

Two Years of The Big War In a Short Daily Review

Events on Land and Water and
In the Air on All Fronts
From July, 1914,
to Date.

EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES

- JUNE, 1914.
- Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
- JULY, 1914.
- Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.
- Russia ordered partial mobilization.
- AUGUST, 1914.
- Germany declared war on Russia.
- French general mobilization.
- Germany entered Luxembourg.
- Germany demanded free passage through Belgium.
- England demanded observance of Belgian neutrality.
- Germany attacked Liege.
- President Wilson proclaimed neutrality.
- England announced a state of war.
- President Wilson tendered his good offices.
- Germany invaded southern Alsace.
- Italy reaffirmed neutrality.
- Austrians entered Serbia.
- Japan's ultimatum to Germany.
- British expeditionary forces in France.
- Five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar ended in Austrian rout.
- Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
- Germans in Brussels.
- Austrian victory over Russians at Krasnik, Poland.
- British retreat from Mons.
- Zeppelin bombed Antwerp.
- French evacuated Mulhausen, Alsace.



Photo by American Press Association.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

- 1. In an attack at Souchez, France, French gained ground in "The Labyrinth." This was General Joffre's first offensive in France.
- 2. After 3 days of fierce battle the French occupied "The Labyrinth."
- 3. Germans captured 200 yards of trenches north of Souchez.
- JULY, 1915.
- 1. Germans captured Souchez cemetery near Arras, France.
- 2. Germans captured a mile of trenches in the Argonne.
- 3. French repulsed German attacks in the Argonne.
- SEPTEMBER, 1915.
- 1. Great allied drive from Verdun north to the sea coast, following 25 days of bombardment. German front broken 5 miles at Loos and 25 miles in the Champagne district.
- OCTOBER, 1915.
- 1. French repulsed counterattack of Germans in Champagne.
- 2. French and German attacks in the Vosges and Alsace resulted in gains by both sides.
- JANUARY, 1916.
- 1. Germans sprang attack on a 5 mile front in Champagne.
- FEBRUARY, 1916.
- 1. Germans captured 800 yards of allied trenches on Vimy ridge.
- 2. Germans captured 600 yards of trenches at Ypres.
- 3. Germans launched heavy attacks north of Verdun, starting a grand drive against the famous salient, led by the crown prince.
- 4. Fort Douaumont, 4 miles from Verdun city, captured by Germans after a bombardment which nearly razed its walls.
- 5. Germans captured 6 fortified French villages at Verdun.
- 6. Germans shifted Verdun attack from the north to southeast, driving the French on a wide front.
- MARCH, 1916.
- 1. Germans captured Malancourt, in the Verdun area.
- 2. In an attack on a 13 mile front at Verdun Germans captured 500 yards of trenches around Dead Man's hill; liquid fire used.
- MAY, 1916.
- 1. Germans shifted attacks at Verdun; French line held.
- 2. German drive at Verdun entered French second line of defense.
- 3. Germans captured 1,500 yards of British trenches on Vimy ridge.
- 4. French recaptured Fort Douaumont, Verdun.
- 5. German captured Thiaumont, Verdun.
- 6. French recaptured Thiaumont.
- JULY, 1916.
- 1. Anglo-French drive on the Somme toward Peronne.
- 2. French recaptured Thiaumont, Verdun.
- 3. Germans repulsed at Thiaumont. Heavy fighting on the Somme line, the allies capturing German trenches.
- 4. Fighting continued on the Somme. French artillery fire was unusually effective.
- 5. Germans captured Thiaumont the fourth time. British admitted that stubborn resistance of Germans in France checked further allied advance.
- 6. French made gains in trenches south of the Somme, scoring a total advance 6 miles wide. Germans claimed the repulse of allies on the Somme line and in Belgium.
- 7. East of La Boisselle the allies captured 2,000 yards of German trenches 500 yards deep. Germans repulsed in attacks near Thiaumont.
- 8. British captured Trones wood, on the Somme front.
- 9. Germans drove the allies from Trones wood.
- 10. Two surprise attacks by French at Taurus, in the Champagne, ended in the capture of 500 yards of German trenches.
- 11. British recaptured Contalmaison and nearly all of the Trones woods, making total of captured trenches 14,000 yards on the Somme front.
- 12. British completed the occupation of Trones and Mametz woods.
- 13. British north of the Somme smashed the German line on a 4 mile front.

