

CYCLONE SWEEPS GREENVILLE

NEGRO KILLED AND WHITE MAN INJURED IN STORM.

Probably Fifty or More Houses Wrecked by Wind and Much Damage to Trees and Crops.

Greenville, Aug. 20.—A small cyclone visited Greenville this afternoon, leaving one man dead, 50 or more houses wrecked or damaged, scores of trees uprooted, wires down and doing other damage of more or less consequence.

The wind kept to a path about 100 yards wide. Its velocity was terrific and for several minutes after the storm, leaves and other refuse settled slowly to the earth.

Sam Williams, a negro man, was killed when his house, below Camperdown mill, was wrecked. This was an eight room structure. The wind scattered it as if the dwelling were made of pasteboard. At least six other houses in this section were blown from their pillars, several of them being completely wrecked. A white man named Hollingsworth was slightly injured when the laundry wagon in which he was riding was blown from east North street and torn to pieces. Several other persons received minor injuries.

The storm, which struck the city near the College Place depot then dipped again near Vardry mills and finally struck back of the Boyce Lawn section, broke suddenly. About 5 o'clock an ugly cloud appeared and darkness, almost as if night had fallen, spread over the city. Then there appeared a glowing streak of light about the borders of the thick gloom, followed by wild whirlings of the cloud. Papers, leaves, pieces of tin and other trash were seen whirling over the city. Some of the finest shade trees which Greenville boasts soon went down before the rush of the winds. A heavy rain accompanied by several sharp flashes of lightning added to the grotesque scene reminding one of the storm in "David Copperfield." All the lights of the city went out.

Two hundred telephones were disabled. Business during the late afternoon was demoralized. Hundreds of curious persons crowded to the districts, where the wind had wrought its chief damage. Automobiles ran hurriedly over the streets to ascertain the damage done.

Several houses narrowly escaped destruction when giant oaks fell near them. A part of the roof of the Vardry mill, on Reedy river, was torn off. The Markley dwelling, one of the oldest in the city, was severely damaged and many of the beautiful trees in the Markley lawn were blown down.

The roof of the Hunter Wilson lumber yard office was picked up and carried over several handsome residences and finally dropped in the front lawn of a home about 100 yards away. A portion of a roof taken from a store on North Street was lodged in a tree nearby. A porch to the residence of D. E. McCuen on North street was demolished. Many wires carrying poles went down in a mass of entangled wires.

Several horses were killed by the live wires strewn about the streets.

The campus of Furman university was badly damaged. A number of fragments of houses were left on the campus, while some score of trees are reported uprooted. Fences, outhouses and other light structures in the path of the wind were destroyed utterly.

Several manufacturing plants lost their motors for the time being through lightning bolts. The American Machine and Manufacturing company will be forced to close temporarily, because of the damage done to its machinery.

At 10 o'clock tonight the telephone company stated that 200 telephones were out of commission while the Southern Public Utilities company reported that the light and feed wires had been but temporarily repaired. The system will require thorough renovation. The city was in darkness until nearly 9 o'clock tonight.

The cloud approached from the southwest and the centre of the storm traveled through the southeastern section of the city. Reports from outlying districts have not been received.

FLOOD CLAIMS TWELVE VICTIMS.

Boats Still Plying Waters to Rescue Marooned Families.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—Twelve lives was the toll paid to the latest flood. A hundred persons are missing. Motorboats and rafts are still working to rescue flood victims along the Meramec.

VILLA RESUMES FIGHTING.

Tries to Regain Prestige in Attack on Carranza.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Villa has renewed hostilities against Carranza on a large scale in an attempt to regain his lost prestige. Fierce fighting is going on at Monterey where both sides claim the advantage.

BIG MAJORITY FOR JOHNSON.

WINTHROP PRESIDENT HEADS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Known as One of Foremost Teachers of This State—Withdrew Last Year.

Oakland, Cal. Aug. 19.—David B. Johnson, president of Winthrop Normal and Industrial college at Rock Hill, S. C., was elected today president of the National Education association by a vote of 479 to 174 for Miss Grace C. Strachan of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. David Brancott Johnson is one of the best known educators of South Carolina. First and only president of Winthrop college, he has always stood in the front rank of the fight for education in this State. His reputation as head of the South's greatest normal and industrial college has spread abroad and for years he has been a prominent figure in the councils of educational bodies throughout the United States. Last year he was prominently mentioned for president of the National Education association, of which this year he has been elected head, but withdrew in favor of Dr. David Starr Jordan.

