

## FRENCH DRAW FORCES BACK

### New Battle in Progress and Men Are Needed.

## NATION'S FATE IN BALANCE

### Paris Describes Abandonment of Alsace as "Hard Necessity."

## ALLIES NOW ON DEFENSIVE

### French and British, Paris Report Says, Occupy Front Won by Hard Fighting.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The War Office has issued the following official announcement: "The commander-in-chief, requiring all available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of occupied territory. Mulhausen has again been evacuated."

"A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (Department of the Nord) and Donon (Department of Doubs). On it hangs the fate of the French. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily in order to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity."

### Troops' Positions Assigned.

"West of the Meuse, as a result of orders issued on Sunday by the commander-in-chief, the troops which are to remain on the covering line, to take up the defensive, are massed as follows:

"The French and British troops occupy a front passing near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks."

"East of the Meuse our troops have regained their original positions commanding the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes."

"To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped pursuit so as to reestablish his front along the line decided upon on Sunday."

### Armies Clash in Lorraine.

"In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The Sixth Corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton."

"In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne De Nancy, and the other from south of Lunéville. The engagement, which began Monday, continues at the time of writing. The sound of cannonading is not heard at Nancy, as it was yesterday."

### Army in North on Move.

"The Germans in the north appear to be resuming the offensive. This movement was stopped by the French army in conjunction with the British yesterday. The Belgian troops, making a surprise sortie from Antwerp, drove the German advance guard beyond Malines."

BERLIN, Aug. 25, by wireless to the Associated Press, by way of Nauen, Germany, and Sarville, L. I.—An official announcement made public here today says the city of Namur and five of its forts have been captured by the Germans. The bombardment of the four other forts continues and their fall seems imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The official war information bureau says: "It is announced that Namur has fallen."

### German Cavalrymen at Right and Left.

The Central News circulates a dispatch from Paris saying that an official communication given out in that city declares that German cavalrymen belonging to an independent division are operating on the extreme right and on the extreme left of the position of the allies.

The fortifications of Namur and Liege formed the finest examples of the work of the famous Belgian military engineer, General Henri Alexis Brialmont, whose reputation was worldwide.

The defensive works of Namur were

(Continued on Page 2.)

## BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Reuter Company from Nish, Serbia, says: "The latest information received here is that the bombardment of Belgrade still is most severe. Shells of large calibre are doing great damage. The palace has been partly burned down. Another large building in the city has been struck by 35 shells."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The British official news bureau issued the following announcement tonight: "There has been no further general engagement. The condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Rome correspondent says that as a result of the Austrian government's having ordered the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth to join the German fleet at Tsing-Tau, the Austrian government is momentarily expecting a declaration of war by Japan.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The British casualties in Belgium, according to an announcement made tonight, are estimated at number 2000.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Alexander Gorki, son of Maxim Gorki, the Russian author, has enlisted in the French army.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says it is denied at the French capital that the Belgian city of Namur has been taken by the Germans.

ATHENS, Aug. 25, via London.—The battleship Klitkas has arrived in Grecian waters. This vessel was bought from the United States and was formerly the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation declaring the United States neutral in the war between Germany and Japan.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25 (Via London, 25).—An official announcement today sets forth that King Albert of Belgium has promoted Lieutenant-General Bertrand to the rank of full General as a reward for his excellent conduct before the enemy.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—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.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25, via London.—It is understood here that the Belgian wounded in the fighting against Germany up to the present time number about 50,000. The first casualty list published contains the names of 2000 Belgian dead. Conservative estimates made here place the total dead at about 15,000.

ROME, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Corriere d' Italia from Antivari, Montenegro, says the fortifications of Cattaro, the Austrian resort in Dalmatian on the Adriatic, have been completely destroyed by a fleet of the allies, and that the Austrian commander is now parleying for terms of surrender.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A Foreigner's Agency dispatch from Rome reports that an official message from Vienna says Emperor Francis Joseph has signed a document ordering the capital to be put in a state of defense.

