

Camping and H.
The Manchester scoutmaster develops to its utmost what is known as the pack, which the scouts are divided into seven or eight. Each leader, and the leaders in a court of honour. The scoutmaster is developing the character of the scouts to be very striking. The scoutmaster is responsible for the place of the leaders, the greater the troop in which he takes camping is looked upon as a important thing in the scoutmaster's course, and although the favourite resort, nearly all districts as far as Manchester, have been very

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...familiar figure and had acquired a certain
...grip over the complicated affairs of the State.
...GREATER HEAT PREDICTED.
...Explaining the sunshine of the last few
...days, our meteorologist
...AVIATOR'S ESCAPE AT BROOKLANDS.

Ауст Нбем

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200,000 Scouts. In the overseas her husband from the the bomb. About twenty persons were Francis Joseph 83 years of age, the city early this after. profoundly moved by the news. He retired immediately to his apartments and gave whatever his views, had for years been a familiar figure and had acquired

Pisanje austrijske i njemačke štampe u periodu od 28. maja do 3. avgusta 1914. o Sarajevskom atentatu i početku Prvog svjetskog rata

U periodu od 28. maja do 3. avgusta 1914. vodeći dnevni listovi Austrije i Njemačke¹ daju detaljnu informaciju o Sarajevskom atentatu, a naročito o situaciji koja je dovela do Prvog svjetskog rata. Neki prilozi sadrže isključivo pisani tekst, a drugi imaju kodne kombinacije, u kojima se objedinjuje pisana riječ i ilustracija (ona dolazi u obliku fotografije, crteža, skice i karikature)². Svi analizirani radovi napisani su goticom (ona je bila u upotrebi do 1941). Autori su anonimni, jer se nigdje ne spominju. Dominantne riječi u naslovima bile su: *atentat, Franc Ferdinand, ubistvo, zločin, krvavi čin, katastrofa, Srbija, ultimatum, rat*.

U tadašnjoj štampi prevladavaju tri teme: 1. kako je i zašto došlo do atentata, 2. kakve su bile njegove posljedice, 3. kako je počeo Prvi svjetski rat.

Što se tiče atentata, novine su se razumljivo najviše koncentrisale na Franca Ferdinanda. O njemu se izdvajaju dva tipa priloga: jedni daju голу, suhoparnu informaciju o tome šta se desilo 28. juna, a drugi tom događaju prilaze analitičko, ponekad emocionalno, čak vrlo emocionalno. Prvi su znatno češći, a otvaraju ih naslovi tipa: *Atentat u Sarajevu ♦ Ubistvo prestolonasljednika ♦ Prestolonasljednik i njegova supruga ubijeni ♦ Ubijen prestolonasljednik Austrije!*

Writing of the Austrian and German press from the period of May 28 to August 3, 1914 on the Sarajevo assassination and the beginning of the First World War

From the period of the 28 May to the 3 August 1914, major newspapers from Austria and Germany¹ provided detailed information on the Sarajevo assassination, and in particular on the situation that led to the First World War. Some articles contain only written text, while others have coded combinations, in which the written word and illustration is combined (it comes in the form of photographs, drawings, sketches and caricatures)². All analysed articles were written in Gothic letters (which were in use until 1941). The authors are anonymous, since they were not mentioned anywhere. The dominant words in the titles were: *assassination, Franz Ferdinand, murder, crime, bloody act, disaster, Serbia, an ultimatum, war*.

At that time the press was dominated by three themes: 1. how and why the assassination happened, 2. what were its consequences, 3. how the First World War started.

As for the assassination, newspapers were logically most concentrated on Franz Ferdinand. There are two types of articles about him: one gave dry information about what happened on June the 28th, and the other ones had a more analytical approach to the event, sometimes emotional, even very emotional. The first ones are much more common, and used titles such as: *Assassination in Sarajevo ♦ the murder of Archduke ♦ The Crown Prince and his wife killed ♦ The Crown Prince of Austria Killed! ♦ the Heir to the throne, Archduke*

♦ *Ubijen prestolonasljednik nadvojvoda Franc Ferdinand i supruga ♦ Prestolonasljednik princ Franc Ferdinand i njegova supruga princeza od Hohenberga ubijeni od strane Srba ♦ Ubijeni nadvojvoda prestolonasljednik Franc Ferdinand i vojvotkinja Hohenberg ♦ Ubistvo prestolonasljednika i njegove supruge!* Drugi su mnogo rjeđi: *Herojska smrt ♦ Krvavi zločin u Sarajevu*. Druga važnija ličnost – Gavrilo Princip manje je osvijetljivana jer se radilo o potpuno nepoznatoj osobi bez bilo kakvih značajnijih podataka.