Dr. Johnson was at one time superintendent of the city schools of Columbia, and it was in this capacity that he first came into contact with the Winthrop training school, which he was to develop into one of the largest institutions of the South.

DANES APPEAR ANGRY.

Indignant at German Violation of Neutrality.

London, Aug. 21.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends the following:

"Destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish territory by German destroyers, under circumstances which placed the shipwrecked craft under Danish protection, has aroused widespread indignation. Danish newspapers urge that there can be no explanation or plausible excuse for the deliberate violation of Danish territory, as a German torpedo boat had thoroughly investigated the locality before returning with the others to attack the defenseless crew. The Voertland says:

"There can be no question that the German commander was aware he was violating Danish neutrality."

"The Journal Hovesdøtaven publishes a rumor that one Danish torpedo boat had a man wounded and its wireless damaged by German shells."

"The entire press commends the government's action in promptly protesting to Berlin, and assures the government it will receive the support of the whole nation in whatever action is taken."

"The admiralty has ordered that the patrol ships around Copenhagen be increased. A Zeppelin this morning reconnoitred over the waters south-east of Copenhagen and photographed the wreck of the E-13."

NOTED SCIENTIST DEAD.

Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Discoverer of Salvarsan and Diphtheria Anti-Toxin, Dies of Heart Disease.

Berlin, Aug. 20 (via London).—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan and of the antitoxin for diphtheria, died suddenly of heart disease, aged 61. Half of the Nobel prize for medicine was awarded to him in 1908.

Dr. Ehrlich was one of the most celebrated scientists of the world. His discovery of salvarsan in 1910 was hailed as one of the most important in the history of medicine. He announced two years ago the discovery of "nigrosin," which he believed would cure cancer. In 1914 he began experiments with a remedy for sleeping sickness.

Dr. Ehrlich was born at Strehlen, Germany, on March 14, 1854, and was educated at the Universities of Breslau, Strassburg, Freiburg and Leipzig.

CONFER WITH LANSING.

Brazilian Minister to Mexico in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The Brazilian minister to Mexico, Senor Cardoza conferred with Secretary Lansing at noon and will see the president tomorrow. Nothing was given out. Carranza has captured Durango.

Griffin-Kelley.

News was received here yesterday by relatives of the marriage of Miss Emma Griffin of Columbia and Mr. John Kelley of Sumter, at Camden, at noon yesterday. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kelley left for Wrightsville Beach, where they will stay several days, returning to Sumter the last of this week to make their home here. Mr. Kelley is an employe of the Southern Express company. He has many friends here who extend their best wishes.

FUNDS TO MOVE COTTON CROP

WILLIAMS POINTS OUT THAT RESERVE AND NATIONAL BANKS HAVE MONEY TO FINANCE CROP.

Comptroller of Currency Says That Banks Should Employ Funds to Make Loans on Staple Commodities, When This Will Relieve Congestion and Promote Legitimate Commerce.

Washington, Aug. 19.—John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, announced today that the present unemployed loaning capacity of national banks and reserve banks was sufficient to finance at market value the entire cotton crop and half, if not all, of the tobacco and wheat crops and to justify an expansion of credit of two or three billion dollars.

A statement issued by the comptroller referred to the prospect for unusual demands for funds, particularly if cotton should be declared contraband, and declared that never before had the banks been so strong and so thoroughly prepared to handle any problem.

Just before the statement was issued the British embassy authorized the announcement that the allies had agreed on the principle that cotton was contraband.

Special requirements which the banks may have to meet in the near future were summarized by Mr. Williams as follows:

"First. The yearly recurring demand for funds with which to move the crops, which this year, except as to cotton, are unusually large and commanding full prices.

"Second. The unusual demand for funds which may arise to enable cotton growers to meet any congestion in the movement or marketing of the crop, in the event that cotton should be declared contraband.

