

## GALVESTON WRECKED BY STORM AND FLOOD

### FALL OF FORTRESS PLACES RUSSIANS IN SERIOUS PLIGHT

Kovno Is Lost, and Road to Petrograd Railway Is Open to Germans.

ARMY OF DUKE NICHOLAS LIKELY TO BE ENVELOPED

Taking of Stronghold Is Another Triumph for Kaiser's Sixteen-Inch Guns.

SLAVS PRESSED EVERYWHERE

From All Directions Teutonic Hosts Are Driving Enemy Before Them.

### Crisis Close at Hand in Balkan Affairs

DEVELOPMENTS in the Balkans are expected soon as a result of the acceptance by Eleutherios Venizelos of the task of forming a new Greek Cabinet.

Secret sessions of the Serbian Parliament are expected this week, at which the note of the entente allies will be considered.

Additional Teutonic victories on Russian soil have led to fear in London that Grand Duke Nicholas will not be able to make a successful stand on the Brest Litovsk line.

Beyond the French claim that they have occupied the mountain of Soudan, in the Vosges mountains, there has been no development of importance on the western front.

German submarines have sunk five more vessels, some of them flying neutral flags, while Zeppelin has made another raid on Eastern England, which resulted in the death of ten civilians and the injury of thirty-six others.

The Austrian fleet has again bombarded the island of Peloponnesus in the Adriatic. Rome says the fire of the Austrians killed four Italian soldiers and wounded three others.

LONDON, August 18.—Kovno, one of the crucial points in the Russian defensive in the north, has fallen, and the road to the Vilna, Warsaw and Petrograd railway now is open to the troops of Emperor William.

The capture of Kovno was another triumph for the German 16-inch guns. With the fortress the Germans took more than 400 guns, and, according to their account, an enormous quantity of war material.

This, however, is not the most serious part of the matter to the Russians. Besides opening the way to Vilna, which is an open town, from which most of the inhabitants have departed, and from which everything that might be of use to the invaders has been removed, the fall of Kovno takes away the last protection, with the exception of the Russian field army, to the main line railway to the capital and also places the Germans in a position to threaten the flanks of the Russian armies retreating to the Brest Litovsk line and those operating in Southern Courland.

### GRAND DUKE EXPECTED

FALL OF GREAT FORTRESS  
Grand Duke Nicholas apparently expected the fall of Kovno for his armies are hastening their retreat in Poland, eastward. They still hold their own from Kovno to the south of Osovetz, but beyond that they are being pressed by Von Scholz, Von Gallwitz and Archduke Leopold, who has crossed the Bug and is approaching the Brest Litovsk and Bialystok railway.

It is the same in the south, where Von Mackensen finally has driven the Muscovites into their outer positions of the fortress of Brest Litovsk.

For the first time since he began his retreat from Western Galicia, in May, Grand Duke Nicholas, in the opinion of military observers, finds part of his army in serious danger of envelopment. The Russian commander, however, continues an orderly retreat, as evidenced by the fact that outside of the guns taken with Kovno or captured in the forts of Novogeorgievsk, two more of which have fallen, the Germans make no claim to the capture of artillery. It would appear also that few prisoners have been taken.

With Kovno in German hands and a German army across the Bug south of Brest Litovsk, a speedy exit, according to (Continued on Third Page.)

### Joint Inspection of Western Lines

Kitchener and Millerand Deeply Impressed by Appearance of Allied Troops.

PARIS, August 18.—A joint inspection of parts of the western battle line was made on Monday by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's Secretary of War, and Alexander Millerand, the French War Minister.

An official note giving details of the trip says Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand were greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the troops and their high morale.

Speaking at the close of a dinner on Tuesday evening, M. Millerand declared he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France and was glad to learn from the British Field Marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations.

"After a year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning," he said. "His internal dissensions among his enemies which he hopes will occur."

"Let me assure you, France is united. People, Parliament and government never have been more firmly determined, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal."

