P.

# World War II Deaths

24