"Third. Demands which are likely to be made on national banks, both directly and indirectly, in connection with the extension of credit to foreign purchasers of supplies of all kinds, and to pay for the American securities which may be returned to us by foreign creditors."

Continuing the statement said: "The actual figures show that the present condition of the national banks of this country have never before been so strong and so thoroughly prepared to grapple with and handle successfully any problem, however large, which may be presented by them, as they are today. These figures show that the national banks of this country and the 12 federal reserve banks, exclusive of State banks and trust companies, have at this time an unemployed loaning capacity sufficient to enable them, if need be, to carry for our own people at market value the entire cotton crop, and half if not the whole of the wheat crop and tobacco crop, which it is not of course conceivable that they will be asked to do, and also finance, until the purchasers can pay us in gold or its equivalent, a thousand million dollars or so of exports of foodstuffs or manufactured products to be shipped to the rest of the world."

"It is far better for the banks to employ their surplus funds in making loans on staple commodities where they can relieve congestion or promote legitimate commercial transactions rather than permit these funds to be used for the inflation of the stock markets where speculation in securities has already reached a point which invites caution.

"The abstract of condition of national banks as of June 23, 1915, just completed, shows that notwithstanding the great reduction in reserve requirements which went into effect with the inauguration of the federal reserve system in November last, the actual reserves of the national banks on June 23, 1915, are far in excess of the largest reserves ever held at any one time in the past history of the country and amounted to \$1,840,000,000 or \$778,000,000 more than the amount which the national banks are required to hold.

"This surplus reserve, it is estimated, is sufficient to justify, on a conservative basis, an expansion of credit or a further loaning power of, say \$2,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000. The present total loans of all the national banks amount to about \$6,660,000,000. A year ago the surplus reserve of the national banks was only \$41,000,000, so that the increase over the surplus reserve shown a year ago is \$737,000,000.

"The total reserve of the national banks now exceeds by \$39,000,000 the greatest reserve ever held by national banks at any time prior to the passage of the federal reserve act.

"Specie held by the national banks and the federal reserve banks amounts to close to \$1,000,000,000. The specie in the national banks increased between May 1 and June 23, 1915, \$71,000,000.

"The reports of the federal reserve banks at this time show that the total amount of bills discounted and acceptances held by these banks amount

VILLA'S ANSWER FOR PEACE.

NORTHERN CHIEF ANXIOUS FOR HARMONY.

Accepts Pan-American Scheme and Will do His Part, as Will His Subordinates, to Help in Its Success.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 19.—Following is the official text of Gen. Villa's reply to the Pan-American appeal for peace:

"I, as general-in-chief of the constitutional army, have been informed with satisfaction of the friendly note which your excellencies have advanced to me and which I received on the night of August 5.

"In replying, I have the honor to inform you that the convention government is strong enough through its own force and power to continue the fight defending the institutions belonging to the Mexican people until such a time as their high ideals of the revolution which guarantee a solid and stable peace are realized; but taking into consideration the friendly and brotherly attitude of the United States of America and our sisters, the Latin-American republics of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, with the end that the peace in Mexico must be an immediate fact and constitutional order duly established, we are ready to accept and cordially we do accept the good offices of your excellencies toward calling a reunion of delegates of the contending parties recognized in Mexico. It will be possible for them to reach a satisfactory agreement, thus saving the national honor, well understanding that the conventionist government is willing to make all kinds of efforts to correspond to the good will expressed by your excellencies.

"I want to state clearly that all military chiefs, as well as the civilians attached to the conventionist army, are willing to establish in Mexico a provisional government that will guarantee the elections to which the people will be convoked to elect with liberty its officers as we have no further desire except that the nomination will be in favor of a determined man. I have the honor to reiterate to your excellencies the sincerity of my highest esteem.

"Francisco Villa."

"General-in-Chief of Operations." Miguel Diaz Lombardo, minister of foreign relations of the conventionist cabinet, telegraphed to the Pan-American diplomats that the military and civil chiefs of the convention government would reply to the message this week.

COMBINE AGAINST MARINES.

Haitian Rebel Gangs United to Fight United States Troops.

Cape Haitien, Aug. 23.—Various bands of rebels are uniting for a conflict with the American marines. All outposts here have been doubled. The city outwardly is calm, but the Americans are taking every precaution to prevent a clash.

