

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

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An official declaration making cotton contraband is expected after today's meeting of the British Cabinet.

RUSSIANS EVACUATING VILNA AS AIRSHIPS BOMBARD THE CITY.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18 (via London).—German aeroplanes are persistently bombing the city of Vilna, about fifty miles east of Kovno. The possibility of the capture of Vilna by the Germans is foreseen in Petrograd and operations preliminary to its evacuation are in progress. The Governor-General of Vilna has ordered the removal of the equipment of factories and of banks, together with supplies of metals, including church bells, leather and everything else which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and livestock are being taken away. Preparations for the evacuation of Bialystok continue. The town is in darkness at night on account of attacks by German aircraft. Reports reaching here from Poland are that Russians who remained in Warsaw after its capture have been removed to the interior of Germany.

GERMAN AMMUNITION DEPOTS BLOWN UP BY FRENCH IN ARGONNE

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a statement of the progress of hostilities as follows: "Last night passed in relative quiet along the greater part of the front. There has been reported only artillery engagements in the sectors to the north of Arras and between the River Somme and the River Oise, in the region of Roise and in the vicinity of Lassigny. "There was fighting yesterday with bombs and hand grenades in the Argonne at Haute-Chevachee, at Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and in the forest of Cheppy. Our bombardment yesterday of the German positions near the Linge destroyed two heavy batteries and caused the explosion of several depots of ammunition. "On the crest of the Sondernach two fresh and violent counter-attacks during the night against the position taken by us yesterday were completely repulsed, and we made about fifty prisoners. "On the 17th the official statement to-day says regarding the fighting on the western front: "In the Vosges French attacks took place after having been prepared for at the expense of considerable quantities of ammunition against Schraetzmann and our positions southeast of Sondernach. The enemy divisions which had penetrated into our positions were driven back again by means of counter attacks. South of Sondernach a small but completely demolished trench section remained in the hands of the French."

FATHER GETS LETTER FROM FRANK TO-DAY; WRITTEN ON MONDAY.

A letter from Leo Frank, probably the last one he ever wrote, was received to-day by his father, Rudolph Frank, at his home, No. 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. It was written in the Milledgeville Prison, Georgia, on Monday, the day before he was taken out by the mob and hanged. The letter was in every way cheerful and optimistic. There was one fateful sentence in it. Frank wrote his father that he expected to be up and about in a day or two. In other parts of the letter Leo Frank said that he felt much better and that the wound in his neck was improving in every way. "Until Mr. Frank learns definitely at what hour the body of his son will reach New York, he said to-day that he would make no arrangements for the funeral. "I have only two desires just now," he added. "One is that the perpetrators of the outrage upon my son shall be punished and that my family and I be left alone. We are trying our best to bear our burden."

HARWICH POST OFFICE HIT BY ZEPPELIN, SAYS BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 18.—The Post Office at Harwich

was badly damaged in the recent Zeppelin raid on the English East Coast, according to information reaching here to-day. A bomb came through the roof of the building and many small bags. Travellers arriving in Holland report that heavy explosions were heard at several points along the coast, but that the authorities took great care to suppress news of the damage. The coast guards are reported to have been badly frightened at the appearance of the Zeppelins and to have deserted their posts. Seventeen persons were wounded, according to Holland advices, and the exact number of killed is not known.

CZAR'S PALACE TURNED INTO A BIG HOSPITAL; WOUNDED CROWD CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD (via London), Aug. 18.—The winter palace of Emperor Nicholas at Petrograd has been converted into a hospital for the wounded with 1,000 beds. The row of gorgeous state chambers facing the Neva River is being used for wards. Only the Emperor's personal quarters are undisturbed, being maintained for his accommodation when he is stopping temporarily in Petrograd. The beautiful Pompeian gardens are being utilized for baths. The English and American hospitals have been requested to increase their operations as far as possible. The American hospital is negotiating for additional rooms so as to provide thirty-five beds. At present this hospital has twenty-eight beds. The hospital facilities of the city are overtaxed owing to the removal of this city of wounded men from Bialystok, Vilna, Kovno and Riga.