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 25 (via London).—Serbian troops reoccupied Sabac (Sibats) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, August 24, according to an official announcement today. The Austrians have been thrown back on the other bank of the River Save and every bit of Serbian territory has now been cleared of the enemy.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 25, via London, Aug. 26.—Reports received here from The Hague say the Germans who had been massed in large numbers along the Dutch frontier have disappeared, and that mobilization of the Dutch army has ceased. Whether the mobilization will be continued it has been impossible to ascertain.

## \$75.02 JONES' EXPENSES

### Washington Senator's Campaign Takes Pee and 2-Cent Stamp.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 25.—Senator Jones today filed his statement of expenses incurred as a candidate for re-election as senator from Washington preliminary to the primary election, to be held September 8.

He declared that he received no contributions and that he expended \$75.02, the \$75 being the fee to the Secretary of State, required by the Washington law, and the 2 cents being the postage on his notice of his candidacy, mailed from here to the Secretary.

## PRINCE ARTHUR TO FIGHT

### King's Brother-in-Law Hastens Christening of Child.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Prince Arthur of Connaught is going into active service immediately. Owing to this fact, his infant son was christened tonight, receiving the name Alastair Arthur.

War Secretary Kitchener announces that no presents of wine or spirits can be accepted for the troops at the front. No consignments of this nature will be forwarded to them.

## GERMANY TO TRAIN BOYS

### Course in Musketry and Military Matters Declared Ordered.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The official news bureau says the German papers of August 22 and 24 publish orders that boys from 16 to 19 years of age be put through a course of musketry and military training.

## GERMAN ADVANCE IS RESUMED IN NORTH

### British, French and Belgians Resist.

## TAKING OF MULHAUSEN DENIED

### France Says Alsace Becomes of Secondary Importance.

## FIGHTING IS DESPERATE

### Garrison of Strassburg Virtually Annihilated in Battle of Schirneck—Germans Fill Up Gaps Made by Fall of French Iron.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The following official announcement was made here today: "The German offensive movement in the North, which was stopped yesterday, appears today to have been resumed."

"The enemy, however, is being held back by a French army, acting in conjunction with an English army and a Belgian army."

"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."

### French Withdraw in Lorraine.

"In Lorraine, after the counter-attacks of yesterday, the right of the French forces withdrew to the River Mortagne, which is a continuation of the Meurthe, from Lunéville to Nancy."

"In Alsace French troops repulsed several German attacks directed against Colmar."

"The report of the capture of Mulhausen by the Germans is without foundation. Moreover the theater of operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."

A dispatch from Geneva says that a business man who has just returned from Strassburg says the garrison of Strassburg was practically annihilated in the battle of Schirneck. Of 5000 men who went into the fight, only 1800 returned. Four German batteries were put out of action before they were able to fire a shot.

### Germans Withstand Fall of Iron.

A traveler who has just come to Paris from Charleroi is a witness of part of the fighting at that place. He has related his experience to a reporter of the Petit Parisien as follows:

"I was at Foreux, 15 miles from Erasmulines. From there I was stationed I could see the passing for hours of column after column of German infantry."

(Continued on Page 2.)

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

### The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S: Maximum temperature, 50 degrees; minimum, 37 degrees. TODAY'S: Fair; northwesterly winds.

### War.

Germans resume advance in North. Page 1. Lord Kitchener in speech before House of Lords says he expects terrific conflict. Page 1.

Namur and five forts fall. Page 1. Russians claim victories in Prussia. Page 2. Belgian accuses Germans of committing crimes against old men, women and children. Page 2.

German Ambassador to investigate wireless censorship. Page 3. Making wartime farms of British golf links suggested. Page 5.

Japan declares it will keep pledges strictly. Page 2. Many ships are provided for Americans stranded in Europe. Page 3.

### Domestic.

Roosevelt speech springs surprise. Page 6. Federal industrial committee at Stockton. Page 6.

### Pacific Northwest.

Portlanders welcomed by Coos Bay merchants. Page 7.