Plenty of Funds for Cotton Loans.

Atlanta, Aug. 23.—The federal reserve bank announces that it has an unlimited amount of funds to lend on cotton. Loans will be made through member banks up to 80 per cent of the market value of cotton.

to approximately \$40,000,000, while the supply of gold which the federal reserve banks have now on hand is sufficient to give these banks a further loaning capacity, if the occasion called for it, of more than \$630,000,000 additional, provided they could utilize their note issuing powers to the maximum.

"Against their maximum direct borrowings in the past of \$162,617,000, the reports of the national banks as of June 23, 1915, show that they had on hand on that date paper eligible for rediscount with the federal reserve banks amounting to \$1,619,000,000, which is more than ten times the maximum amount which the national banks of the country, according to their sworn statements to the comptroller of the currency, have ever heretofore had occasion to borrow on their bills payable or by rediscounts.

"The soundness of our new banking and currency system and its ability to meet successfully even the most trying emergencies have been demonstrated. We also have confidence that it will be equally able to cope with and control inflation growing out of prosperity. It behooves the national banks and the department of the government charged with their supervision to exercise, under present circumstances, the utmost vigilance and a wholesome restraint lest overconfidence and unwise expansion or speculation may check the prosperity which now seems so likely to increase and endure."

WOULD VINDICATE HIS STATE.

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA OFFERS REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF FRANK LYNCHERS.

Executive Announces His Intention of Doing all in His Power to Bring Members of Mob to Trial for Their Bloody Deed—No Preparations Had Been Made at Hospital to Guard Frank from Outside Attack—No Further Investigation at Prison.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19.—Gov. Nat E. Harris of Georgia, after a consultation with members of the State prison commission, tonight issued in the form of an interview a statement on the lynching of Leo M. Frank. The governor declared he would do all in his power to bring to justice the perpetrators of the "unfortunate occurrence."

The statement points out that the State prison farm at Milledgeville was not constructed with the idea of withstanding an attack from the outside. The farm was intended only for sick or feeble convicts unable to do work with the chalangans on the county roads. There is no stockade about the farm and the only protection from without the buildings is a wire fence.

The question of providing additional guards at the prison after Frank was sent there had been considered with the prison commission, Gov. Harris said, but the idea in mind was to protect Frank from his fellow prisoners rather than from an outside attack. The danger of such an attack, it is stated, was thought remote after the first month of Frank's confinement had passed.

A month ago, Gov. Harris said, he received a secret message to the effect that an attack was to be made upon the prison farm on a given night. This was the time when he ordered a company of militia held at the Milledgeville armory. The governor declares his action at that time, although it brought censure upon him in certain quarters, "postponed the lynching for a month." The censure is said by the governor to have come from persons who thought the governor's action a reflection upon them, and it is said an indignation meeting was planned at Marietta, near which place on Tuesday morning last the lifeless body of Frank was found dangling from the lower limb of a big oak tree.

Gov. Harris' statement makes it clear that Frank had not been removed from the hospital when he was abducted last Monday night. It had been supposed he was sleeping with the other prisoners in one of the big dormitories when he was awakened by members of the armed band which afterward put him to death almost within view of the Phagan home.

Still weak from the wound in his throat, inflicted by a fellow prisoner, Frank was dragged from the place by four men. In their haste the men let the scantily clad and frightened prisoner fall in the prison corridor after they had taken him from the room of which he was the sole occupant. Later they dragged him bumping down the front steps of the institution and hurled him into one of the waiting automobiles.

In addition to issuing his statement to the press on the subject of the lynching, Gov. Harris tonight signed a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,500 for the first three persons convicted of participation in the killing of Frank. There is only \$2,500 available in the reward fund of the State for the year 1915. It was thought at first the governor would offer this entire amount in sums of \$500 each for the first five men convicted. He later changed the sum to \$500 for the first three men convicted.

The reward proclamation is carefully drawn to avoid stating the exact place where the lynching occurred. It is generally supposed Frank was put to death on the old tree near the Freygin in Cobb county, two miles outside of Marietta, where the body subsequently was found swaying in the early morning breeze. The belief has been expressed in some quarters recently, however, that the lynchers may have strangled Frank further down the road toward Milledgeville and saved the body for final disposition until they were well within the Cobb county line. It was in Cobb county that the Phagan girls' family lived and it generally is accepted that the lynching plans were laid there.

