

**STORM DAMAGE ESTIMATE.**

**MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY GIVES INTERESTING STATISTICS OF STORM.**

Rainfall Was Heaviest Ever Recorded and Rivers Broke Flood Records—Loss in Santee and Pee Dee Sections Estimated at \$4,500,000.

Columbia, Aug. 11.—Extraordinary rains, winds and freshets made last month in South Carolina most unusual and the current monthly summary by Richard H. Sullivan of Columbia, section director of the United States weather bureau, is particularly interesting. The summary presents in compact and official form a general survey which nobody could have compiled at the time, with mails interrupted and wires down in many districts.

Following is the summary in part: "July was a remarkably stormy month, with rainfall far in excess of any previous record in the history of South Carolina. Temperatures ranged considerably below the seasonal average, and the mean for the section was close to the lowest July average. Persistent showery weather culminated in the enormous rainfall that attended the South Atlantic hurricane that passed over the section between the 18th and 15th and, as a result, the Santee river system experienced the most extended and disastrous floods in its history.

While the winds accompanying the disturbance were not extraordinarily high, the force was such that crops in immense areas were beaten flat into soggy ground, resulting in extensive losses. General crop deterioration set in after the first decade, due to continuous wet, cloudy weather, rapid accumulation of grass, and inability of plants to cultivate the soil.

The damage by floods in the Santee and Pee Dee systems, comprising bridges, roads, crops, etc., at this writing, is conservatively estimated at about \$4,500,000, while movable property estimated at a value of about \$400,000 was saved by timely warnings of the weather bureau. In the aggregate, about \$3,000,000 represents the damage in South Carolina, and approximately 350,000 acres of crops were affected."

The situation was considerably better in the western portion, where the rainfall was neither so heavy nor so prolonged. However, the early corn crop was practically made during the month and forage peas, cane, sweet potatoes and pastures grew luxuriantly. At the close of the month, cotton was not fruiting well and had begun to shed, and in some parts chopping had not been completed.

The monthly mean temperature for the section, determined from reports of 43 stations, was 77.3 degrees, or 2.1 degrees below the established normal, 4 1/2 degrees cooler than the hot Julys of 1887 and 1893, and but 0.1 degree above the mean of the cool July of 1894. The highest temperature was 99 degrees at Newberry on the 2d. All previous Julys, except one, during the last 30 years have had maximum temperatures of 99 or above. The warmest period was generally between the 1st and 4th over the western portion, and local maximum temperatures occurred on various dates in the remainder of the section. The lowest temperature was 60 degrees at Cheraw on the 6th and at Winthrop college on the 27th. Twenty-eight previous Julys have had minimum temperatures of 60 degrees or lower. The coolest period of the month was generally during the first decade.

The average precipitation for the section, 56 stations reporting, was 14.68 inches, or 8.86 inches above the established normal and 2.23 inches above the previous highest average since Statewide observations were begun, namely: that of August, 1893. Copious showers to excessive rains occurred in some part of the western portion every day, while there were but two short dry periods in the eastern portion during the month. Veritable cloudbursts occurred over the eastern and extreme northern counties, where the monthly amounts ranged from 15 to over 31 inches; over the western part of the section toward the Savannah watershed the amounts ranged from 10 to below 6 inches.

A very large proportion of this enormous rainfall was developed during the passage of the South Atlantic hurricane that approached the Carolina coast on the 13th, passed northward over the State on the 14th and disappeared over the lower Appalachians by the 16th. Unprecedentedly heavy rains fell in the region from Berkeley, east Charleston and Georgetown counties, where 10 to over 13 inches were measured on the 14th and 15th. During the period, 14th to 18th, the entire eastern portion of the section was drenched with rainfall ranging from 5 to nearly 17 inches.

The greatest local monthly amount was 21.13 inches at Kingstree, Williamsburg county, breaking the previous highest record of August, 1885,

**CANDIDATES IN HURRY.**

**STATE CAMPAIGN OPPRESSED BY HEAT AND BOTHERED BY STORM AT CONWAY.**

Governor Manning and Cole L. Blease Both Have Strong Representation in Crowd—Cooper's Talk Cut Short.

Conway, Aug. 10.—A crowd of probably one thousand voters of the "Independent Republic" of Horry county heard the candidates for State offices here today. Orderliness and attentiveness were the predominant features. Both Gov. Manning and Cole L. Blease had strong representations in the audience and both were roundly applauded. A thunder storm cut off Mr. Cooper for a few minutes after he had begun to speak. The meeting began in the Planters' warehouse, where all candidates spoke with the exception of Governor Manning and Messrs. Blease and Cooper. The oppressive heat then drove the crowd to the open.

Blease was characteristically bitter in his attacks upon Governor Manning's administration and worked himself into a palpitating rage over alleged lawlessness running rife and an extravagant conduct of public affairs.