ON THE MAIN WEST FRONT IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

- AUGUST, 1914.
- 1. Germans marching on Paris reached Amlens.
- SEPTEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Germans reached Creil, 30 miles from Paris. French center broken in from Verdun to Rheims.
- 2. Germans crossed the Marne and marched on the Seine. French army turned and battle raged 2 days on the Marne and Oureq. German columns from Verdun, led by the crown prince, took part and were driven back.

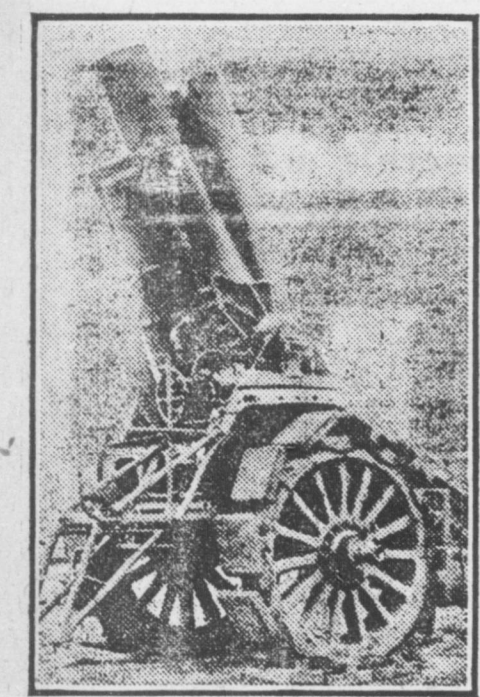


Photo by American Press Association.
Forty-two Centimeter Guns.

- 10. Retreating Germans reached the Aisne.
- 11-13. British and French drove back the Germans along the line and crossed the Aisne in pursuit. Battle raged on a 15 mile front around Soissons.
- 14. Allies crossed the Aisne.
- 15. Siege operations began on the Aisne.
- 16. Germans bombarded Rheims.
- 17. French flank movement to the north from Paris front began. Germans extended their right to meet it.
- 18. Heavy fighting on the Aisne and Oise. French advanced from Toul and Verdun.

- OCTOBER, 1914.
- 1. French drove the Germans east of the Meuse at St. Mihiel, south of Verdun.
- 2. French left struck the German line at Arras, France, south from Lille.
- 3. Germans occupied Lille.
- 4. French again invaded Alsace.

- NOVEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Germans made attacks at Arras and in the Vosges and Argonne.
- 2. Germans bombarded Rheims again.

- DECEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Allies secured a foothold at La Bassée, northern France.
- 2. French invaders of Alsace captured ground around Steinbach.

- JANUARY, 1915.
- 1. Heavy German attack forced the allies south of the Aisne at Soissons. Allies lost 5,000 men.
- 2. Allies captured La Bassée, France.
- 3. Heavy fighting in Belgium and north France.

- FEBRUARY, 1915.
- 1. Allied line pushed forward at Givenchy.
- 2. Germans made heavy attack in Ypres district.
- 3. Rhelms bombarded by Germans.
- 4. French infantry attack on the Meuse repulsed.

- MARCH, 1915.
- 1. British attacked Neuve Chapelle and captured German trenches.
- 2. Struggle continued at Neuve Chapelle.

- APRIL, 1915.
- 1. Heavy German attack at Les Eparges.
- 2. British captured hill No. 60, in Belgium.

Campaigns For Paris, Warsaw,
Cracow and Constantinople,
With New Belligerents
In the Field.

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- JUNE, 1915.
- 1. Germans captured Les Eparges and repulsed attack along the Ypres canal, which they crossed with the aid of gas.
- MAY, 1915.
- 1. Germans recaptured hill 60, using gas.
- 2. British broke German line on a 2 mile front in Belgium.
- 3. Allies advance north of Ypres.
- 4. Germans used gas on a 5 mile front in Belgium.

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EAST PRUSSIA, POLAND, GALICIA AND RUSSIAN FRONTS

- AUGUST, 1914.
- 1. Russians defeated by Germans at Tannenberg, East Prussia.
- 2. Russians took Lemberg and Czernowitz.

- SEPTEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Germans driven from Russian soil at Augustow.
- 2. Germans and Austrians advanced to attack Warsaw.
- 3. Russians defeated before Warsaw.
- 4. Russians evacuated Czernowitz.

- NOVEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Russians from Warsaw front marched on Cracow.
- 2. Russians in Silesia and menacing Koenigsberg.
- 3. Germans defeated Russians in a new drive at Warsaw.
- 4. Russians defeated around Lodz, in front of Warsaw.
- 5. Russians again in Czernowitz.

- DECEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Austrians defeated Russians in front of Cracow.
- 2. Germans won a heavy battle 25 miles from Warsaw. Von Hindenburg's second great triumph.

- JANUARY, 1915.
- 1. German aeroplanes over the English channel dropped bombs on Dunkirk.
- 2. Combined aeroplane and seaplane operations by British naval wing over Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe and Ostend.
- 3. French air men bombed palace at Stuttgart.

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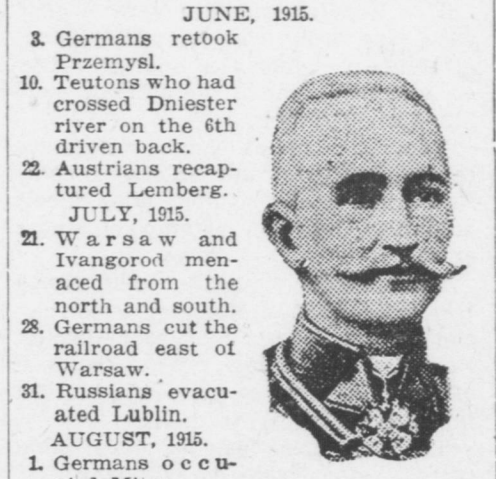
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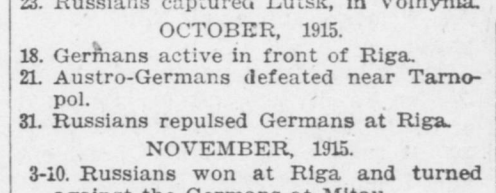
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- 1. Russians abandoned siege of Cracow.
- 2. Russians defeated Germans in Miawa region, north Poland.
- FEBRUARY, 1915.
- 1. Russian drive from Bukowina carried to slopes of Carpathians.
- 2. Russians evacuated Czernowitz.
- MARCH, 1915.
- 1. Czernowitz retaken by Russians.
- 2. Russian siege of 201 days ends in fall of Przemyśl, Galicia.
- 3. Russians evacuated Czernowitz.
- 4. Great Austro-German drive on the Danajee line, Galicia.
- MAY, 1915.
- 1. Germans took Libau, on Baltic coast.
- JUNE, 1915.
- 1. Germans retook Przemyśl.
- 2. Teutons who had crossed Dniester river on the 6th driven back.
- 3. Austrians recaptured Lemberg.
- JULY, 1915.
- 1. Warsaw and Ivanogrod menaced from the north and south.
- 2. Germans cut the railroad east of Warsaw.
- 3. Russians evacuated Lublin.
- AUGUST, 1915.
- 1. Germans occupied Mitau.
- 2. Warsaw fell to the Germans.
- 3. Germans took Serock, on the Bug.
- 4. Germans took Siedlec and Lomza.
- 5. Germans took Ostrotenka.
- 6. Germans in Kovno. Cholm-Brest-Litovsk railway cut.
- 7. Novo Georgievsk taken by Germans.
- 8. Germans took Brest-Litovsk.
- SEPTEMBER, 1915.
- 1. Germans captured Grodno.
- 2. Russians checked Austrians in East Galicia.
- 3. Germans in Pinsk.
- 4. Germans captured Vilna.
- 5. Russians captured Lutsk, in Volhynia.
- OCTOBER, 1915.
- 1. Germans active in front of Riga.
- 2. Austro-Germans defeated near Tarnopol.
- 3. Russians repulsed Germans at Riga.
- NOVEMBER, 1915.
- 1. Russians won at Riga and turned against the Germans at Mitau.
- JANUARY, 1916.
- 1. Russian drive in Bukowina forced Austrians to evacuate Czernowitz.
- 2. Czernowitz recaptured by Teutons.
- MARCH, 1916.
- 1. Violent Russian attacks along Lake Narocz, Vilna district, repulsed by Germans.
- 2. A new Russian drive.
- 3. Heavy attacks in the Russian drive at Dyvink repulsed.
- JUNE, 1916.
- 1. Russian General Brusiloff assumed chief command in the southwest zone.