Lord Kitchener thanked M. Millerand for his kindness in extending an invitation to visit the French front, and said that after seeing the splendid troops of General Joffre he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

### WILL CARRY FIGHT TO FLOOR

Miss Strachan Making Vigorous Battle for Presidency.

OAKLAND, CAL., August 18.—Social unrest, arraignment of rural schools, discussion of teaching methods and organization politics were matters considered to-day by the fifty-third annual convention of the National Education Association.

Dr. David B. Johnson, president of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Boston, Hill, S. C., and Miss Grace C. Strachan, district superintendent of schools, Brooklyn, N. Y., continued the leading candidates for the presidency. It was predicted that Dr. Johnson would be nominated, and that Miss Strachan would carry her fight for the honor to the floor of the convention.

Frederick W. Raman, of Syracuse University, declared in an address that the need of to-day is "vocational schools able to take due cognizance of the industrial strife being waged so bitterly between those that have and those who have not."

Frank Strong, of the University of Kansas, told the departmental congress on education investigations that American universities must become the centers of the intellectual life of the next generation as a result of the European war. He declared the world looks to America to make good "the inevitable letdown in the tremendous intellectual development in science for which in the past fifty years Germany has been largely responsible" and to take up the burden which the French and English schools have been obliged to a considerable degree to lay down.

### GOING TO JACKSONVILLE

Surgeons Will Hold Next Meeting in Florida City.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 18.—The Seaboard Air Line Surgeons' Association, concluding its annual meeting here to-day, selected Jacksonville, Fla., as the convention city for next year, and elected the following officers: president, Dr. R. L. Harrison, Jacksonville; first vice-president, Dr. Frank L. Eskridge, Atlanta; second vice-president, Dr. W. A. McPhaul, Lumberton, N. C.; third vice-president, Dr. L. J. Picot, Littleton, N. C.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. W. Palmer, Ailey, Ga.

### BIG ORDER IS PLACED

Atlantic Coast Line Buys 750 Cars and Ten Locomotives.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 18.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has just placed orders for the early delivery of 750 new freight cars and ten locomotives, according to a statement made by President John R. Kenly to-day. The delivery of the cars is to begin in three months and continue at the rate of twenty-five daily until the contract is completed. The locomotives are to be delivered by November. The new investment represents an outlay estimated at more than a million dollars.

"We are simply putting our house in order," President Kenly said, "and while there is no immediate need for the new equipment, we want to be in a position to care for our future needs."

### THEIR TREATMENT GOOD

American Ambassador Pleased With Condition of Prisoners.

PARIS, August 18.—William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, on his return to-day from a personal visit to a number of detention camps in France, said he was well pleased with conditions and treatment of prisoners.

### NO URGENT DEMAND MADE FOR JUSTICE

People of Georgia Seemingly Content With Tragic Outcome of Frank Case.

### GOVERNOR IS DETERMINED

He Will Use Every Power to Have Lynchers Brought to Punishment.

ATLANTA, August 18.—Plans for investigating the abduction and lynching of Leo M. Frank went forward steadily to-day. Governor Harris announced a thorough inquiry would be made and that rewards would be offered for the arrest and conviction of the men who took Frank from the State prison at Milledgeville and hanged him near Marietta.

"I am inexpressibly shocked," said the Governor. "This affair has placed a blot upon the fair name of our State that can never be wiped out. The lynching will be probed to the bottom and every effort within my power will be made to bring the guilty members of the mob to justice. At the proper time I will offer rewards for the arrest and conviction of the men, and I will urge the judges, the solicitor and the sheriff to make diligent efforts to apprehend them."

Governor Harris will have a conference with the State Prison Commission to-morrow morning. The three commissioners all were in Warden Smith's home the night Frank was taken away. It is not unusual for them to be there on Monday, as they make weekly inspections of the prison.