Advertisement for Candy and Candy Making Business. Features 'The Modern Liberty Bell' and 'That Sets People Free from Business and Household Cares!'

NO ARRESTS IN GEORGIA FOR LYNCHING OF FRANK

(Continued from First Page.)

Police reinforcements finally restored order, but agreed to admit men and women alike, with the understanding that the latter form in line with the men. Details of the movements of the lynching party are going to light to-day. It is now established that the main body of the mob was preceded by two or three men, who sneaked up to the prison and hit the telephone wires leading to the outside world but one. That wire connected with Augusta. Not until the wires were cut did the automobiles carrying the lynchers appear at the prison. Many in Marietta believe plans similar to those which were successful Monday night were frustrated a month ago. The Milledgeville company of militia was ordered to hold itself ready to proceed to the State prison. As far as generally known, reports from the mob might attack the prison were no more persistent than they had been for some time. Prison officials never said exactly why they were not more persistent, but they were intimidated at Marietta that there had been a "leak."

CHAINS ON AUTO WHEELS TO FOIL PURSUERS. Those who tried to follow the decoy automobile which carried the party of the lynchers to near Eatonton, where a demonstration took place, said to-day that these plans had been carefully arranged. Chains were placed on the tires, which made trailing easy and after the machine crossed the bridge over Little River the chains were removed, which made it difficult to follow the car. Although nearly every town between Milledgeville and Marietta over any route the mob might have taken had been communicated with to-day only one man was found who had seen the several automobiles proceeding toward the lynching scene. He lives within a short distance of where Frank was hanged.

Warden J. T. Smith of the State prison at Milledgeville said to-day he knew of nothing he could do to aid investigation of the kidnapping of Frank. "The mob overpowered me and every one connected with the prison who stood in its way," said Warden Smith. "The work was done too quickly, and we were taken too much by surprise to offer resistance. I am very kind members of the Prison Commission when here when the attack occurred. Two of them, Mr. Rainey and Mr. Davidson, told me that no one of the prison was to blame."

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Elmer Murphy, president of a large Chicago chemical concern, a business friend of Leo Frank, who visited him in prison after his conviction, to-day received the following telegram, dated Canton, Ga.: "Have just heard that you were your dear friend, Leo M. Frank, swinging to a tree. Am reserving for you a piece of the rope that you and your friends used to hang him, and by misstating facts for confession rumored. Wish you were here."

The message was signed "E. R. Green and B. P. Bobo," which made the identity of most of the twenty-five members of the lynching party is pretty well established in common rumor around Marietta, but there is no widespread belief that any of the suspects will be arrested, or that, if arrests should be made, punishment will follow. What amounts to a notice from Marietta that any attempt to investigate will be resented with violence by the members of the lynching band has already been served on the people of Georgia through the press.

The investigators will be confronted by a difficulty in identification which looks to be almost insurmountable at this time. Only five members of the mob took an active part in removing Frank from the prison farm and two of these were masked. Warden Smith and Supp. Hurko say they do not recognize any of the five and do not know if they could identify them at any future time. Marietta has resumed the placid run of routine life in a country town and there is an utter lack of excitement in Atlanta. The local newspapers to-day displayed columns of editorial denunciation, telegraphed in from the papers of the large cities of the country, and this denunciatory attitude of the press outside the State, as well as the almost unanimous condemnation of the lynching by the press of Georgia, has its effect in official circles. The question of fixing responsibility rests on how deeply this effect has penetrated and how long it will last.

Frank's body was placed aboard the Southern Railroad train leaving for the North at midnight. It will arrive at the Pennsylvania station in New York at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Frank's widow accompanies his body to New York. With her are her brother-in-law, Alex. Marcus; Rabbi David Marx and Frank's friends and lawyers, Herbert Haas and Harry Alexander.