Nakon atentata u centru pažnje nalazi se odnos Austrougarske i Srbije. On dominira tokom jula, da bi početkom avgusta ova tema prešla u širu, budući da ne dolazi samo do sukoba između Austrougarske i Srbije već do rata na širem prostoru Evrope.

U periodu od 28. maja do 28. juna plasirano je vrlo malo informacija o pripremi i odlasku Franca Ferdinanda u Sarajevo. Krajem maja i tokom čitavog juna u centru pažnje bila je albanska revolucija, odnosno ustanak. Malo je bilo vijesti sa područja bivše Jugoslavije. Jedna od takvih je, recimo, ona od 29. maja o tome da je austrijski car pomilovano srpske špijune. Početkom juna novine javljaju o demisiji Pašićeve vlade i političkoj krizi u vezi sa time, opštem haosu u Albaniji, poziciji Srbije prema Albaniji, odnosu Rumunije prema pitanju Dardanela. Sredinom juna slijede prilozi o jačanju zategnutosti između Grčke i Turske i mogućem novom balkanskom ratu. Već 17. juna plasira se informacija o predstojećem ratu Bugarske i Turske protiv Grčke i Srbije. Sutradan se piše o početku grčko-turskog rata

Franz Ferdinand and his wife murdered ♦ the heir to the throne, Prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife Princess of Hohenberg were killed by Serbs ♦ Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne and the Duchess Hohenberg killed ♦ the murder of Archduke and his wife! Others were less common: *A heroic death ♦ Bloody Crime in Sarajevo*. Other important personality – Gavrilo Princip was covered less because he was a completely unknown person without any significant records.

After the assassination, the focus was on the relationship between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. It dominates during July and in early August this topic became more widely covered since it was not turning only into a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia but a war in the wider area of Europe.

In the period from the 28th May to the 28th June, there was very little information on the preparation and departure of Franz Ferdinand to Sarajevo. At the end of May and throughout June attention was focused on to the Albanian revolution, the uprising. There was not much news from the former Yugoslavia. One of the articles was, for example, one from the 29th of May that the Austrian Emperor pardoned Serbian spies. In early June, newspapers report on the demise of the Pašić's government and the political crisis in this regard, the general chaos in Albania, the position of Serbia towards Albania, Romania's attitude regarding the issue of the Dardanelles. In mid-June there were articles on the growing tension between Greece and Turkey and the possibility of a new war in the Balkans. Already on June the 17th, the information on the upcoming war of Bulgaria and Turkey against Greece and Serbia was launched. The following day, it was

i teškim borbama sa ustanicima u Albaniji. O grčko-turskom konfliktu se izvještava i 23. juna. Sljedećeg dana daje se informacija o imenovanju albanskog generalnog konzula u Beogradu. A 24. juna dolazi prva informacija o posjeti Franca Ferdinanda Sarajevu pod naslovom: *Odlazak nadvojvode Franca Ferdinanda u Bosnu*. U prilogu se konstatuje da je Ferdinand otputovao 23. juna u 9 sati sa bečke Južne željezničke stranice. On je prvo stigao u Trst, odakle je nastavio vožnju brodom „Dalmat“ do Metkovića. Odatle je krenuo specijalnim vozom u Mostar. Predviđeno je da se vrati u Beč na Južnu željezničku stanicu 30. juna prije podne. Zatim se daje izvještaj iz Sarajeva u kome se kaže da je uprava grada na svojoj sjednici donijela odluku da se druga ulica po veličini – Ćemaluša nazove Ulicom Franca Ferdinanda, a povodom njegove posjete Sarajevu radi prisustva velikim vojnim manevrima u okolini grada.

Sljedećeg dana, 25. juna novine pišu o srpskim težnjama ka Jadranskom moru, pri čemu se poziva na izvore iz Rima o suptilnoj srpskoj propagandi u Albaniji sa željom da se jednog dana izađe na more. A 27. juna dolazi vijest iz Zagreba o stvaranju srpsko-crnogorske unije sa zajedničkom armijom i finansijama. Na dan atentata 28. juna novine donose informaciju o zabrani vrbovanja dobrovoljaca za Albaniju i nemirima u toj zemlji, kao i o odlasku austrijskog cara u Išl.

Događaji koji su uslijedili vrlo su operativno osvjetljavani. Oni se mogu podijeliti na dva perioda: od 29. juna do 24. jula i od 25. jula do 3. avgusta.

written about the beginning of the Greek-Turkish war and heavy fighting with insurgents in Albania. The Greek-Turkish conflict was also reported on the 23rd June. The next day, there is information on the appointment of the Albanian Consul General in Belgrade. And on June 24, there is the first information about the visit of Franz Ferdinand to Sarajevo titled: Departure of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand to Bosnia. The article states that Ferdinand travelled on June the 23rd, at 9 am from the Vienna Southern Railway's station. He first arrived in Trieste, and then continued his journey by the "Dalmat" boat to Metkovic. From there, he took a special train to Mostar. It was anticipated for him to return to Vienna at the South railway station on June the 30th before noon. The following news is from Sarajevo, about the management of the city deciding at its session that the second-largest street – Cemalusa will be named the Franz Ferdinand Street; on the occasion of his visit to Sarajevo and that he would be present at the large military manoeuvres planned in the vicinity of the city.

