

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ISSUES REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF YEAR OF WAR

Summary of the Conflict to Date Published by Embassy at Washington, Showing Strong Position of Teutons.

ALLIES OF CENTRAL EUROPE NOT SUFFERING FINANCIALLY, INDUSTRIALLY AND FROM MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, EMPIRES ARE BETTER OFF THAN OPPONENTS.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) Washington, Aug. 22.—The Austro-Hungarian embassy today gave out for publication a review of the first year of the war from the standpoint of the Teutonic and Turkish allies. The matter is issued by the embassy as described in "A Summary of the Results of the Conflict to Date," and it is in the conclusion that "the position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most encouraging from a military, economic and financial point of view."

mined, though short-lived, offensive frustrated the sweep which the Russian army had inaugurated toward Berlin. But the Austro-Hungarian advance into central Poland was greatly impeded by the many forests and by the absence of roads and railways. The operations of the Russian forces at that time concentrated against the Austro-Hungarians was approximately three or four to one. Eastern Galicia, where the numerical superiority of the enemy was greater, had to be abandoned. This was advantage in numbers on the part of the Russians is to be explained solely by the "trial mobilization," which practically brought the Russian army up to its full fighting strength long before war had been declared. The Austro-Hungarian retreat before the overwhelming Russian armies was interpreted by the triple entente as a collapse of military power by the dual monarchy. More recent events have served to correct this erroneous impression.

ENGLAND BALKED ADVANCE.

The German advance in the west, with Paris as its objective, failed of the desired result because of the resistance offered by Belgium and the intervention of England. The failure to reach the French capital at the first drive caused heavy disappointments in Germany. From the German point of view the western campaign was not brought to a successful end; but it is most unreasonable to talk of a defeat of the Germans or of the allies. The operations in the Marne, in the sense that the operations in that region have accomplished results which can be regarded as in any way decisive. The Germans fell back to the line of the Aisne, where they had prepared formidable entrenchments. Notwithstanding the frequent assaults carried on with great violence by the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies, the Germans have never yielded from the positions which they had so wisely chosen. The result of the military operations in western Europe can be defined as a German tactical victory, but one which is far from complete. A brief glance at the military situation in the west will furnish ample material for this estimate of value.

No one conversant with the facts can deny the military importance of the allies, and the parts on the chessboard, such as Zeveland and Flanders, held by the Germans. The commercial and industrial significance of the territory taken from the enemy is no less apparent. Belgium and the wealthiest part of northern France are occupied by the Germans. In Belgium the coal mines, the renowned steel works of Liege, the smaller works of La Louviere, and the steel works of John Cockerill in Seraing, the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes in Herstal, with the affiliated industries, are operated by and for the Germans. In the same manner the northern departments of France, which are the chief centers of the French iron and textile industry, have been made available to German productive enterprises. The shortage of munitions and other war materials from which the triple entente allies are admittedly suffering is the result, in a great extent, of Germany's conquests in the west. The tremendous stocks of munitions of every description which were stored in Belgium and northern France have augmented the economic power of Germany and correspondingly weakened that of the allies. It is estimated that the wool and raw materials of Belgium in this region are likely to keep German factories busy for a long time. Similar results, it may be said, will be achieved by the final victory to some extent.

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FULL STORY OF FRANK LYNCHING IS MADE PUBLIC FOR FIRST TIME

Remarkable Account of Execution of Noted Criminal Is Given From Inside Sources by Associated Press.

PRISONER NOT ASKED TO MAKE CONFESSION

Georgia Vigilantes Considered That They Were Enforcing Law That Had Been Hampered by Officials.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22.—The first actual story of what transpired on the death ride of Leo M. Frank from Marietta to Marietta between midnight and dawn last Tuesday morning, 30 cents available to the Associated Press today. The actual story of the lynchings of Leo M. Frank and his wife and mother, which followed the recent rioting here, is given in full in this issue. The Meramec began rising at the rate of a foot an hour early this morning and continued to rise rapidly. Hundreds of persons had been roomed in club houses and cottages along the river by the first rise several days ago, following a forty-hour rainfall, and hundreds of others had gone to the river today hoping it would recede and permit them to rescue relatives and friends.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLOOD WHICH BECAME FULCRUM FOR RUMANIA'S RELATIONS WITH ITALY

The Meramec, Near St. Louis, Lined With Thousands of Pleasure Resorts and Cottages, on Rampage.

