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The Ogden Standard.

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WEATHER—Tonight and Wednesday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1914.

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French After Defeat Hold Back Victorious Germans

London, Aug. 25.—The British casualties in Belgium, according to an announcement made this evening, are estimated to number 2,000.

LORD KITCHENER PREDICTS WAR WILL STRAIN EMPIRE TO LIMIT

Great Sacrifice Will Be Entailed—Finest Portions of English Manhood Willingly Coming Forward to Join Colors—Disastrous War May Be Prolonged—No One Can Foretell Its Duration—Serious Conflicts Forecast.

DOMINIONS WILL SHARE BURDEN

Forces of Empire Will Be Called to Bear Heavy Strain—Honor and Preservation of Position in World at Stake—Entire British People Will Willingly Contribute to Maintenance of Army of Great Britain—Leader Knows No Party—Only Integrity of Country.

Paris, Aug. 25.—"The armies of the allies surprised the enemy and drove back their advance detachments. The allies have gone beyond Malines. The Belgian army came from Antwerp."

Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 25, 6:20 p. m.—The Holland-American line steamer Potsdam from New York, August 15, arrived here this evening with 400 Germans and some Austrian reservists on board.

The reservists were immediately made prisoners of war and are now in the hands of military authorities.

Paris, Aug. 25, 5:20 p. m.—The Journal this afternoon says it has obtained from an authorized source the news that in a battle fought yesterday, an uncle of Emperor William, commanding the imperial guard, was killed.

London, Aug. 25, 6:10 p. m.—In a despatch from Antwerp, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that German troops this morning attacked Malines and, after a fight which lasted four hours, were driven out by the Belgians. The Belgians pursued the Germans in the direction of Vilvorde.

London, Aug. 25, 5:22 p. m.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as minister of war in the House of Lords today.

He told his hearers that this war undoubtedly would strain the forces of the empire and entail big sacrifices. He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in the cabinet involved adherence to neither party. He said:

"The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are identical. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that. It has been asked why this period was limited. It is because if this disastrous war were prolonged, and no one can foretell for a certainty its duration, that after three years of war, others will take our places and see this matter through."

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our empire, and undoubtedly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will be willingly borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world and they will be shared by our dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country."

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced in the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for 36 hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invaders. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they have been called on to execute have been those which demanded the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commander."

Great Battle Since Friday.
London, Aug. 25, 3:15 a. m.—A dispatch to the Express from Ostend says: "A great battle has been in progress in the province of Hainaut, on the southern frontier of Belgium, since Friday evening. French and British troops have been engaged in desper-

operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."

Battleship Kilikis Arrives.
Athens, Aug. 25, via London, 12:08 p. m.—The battleship Kilikis has arrived in Grecian waters. This vessel was purchased from the United States and was formerly the Mississippi.

LOCAL PEOPLE HELP GERMANS

Give Every Possible Advance Knowledge of Movements of French Troops.

TAP TELEPHONE WIRE

Concrete Trenches Stormed With Bayonets—Storm of Shells Follows Playing of Funeral March.

Paris, Aug. 25, 4:25 a. m.—A dispatch from Bourges gives the recital of a French officer wounded in Lorraine. It sets forth how the Germans were aided by the local inhabitants, who had prepared for every eventuality.

The officials of villages in Lorraine fell on the necks of the French troops when they came into town and greeted them as saviors. No sooner had they done this than they would go to the edge of the village and hang out French flags, big white sheets, etc., to indicate to the enemy the exact position of the French soldiers.

The mayor of one village tapped a French field telephone wire for the benefit of the enemy, after having offered a room in his house for the installation of the station. A local school master corrected the range of the German guns by moving the hands of the church clock.

At Lieuse the French were persuaded that they would meet no opposition. Despite these assurances, however, they came on concrete trenches filled with German troops and supported by quick firing guns.

GERMANS REPORT VICTORIES IN EAST

War Correspondent Tells of Defeat of the Russians at Stallupoenen.

Berlin, Aug. 25, via Copenhagen London, 4:40 p. m.—A war correspondent of the staff of the Lokal Anzeiger has sent a telegram to his paper from the eastern theatre of war. His message is dated August 24, and says:

"While from the west comes news of a victorious advance, something similar has been prepared here. The Russians were defeated at Stallupoenen (a town of East Prussia, 16 miles to the east of Gumbinnen) on August 21 and 22. The returning wounded of the cavalry division say the Russians were greatly superior numerically. They had at least two divisions of cavalry and their infantry was stronger. Cavalry charges were frequent. The Russian infantry shot badly. They sighted their rifles for 1000 metres when they were at close quarters, which occurred frequently."