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- 2. Zeppelins raided coasts of Scotland and England; over 100 casualties.
- MAY, 1916.
- 1. 26 casualties in a Zeppelin raid on the English and Scotch coasts.
- 2. 27 air combats over the British front in Belgium and France.
- JUNE, 1916.
- 1. French airships bombed Karlsruhe; 100 killed and 147 injured. (Second heavy attack on this "open" city.)
- JULY, 1916.
- 1. Germans bombed the open town of Lure, France, from the air. In reprisal French aviators dropped bombs on the railway junction at Ham and Les Moines.



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SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON PASSENGER SHIPS

- FEBRUARY, 1915.
- 1. Germany announced submarine war in waters adjacent to British isles on Feb. 18.
- 2. United States notified Germany it would hold her to "strict accountability" for any loss of injury to Americans as result of submarine war.
- 3. United States suggested to both Germany and Great Britain a cessation of their illegal activities.
- MARCH, 1915.
- 1. British steamer Falaba sunk; 1 American lost.
- 2. Germany expressed regret at killing of Americans on account of military necessity.
- 3. American steamer Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
- 4. American steamer Guildford attacked by German submarine; 3 Americans lost.
- 5. Lusitania sunk; 114 Americans killed.
- 6. President Wilson notified Germany that the United States would omit "no word of act" to safeguard neutral rights at sea, citing the Lusitania case.
- JUNE, 1915.
- 1. Germany offered reparations for Guildford and Cushing attacks.
- 2. Second note to Germany on the Lusitania case, reiterating terms of May 13.
- JULY, 1915.
- 1. Steamer Orduna attacked without warning by German submarines.
- 2. President Wilson refused to compromise with Germany on neutral rights, stating that further encroachment would be held "deliberately unfriendly."
- 3. American steamer Leelanaw sunk.
- AUGUST, 1915.
- 1. L liner Arabic sunk; 2 Americans killed.
- SEPTEMBER, 1915.
- 1. L liner Hesperian sunk mysteriously.
- OCTOBER, 1915.
- 1. Germany apologized for attack on Arabic, disavowing act of submarine commander.
- NOVEMBER, 1915.
- 1. Italian liner Ancona sunk, with loss of American lives, by Austrian submarine.
- DECEMBER, 1915.
- 1. Steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean. United States Consul McNeely killed.
- FEBRUARY, 1916.
- 1. Germany informed United States that after March 1 it would attack all armed liners without warning.
- MARCH, 1916.
- 1. English steamer Sussex attacked by submarine; Americans seriously injured.



Warsaw Fell Aug. 5, 1915.

- 7. Russians in a new drive in the south-east toward Galicia captured 50,000 Austrians and turned the flanks of the Austrian defenses in Volhynia and Bukowina.
- 8. Russians took 35,000 Austrians prisoners and occupied the fortress of Dubno.
- 9. Austrians evacuated Czernowitz, in Bukowina.
- 10. Czernowitz recaptured by Russians.
- JULY, 1916.
- 1. Russians took Kolomea, Austrians retreating westward.
- 2. Austrians turned on the Russians west of Lutsk, checking the Russian advance.
- 3. Russian patrols crossed the Carpathians into Hungary. Russians repulsed in a new offensive on the Lake Narocz line. Fighting between Russians and Austrians east of Lemberg continued, with varying success.
- 4. Russians drove back Austrians on the Dniester, bayoneting prisoners in retaliation for use of liquid fire.
- 5. Germans with Austrians checked Russian advance west of Kolomea.
- 6. Russians forced the fighting from Riga, in the north, to Kovel, in Volhynia.
- 7. Austrians crossed the Stokhod river by a surprise attack and advanced 15 miles.
- 8. Austrians held the Stokhod line against Russian attacks.
- 9. Russians repulsed Russian advance near Olessa.