Judging from the number of violent attacks being made upon him, Governor Manning said he surely was strong if the customary plan of attacking the strongest man held in this race. Each day charges so "absolutely absurd and ridiculous" were heaped upon him, he said, that he didn't deign any of them worthy of consideration. The acts of his administration were known, and he was willing to trust his case in the hands of honest, fair-minded people. The only promise he had to make if re-elected was that he would continue relentlessly and with fervency and zeal to enforce the law to protect innocent people and not labor in the interests of criminals.

J. M. DesChamps said he was running until he got to Edgefield and that now he is flying.

John T. Duncan also spoke, by 11.95 inches; least monthly amount 5.73 inches at Edgefield. The greatest amount during any 24 hours was 13.35 inches at Effingham, Florence county, on the 14th and 15th or 1.60 inches above the previous record of August, 1908, at Anderson. The average number of rainy days was 55 per cent. above the normal.

The highest wind velocity for any 5-minute period was 64 miles per hour from the north at Charleston on the 14th, the highest recorded velocity during the South Atlantic hurricane that passed inland on that date.

The average monthly sunshine, determined from several automatic records, was 194.6 hours or 44 per cent. of the possible amount and much below the seasonal average. The amount of cloudiness exceeds all previous records for July, except that of 1906. The number of clear days was five; partly cloudy, 12, and cloudy, 14, as against normals of 12, 12 and seven days respectively.

Heavy rains over the upper reaches of the Santee system on the 9th and 10th were followed by moderate floods in the Saluda, lower Catawba, Wateree and upper Santee rivers between the 11th and 15th.

The enormous downpours of rain attending the South Atlantic hurricane during its passage over the State between the 13th and 15th, together with extraordinary rainfall over the drain-areas of the Saluda, Broad and Catawba rivers in North Carolina up to the 18th, created a situation favorable for the most extensive and destructive floods in the history of the Santee system; authentic records being available as far back as 1840.

"During the period, 14th to 18th, the rainfall in the Broad and Catawba watersheds along the immediate Appalachian slope ranged from 10 to over 24 inches, and near the northern edge of McDowell county, North Carolina, an enormous downpour of over 19 inches was recorded on the 16th. The runoff was consequently attended by a stage at Mt. Holly, N. C., that was nearly twice the height of the 1901 record, over 12 feet above the Catawba record for 1908, over three feet above the Wateree record at Camden for 1908, over two feet above the Santee record of 1908 at Remini and one foot above the 1908 record at Ferguson.

"Compared with the flood of 1908, when all the rivers were in high flood, the July flood was maintained by runoff through the Broad and Catawba-Wateree rivers, while the Saluda was in moderate flood only. Under pressure of the enormous volume of water pushing into the Santee, heavy steel railroad and highway bridges were washed away, and crops were damaged to such an extent that the loss will probably never be fully known. The Pee Dee system was also in flood, due to a part of the same series of rains, and the damage was particularly severe in the Lynchess and Black basin, which were overflowed by the heavy up-State rains, in addition to the damage by storm.

**FLOOD RELIEF BOARD.**

**GOVERNOR NAMES CENTRAL STATE COMMISSION.**

Body Will Handle Funds Privately Subscribed and Cooperate With Federal Agents.

Columbia, Aug. 11.—Gov. Manning appointed yesterday a central flood relief commission, consisting of Carroll H. Jones and Pierre Maszyck of Columbia, H. G. Garrison of Camden, W. M. Boore of York and T. W. Boyle of Greeleyville, to cooperate with the corps of engineers, United States army, in the application of the federal appropriation, and to administer funds placed in the governor's hands by various persons and corporations.

This committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow in Mr. Jones' office in Columbia. Maj. Youngberg, corps of engineers, U. S. A., stationed in Charleston, has been invited to confer with the committee at that time. A local committee will probably be appointed in each of the counties in which severe damage was wrought by the recent freshets.

Gov. Manning has entrusted to the central relief commission all donations lodged with him and will refer to it such communications as he may receive on the subject of flood damage. Contributions toward the relief fund which the governor is turning over to the commission are as follows:

- C. M. Cain, Batesburg, \$1; Miss Ida Dudley, Bennettsville, \$4; C. T. Dowling, Norway, \$5; Mrs. J. A. Tobin, Barwell, \$1; Mrs. Annie A. Weston, Sr., Congaree, \$5; John H. Adams, Gadaden, \$1; E. S. Dreher, Columbia, \$5; Alex E. King, Columbia, \$10; J. A. Burton, Newberry, \$5; Imperial Tobacco company, Richmond, \$500; John L. Minnaugh, Columbia, \$100; Southern Cotton Oil Company, Columbia, \$50; C. FitzSimons, Columbia, \$10; L. R. Mellichamp, Columbia, 50 cents; L. P. Mellichamp, Columbia, 50 cents; L. A. Hartzog, Olar, \$2; Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Richmond, \$100; Life Insurance company of Virginia, Richmond, \$250; W. H. Miles Shoe company, Richmond, \$100; First National bank, Richmond, \$250; Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, Richmond, \$500; Richard I. Manning, \$100; "Cash," Clemson College, \$2; L. A. Manning, Dillon, \$10; citizens of Fairfax, through D. F. Moorer, \$9.60.