Early and important feature of Southeast Washington Fair. Page 7. Presence of four rival warships near Cape Blanco makes off-Oregon battle possible. Page 7.

Kennewick is described as land of big potatoes. Page 7.

### Sports.

Coast League results—San Francisco 10, Portland 4; Oakland 6, Sacramento 0. Los Angeles 5, Venice 3 (called 11th inning on account of darkness). Page 12.

Chrysler Matheson says Giants need jinx destroyer. Page 12. McLaughlin and Bundy again win doubles championship. Page 12.

### Commercial and Marine.

Boom in oats market with rumors of export buying. Page 17. French government's wheat purchases expected to be resumed. Page 17.

Export trade being resumed on Atlantic seaboard. Page 17. Brand-new American flag unfurled on steamer to assure safety at sea. Page 18.

### Portland and Vicinity.

Governor is absent again and meeting of Bridge Commission is postponed fourth time. Page 18.

Great musical benefit at the Oaks. Page 18. Mr. and Mrs. Innes, under guard, leave for Texas to face trial for alleged murder. Page 18.

Private letters received here from England are censored. Page 11. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 17. Clew found in assault of Dr. Joseph Hickey. Page 9.

Circus draw thousands to tent city. Page 16. Mrs. Mary L. Pierce offers to pay checks alleged to have been issued by daughter. Mrs. K. L. Helma. Page 16.

Julius Kaiser and nine others arrested on charge of conducting drug ring. Page 16.

## RANKS LEVELED BY WAR

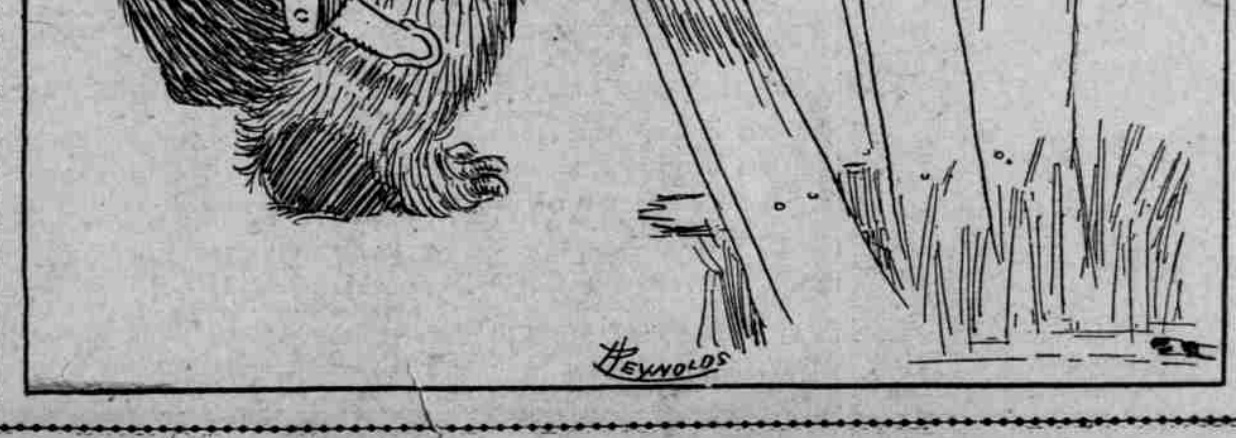
### Refugees, Once Rich, Find Necessities of Life Hard to Get.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—From all parts of Belgium refugees are arriving at Ostend, says the correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company. Some come from distant Charleroi and other points along the Sambre, where, they say, they were being "defeated by the roar of artillery."

"These people, of all classes, are now on a level, the rich, or those who were rich, finding it just as difficult to get the necessities of life as the poorest."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Reuters Company, via Amsterdam, gives the official announcement that the Austrian government on Tuesday handed his passports to the Japanese Ambassador. The Austrian Ambassador at Tokio, it is also announced, has been recalled.