EIGHT REPORTED DEAD; MANY ARE MISSING

Stream Is Five Feet Higher Than Ever Was Known Before, and Still Rising; Country Is Inundated.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) St. Louis, Aug. 22.—The Meramec river, lined on either side with thousands of pleasure resorts, club houses and summer cottages, was several miles out of its banks today, swept away most of these buildings and increased to twenty feet, it is reported, the number of lives lost in St. Louis county as a result of the flood which followed the recent rioting here. The Meramec began rising at the rate of a foot an hour early this morning and continued to rise rapidly. Hundreds of persons had been roomed in club houses and cottages along the river by the first rise several days ago, following a forty-hour rainfall, and hundreds of others had gone to the river today hoping it would recede and permit them to rescue relatives and friends.

BALKAN STATES STILL WAITING FOR HIGHEST BID BY BELIGERENTS

Rumania's Relations With Italy Such as to Favor Entering War Against Turkey and Austria, Is Belief.

BULGARIA MUST HEAR FROM SERBIA FIRST

German Forces Still Advancing Into Russia and Fate of Brest-Litovsk Fortress Is Uncertain.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) London, Aug. 22 (11:55 p. m.)—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect on the Balkan states, which are still debating which side they will take in the conflict. The relations between Italy and Rumania for years have been very friendly, and the opinion is expressed here that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the German powers toward Rumania because of her refusal to allow ammunition to pass through her territory, that Italy has been endeavoring to win Rumania's friendship with Turkey. Rumania will join the quadruple entente.

GERMAN FLEET IS DRIVEN FROM RIGA GULF WITH SEVERE LOSSES

One Superdreadnaught, Three Cruisers and Seven Torpedo Boats Are Destroyed During Battle.

EFFORT TO LAND NEAR PERNIGEL DEFEATED

Invading Force Is Exterminated by Russian Troops, According to Statement by President of Duma.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) London, Aug. 22 (11:55 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says: "The president of the duma has announced that the Germans lost the battleship Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats in the Riga battle." The announcement of the president of the duma, as sent by the correspondent, follows: "In the Riga battle, the Germans lost one superdreadnaught, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats. The German fleet has withdrawn from the Riga gulf. The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernigal (Pernigal on the east shore of the gulf of Riga), some thirty-five miles north of Riga. Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured. The correspondents appended to this dispatch the following official communication: "Confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the duma committee today by M. Rodzianko, president of the duma. Members of the committee requested that Rodzianko congratulate the navy on its splendid achievement and to convey to the minister of war their compliments on the defeat of the German invaders at Pernigal by local levies."

TRIAL OF FIVE UNION LEADERS BEGINS TODAY

Boiler, 1000, Aug. 22.—One of the cases that has attracted wide attention in the series of legal battles which followed the 1912-1914 strike of Colorado coal miners, is scheduled to open in the district court here tomorrow. It is the trial of E. L. Doyle, W. T. Hickey, Jack Cassidy, John O'Connor and Joe Potowski, charged with the murder of Eli Shafetz, a mine killer in the strike battle at the Hecla mine April 15, 1914. A motion to separate the cases against the different defendants may delay the opening of the trial proper.

SUBMARINES SINK BRITISH STEAMERS

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) London, Aug. 22 (5:27 p. m.)—The British steamer Glynor has been sunk by a submarine. The captain and crew have landed safely. The Glynor, a vessel of 3,668 tons gross, 249 feet long, a beam of 49 feet, was last reported to have sailed from Ketchikan June 26 for Gibraltar. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1912 and was owned by the London and Northern Steamship company, Ltd. The Glynor was carrying 1,000 tons of coal. The vessel was sunk by a submarine in the North Atlantic. The captain and crew were rescued by a British submarine. The Glynor was the first of a series of British steamers sunk by submarines in the North Atlantic. The British government has ordered that all British steamers should be escorted by British submarines.