The following day, on June the 25th, the papers write about the Serbian aspirations regarding the Adriatic Sea, while quoting unnamed sources from Rome about subtle Serbian propaganda in Albania with a desire to have access to the sea one day. On June the 27th, there was news from Zagreb on the creation of the Serbian-Montenegrin union with a common Army and finances. On the day of the assassination, on June the 28th, the newspapers reported information on forbidding re-cruitment of volunteers for Albania and riots in that country, as well as on the departure of the Austrian Emperor Tolschl.

The events that followed were illuminated rather operationally. They can be split into two periods: from June the 29th to July the 24th and from July the 25th to August the 3rd.

*Nachrichten, Vienna, 3rd of
August 1914*

Vrijeme od 29. juna do 29. jula obuhvata izvještaje o atentatu, žalosti u Austriji, sahrani Franca Ferdinanda, početku istrage, optužbama na račun Srbije, antisrpskim demonstracijama, srpskim provokacijama, jačanju zategnutosti između Austrougarske i Srbije. Udarne vijesti su ovako hronološki dolazile.³

29. juni – atentat i njegova politička strana, ličnost atentatora i njihovo hapšenje, pretpostavke o zavjeri protiv Austrougarske, demonstracije protiv Srba u Sarajevu, uvođenje vanrednog stanja u njemu, sahrana i žalost u Austriji,

30. juni – detalji ubistva, obdukcija, odjek tužne vijesti u Austriji, ličnost Franca Ferdinanda (posebno kao lovca), njegov testament, saslušanja ubica, prvi rezultati istrage, antisrpske demonstracije,

1. juli – beogradski moral ubice, ko su uhapšeni atentatori, transport ubijenih preko Metkovića i Trsta, priprema sahrane u Beču,

2. juli – velikosrpska zavjera protiv prestolonasljednika, posljednji trenuci Franca Ferdinanda, ceremonija sahrane, vanredno stanje u čitavoj Bosni i Hercegovini, krvari sukobi između Srba i Hrvata u nekim mjestima BiH,

3. juli – dolazak u Beč voza sa posmrtnim ostacima Franca Ferdinanda i njegove supruge, dani žalosti, djeca Franca Ferdinanda, senzacionalne izjave Čabrinovića, Principova odbrana, demonstracije u Slavoniji,

4. juli – impozantna sahrana u Beču, velike demonstracije ispred Ambasade Srbije u Beču,

5. juli – nastavak antisrpskih demonstracija u Bosni, prijetnje srpskih novina Austrougarskoj,

The time from June the 29th to July the 29th includes reports on the assassination, mourning in Austria, the funeral of Franz Ferdinand, the beginning of the investigation, accusations against Serbia, anti-Serb demonstrations, Serbian provocation, growing tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. Breaking News came chronologically in this order:³

June the 29th - the assassination and its political side, personality of the assassins and their arrest, the presumption of conspiracy against the Austro-Hungarian, demonstrations against Serbs in Sarajevo, imposing a state of emergency, funerals and mourning in Austria,

June the 30th - details of the assassination, the autopsy, echo of the sad news in Austria, the personality of Franz Ferdinand (especially as a hunter), his will, the assassins interrogation, the first results of the investigation, anti-Serb demonstrations,

July the 1st - Belgrade morale of the assassin, details of the arrested assassins, transportation of the deceased from Metkovic and Trieste, preparations of the funeral in Vienna,

July the 2nd - Greater Serbian conspiracy against the throne, the last moments of Franz Ferdinand, the funeral ceremony, a state of emergency in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina, bloody clashes between Serbs and Croats in some areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

July the 3rd - arrival in Vienna of the train with the remains of Franz Ferdinand and his wife, the days of mourning, the children of Franz Ferdinand, Cabrinovic's sensational statements, Princip's defence, demonstrations in Slavonia,

July the 4th - an imposing funeral in Vienna, a large demonstration outside the Embassy of Serbia in Vienna,

Vorwärts

Berliner Volksblatt.

Zentralorgan der sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands.

Erscheinung: 841, 68, Lindenstrasse 69.
Verleger: Max Dieckhoff, St. 1911.

Samstag, den 25. Juli 1914.

Expedition: 841, 68, Lindenstrasse 69.
Verleger: Max Dieckhoff, St. 1911.

Aufruf!