### HOPES TO IDENTIFY

SOME OF THE LYNCHERS

The Governor hopes to obtain information from the commissioners and possibly some of the prison officials who were overpowered that will lead to identification of some of the men. Nothing was done at Marietta to-day in the way of an investigation. The coroner's jury which held a brief session yesterday adjourned until Tuesday. That the prison commission would not make an independent inquiry was further indicated to-day when a member, E. L. Rainey, stated that he did not think any one connected with the prison was to blame. The prison commission has absolute power in handling prison affairs, and in the conference to-morrow, the commissioners will act only in an advisory capacity.

The three Atlanta newspapers of this date print strong editorial condemnations of the lynching, and call upon the State authorities to go to the limit in revealing the identity of the members of the mob, and bring them to justice. This is the editorial attitude of the State press in general. With the official statement of Governor Harris, the people of Atlanta and of Cobb County—which now is generally regarded as the home of the lynchers—seemed very well content.

### NO SPECIAL PUBLIC

DEMAND IN EVIDENCE

In fact, there was no especial public demand in evidence, outside of the press, for executive activity. After the huge crowds of yesterday, Atlanta was very quiet to-day. Frank's body was taken under guard of a police escort to the terminal station last night in time for the midnight train over the Southern Railway; but the escort was not needed. Another police party met the hearse at the station, but no crowd assembled there.

Mrs. Frank had recovered from her prostration sufficiently to come to Atlanta and accompany the body of her husband. With her were Rabbi David Marx, Herbert Haas, her brother-in-law; Alexander Marcus and Harry Alexander, the attorney who put up such a valiant fight in behalf of the famous defendant.

There was a grim touch of irony in evidence at the station. Just across from the baggage car into which the Frank coffin was placed stood the Pullman car "Valdosta" in the stateroom of which Frank made his journey to Macon the night of June 20, when his sentence of death was commuted by Governor Slaton to life imprisonment, and taken secretly from the Tower in Atlanta, he had made the journey in the high hopes that at last he was on the road to vindication and freedom.

### MARY PHAGAN'S MOTHER

IS GLAD THAT IT'S OVER

Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, to-day made to a reporter her first statement on the lynching of Leo Frank.

"It's all over now, and I'm perfectly satisfied with the manner in which it ended," she said as she sat in the home from which her daughter went forth to her death in the pencil factory.

"I hope I never will hear that name again (meaning the name Frank). I hope this will be the last of it all. He was sent to the prison farm by one man, but his taking away was the wish of more than one. That's all I have to say, only that I'm glad the end has arrived and there will be no more of this terrible affair."

### Storm Death List Now More Than 100. Property Damage Exceeds \$30,000,000

WITH large sections of the storm-swept Texas coast unharmed from the death list from the tropical hurricane has reached more than 100. The heaviest loss of life was at Virginia Point, opposite Galveston. Total property damage may exceed \$30,000,000.

According to information available late last night, the deaths were recorded as follows:

- Virginia Point, 30; Texas City, 18; Galveston, 14; Morgan's Point, 11; Hitchcock, 7; Lupton, 7; Port Arthur, 4; Lynchburg, 3; Sylvan Beach, 3; Seabrook, 3; Houston, 2.

Property loss estimates, vague except in a few instances, were as follows:

- Galveston, \$15,000,000 or more; Houston, \$2,000,000; Texas City, \$100,000; Port Arthur, \$200,000; Seabrook, \$100,000; Sabine, \$100,000; Sabine Pass, \$100,000; Kemah, \$50,000.

In addition, there was an enormous loss to cotton growers in the storm belt, some estimates stating that 25 per cent of the crop of central Texas was destroyed, and plac-

ing the loss at "millions of dollars." The oil fields also suffered severely.

The most pressing need of Galveston, Texas City and other coast towns which faced the full sweep of the wind is drinking water. Galveston's supply was brought from several miles inland, and the mains were broken by the waves and storm-tossed vessels.

Four United States soldiers were drowned in Galveston and ten were lost at Texas City. The Fort Crockett and Texas City camp were wiped out, and the army transports McClellan and Poe damaged.