Among the many criticisms offered to-day was one of the Atlanta police for allowing a great crowd of people to enter the undertaking rooms of Greenberg & Bond to view Frank's corpse yesterday. The police defense of their action is that the method they adopted of making a public spectacle of the body of the victim of the mob's vengeance was the only way to prevent disorder. The corpse had been hidden in a stable, and the mob, in its determination to find it, had interfered with several funerals and threatened to search the houses of leading Jews in the city for it.

When the body was first exposed in a local undertaking room about five thousand people were waiting to see it. About two-fifths were women. At first none of the women was admitted. Presently, however, some one in authority allowed two pretty girls to climb in through a window. At this about a hundred more rushed the fifteen policemen on duty, the men and boys who were regularly lined up to enter were brushed aside

Wife, Mother and Sister of Frank, The Victim of Georgia Lynchers



SCORE DEAD IN BIG GULF STORM; GALVESTON CUT OFF

(Continued from First Page.)

points where relief may be found necessary. Gov. Ferguson has taken up the subject of relief for Galveston with the Adjutant General's Department. State officials have announced that they are prepared to take the situation in hand and promptly extend help where required. Thousands of residents in the coastal plains country about Port Lavaca, a hundred miles west of Galveston, are suffering, according to reports received here. The district is one of fruit and truck farms and the character of the country is such as to offer full sweep to the gale. It is feared considerable loss of life may have resulted.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 18 (by wireless from U. S. transport Buford).—There is considerable suffering in this city. The water system, lighting system, gas and street car systems are out of commission. There is no drinking water in the city. Three hundred feet of the causeway had been destroyed. All officers, classified employees, enlisted men and their families are safe. (This refers to the garrison at Fort Crockett.)

WACO, Tex., Aug. 18.—Reports reaching here say that twelve soldiers were killed at Texas City during the great storm of Monday, when the Thompson Building, a new three-story structure, collapsed. Eight were killed by falling brick, while four were drowned later. About thirty or forty civilians, many of them women and children, also lost their lives. Those killed were enlisted men and no commissioned officers lost their lives. Military rules have been established at Texas City and the soldiers are taking corpses out of the water as fast as they can be located. First reports sent out were to the effect that between 200 and 300 soldiers were drowned, but these were denied by A. H. Duffy and I. J. Moran, who made a trip to Texas City in an automobile on the railroad track. They said that twelve soldiers lost their lives and perhaps thrice as many were injured.

SMITHVILLE, Tex., Aug. 18.—The crew of a Santa Fe work train, reaching here from Texas City Junction at noon to-day, reported the track torn up and that they were unable to proceed further. They say they found eighteen bodies at Hitchcock, twenty miles from Galveston. Several business signs from Market Street, Galveston, were found scattered all the way from Hitchcock to Texas City Junction, they said. The water is reported to be three miles farther inland than in 1909, when Galveston was nearly wiped off the map.

BRITISH EXCHANGE HIGHER ON REPORT OF LOAN London May Establish Credit Here of Many Millions to Buy War Supplies. British credit strengthened up a little in the foreign exchange market of New York to-day on reports that bankers and treasury officials were in conference in London and an announcement could be expected soon of a new war loan to establish a large credit account in this country. The English pound sterling, usually worth \$4.65 in American money, was quoted at 4.85 in bills of exchange to-day. This is up one cent from yesterday's low. French francs were quoted in demand exchange at 5.30 to make one American dollar, as compared with 5.15 in the dollar normally. Italian and German exchange was even at greater discount.

It is understood London and New York financiers are working out a plan of a syndicate to take on some form of a loan to the allies which will be deposited as a huge credit account in New York. The present discrepancy in foreign exchange is making purchases of supplies in the American market extremely costly.