RAIDS AND COMBATS OF CHIEF AIR FLEETS

- AUGUST, 1914.
- 1. French plane dropped bombs on Nuremberg, Germany.
- 2. German airship dropped bombs on Lunville, France.
- 3. Zeppelins dropped bombs on Antwerp.
- 4. Germans dropped bombs on Paris.
- OCTOBER, 1914.
- 1. Zeppelins bombed Warsaw.
- DECEMBER, 1914.
- 1. British airship dropped bombs upon the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany.
- 2. British hydroaeroplanes dropped bombs on Cuxhaven.
- 3. German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk.
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- 2. French air men bombed palace at Stuttgart.
- MAY, 1915.
- 1. Austrian air craft attacked Venice.
- JUNE, 1915.
- 1. Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Bari, Brindisi and Molfetta, Italy.
- 2. French air men dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe.
- SEPTEMBER, 1915.
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- NOVEMBER, 1915.
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THE NEAR EAST AND CONSTANTINOPLE

- SEPTEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Austrians invaded Serbia.
- OCTOBER, 1914.
- 1. Turkey broke with Great Britain; declared war on Russia. Sequel to Turkish naval attack on the 23rd.
- NOVEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Battles on the Russian-Turkish frontier.
- 2. Turks invaded Egypt.
- 3. Turks defeated Russians in Transcaucasia.

- DECEMBER, 1914.
- 1. British battle-ship Formidable submarined in English channel.
- 2. German armored cruiser sunk and two others seriously damaged in North sea by British patrol squadron.
- FEBRUARY, 1915.
- 1. British fleet, aided by strong French squadron, attacks Dardanelles forts.
- 2. Forts at entrance to Dardanelles reduced by combined Franco-British fleet.
- MARCH, 1915.
- 1. German cruiser Dresden, sole surviving vessel in the disaster to Von Spee's squadron, Dec. 8, 1914, sunk off Chile by British fleet.
- 2. British battle-ship Irresistible and Ocean and French battle-ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles battle.
- APRIL, 1915.
- 1. French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian submarine.
- MAY, 1915.
- 1. British battle-ship Goliath torpedoed in Dardanelles.
- 2. British battle-ship Admiral Von Spee torpedoed off Gallipoli.
- 3. British battle-ship Majestic submarined off Gallipoli.
- JUNE, 1915.
- 1. Italian submarine Medusa torpedoed by an Austrian submarine.
- JULY, 1915.
- 1. Italian armored cruiser Amalfi submarined in Adriatic.
- 2. Armored Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi submarined in the Adriatic.
- AUGUST, 1915.
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- AIR RAIDS IN ENGLAND IN 1915.
- Jan. 19—Yarmouth and district. Killed. Injured. 4 9
- April 14—Tyneside. 2 2
- May 10—Southend. 1 8
- May 17—Ramsgate. 2 2
- May 27—Southend. 3 3
- May 31—Outer London. 6 6
- June 6—East coast. 5 49
- June 15—Northeast coast. 15 15
- Aug. 9—East coast. 15 14
- Aug. 12—East coast. 6 23
- Aug. 17—Eastern counties. 10 26
- Sept. 7—Eastern counties. 10 46
- Sept. 8—Eastern cities and London. 20 88
- Oct. 13—London. 55 114
- Total. 152 393
- JANUARY, 1916.
- 1. German airships dropped bombs on allied camps at Saloniki.
- 2. Zeppelins killed 24 people and injured 30 by bombs dropped on Paris.
- 3. Zeppelins dropped bombs on Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham and Manchester, England; 64 killed, 67 injured.
- FEBRUARY, 1916.
- 1. Austria airships bombed Ravenna, Italy.
- 2. Austrian air craft raided Italy as far as Milan, dropping bombs on towns in Lombardy.
- MARCH, 1916.
- 1. Turkish airships bombed Kut-el-Amara, where the British were shut in.
- 2. Allied air fleets dropped 10,000 pounds of explosives at Zeebrugge, Belgium. Casualties reported 550.

- DECEMBER, 1914.
- 1. Servians recaptured Belgrade.
- JANUARY, 1915.
- 1. Russians destroyed 2 Turkish corps at Ardahan, Caucasus.
- APRIL, 1915.
- 1. Allies landed troops on Gallipoli peninsula.
- JUNE, 1915.
- 1. British occupied Kut-el-Amara on march toward Bagdad.
- 2. Allies successful in attack on Turkish trenches before Krithia.
- JULY, 1915.
- 1. British routed Turks on Tigris river.
- AUGUST, 1915.
- 1. Allies occupied crest on Gallipoli peninsula and advanced