News of the day and early night was not entirely reassuring to marine interests. The steamer Arapahoe from Galveston weathered the blow and arrived safely at Key West, and a derelict schooner, the M. A. Achorn, whose crew had been rescued by steamer, was towed into the same port. There was no word, however, of the United Fruit liner Marovijne, which left Bell Bend, New Orleans on Friday and was due in New Orleans on Monday afternoon.

### TIME NOT PROPITIOUS FOR BIG FOREIGN LOAN

Members of Syndicate Fear to Risk Failure by Making Figures Too High.

RADICAL REDUCTION IS MADE BY England in This Country Will Not Be More Than \$150,000,000. No More Gold Wanted.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A reduction in the proposed foreign loan to be floated here, from the half billion dollars first suggested to \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000, seemed probable to-night as the result of all-day conferences of international financiers here and by cable between this city and London.

While it generally was thought this amount would be utterly inadequate to meet the volume of bills coming due rapidly against foreign buyers of American supplies, it was felt it would be sufficient to restore to normal value the foreign money now at low levels of depreciation.

The chief reason for the contemplated reduction was understood to be the belief that a large loan, such as was first projected, could not be readily placed here.

### WIRE TO ENGLAND

ARE KEPT VIBRATING

Wires to England vibrated all day with proposals and suggestions between bankers to whom the depression in exchange markets has been a source of keen apprehension. At the close of the day negotiations had not assumed concrete form.

"The situation has not yet crystallized," was the way one banker expressed it.

A loan of \$150,000,000, it was pointed out, would on the ordinary basis of four to one secure a credit of \$600,000,000 in this country. According to reports, collateral was to consist partly of American securities, partly of British external notes, and partly other collateral of a character not yet determined.

Reasons for the radical reduction in the amount caused much speculation. Wall Street heard that a canvass made by the syndicate considering the loan had shown no widespread demand for foreign securities of this character.

Besides, it was thought the international bankers who propose to finance the loan would not hazard its failure by making the amount too large.

As to current rumors originating in London that a large amount of gold would be sent to the United States to help pay off foreign indebtedness, financiers asserted almost unanimously that they would deplore the arrival of a great quantity of gold in this market soon. The present supply, they said, is unprecedented; in fact, more than sufficient to meet any emergency in the domestic financial situation.

To draw more gold from foreign countries, it was said, would serve no good purpose here, but would tend to wreak injury abroad by weakening foreign reserves already low.

WASHINGTON NOT EXPECTED TO DISAPPROVE LOAN

Whether Washington would disapprove the underwriting by American bankers of a large loan to Great Britain or her allies caused some speculation. Careful study of the situation, however, led bankers to believe that, inasmuch as the entire loan, if issued, would be used to pay for supplies purchased in America, there would be no opposition to the project by the administration.

### ARMY CAMP IS WIPED OUT, AND TEN SOLDIERS DEAD

Texas City Practically Destroyed by Tidal Wave Swept In by Hurricane.

BELL TELLS OF DISASTER

He Asks That Transport Be Loaded With Supplies and Rushed to Stricken Section—Streets Are Piled High With Wreckage.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, August 18.—The death of ten soldiers and the total destruction of the regular army camp at Texas City, Texas, where the Second Division is located, are reported in telegrams from General J. Franklin Bell, notifying the War Department to-day of the terrific damage done by the hurricane and floods in the Galveston section.

General Bell recommended that a transport be loaded in New York and rushed to the stricken section. The supplies, he said, could be used by the army if not needed by the population.

Texas City, where approximately 7,000 troops are encamped, is eighteen miles from Galveston. General Bell says communication with the larger city, however, is cut off, but he understands the Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been forced to abandon camp.

### REPORTS BY WIRELESS

FROM TRANSPORT BUFORD

The reports were sent by wireless from the army transport Buford to-day and relayed there.

In his first message to the War Department, received at 6 o'clock to-night, General Bell says he believes it will be impossible to establish railroad connections with Galveston for a month. The property damage in the flood area he believes is great, but the loss of life is comparatively small.

General Bell has gone to Houston to direct relief measures for the swamped soldiers of the Second Division.