GERMAN FISHERMEN CHEERED BRITISH WHO SPARED THEIR VESSEL. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18, via London.—German cheers for men in the British navy is an unusual war time incident reported from the North Sea by the captain and crew of the German trawler Gudrun, belonging to Altona, which has just arrived at Esbjerg. The captain, relating the experiences of the trawler, said that the Gudrun was stopped in the North Sea by a British squadron. He promptly got his boats ready and distributed lifebelts, believing his ship was certain to be sunk. When the British seamen reached the trawler the captain begged time to take to the boats, and admits that he was staggered at the short and pointed reply: "You can take the whole ship. We shall not harm you." The captain adds that the British left amid the hearty cheers of the greatly relieved Germans.

JOINED BY ROPES, ITALIANS CLIMB TO ALPINE FIGHT

Scale Two-Mile High Peaks of Turokett Spits at Night and Surprise Foe.

CHARGE WITH BAYONET. Strong Line of Intrenchments Taken—Other Gains Reported.

ROME, Aug. 18 (via Paris).—Further Italian advances through the passes of the Alps and a brilliant bayonet charge, which captured a strong line of Austrian intrenchments in the Tolmino region, are described in the official announcement issued last night at army headquarters. The statement says: "In the rugged Orlier range between the upper valleys of the Adige and the Adige one of our detachments set out during the night of Aug. 16 from Capanna Milano, and divided into squads joined by ropes, crossed the Camosci Pass (9,500 feet high) and the Vedretta di Dampio, climbed the snow-capped summit of Turokett Spits (10,500 feet) and surprised groups of the enemy. "It then proceeded to Hinter Madatsch Spits (10,400 feet), occupied by a detachment of the enemy, which it attacked and dispersed and solidly occupied the summit. "In Upper Rienz further progress by our infantry is reported. We have occupied Hattelsberg west of Lange Alpe. "In the Monte Nero section we captured several of the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Viole peak. Later a counter attack by the enemy on our Viole positions was vigorously repulsed. "In the Tolmino zone our brilliant offensive developed against the hills of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia commanding positions situated to the right of the Isosno. After the customary preparatory shelling by artillery our infantry dashed forward with the bayonet and stormed a line of strong intrenchments, extending along the western slopes of these heights. The enemy suffered very heavy losses. We captured seven officers and 47 men, four machine guns and a great quantity of ammunition.

20 AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD LOST ISLAND

Fall in Attack on Pelagosa, Which the Italians Recently Captured.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Twenty Austrian warships and one aeroplane yesterday attacked the Italian positions on the island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic, but were repulsed by the Italian artillery. The Italians lost four killed, the Admiralty announced this afternoon.

The tiny island of Pelagosa, lying midway between the Italian promontory of Gaviuno and the coast of Dalmatia, was seized by Italian naval forces several weeks ago. The Italians took a number of Austrian prisoners and captured the wireless station and fort on the island.

GERMANS RUNNING TRAIN FROM LILLE TO WARSAW

Through Service is Begun Between Extremes of Enemy Territory Held by Kaiser.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Lille-Warsaw express. These words record another German mechanical and technical triumph. Eleven days after the capture of Warsaw the military railroad officials have inaugurated a through train service, connecting the extremes of occupied enemy territory, leaving Lille at 4:40 o'clock in the morning, Brussels at 4:30, and Berlin at midnight, and arriving at Warsaw in time for luncheon the next afternoon.

The first trip of the new train eastward from Berlin carries a party of seven American war correspondents, who are going to witness the bombardment of Fort Novo Georgievsk.

"WE MUST TAKE VERDUN, END WAR IN DECEMBER," DECLARES CROWN PRINCE.

GENEVA, Aug. 18.—The correspondence of the Journal in Brussels at the front in the Vosges states that in an army order recently issued by the German Crown Prince and found on prisoners taken by the French occurs the following phrase: "We shall take, we must take, Verdun. Then the war will be finished by December at the latest."

The latest prospects of the Crown Prince's father, Kaiser Wilhelm, place the end of the war in October.