W. S. Forbes & Co., of Richmond, have notified the governor that they will contribute 500 one-pound boxes of sliced breakfast bacon and deliver it to any point or points designated. The Southern Cotton Oil company of Columbia offers to loan 300 tons of cotton seed to persons who will undertake to plant it at this time, with the understanding that the same number of bushels of seed will be returned to them at the end of the year.

tion to the damage by storm.

"Following are the dates of flood stages and crests:

"Blairs, Broad river, flood stage 14 feet, 15th to 19th, with a crest of 36.5 feet on the 16th, or 5.4 feet above the 1908 record.

"Camden, Wateree river, flood stage 24 feet, 16th to 21st and 23rd to 27th with a crest of 43 feet on the 18th, or 3.3 feet above the 1908 record.

"Catawba, Catawba river in South Carolina, flood stage 11 feet, 11th, 12th, 16th to 19th, 24th and 25th, with a crest of 40.4 feet on the 17th, or 12 feet above the 1908 record.

"Chappells, Saluda river, flood stage 14 feet, 13th, 14th, 17th to 21st and 23d to 26th with a crest of 18.8 feet on the 19th.

"Cheraw, Great Pee Dee river, flood stage of 27 feet; 16th to 21st and 22d to 27th, with a crest of 36.4 feet on the 19th.

Columbia, Congaree river, flood stage 15 feet; 16th to 19th and 24th and 25th, with a crest of 31.5 feet on the 17th.

"Conway, Waccamaw river, flood stage 7 feet; 16th and 24th to close of month, reaching 9.2 feet on 29th, 30th and 31st.

"Edisto (Embree), Edisto river, flood stage 6 feet, 30th and 31st; crest, 6.8 feet.

"Effingham, Lynchess river, flood stage 12 feet, 15th to 24th, 27th, 29th, to close of month, with a crest of 18.7 feet on the 20th.

"Ferguson, Santee river, flood stage 12 feet, 14th to close of month, with a crest of 24.7 feet on the 22nd, or 1 foot above the 1908 record.

"Kingstree, Black river, flood stage 12 feet, 15th to 24th and 27th to close of month, with a crest of 15.5 on the 17th.

"Mt. Holly, N. C., Catawba river, flood stage 15 feet, 16th to 18th, with a crest of 45.5 feet on the 17th, or 22.4 above the crest of the 1901 flood.

"Pelzer, Saluda river, flood stage 7 feet, 10th to 12th, 16th to 20th and 22nd and 23rd, with a crest of 14 feet on the 17th.

"Rimini, Santee river, flood stage 12 feet, 12th to the close of month, with a crest of 36 feet on the 20th, or 2.2

**TOXAWAY DAM BURSTS.**

**SENECA VALLEY FLOODED AND PROPERTY AND LIVES THREATENED.**

Seven Foot Wall of Water Sweeps Down River Bed—Warnings Issued May Save People from Wrath of Flood.

Greenville, Aug. 14.—Long distance telephone messages from Seneca and from a point far up the Keowee river in Pickens county stated that the flood waters from Lake Toxaway had not begun to rise at 1:30 o'clock Monday morning. The message from Pickens county said that the Keowee river was normal at midnight at a point six miles this side of the North Carolina line. Seneca reported that at 1:30 o'clock there was no rise in the river near there.

A newspaper correspondent went to Chapman Bridge, 18 miles above Pickens court house. He telephoned that all persons up the Keowee valley are awake, and waiting for the expected flood. He said also that the inhabitants did not anticipate any great damage, though they were alert to possible danger. Because of the isolated communities through which the waters must first come, it was difficult to get any comprehensive report on the breaking of the dam, save that which came from Asheville.

A number of automobiles have gone from Pickens to Brown hotel, at the confluence of the Toxaway and White Water rivers, near the State line and will take the guests from that hotel to points of safety if the water threatens the building. Auto parties left Greenville early in the night for Clemson College and other points, believing that only a few hours would be required for the flood waters to reach those points. A member of The News staff left the city at 10 o'clock, but had seen no evidences of the flood at 2 this morning. No loss of life is reported from North Carolina and meagre messages indicate that there will be none as warnings were sent broadcast and rapidly to all points likely to be affected by the unleashed water from Lake Toxaway.