Five messages were received from General Bell to-day. In one he reported that mounted portions of his command scattered during the storm to save the animals, and it is impossible to account for all men and animals. The message continues:

"A few more casualties have been authenticated among the civil population, but it seems probable that the loss of life has not been very great. It is not possible to care for homeless families of officers and enlisted men in Texas City. Many officers' families lost everything, and nearly all the families of enlisted men lost all. I am endeavoring to find a building big enough to hold all the latter, and will organize a mess with soldiers to care for them temporarily at government expense. Officers' families will be provided for at their expense at Houston or elsewhere. Shall ship all families out. Not possible to bring order out of chaos until all families are gotten out of Texas City. Ample accommodations in Texas City and community to care for homeless civilian families."

### VELOCITY OF WIND

100 MILES AN HOUR

General Bell's earlier messages reported a hurricane from eighty-five to 100 miles an hour which demolished the camp. The tents were largely destroyed and wooden structures went down. The water and electric light systems are out of commission.

Lack of water, he said, menaced the health of soldiers and civilians. The camp is like a lake. Large sanitary forces have been put to work and troops are securing shelter as best they can.

The complete list of dead was given in a dispatch reading:

### DEATH LIST SMALL, BUT CITY IS PILED HIGH WITH RUINS

Lives Lost Probably Less Than Score, But Property Damage Will Reach \$15,000,000, Equaling That of 1900.

### THOUSAND FEET OF FAMOUS SEA WALL IS SWEEP AWAY BY RAGING WATERS

Causeway Is Demolished, Isolating City, and 500 Buildings Are Crushed by Assault of Wind and Waves. Other Bay Towns Suffer Heavily, and Coast Is Strewn With Bodies of Dead—Two Lives Are Lost in Houston, and Property Damage Is \$2,000,000—Texas City Is Demolished and Eighteen Lives Lost—Many Sections Not Heard From.

DALLAS, TEX., August 18.—Galveston has emerged from one of the most severe storms in the annals of the Gulf of Mexico, battered and sorely burdened with financial loss, but with the known loss of life less than a score.

First definite news received from the island city since the tropical hurricane set the death list at fourteen. An accurate estimate of the property damage was not yet possible, but it is expected to reach the proportions of the storm of 1900 when property valued at \$15,000,000 was swept away. A thousand feet of the sea wall was swept away; the causeway which connects Galveston with the mainland was cut in two, and the city is strewn with the debris of 500 buildings crushed by the assaults of wind and the tidal waves.

Three fires also did great damage, and the city is without an adequate supply of drinking water, the mains leading to the city's supply wells at Altoloma, eighteen miles away, having been broken.

The loss to the city's port facilities has been enormous and all kinds of craft have suffered. The United States transport McClellan is high aground on Pelican Island, just across the ship channel. Many vessels have been capsized and several are reported as destroyed. The city has been placed under martial law.

GALVESTON BEARS BRUNT OF MIGHTY STORM.

In bearing the brunt of the storm, Galveston Island and Boliver Peninsula served as barriers to break the force of the hurricane against the little bay shore towns to the north.

The bay towns suffered heavily, however. In Virginia Point more than a score are dead; at Texas City, eighteen, twelve of whom were soldiers, are reported drowned, and seven at Lupton and three at Lynchburg.

In Houston two persons were killed, and the property damage was estimated at \$2,000,000. Texas City, across the bay from Galveston, sustained damage amounting to \$400,000, divided among citizens, the industries and the Second Division of the United States Army, whose camp was destroyed. Approximately 150 buildings were destroyed at Texas City, but most of these were cottages. No word has been received to-night from Port Boliver, directly across the narrowest part of the bay from Galveston, since Monday night and reported to have been entirely under water.

Flake, Paton, Caplen and Rollover, also are Boliver Peninsula towns from which no word has been brought since Monday. All these were subjected to the storm at its worst.

In the Beaumont section, Port Arthur, Sabine, Sabine Pass and Round Lake were deluged and are reported to have been heavy losers.