VENIZELIS READY TO FORM CABINET, HE INFORMS KING.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Ex-Premier Theodoris Venizelos to-day notified King Constantine of his readiness to form a new Grecian Cabinet in succession to the Gounaris Ministry, which resigned at the opening of the Greek Parliament yesterday, according to a despatch to the Central Secret Agency from Athens.

and without adequate fortifications it is not beyond possibility for German military men that it can resist capture by Von Hindenburg's armies. VILNA TO FALL SOON. The capture of Vilna, and with it the important railways radiating throughout northern Russia, is expected within a fortnight. The civilian population began evacuating the city ten days ago. Kovno is the capital of the Russian government of the same name and lies 100 miles southeast of Petrograd. It was founded in the eleventh century and has a population of about 15,000. The principal industries are wool factories, producing barbed wire, machinery and nails. Kovno is also an important distributing center for trade between East Prussia and western Russia. The critic of the London Times, in an article this morning, says: "If the enemy succeeds in reducing Kovno, he will be in the rear of the Russian line north of Sventia, and with the junction of the two wings of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army the position of the Russian right flank will be very difficult."

The official German statement of yesterday announced the capture of the forts on the southwest front of Kovno, together with 4,000 prisoners and 500 guns. This was interpreted as foreshadowing the fall of the fortress proper, but its accomplishment so speedily was hardly expected. At the close of the fall of Kovno the Austrian and German forces in Russia were operating in three large divisions. From the south Field Marshal von Mackensen pressed into Poland with the 10th army which he had successfully swept through Galicia, recapturing the province from the Russians. From the west Prince Leopold of Bavaria advanced directly at the Warsaw front. From the north came the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, advancing through the Baltic provinces.

TRUENIC LINES WILL BE WELDED. After Warsaw was captured a junction was effected between the army groups of Mackensen and Leopold. The capture of Kovno probably will result in welding the northern and central Teutonic forces into a consolidated line from the Baltic provinces to Galicia. Kovno is a unit of a line of fortresses running from the Niemen to the coast, which has been connected by the railway. On the line are Grodno, Brest-Litovsk and Lutsk. The capture of Kovno raises the question whether the Russians will be able to hold this line or whether they will again be compelled to make a general retreat. Retention of the remaining positions on this front might expose the Russians to the danger of a flanking movement. The next line to which they might be expected to fall back runs from Vitebsk through Lida, Baranovitch and Plesk to Rovno. This line is about three hundred miles long. The rapidity of the German advance since the fall of Warsaw on Aug. 8 is indicated by the fact that they are within thirteen miles of Brest-Litovsk.

Kovno is five hundred and fifty miles southwest of Petrograd, the possibility of an advance against which is never being considered by Russian strategists.

REICHTAG READY TO PASS WAR LOAN OF \$2,002,000,000

Majority of Socialists Willing to Vote for It at Session To-Morrow.

Dated From Staff Correspondent. BERLIN, via The Hague, Aug. 18.—Despite the activities of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Radical Socialist leader, the majority of the Socialists in the Reichstag are prepared to vote a war credit of \$2,002,000,000 when the Reichstag convenes to-morrow.

Liebknecht, who already has announced that he will ask the Government on what terms Germany would agree to an immediate peace, probably will vote "no" on the proposed grant further credits for war purposes. A few other Socialists may have the hall as a silent protest, but the majority of the Socialists members, following a Greenback conference, have announced their determination to support the Government.

As a spectacle the first session of the Reichstag to-morrow afternoon will rival the famous meeting of a year ago, when the first credits for the prosecution of the war were voted (single unopposed) by the German Reichstag. A Greenback conference has announced their determination to support the Government.

It is reported that the coming session will uncover several party splits, principally in the ranks of the National Liberals and the Socialists. The Socialist labor leaders, for instance, will insist the action be taken against alleged food speculators. They also are prepared to oppose certain new orders respecting the German land-sturm.

The Executive Committee of the National Liberal Party, meeting to-day in advance of the opening of the Reichstag, passed a resolution demanding that Germany only agree to a peace that will guarantee her, both from the military and economic standpoint, from fresh attacks at the immediate future.

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