Noch dampfen die Acker auf dem Balkan von dem Blute der nach Tausenden Hingemordeten, noch rauchen die Trümmer verheerter Städte, verwüsteter Dörfer, noch irren hungernd arbeitslose Männer, verwitwete Frauen und verwaisste Kinder durchs Land, und schon wieder schickt sich die vom österreichischen Imperialismus entfesselte Kriegsfurie an, **Tod und Verderben über ganz Europa** zu bringen.

Verurteilen wir auch das Treiben der groß-serbischen Nationalisten, so fordert doch die **frivole Kriegsprovokation der österreichisch-ungarischen Regierung** den schärfsten Protest heraus. Sind doch die Forderungen dieser Regierung so **brutal**, wie sie in der Weltgeschichte noch **nie** an einen selbständigen Staat gestellt sind, und können sie doch nur darauf berechnet sein, den **Krieg geradezu zu provozieren**.

Das klassenbewusste Proletariat Deutschlands erhebt im Namen der Menschlichkeit und der Kultur kommenden Protest gegen dies verbrecherische Treiben der Kriegshexen. Es fordert gebieterisch von der deutschen Regierung, daß sie ihren Einfluß auf die österreichische Regierung zur Aufrechterhaltung des Friedens ausübe, und falls der schändliche Krieg nicht zu verhindern sein sollte, sich jeder kriegs-lichen Einmischung enthalte. **Kein Tropfen Blut eines deutschen Soldaten darf dem Macht-ittel der österreichischen Gewalttäter, den imperialistischen Profitinteressen geopfert werden.**

Parteiengenossen, wir fordern Euch auf, sofort in **Massenversammlungen** den **unerschütterlichen Friedenswillen des klassenbewussten Proletariats** zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Eine erste Stunde ist gekommen, erster als irgend eine der letzten Jahr-gehnte. Gefahr ist im Verzuge! **Der Weltkrieg droht!** Die herrschenden Klassen, die Euch im Frieden knebeln, verachten, ausnützen, wollen Euch als Kanonenfutter mißbrauchen. Überall muß den Gewalttätigern in die Ohren klingen:

Wir wollen keinen Krieg! Nieder mit dem Kriege!

Hoch die internationale Völkerverbrüderung!

Berlin, den 25. Juli 1914.

Der Parteivorstand.

Antiratni apel, Naprijed,
Berlin, 25. jul 1914.

The anti-war appeal,
Vorwärts, Berlin, 25th of
July 1914

Oberschwäbischer Anzeiger.

Verlegt für den Verleger Max Dieckhoff, Max Dieckhoff, Berlin, 173a. 11. Jahrgang. Max Dieckhoff, Berlin, 173a. Dienstag, 30 Juni 1914.

Der österreichische Thronfolger Franz Ferdinand und seine Gemahlin ermordet.)

Serajewo, 28. Juni. Der Erzherzog Thronfolger Franz Ferdinand von Österreich und seine Gemahlin wurden heute vormittag durch einen serbischen Studenten ermordet. Beide verstarben wenige Minuten nach dem Mordtat.

Wie ein Blitz aus heilem Himmel kam am Sonntag den 28. Juni die Schreckensnachricht, daß der öster-reichische Thronfolger Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand und seine Gemahlin Herzogin Sophie von Hohenberg, geb. Wäldin Thork, in der Hauptstadt Bosniens, in Serajewo, ermordet worden sind. Vor wenigen Tagen war das hohe Paar Bosnien angekommen, empfangen von dem Jubel der gesamten Bevölkerung. War es doch das erste Mal, daß in den bis vor einigen Jahren noch in der öster-reichisch-ungarischen Monarchie einverleibten Provinzen Bosnien und Herzegowina die großen österreichischen Herrscherhäuser hinfanden sollten. Die Kunde am Balkan und die drohenden Bewe-ge in der albanischen Frage hatten es



Erzherzog Thronfolger Franz Ferdinand von Österreich und seine Gemahlin Herzogin Sophie

Wjest o Sarajevskom atentatu, Gornjošvapske novine, 30. jun 1914.

The news on the Sarajevo assassination, Oberschwäbische Zeitung, 30th of June 1914

događaj u Sarajevu i austrijski parlament, kretanje voza žalosti po zemlji i moru,

6. juli – velikosrpstvo, istorija modernih atentata, posljednje veče Franca Ferdinanda,

7. juli – srpska zavjera u Sarajevu, posmrtna maska Franca Ferdinanda, ogromno neraspoloženje u Srbiji prema Austrougarskoj,

8. juli – srpska opasnost u zemljama austrougarskog carstva,

9. juli – Srbija i ubistvo u Sarajevu, istraga u Sarajevu,

10. juli – politika srpske vlade,

11. juli – antisrpske demonstracije,

12. juli – austrougarski bojkot u Srbiji,

13. juli – srpske provokacije (u vezi sa srpskim stavom da se neće dozvoliti miješanje u njene unutrašnje stvari), Austrija i austrougarska diplomatija, odjeci zločina u Sarajevu,

