

LORD KITCHENER, BRITISH WAR MINISTER, SAYS BIG SACRIFICES WILL BE NECESSARY

FACING SUPERIOR FORCES OF THE GERMAN ENGLAND'S TROOPS HAVE UPHHELD BRITISH TRADITIONS

POSITION OF BRITISH TROOPS SATISFACTORY, SAYS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Kitchener Delivers First Speech as Minister of War—Gives Warning That Empire May Be Called Upon To Make Big Sacrifices But These Will Be Willingly Borne, And Empire to a Man Will Be Ready—Over Seventy Battalions Have Volunteered.

London, Aug. 25.—5.22 p. m.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as minister of war in the House of Lords today.

He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in the cabinet involved adherence to neither party.

"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 has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war is 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."

THE SACRIFICES WILL BE WILLINGLY BORNE FOR MAINTAINING EMPIRE'S PROUD POSITION.

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our Empire, and assuredly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will be borne willingly for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our Dominions, who are meeting contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the Mother Country."

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French north-west border and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for thirty-six 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 upon to execute have been those which demanded the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

MAINTAINED POSITION IN FACE OF FIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS.

Lord Kitchener then 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.

"Congratulate the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."

Continuing, Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in Europe would result in greater casualties than the campaigns Great Britain usually engaged in.

"We know how deeply the French people value the prompt assistance," Lord Kitchener continued, "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 must also prove a factor of high military significance in restricting the sphere and determining the duration of hostilities."

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

VAST RESERVE STILL TO DRAW FROM

"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 so compelled. Therefore we still have a vast reserve to draw from the resources of both the Mother Country and the Dominions."

"The reserves which already have been made by the dominions abundantly proving 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 territories of this country are replying loyally to the stern call of duty, which has come to them with such exceptional force."

Continuing, Lord Kitchener said:

"Over seventy battalions have, with fine courage, already volunteered for service abroad. When they are trained and organized in larger formations they will be able to take their places in the line."

"The hundred thousand men asked for in the first place have already been virtually secured."

"The Empire with which we are at war has called to the colors almost its entire male population. The principle we, on our part, shall observe is this: That while the maximum force undergoes constant diminution, the reinforcements we prepare will steadily and increasingly flow out until we have an army in the field which in numbers will not be less in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire."

"I cannot at this stage say what will be the limits of the force needed, or what measure may eventually become necessary to supply and maintain it."

"The scale of the field army which we are now calling into being is large and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of thirty divisions, to be continually maintained in the field."

"But if the war should be protracted, and if its fortunes should be varied or adverse, exertions and sacrifices beyond any which have been demanded will be required from the whole nation and Empire. And where they are required, we are sure they will not be denied, to the extreme needs of the state by parliament or the people."

PRINCESS PATRICIA INFANTRY REVIEWED BY COL. HUGHES

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The Princess Patricia Light Infantry, 960 strong, were reviewed by Col. Sam Hughes this afternoon and he expressed himself as highly pleased with their showing.

Germany's Note To Belgium; Her Answer

Paris, Aug. 25.—The text of the German government to the government of Belgium of August 19th, and the answer thereto, dated Aug. 19th, were obtained in Paris today from an authoritative source.

The German communication was conveyed to the Brussels cabinet through the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Belgian Minister at The Hague. It is signed by Baron Falson, the Belgian diplomatic representative, is addressed to the cabinet at Brussels, and is as follows:

"The Hague, Aug. 9.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs begs to send you this information, because the American Minister at Brussels (Brand Whitlock) refused to transmit it. The Liege fortresses have been taken by storm, after a courageous defense. The German government deeply regrets, that, owing to the attitude of the Belgian government towards Germany, blood has been shed. Germany does not come into Belgium as an enemy. It is entirely by force of events that she has been obliged, owing to the military measures taken by France, to reach the serious decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liege as a base for future military operations."

READY TO TREAT WITH BELGIUM.

"Now that the Belgian army, by its heroic resistance against enormously superior numbers has maintained its honor, the German government begs the King of the Belgians and the Belgian government to spare Belgium from further horrors of war."

"The German government is ready to agree to any understanding with Belgium, consistent with her differences with France. Germany, moreover, gives the solemn assurance that she has no intention of annexing Belgian territory; such intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as war conditions permit."

"The United States Minister and begged his colleagues to communicate this offer of mediation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs accepted the mission without enthusiasm. I took this task upon myself in order to be agreeable to him."

"The Belgian reply to this communication is dated at Brussels, Aug. 12, and is as follows:

"Please communicate the following telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The proposal the Germans make to us is a repetition of the proposal formulated in the ultimatum of August 2nd. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her answer to that ultimatum, and all the more so, because, since August 3rd, her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been brought to her territory, and the nations which guaranteed her neutrality have loyally and immediately answered her call."

CANADIAN CONTINGENT NOT LIKELY TO SAIL UNTIL END OF SEPTEMBER

Have Considerable Work Ahead Before Ready to Take Place With Regulars—No Steps Yet Towards Organizing Second Contingent.

Ottawa, Aug. 25, (via Gazette leased wire)—The main Canadian expeditionary force is not likely to sail until the end of September, as it is recognized that there will have to be considerable preliminary training under active service conditions at Valcartier before the troops are ready to take their place along with the regulars of the British Expeditionary Force.