In view of the doubt as to the exact location of Frank's death the reward proclamation is made to read that the prisoner "was violently taken from the hospital of the State penitentiary in Baldwin county, and found dead in the county of Cobb on the morning of August 17, 1915, having met his death at the hands of unknown parties."

Proceeding, the proclamation says the persons "engaged in the transaction are still unknown and unapprehended."

The act of the armed band is described in the proclamation as "an attack upon our civilization, besides being a gross violation of the law, which the dignity of the State and

"THE STATE HOUSE."

NAME GIVEN TO CAPITOL BUILDING AN APPROPRIATE ONE.

Some of the Interesting Rooms in the Building and What Can be Seen on a Visit to them—Toll for Grinding.

Columbia, Aug. 19.—Most States call their administrative building the capitol, but South Carolina calls hers the State House. It is well named, it is the building that concerns the whole State, and all the people in it. This is shown by the constant numbers of visitors that are always going over the building. Whenever the people come from other parts of the State they always go over the State House, they feel that they are interested in it, and they want to see it. There was an excursion down from the upper part of the State a few days ago, and hundreds visited the building. One of the men in the governor's office said he spent most all day showing visitors over the building but that he was glad to do it; they were all interested.

In the Secretary of State's office are many objects of interest, and a great many too in the office of the secretary of the Historical Commission. The Supreme Court room is of interest, and so is the library up stairs. The view from the library windows is fine. The senate chamber and the house of representatives are all well worth visiting, but they are closed most of the time except when the legislature is in session. A place to be looked at is the outside west wall, just above the windows of the governor's office. Here are yet to be seen marks where Sherman's shells hit when he fired on Columbia before he crossed the river and occupied the city in his famous march to the sea. Inside the downstairs hall of the State House are to be seen some of the largest pieces of single stone in the world for many of the giant pillars are all one piece of granite. Indeed it is said that this State House contains more monoliths of their size of any building. A monolith is a solid unbroken pillar or monument of stone.

The State House grounds this year are especially beautiful. The great square—it comprises four city blocks—is well grassed with every here and there beds of bright colored flowers that show up well against dark green. There are dozens of ornamental trees on the grounds, and beside that many more of the commoner varieties of trees. At different points on the grounds are various monuments, at one point is an historic grave, there is one large cannon that came as a trophy from the war with Spain, and many smaller guns from the bygone days. The grounds are pleasing, and several hours could well be spent on the State house and grounds together.

The governor's office is in a way the centre of the State, and the events of that office is an index to the times. Last fall the great cry was "diversify your crops." Up to now grain had been a negligible factor in this State, and wheat almost unthought of. Now, however, comes a letter to the governor asking to inform the writer what is a lawful toll of grinding wheat. The answer is found in sections 2387 and 2388 of Vol. 1 of the code of 1912 which reads:

2387—No person shall take more toll for grinding wheat, rye, or any other grain into good meal or flour than one-eighth part of any quantity under ten bushels, and for ten bushels, or any quantity above, at one time brought, one-tenth part only; and for all grain as aforesaid chopped for hominy, feeding stock or for distilling, one-sixteenth part.

2388—Any person or persons taking more toll than hereinbefore directed shall be subject to pay a fine to an amount to ten times the value of the toll so taken, to be recovered in most summary way before the nearest magistrate; one-half to the prosecutor and the other half to the person aggrieved.

GALVESTON SLOWLY RECOVERS.

Telegraph Communications Restored and City Resuming Normal Conditions.

Galveston, Aug. 21.—With telegraphic communication restored, Galveston is slowly getting back to normal conditions. Water service will be resumed tonight. The loss of life in Galveston proper is eight and in Lowlands west of Galveston, twenty-five.

the good name of her people require to be fully investigated and the offenders brought to punishment." It is not believed any further action will be taken in the way of an investigation at the State prison. The members of the commission were on a visit to the institution when the attack occurred and have held that the prison officials were powerless to prevent the attacking party from carrying out its purpose. The governor's statement is regarded as bearing out this contention, although he does not specifically so state.