14. juli – panika u austrougarskoj kolonijini u Beogradu, optužbe na račun Srbije da je planirala atentat, ruski anarhisti pripremaju napad na austrougarsko poslanstvo u Beogradu,

15. juli – evropska bolest,

16. juli – Austrougarska i Srbija, istraga u Sarajevu,

17. juli – jedan austrijski vlasnik lokala kraj Sarajeva ubijen od strane Srba,

18. juli – zategnutost između Austrije i Srbije,

19. juli – Rusija protiv Austrougarske, srpske vojne izbjeglice u Mađarskoj, velikosrpska i velikoaustrijska ideja,

20. juli – srpske neprijateljske izjave protiv Austrije,

21. juli – Austrija i Srbija, vojne mjere Crne Gore,

July the 5th - the continuation of anti-Serb demonstrations in Bosnia, Serbian newspapers threatening Austria-Hungary, the events in Sarajevo and the Austrian parliament, the movement of the mourning train across the country and the sea,

July the 6th - Greater Serbianism, history of modern assassinations, the last evening of Franz Ferdinand,

July the 7th - Serbian conspiracy in Sarajevo, the death mask of Franz Ferdinand, the huge resentment in Serbia towards Austria-Hungary,

July the 8th - Serbian danger in the Austro-Hungarian Empire,

July the 9th - Serbia and assassination in Sarajevo, the investigation in Sarajevo,

July the 10th - policy of the Serbian government,

July the 11th - anti-Serb demonstrations,

July the 12th - Austro-Hungarian boycott in Serbia,

July the 13th - Serbian provocation (in conjunction with the Serbian position that will not allow interference in its internal affairs), Austria and Austro-Hungarian diplomacy, echoes of the crimes in Sarajevo,

July the 14 - Panic in the Austro-Hungarian colony in Belgrade, accusations of Serbia plotting the assassination, Russian anarchists are preparing an attack on the Austro-Hungarian mission in Belgrade,

July the 15th - A European disease,

July the 16th - Austria-Hungary and Serbia, the investigation in Sarajevo,

July the 17th - an Austrian owner of a restaurant near Sarajevo killed by Serbs,

July the 18th - tension between Austria and Serbia,

July the 19th - Russia against Austria-Hungary, Serbian war refugees in Hungary, Greater Serbia and Greater Austria idea,

July the 20th - Serbian hostile statements against Austria,

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Sonntag: 12. u. 13. Juli 1914
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Die Neue Zeitung

Illustriertes unabhängiges Tagblatt.

Das Blatt erscheint täglich einmal um 6 Uhr morgens. Montag erfolgt die Ausgabe um 12 Uhr mittags.

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Nr. 201

Wien, Freitag, den 24. Juli 1914

7. Jahrgang.

Ein Ultimatum Oesterreich-Ungarns an Serbien.

Der I. u. I. Gesandte Baron Giesl hat Donnerstag abends in Belgrad die Note überreicht.

Die serbische Regierung wurde aufgefordert, bis längstens Samstag 6 Uhr abends die unzweideutige Erklärung abzugeben, daß sie sich bedingungslos allen Forderungen Oesterreich-Ungarns unterwirft.

Die strafgerichtliche Untersuchung gegen die Mörder des Thronfolgers Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand hat ergeben, daß serbische Offiziere, sowie Staatsbeamte und Grenzorgane an dem Attentate mitschuldig sind.

*Ultimatum upućen Srbiji,
Nove novine, Beč, 24. jul
1914.*

*Ultimatum to Serbia, Die
NeueZeitung, Vienna, 24th
of July 1914*

Preis 4 Heller

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Geheftung:
Wien, 11. u. 12. Juli 1914
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Sonntag: 12. u. 13. Juli 1914
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Nr. 203

Wien, Sonntag, den 26. Juli 1914

7. Jahrgang.

Vor dem Kriege mit Serbien.

Die serbische Regierung hat gestern, Samstag, um 6 Uhr abends, auf das österr.-ungar. Ultimatum eine Antwort gegeben, die ungenügend war.

Baron Giesl notifierte hierauf den Abbruch der diplomatischen Beziehungen und verließ mit dem Gesandtschaftspersonal um 6 Uhr 30 Minuten Belgrad.

Die serbische Regierung hatte um 3 Uhr nachm. die Mobilmachung der gesamten Armee angeordnet.

Der Hof und die Regierung sowie die Truppen räumten Belgrad.

Jovanovic, der serbische Gesandte am Wiener Hofe, ist bereits abgereist.

Die Regierung wird nach Skragujevac verlegt.

Die Einnengung Rußlands.