Canada's Forces Will Be Attached To The British Regiments

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 25.—It is asserted definitely tonight that no general commanding officer will be appointed for the Canadian overseas expeditionary infantry force or for the Canadian artillery. They will be attached to British regiments. It is expected that the Canadian Highlanders will be attached to the Highland Brigade and the Princess Patricia Light Infantry to the Cold Stream Guards.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO OVERSEA CONTINGENT

London, Aug. 25.—An advisory committee to the overseas contingent associations, has been appointed by the Colonial Office to render advice and act as a clearing house between the different committees and the public departments. The members are Lord Ingleton, chairman; Bryce and Lordman, Sir George Murray, Col. Sir Edward Ward, Sir Owen Phillips, Sir Gilbert Parker and Richard Burbridge.

SITUATION IN WAR ZONE YESTERDAY

The French commander-in-chief has withdrawn all his forces from territory recently occupied and is massing them, along with their British allies, in a line between Maubeuge, on the north, and Donon, in the south, a distance of about 200 miles.

The French commander-in-chief has withdrawn all his forces from territory recently occupied and is massing them, along with their British allies, in a line between Maubeuge, on the north, and Donon, in the south, a distance of about 200 miles.

A combined French and British force is holding the front near Givet, along the River Meuse, while French troops command the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes.

Upon the ability of the allies to hold the Germans, the French war effort admits, depends the fate of France.

A British official statement announces that the position of the British troops is in every way satisfactory. Announcement is made, however, that the British casualties in the recent fighting numbered 2,000, 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 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors, and declared that the reinforcements to the British army will steadily and surely increase until there will be an English 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 border, have disappeared, and that the mobilization of the Dutch army has ceased. Mulhausen has again been evacuated by the French.

French Commander Massing His Troops Along With British Allies—Abandon The Offensive For Present to Check Advance of Vast Masses of Germans—No More General Engagement—News Agency Despatch Says Namur Has Not Fallen.

London, Aug. 25, 2.35 p. m.—"We have heard this morning from Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the continent," Premier Asquith informed the members of the House of Commons this afternoon, "that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position was successfully effected. It was not accomplished without considerable loss. They were pressed hard by the enemy, who, however, were shaken off."

"It is not desirable to say anything more at the present moment, except that the Field Marshal reports that in spite of hard marching and hard fighting, the British forces are in the best of shape and spirits."

"He estimates his casualties at something over two thousand, but we have not yet received any names."

Condition of British Troops Satisfactory.

London, Aug. 25, 11.35 p. m.—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."

Germans Driven Back From Malines.

London, Aug. 25, 10.58 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters telegram Company, says that early this morning a force of 2,000 Germans bombarded Malines, fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partly destroyed and the church tower was damaged. The Belgians made an energetic counter attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vilvorde to the south. The losses on both sides were considerable.

Enemy Again on Offensive in North.

London, Aug. 25, 11.07 p. m.—The Germans in the north appear to be reuming the offensive, according to an official statement sent from Paris by the Reuters correspondent. The statement adds, however, that this was stopped by the French army in conjunction with the British troops, making large detachments. The allies have gone beyond Malines. The Belgian army came from Antwerp."

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 Luneville to Nancy.

In Alsace French troops repulsed a number of German attacks directed against Colmar.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY TO PATROL THE IDZUMI

A TERROR TO GERMAN FORCES

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The marine correspondent at Ploosch, Wash., of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, telegraphs that the Japanese cruiser Idzumi, which left here last Saturday, passed into the Straits of Juan De Fuca early today, apparently bound for the Canadian naval base at Esquimaut, B. C. The appearance of Idzumi in northern waters was a surprise and not a speculative explanation were coming.

It had been supposed that the Idzumi would convey the Japanese steamship Shinyo Maru, which sailed yesterday for Japan. A report that the two vessels joined company last night is now said to have been in error.

Apparently the Idzumi will use Esquimaut for a base and will continue to operate in the Canadian and American Pacific coasts in cooperation for British, Japanese and French shipping.

Mounted officers arriving in St. Petersburg, in relating their stories of the front, dwell on the fear displayed by the Germans of the Russian cavalry.

Military experts say the equipment of the Germans is excellent, and that their artillery is good, but that their rifle shooting is deficient, as regards accuracy. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese war, and accomplished in an hour what the Germans would require a day to do. It is stated that in one case a Russian squadron charged a battery and captured it.

THE GREEK PEANUT VENDORS TO GIVE PROFITS TO FUND

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The government is getting weekly reports of prices in all parts of the country and will watch for any undue increase in the prices of the necessities of life. Commissioners may be appointed for various districts with power to deal with flagrant cases. The government now has power to take possession of all food supplies in the country if necessary and dispose of them as seems best in the public interest.

Army telegraphers are wanted for the Canadian engineers. The British army uses the continental code which is somewhat different from the code used by the commercial telegraphers in this country and this makes it hard to secure men.

The Greek street vendors of peanuts, popcorn, etc., in Ottawa will tomorrow give the profits of their business to the patriotic fund, for they are in strong sympathy with the allies in the fight against Austria-Germany.

LIST OF GR. BRITAIN'S OPEN AND CLOSED PORTS

New York, Aug. 25.—A list of Great Britain's open and closed ports was received here today by the British steamship line through the British consul. Open ports are Dundee, Aberdeen, West Hartlepool, Hull, London, Folkestone, Plymouth, Bristol, Holyhead, Liverpool, and Greenock. All other ports are closed according to the list.

Alien friends can land or embark at open ports with the permission of an alien officer at the port; alien enemies can land or embark at open ports only with permission of the Secretary of State, the despatch concludes.