## THE MENACE IN THE KAISER'S BACKYARD.



## FARM WORK HALTS FOR GRAVE DIGGING

### Belgium Occupies Peasants.

## GERMAN ASSAULTS ARE GALLANT

### As if on Parade Kaiser's Men Charge Guns' Muzzles.

## OVER HALF OF FORCE FALLS

### Eloquent Evidence of Desperate Conflict Described by Correspondent—Last Love Letter Is Found on Battle Field.

BY P. J. PHILIP.

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BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.—Across the battlefield of Diest there is a brown stretch of harrowed ground over 100 yards long. It is the grave of 1200 Germans who fell in the fight of Wednesday. All over the field there are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians, some of their horses.

When I reached the place today, peasants with long mattocks and spades were turning up the soil. For two full days they have been at the work of burial. They were sick at heart. Their corn is ripe for cutting in the battlefield, but little of it will be harvested.

The paths in their turnip fields are sodden with the blood of men and of horses.

The battle ground should be called Haelen rather than Diest. For it was through and behind the little village of Haelen that the deadly test of strength took place. The result has been already stated. The Germans lost three-fifths of their force of 5000 men. Two thousand were killed, 800 wounded and 500 taken prisoners.

So far as numbers go, the fight was small, considering the enormous armies in the field; but there is ample evidence that it was fierce out of all proportion to its size. The battleground is roughly three miles long. Near one end is Haelen, which was held Tuesday morning by Belgian troops. On Tuesday afternoon it was attacked by a large body of Uhlans, artillery and infantry, and entered late in the evening.

Traces of the fighting in the village and its surroundings are only too clear. The Belgian troops retired at night across a railway track and a road through some open fields sloping toward the village to a position in the woods about a mile and a half distant. There they placed their big guns and began firing at the enemy.

The Belgians showed good marksmanship.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## Tuesday's War Moves

FOLLOWING the victories of the Germans in their march toward the French frontier and the announcement that the City of Namur and five of its nine forts had fallen, came yesterday the announcement that the French Commander-in-Chief had withdrawn his forces from territory recently occupied, and is massing them with the British in a strong line between Maubeuge on the north and Donon on the south, a distance of about 200 miles.

The allies, having abandoned the offensive, according to official announcement, will assume a purely defensive attitude, in the hope of checking the advance of the vast mass of Germans endeavoring to break through the line.

A combined French and British force is holding the front near Givet, along the River Meuse, about 30 miles east of Namur, while French troops command the road out of the great forest of Ardennes.

On the ability of the allies to hold the Germans, the French War Office admits, depends the fate of France.

A British official statement says that the position of the British troops "is in every way satisfactory." Announcement is made, however, that the British losses in the recent fighting numbered 2000. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, reports that the withdrawal of his troops to their new position was successfully effected.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, announces that the 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors and declares that the reinforcements to the British army will surely and steadily increase until there will be a British army in the field "which in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire."

Reports from The Hague say that the Germans who have been massed in large numbers along the Dutch frontier have disappeared, and that the mobilization of the Dutch army has ceased. Mulhausen has again been evacuated by the French.

A wireless dispatch from the foreign office in Berlin to the German embassy at Washington declared a severe defeat was suffered by French troops in a battle which raged from August 17 to 21 and in the course of which more than 150 field guns and 10,000 prisoners were captured. It says Lunéville was taken by the Germans and that the army of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, was broken up, making probable a concentric advance of all the German army towards Paris.

A wireless dispatch adds that the Duke of Wurtemberg's army, marching through Belgium, has completely crushed the advancing French army and captured many guns, flags and prisoners, among which were several Generals, while another German column defeated an English cavalry brigade to the west of the River Meuse.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the Austrian government has handed his passports to the Ambassador from Japan and that the Austrian Ambassador to Japan has been recalled. Whether this means that the small Austrian naval force in the Far East is to be turned against Japan is not known. It is presumed as a matter of course that Austria's action is taken out of sympathy for her ally, Germany.

The situation of Americans in Europe was reported as much improved. Ambassador Herrick reported he had arranged transportation for 2000 Americans out of Switzerland this week.