### Trail of Bodies and Wreckage Is Left by Storm Which Sweeps Coast of Texas

HOUSTON, August 18.—While troops patrol the debris-strewn streets, to prevent looting, Galveston, a wrecked city, to-night is taking stock of her losses.

First word since the island port was cut off on Monday by the hurricane which has left a train of bodies and wreckage along the Texas coast was received here to-night.

It was brought by courier who left just after the preliminary report of damage came in. He came to the mainland on a tug boat which braved the submerged hulks of sunken vessels and other menaces to navigation cast up by the storm. All other communication is at an end. It will be probably a month before trains can be run to Galveston, and a week before wires can be restored.

ISLAND IS COVERED WITH SPOW OF STORM

His story was of a city piled high with wreckage, of an entire island covered with the spew of the storm, but it allayed fears that Galveston had suffered a second disaster to life such as that of 1900. The causeway and sea wall on which Galveston spent millions to protect the new city after the old one had been wiped out by a tidal wave, saved her. In places it was torn away and the flood swept into the city six and seven feet high, but the greater section of the masonry stood stanchly and held back the water.

First reports place the loss of life in Galveston at about fifteen. Fear that 500 bodies had been washed up near the city was allayed by the messenger's story. At the time he left reports had come into the Mayor's headquarters of 500 buildings being totally destroyed.

Of the known dead in Galveston, four are United States troops, lost in an attempt to reach the Tremont Hotel at the height of the storm.

The wind and rain raged for more than twenty-four hours, the gale reaching its height at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it blew ninety-two miles an hour.

It was at this time that 1,000 feet of the sea wall crashed in before the buffeting of the waters. A great wall of water rushed upon the city. A breach of twenty-five feet was directly in front of the Galvez Hotel and upon it great waves broke, spreading terror among the hundreds of refugees inside. But the foundations were firm and the building withstood the buffeting, although its lower floors were wrecked.

THREE FIRES RAGE IN BUSINESS SECTION

During the height of the storm three fires raged in the business section of the city, and firemen were helpless against the lashing of the gale. The heavy rains were all that saved the city from an unprecedented conflagration. The cloudburst kept the fires from spreading and they ate themselves out.

Galveston already is preparing to take care of her homeless, and Mayor Fisher has announced that no outside aid will be needed.

General Frederick Funston, who was in command of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, has taken over the military relics at Galveston with troops of the Fifth Brigade, whose camp at Fort Crockett was practically wiped out. Reports to-night are that he is co-operating with Mayor Fisher and the citizens' committee and that ample supplies are at hand, although there is a lack of water. The water supply is being carefully conserved and efforts are being made to obtain additional food supplies by water transport. There was no loss of life at Fort Crockett, although the place is a shambles from the wind. The four troopers killed were in the city proper at the time they met their deaths.

Craft in the harbor have suffered heavy damage, among them the United States transport McClellan, which is grounded on Pelican Island. Hundreds of small boats are overturned and many have been blown high ashore. For hundreds of miles around vessels have been torn from their moorings and swept before the fury of the storm until the stretch of water between Galveston Island and the mainland is a veritable Sargasso.

### CITY UNDER WATER

FOR THREE DAYS

The entire city of Galveston has been under water for three days and a night, and there is much fear of disease. Army, State and civic medical authorities are reported co-operating to prevent plague. At the height of the storm the water in places reached a depth of ten feet. It still stands to a depth of three and four feet at many points. Street travel is difficult, and the people are mostly keeping to the upper stories of their wrecked homes.

Governor Ferguson of Texas left Austin to-night for Galveston personally to offer the aid of the State.

Mayor Fisher has issued a proclamation declaring that Galveston appreciates the tenders of assistance, but Galveston can look out for her own people and no outside aid will be necessary.

The storm is described by news reaching here as even more violent than the hurricane of 1900, which wiped out the island city with a loss of 5,000 lives. The wind, as then, reached a velocity of more than ninety miles an