GERRILLA WAR NOW ONLY HOPE OF GEN. VILLA

Is Dividing His Men Into Forces of 1,000 Each for Purpose of Harassing Obregon's Superior Army.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) El Paso, Tex., Aug. 22.—Arrivals from northern Mexico today declare General Villa is mobilizing his forces at Torreon, preparatory to a guerrilla warfare against General Obregon, in the belief that Obregon's forces are superior in organization and equipment. Villa is dividing his forces into units of 1,000 men each, which are being sent to the north of Torreon as a reserve for the guerrilla bands which are reported to be planned at units of 1,000 men each. Villa is also reported to be organizing a guerrilla force of 1,000 men each, which are being sent to the north of Torreon as a reserve for the guerrilla bands which are reported to be planned at units of 1,000 men each.

OLD CABINET MAY BE NAMED FOR GREECE

Paris, Aug. 22 (2:15 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the new Greek cabinet will include almost all the ministers of the old cabinet of M. Venizelos.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire) Paris, Aug. 22 (2:15 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the new Greek cabinet will include almost all the ministers of the old cabinet of M. Venizelos. General Danglis, it is said, will be the minister of war. M. Mianolis, minister of marine. M. Diamantidis, minister of justice. M. Diamantidis, minister of justice. M. Diamantidis, minister of justice. M. Diamantidis, minister of justice.

Summary of Yesterday's News of War

The naval battle in which German and Russian warships met in the Gulf of Riga has resulted in the German fleet withdrawing, after having lost the battleship Moltke, a warship of the dreadnaught type, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats, according to a statement credited to the president of the Russian duma. This is the latest information concerning the German fleet's attack on the Russian fleet. The German fleet was defeated by the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga. The German fleet was defeated by the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga.

TRENCH WARFARE IS FEATURE IN FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 22 (12:30 p. m.)—The statement issued this afternoon at the French war office follows: "In Artois, in the north of Souchez, a trenchless German attack today was repulsed with quick and heavy losses. In the region of the Labyrinth the hand-to-hand fighting continued. In the region of Rivecourt, there was violent fighting on both sides. In the Vosges the enemy attacked our positions on the crest of Soudernach. He was completely repulsed. Upon the terrain contested in this region on August 15, we counted 100 German corpses. The night passed without incident on the rest of the front."

BATTLES IN CAUCASUS FAVORABLE TO RUSSIANS

Petrograd, Aug. 22 (via London, 4:40 p. m.)—An official communication from the army of Caucasus issued today says: "In the coastal district the night of the 19th was destroyed a Turkish patrol, one company strong. Our patrols have crossed the river Arghvive, breaking through the Turkish lines. In the direction of Ord, a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed with our rifle fire."

RUSSIANS CLAIM TO BE HOLDING TETONS

Petrograd, Aug. 22 (via London, 11:15 p. m.)—The following official communication has been made public: "Our land front is firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dyvise. Toward the west has been fighting on the part of the same front. The situation in the region of Wilkomir also is without essential change. Toward the west of Kachovskaya continued to hold during Friday and Saturday the persistent offensive of the enemy. On the left bank of the middle Niemen and the upper Vozg, there is no change. The disposition of our troops near Smolensk, on the lower Bobr, the upper Nerov, along the Bielsk, Wyszka, Brest-Litovsk railway and along the right bank of the Bug remains almost stationary. Since Friday evening the enemy has continued to exert obstinate pressure in the region of Bielsk and from Vladova to Pothia, but it has been held in our counter-attacks. To Galicia there is no change in the situation. There has been no direct news from Novogeorgievsk since Friday. The latest communication from there, furnished by our aviators, shows that since nightfall of Friday the situation of the fortress has become so difficult that there was no reason to hope for further resistance on the part of the garrison."

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 22.—New Mex. Monday, thunder-showers and cooler. Tuesday, showers, cooler in southern portions.