French lines announce the early sailing of several ships. Arrangements for conveying Americans out of Berlin at the rate of 400 a day may be completed. There are 8000 Americans in Berlin and between 2000 and 4000 at other points of whom there are records. The number of Americans still in Europe, despite the large number who have left, is believed by some to be as high as 45,000. Forty-one sailings have been arranged for ports from England and Italy alone between now and October 7 and more ships are daily being provided, so that it may not be necessary to employ Army transports, as was planned at first.

## MILL DAY IS ARRANGED

### Springfield to Celebrate Opening of Booth-Kelly Plant.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Mill day will be observed here next Saturday to celebrate the opening of the new electrically operated Booth-Kelly sawmill. An industrial parade will be held at 11 A. M. All the factories in the city and many of the mercantile houses will be represented in the parade.

Immediately after luncheon, exercises for formal opening of the mill will be held. These will culminate in the starting of one of the big motors by electric impulse sent from Portland by Franklin T. Griffith, chairman of the executive committee of the Portland Commercial Club and president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. The mill then will be thrown open to general inspection. A sport programme will follow. A banquet for the special guests of the day will be served at 5:30 o'clock.

## DIAMONDS TO BE DEARER

### Gem Workers of Three Belligerent Nations Called to Colors.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Diamonds and gold and platinum jewelry will be increased 25 per cent in price as a result of the European war, delegates were told at the ninth annual convention of the American National Retail Jewellers Association here today.

No diamonds were being cut, it was said, as the workers in gems and precious metals in Belgium, France and Germany have been called to their colors.

## KITCHENER EXPECTS TERRIFIC CONFLICT

### Life of War Fixed at Perhaps Three Years.

## ARMY CHIEF ADDRESSES PEERS

### Only English Success to End Combat, He Declares.

## FORCE IN BELGIUM LAUDED

### War Lord Promises Belgians England Will Aid Them Anew to Retaliate for Germany's First Blow by Adding to Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech today as Minister of War in the House of Lords.

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.

"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 engaging," said Lord Kitchener.

"That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should not last longer than that. It has been asked why this period has been limited."

### Great Conflicts Foreseen.

"It is because, if this disastrous war be 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."

### Soldiers Praised.

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced in the neighborhood of Mons, in Belgium. Our troops for 36 hours already have been 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 commanders."

### Congratulations Sent Troops.

Lord Kitchener alluded to Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons that the British troops had greatly aided the French and had been able to maintain their positions in the face of fierce German attacks. He said he has sent a telegram to Sir John French, of the British force, reading as follows:

"Congratulations to your troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."

Continuing, Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in Europe would result in greater losses than the campaign Great Britain usually was engaged in. He said he was sure that the public was fully prepared to meet whatever losses and sacrifices the country might have to face and he paid a tribute to the readiness of the expeditionary force and the invaluable aid of the press and public in preserving silence and accepting the novel situation. Lord Kitchener said:

### Retaliation is Promised.

"We know how deeply the French people appreciate and value the prompt assistance that we have been able to afford them at the very outset of the war, not only in giving moral and material support, but our troops also must prove a factor of high military significance in restricting the sphere and determining the duration of hostilities."

"If conditions of strategy had permitted, everyone in this country would have been rejoiced if they could have been ranged alongside the gallant Belgians in their superb struggle against the desperate odds which just has been witnessed. But although the privilege, perhaps, has been denied us, Belgium knows of our sympathy with her in her suffering and our indignation at the blows which have been inflicted upon her, and also of our resolution to make sure that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing."

"While other countries engaged in this war have under their systems of compulsory service brought their full resources into the field, we, under our national system, have not been compelled. Therefore, we still have a vast reserve to draw from the resources of both the mother country and the Dominions."

### Loyal Response Cheering.

"The response which already has been made by the dominions abundantly proves that we have not looked in vain to these sources of military strength, and while India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are sending powerful contingents, the territorial forces of this country are replying loyally."

"Over 10 battalions have with fine"

(Continued on Page 2.)