DEPOSITORS STORM WHITMAN'S OFFICE

New York, Aug. 25.—Police reserves were called out today when District Attorney Whitman's office was stormed by 300 men and women from the East-side depositors in the private bank of Adolf Mandel, recently closed by the banking department. The crowd fought its way through the building to Mr. Whitman's office, demanding that he bring criminal action against the bank's proprietors.

TAKES UP ARMS FOR GERMANY'S WAR LORD



King of Saxony.

Frederick August, King of Saxony, has taken up arms and is now leading a Saxon regiment to re-enforce the German divisions at the front.

JAPAN WAGING WAR CAREFULLY

Desires to Avoid Useless Sacrifice of Life—Will Not Risk Warships Unnecessarily.

MEN EAGER TO FIGHT

Peace Association Asking Swiss International to Labor for Speedy Restoration of Peace.

Tokio, Aug. 25.—There are many indications in Tokio that Japan is conducting her hostilities against Kiao Chow, the German leased territory in China, with the greatest deliberation and circumstances. She desires to avoid any needless sacrifice of life, and will not risk her warships unnecessarily. It is reported that a number of mines have been seen floating in the waters around Kiao Chow.

A number of Japanese sailors and soldiers have written a petition to their superiors, signing the document with their own blood, in which they ask to be selected to go to the front.

The navy department said today it had no knowledge of a reported attack on Tsing-Tau by a British torpedo boat destroyer.

The Japan peace association has resolved to send a communication to the International Peace association, whose headquarters are at Berne, Switzerland, asking this association to labor with the belligerent powers for the speedy restoration of peace.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The marine correspondent at Tatoon, Wash., of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, telegraphs that the Japanese cruiser Izumo, which left here last Saturday, passed into the Straits of Juan de Fuca early today, apparently bound for the Canadian naval base at Esquimaux.

The appearance of the Izumo in northern waters was a distinct surprise and not even speculative explanations were forthcoming.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SAIL FOR FRANCE

Washington, Aug. 25.—William G. Sharp, newly appointed ambassador to France, saw Secretary Bryan today

and announced his intention to sail for Paris tomorrow on the French line steamer France.

BELGIANS WILL FIGHT FAIRLY

Country Putting Up Brave Fight Against Overwhelming Odds—Germans Infringe Laws.

DIRE THREATS MADE

Protest to Civilized World Made Against Crimes Done to Helpless Non-combatants.

London, Aug. 25, 3:20 a. m.—The following announcement was given out today by the official information bureau:

"The Belgian minister in London has made the following statement:

"In spite of solemn assurances of good will and treaty obligations of long standing Germany has made a savage and utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium. However sore pressed we may be, Belgium never will stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfare. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds. She may be beaten, she may be crushed; but to quote the words of our noble king, as she never will be enslaved."

When German troops invaded our country, the Belgian government issued a public statement which was placarded in every town, village and hamlet, warning all civilians to abstain scrupulously from hostile acts against the troops of the enemy, and the Belgian press has daily published similar notices broadcast throughout the land.

DEATH WARRANT FOR GERMANS

Defenders of Kiao Chow Instructed to Resist to Utmost.

Peking, Aug. 25.—A letter received here from an American at Tsing-Tau, the seaport of the German territory of Kiao Chow, says it is considered there that Emperor William's cablegram to the garrison to resist to the utmost is virtually the death warrant of every member of the force.

The Germans are detaining by force a large number of coolies, evidently for military labor in and about Tsing-Tau.

The writer of this letter says furthermore that Horace Remillard, the American vice consul at Tsing-Tau, who left before railroad communication was broken, took with him the archives of the American, British and Russian consulates.

Peking has no information of the landing of Japanese forces at Kiao Chow. The British and French regiments, which supposedly are to take part in the land operations against Kiao-Chow are still at Tien-Tsin.

The Japanese minister to China visited the foreign office yesterday and requested the removal of the limitation to thirty miles on the fighting area around Tsing Tau which had been fixed by the Chinese. The foreign office declined his request.