*Uoči rata sa Srbijom, Nove
novine, Beč, 26. jul 1914.*

*On the eve of the war with
Serbia, Die NeueZeitung,
Vienna, 26th of July 1914*

22. juli – audijencija grafa Bertholda kod cara prije odlučujućeg koraka: jasna pitanja Austrije i traženje nedvosmislenih odgovora od Srbije,

23. juni – Austrija i Srbija: potreba iznošenja u javnosti ovog pitanja, srpski demarš.

U periodu od 25. jula do 3. avgusta u centru pažnje nalazile su se sljedeće vijesti: ultimatum Srbije, držanje i reagovanje velikih sila, mobilizacija, prijetnje ratom i sam početak rata. Štampa ih je ovako hronološki bilježila.

24. juli – ultimatum Austrougarske Srbiji, osiguranje materijalnog stanja djece Franca Ferdinanda,

25. juli – deset zahtjeva Austrougarske upućenih Srbiji, dan odluke: Srbija ima riječ, ponašanje Srbije, nota velikim silama, reagovanje Rusije, diplomatske igre, apel Socijaldemokratske Partije Njemačke da se ne ulazi u rat,

26. juli – Srbija želi rat, nezadovoljavajući odgovor Srbije na ultimatum, prekid diplomatskih odnosa, mobilizacija kompletne armije u Srbiji, Rusija za Srbiju, napuštanje Beograda od strane dvora i vlade i njihovo premještanje u Kragujevac,

27. juli – uoči rata sa Srbijom, nota Srbiji, rat za našu carevinu, rat protiv Srbije, Italija upozorava Srbiju, njemački glas za pravo na rat, odnos Austrougarske i Srbije („Srbi i mi“), situacija u Beogradu, proglas u Beogradu srpskom narodu, mobilizacija u Srbiji, patriotizam Bosanaca,

28. juli – krivica srpske vlade za atentat, rat sa Srbijom, banditski rat protiv Austrougarske, ratne pripreme u Srbiji, prvi hici, dizanje mostova između Beograda i Zemuna, velikosrpska agitacija i propaganda, srpska nota (odgovor na ultimatum), stanje u Beogradu,

July the 21st - Austria and Serbia, Montenegro military measures,

July the 22nd - Audience of Count Berthold with the Emperor before the decisive step: clear questions of Austria and requesting the unambiguous response from Serbia,

June the 23rd - Austria and Serbia: the need of presenting this issue to the public, Serbian demarche.

In the period from July the 25th to August the 3rd, the focus was on the following news: an ultimatum to Serbia, attitude and response of the great powers, mobilization, threat of war and the beginning of the war. The press covered it chronologically in this manner.

July the 24th - an ultimatum from Austria-Hungary to Serbia, securing the financial status of the children of Franz Ferdinand,

July the 25th - Austro-Hungarian ten requests sent to the Serbia, decision day: Serbia has the word, Serbia's behaviour, note to the great powers, Russia's response, diplomatic games, appeal of the Social Democratic Party of Germany not to enter the war,

July the 26th - Serbia wants war, unsatisfactory response to the ultimatum from Serbia, severance of diplomatic relations, the mobilization of the entire Army in Serbia, Russia supporting Serbia, the court and the government leave Belgrade and move in Kragujevac,

July the 27th - before the war with Serbia, note to Serbia, war for our empire, the war against Serbia, Italy warns Serbia, the German voice for the right to go to war, the relationship between Austria-Hungary and Serbia (“Serbs and we”), the situation in Belgrade, proclamation in Belgrade to the Serbian people, mobilization in Serbia, patriotism of Bosnians,

29. juli – objava rata Srbiji, manifest austrijskog cara, neminovnost rata, držanje Njemačke i Francuske, uvođenje vanrednog stanja u Zagrebu i čitavoj Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji,

30. juli – naš obračun sa Srbijom, vijesti iz Srbije,

31. juli – najnovije vijesti sa ratišta, akcije srpskih ratnih brodova, rat sa srpskom bandom, uništena dva srpska parobroda, napredak naših trupa, glasine o nemirima u Srbiji, međunarodna situacija, držanje Francuske i Italije, srpska armija i njena komanda, patriotske manifestacije u Beču,

1. avgust – opšta mobilizacija u Austriji, držanje Engleske, spremnost za rat u Italiji i pripreme za mobilizaciju, evropski rat, njemačko-rusko i njemačko-francusko ratište,

2. avgust – mobilizacija u Austriji, Rusiji, Holandiji, Belgiji i Švajcarskoj, spremnost Njemačke da uđe u rat, Rusija i njen svjetski rat,

3. avgust – njemački ultimatum, njemačka objava rata Srbiji, poziv na patriotska osjećanja Austrijanaca i upozorenje na postojanje velikog broja subverzivnih elemenata, rasplamsavanje njemačko-ruskog rata, mobilizacija u Francuskoj, početak evropskog i svjetskog rata, Evropa u plamenu.