LONG LIST OF GERMAN OUTRAGES CONFIRMED BY BRITISH MINISTER

Throwing of Bombs Into City of Antwerp by Zeppelin Airship Latest Work of Destruction to Intensify Indignation of Belgian People—Twelve Lives Lost—Much Damage Done to Property.

APPALLING DETAILS VOUCHER FOR

Careful Investigations Made by High Authorities of Belgium—Peasants Attacked by German Cavalry in Spite of Assurances That They Were Non-combatants—Men Bound, Laid in Ditch and Found Later With Skulls Fractured by Butts of German Rifles.

London, Aug. 25, 5:44 p. m.—The official information bureau has made an announcement confirming previous reports of the destruction wrought in Antwerp by a Zeppelin airship throwing bombs into the city.

The bureau's announcement follows:

"A telegram has been received from Sir Francis H. Villiers, the British minister to Belgium, which confirms the report that a Zeppelin airship passed over Antwerp last night and dropped six shrapnel bombs into the city. One landed very near the palace. One landed very near the palace inmates. Much damage was done to property and twelve lives were lost."

"The message from Sir Francis declares that this act has intensified the indignation which the brutality of the Germans has aroused."

Long List of Outrages.
"Long is the list of outrages committed by German troops. The appalling details of these atrocities are vouched for by a committee of inquiry recently formed by the Belgian minister of justice and presided over by him. This committee comprises the highest judicial and university authorities of Belgium, such as Chief Justice Van Iseghem, Judge Nys, Professors Coester, Widen, etc. It is established by careful investigation based in each case on evidence of reliable eye witnesses."

"German cavalry occupying the village of Linsman were attacked by some Belgian infantry and two zeppelin armies. The German officer was killed by our troops during the fight and subsequently buried. At the request of the Belgian officer in command not one of the civilian population took part in this fight at Linsman. Nevertheless, the village was invaded at dusk of August 10 by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery, infantry and machine guns. In spite of the formal assurances given by the burgo-master of Linsman that no peasants had taken part in the previous fight, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and burned. All the male inhabitants then were compelled to come forward and hand over what ever arms they possessed. No fire arms which had recently been discovered were found. Nevertheless the invaders divided these peasants into three groups. The men of one of these groups, numbering eleven, were bound and placed in a ditch where they were found afterwards with their skulls fractured by the butts of German rifles."

GERMAN TROOPS DO BRAVE THINGS

Soldiers Care Nothing for Lives in Effort to Gain Victory Over Great Odds.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—News has reached here that a French force of Turcos, Zouaves and Senegalese, during the fighting in Upper Alsace, entered and almost destroyed the towns of Fischland, Jagsdorf, Landser, Brunnstatt, Heigweiler and Morschweiler.

Wounded French soldiers who have crossed the Swiss frontier and are interned here, speak highly of the bravery of the German troops. They say the German soldiers evidently think nothing of their lives in their efforts to gain a victory over great odds. Their one desire, they say, appears to be to do the most foolhardy things to serve their cause, and when captured or overwhelmed, they accept their fate stoically.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS NOT OVERLOOKING DEEDS OF VALOR OF ROYALTY.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—(Via Copenhagen and London, 4:23 p. m.)—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Iron Cross of the Second and First class on Crown Prince Frederick William and Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg. He has conferred also the Iron Cross decoration of the Second class on his son, Prince Oskar.

dear child; I rejoice with thee over the first victory of Wilhelm. God has been on his side and has most brilliantly supported him. To him be thanks and honor. I remit to Wilhelm the Iron Cross of the Second and First class.

"Oskar also fought brilliantly with his grenadiers. He has received the Iron Cross of the Second class. Repeat that to Ina and Marie. God protect and succor my boys. Also in the future God be with thee and all wives. (Signed) "PAPA WILHELM."

MANY FLEEING TO MAESTRICHT

Fugitives Slightly Wounded and Many Belgian Farmers Arrive in Holland.

Maestricht, Holland, Aug. 25, via London, 2:12 p. m.—Fugitives from Belgium continue to arrive here. Many of them are slightly wounded. The total number of these fugitives is now nearly 7,000 and they are being cared for in sheds. Those who have made their way here during the last few days are mostly from the vicinity of Malines.

There has arrived also a large number of Belgian farmers who consider it is no longer safe to stay on their lands. They say that the treatment of Belgians by the Germans has been none too good, but the opinion prevails here that this treatment is due to overt acts on the part of the peasants. Many of the refugees at Maestricht today fought in 1870 and 1871.

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ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS ON PAGE 3.