July the 28th - guilt of the Serbian government for the assassination, the war with Serbia, the bandit war against Austria-Hungary, war preparations in Serbia, first shots, blowing up bridges between Belgrade and Zemun, Greater Serbia agitation and propaganda, Serbian note (the answer to the ultimatum), the situation in Belgrade,

July the 29th - a declaration of war against Serbia, the manifesto of the Austrian emperor, the inevitability of war, the attitude of Germany and France, the introduction of state of emergency in Zagreb and the whole of Croatia and Slavonia,

July the 30th - our showdown with Serbia, news from Serbia,

July the 31st - the latest news from the battlefield, actions of Serbian warships, war with Serbian criminals, two Serbian steamships destroyed, the progress of our troops, rumours of riots in Serbia, the international situation, the attitude of France and Italy, the Serbian Army and its command, patriotic events in Vienna,

August the 1st - general mobilization in Austria, attitude of England, readiness for war in Italy and preparations for mobilization, European war, the German-Russian and German-French battlefield,

August the 2nd - mobilization in Austria, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany's readiness to enter the war, Russia and its World War,

August the 3rd - German ultimatum, the German declaration of war against Serbia, call on the patriotic feelings of the Austrians and warning to the existence of a large number of subversive elements, the flaming growth of the German-Russian war, mobilization in France, the beginning of European and World War, Europe ablaze.

Preis 4 Heller

Die Neue Zeitung

Illustriertes unabhängiges Tagblatt.

Das Blatt erscheint täglich einmal um 6 Uhr morgens. Montag erfolgt die Ausgabe um 12 Uhr mittags.

Dr. 210

Wien, Sonntag, den 2. August 1914

7. Jahrgang.

Verkaufspreis: Wien, 210, Ausgabe 10
Sonntagsausgabe 200

Abbestellung: Wien, 210, Ausgabe 10
Sonntagsausgabe 200

Abbestellung: Wien, 210, Ausgabe 10
Sonntagsausgabe 200

Europa in Waffen!

Mobilisierungen in Oesterreich, Rußland, Holland, Belgien und in der Schweiz.

Kaiser Wilhelm hat die Mobilmachung der gesamten deutschen Streitkräfte angeordnet.

Vorkehrungsmaßregeln in Italien, Frankreich, England und der Türkei.

Das deutsche Reich hat Rußland verständigt, daß die deutsche Mobilmachung in Aussicht stehe, falls Rußland nicht binnen 12 Stunden die Kriegsvorbereitungen einstellt und hierüber eine bestimmte Erklärung abgibt.

Das deutsche Reich hat eine Anfrage an die französische Regierung gestellt über ihre Haltung im Falle eines deutsch-russischen Krieges.

Japan will die Schwierigkeiten Rußlands zur Austragung der Festverhältnisse in Asien brauchen.

Evropski rat na vidiku, Nove novine, Beč, 2. avgust 1914.

Evropski rat na vidiku, Nove novine, Beč, 2. avgust 1914.

Preis 4 Heller

Die Neue Zeitung

Illustriertes unabhängiges Tagblatt.

Das Blatt erscheint täglich einmal um 6 Uhr morgens. Montag erfolgt die Ausgabe um 12 Uhr mittags.

Dr. 208

Wien, Mittwoch, den 29. Juli 1914

7. Jahrgang.

Verkaufspreis: Wien, 210, Ausgabe 10
Sonntagsausgabe 200

Abbestellung: Wien, 210, Ausgabe 10
Sonntagsausgabe 200

Abbestellung: Wien, 210, Ausgabe 10
Sonntagsausgabe 200

Kriegserklärung.

Auf Grund Allerhöchster Entschliebung Seiner k. u. k. Apostolischen Majestät vom 28. Juli 1914 wurde gestern an die königl. serbische Regierung eine in französischer Sprache abgefaßte Kriegserklärung gerichtet, welche in deutscher Uebersetzung folgendermaßen lautet:

„Da die königl. serbische Regierung die Note, welche ihr vom österr.-ungar. Gesandten in Belgrad am 23. Juli 1914 übergeben worden war, nicht in befriedigender Weise beantwortet hat, so sieht sich die k. und k. Regierung in die Notwendigkeit versetzt, selbst für die Wahrung ihrer Rechte und Interessen Sorge zu tragen und zu diesem Ende an die Gewalt der Waffen zu appellieren. Oesterreich-Ungarn betrachtet sich daher von diesem Augenblicke an als im Kriegszustande mit Serbien befindlich.“

Der österr.-ungar. Minister des Aeußern Graf Berchtold.“

Objava rata, Nove novine, Beč, 29. jul 1914.

Objava rata, Nove novine, Beč, 29. jul 1914.

¹ Za analizu su izabrana sljedeća izdanja: a) Austrije - DER GROSSE KRIEG, DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, DIE NEUE ZEITUNG, GRAZER TAGBLATT, ILLUSTRIRTE KLAGENFURTER ZEITUNG, KRONEN ZEITUNG, LINZER TAGES-POST, ÖSTERREICHISCHE ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG, ÖSTERREICHISCHE VOLKS-ZEITUNG, ÖSTERREICHISCHES KRIEGS-ECHO, WIENER BILDER, WIENER MONTAGS-JOURNAL, WIENER NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN, WIENER SALONBLATT, b) Njemačke - BERLINER BÖRSEN-COURIER, BERLINER TAGEBLATT, FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, FREIBURGER ZEITUNG, HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT, MÜNCHENER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN, NEUE PREUSSISCHE ZEITUNG (KREUZ-ZEITUNG), REICHSPOST, PILSNER TAGBLATT, VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG. WIENER ZEITUNG.

² Tada nije bilo moguće da se brzo dobiju slike sa mjesta događanja pa su ih zamjenjivali crteži sa velikom dozom individualizacije (to se posebno odnosi na prikazivanja samoga atentata). Npr. na jednom od crteža je princ Eugen u bici kraj Beograda. Među ličnostima izdvaja se slika kralja Petra I i princa Aleksandra, a među skicama prikaz mjesta atentata.

³ Navodimo ih onim riječima koje su korišćene u tekstovima.

¹ For the analysis the following issues were chose: a) Austria - DER GROßE KRIEG, DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, DIE NEUE ZEITUNG, GRAZER TAGBLATT, ILLUSTRIRTE KLAGENFURTER ZEITUNG, KRONEN ZEITUNG, LINZER TAGES-POST, ÖSTERREICHISCHE ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG, ÖSTERREICHISCHE VOLKS-ZEITUNG, AUSTRIAN KRIEGS-ECHO, WIENER BILDER, WIENER MONTAGS-JOURNAL, WIENER NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN, WIENER SALONBLATT, b) Germany - BERLINER BÖRSEN-COURIER, BERLINER TAGEBLATT, THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, FREIBURGER ZEITUNG, HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT, MÜNCHENER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN, NEUE PREUßISCHE ZEITUNG (KREUZ-ZEITUNG) REICHSPOST, PILSNER TAGBLATT, VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG. WIENER ZEITUNG.

² It was not possible to quickly obtain images at that time from the scene and they were replaced by drawings with a great deal of individualization (this is especially true regarding the display of the assassination). Eg. in one of the drawings is Prince Eugene in a battle near Belgrade. The image of King Peter I and Prince Alexander stands out among the persons, and among the drawings the display of assassination.

³ Words cited as they were used in the texts.

Nr. 356. Abendausgabe.

Erstes Blatt.

Sonntag, 1. August 1914.

Königsberger Hartung'sche Zeitung.

Der Weltkrieg.

Zwölf Stunden Frist für Rußland zum Rückzug.

Eine Schicksalsfrage an Frankreich. — Mobilmachung und „Vermittlung“ gleichzeitig. —

Enthüllungen der deutschen Regierung über russische „Kriegslist“. —

Die kaiserliche Familie; Bethmann Hollweg; König Ludwig. — Die öffentliche Meinung. — Sozialdemokratisches. — Jaurès erschossen!

Den soll unerschütterlicher Stand der Unverwundbarkeit hätten wir eigentlich schon abgefeuert. Der Gegner will es nicht anerkennen. Der Krieg steht einer Zuspitzung schon verdammt ähnlich. „Was brüht und was schmeckt in die Suppe“, hat der Kaiser gesagt, und unser lauter und vornehmster und tüchtigster Mann, der Herr Reichskanzler, den „alten Weizen“ glänzenden Angebens, den Reichsführer der Verlogenheit und Dummheit in unserer letzten großen Kriege: „Die Herren haben schwer zu tun, die Kaiser auf den Feind.“ So schon

gen. So wird in vielen deutschen Bürgerfamilien jetzt ähnlich das Drama gespielt werden, da der Mann ins Feld zieht und die Frauen daheim den Teil der Arbeit leisten müssen, der sonst dem Mann zugehört. Unter den Tönen des Mitleids geliebt das deutsche Volk mit Heiligkeit die Treue, und ein Ring schmerzt sich um uns alle, den kein höherer Wechsel zerreißen kann. Wüßte der Mann des Reichskanzlers, der nun plötzlich erliegt, auf welche Höhepunkt sein selbiger Geist der Völkerverwundung, sein Wohl-

Deutsche Mobilmachung binnen 12 Stunden in Sicht. Frage an Frankreich.

Berlin, 1. August. Die „Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung“ schreibt: Nachdem die auf Wunsch des Herrn Jaurès

„Svjetski rat“, Keninsberške hartuške novine, Keninsberg, 1. avgust 1914.
„The World War“, Königsberg Hartus Zeitung Keninsberg, 1st of August 1914