When this lake was constructed in 1902, there was some dissatisfaction among the people who lived below it, as they feared the artificial lake might give way and endanger their homes and lives.

**SENDS WALL OF WATER.**

**Breaking of Toxaway Dam Releases Flood From Lake.**

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 13.—The Lake Toxaway dam, weakened by the recent floods, broke tonight, sending a great wall of water down the valley toward western South Carolina. No lives thus far have been reported lost and warnings sent out from several cities are believed to have enabled most persons in the path of the flood to reach safety.

The lake, an artificial body of water, was created in 1902 by Eastern capitalists. It covers 558 acres to an average depth of 30 feet. The dam, an eighth of a mile long and 50 feet high, was completely destroyed. The town of Toxaway suffered only minor damage though the lake was completely drained.

The released waters tonight were rushing through the Toxaway river valley, a comparatively uninhabited section, toward the Keowee river, in South Carolina. Anderson, Pickens and Oconee counties comprised the territory immediately threatened and warnings were telephoned to all places that could be reached. It was estimated that the flood would reach Seneca by midnight.

Persons familiar with the territory tonight expressed the belief that the waters would spread out over the uninhabited country immediately south of Lake Toxaway and thus minimize the possibility of extensive damage.

The waters ultimately will flow into the Savannah river through its various tributaries in western South Carolina.

The lake was created in connection with a summer resort and had a shore of 15 miles. The dam was constructed at a cost of about \$50,000.

A message from the railroad telegraph operator at Toxaway, describing the brake of the dam, said a section of the structure about the size of a box car gave way without warning shortly after 7 o'clock and that the entire structure quickly collapsed under the weight of the thousands of tons of water. One version of the cause of the breaking was that a small spring had seeped away the foundation at a heavily pressed point.

Toxaway is the third and largest of the lakes in western North Carolina mountains to go out since July 16, when heavy rains caused serious floods in that section.

Several years ago cotton mill owners whose plants were in the path of the waters should they escape, em-

placed above the 1908 record.

**GOVERNOR NAMES FROST.**

**MANNING APPOINTS ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.**

Moore Recommends Columbian to Succeed Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell—Long in Service of State Militia.

Columbia, Aug. 14.—Maj. John D. Frost of Columbia was appointed yesterday assistant adjutant and inspector general by Gov. Manning to succeed Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell, resigned. He was appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of W. W. Moore, adjutant general. Maj. Caldwell will continue for several days as acting adjutant at Camp Moore. Maj. Caldwell was relieved from duties from August 1 as assistant adjutant general upon his own request.

Maj. Frost is well fitted for the place to which he has been appointed. He served several years as assistant to the late J. W. Floyd, adjutant general. Col. Frost was elected adjutant general in 1902 and was reelected for the second term in 1904. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs.

Maj. Frost was born six miles from Columbia, February 11, 1871. He attended the Columbia schools and was graduated from the Citadel in the class of 1891. He married Miss Mary Irvine Davis of Paris, Ky., November 28, 1900. He was engaged in the cotton business from 1891 to 1898. He was appointed regimental adjutant, First South Carolina volunteer infantry, in the Spanish-American war. He was promoted to major October 21, 1898, and was mustered out November 10, 1898. He is a member of the officers' reserve corps, National Guard.

played expert engineers to investigate the safety of the dam. Following the engineers' report the structure, which is built of earth and stone, was strengthened.

Four weeks ago during the flood period, fears for the dam's safety were repeatedly expressed and there were several reports that it had collapsed.

At midnight the Seneca river, South Carolina through which the waters of Lake Toxaway will flow into the Savannah river, was normal near the town of Seneca, about 40 miles southwest of Toxaway. It was feared serious damage would be done to crops along the Keowee river in Pickens and Oconee counties, which are divided by the Keowee. Above Clemson College, S. C., the Keowee and the Twelve Mile creek have confluence, forming the Seneca which thence passes Clemson. Great damage is feared in this section, where the country is relatively flat and thickly populated. Portman Shoals, where the electric power for the city of Anderson is generated, tonight was the scene of great activity. Gangs were at work placing sand bags on the dam and power house and other preparations were under way to combat the force of the anticipated flood.

Walhalla, Seneca and Anderson are each several miles from the river and there is no town of importance on its course.

Long distance telephone messages from the Keowee valley late tonight said the inhabitants were remaining awake in anticipation of a rapid rise in the river, but at midnight there was no sign of the flood's approach. This indicated, in the opinion of river experts, that the flood had spread over considerable territory in Transylvania county, North Carolina. No great damage was anticipated in the Keowee valley.

The course of Toxaway river through Transylvania county is without communications and nothing could be learned as to the damage in North Carolina. The lake had an altitude of 3,500 feet, dropping gradually through the thinly settled country below until it reached the Chuga river, South Carolina. It was said here the damage would be mostly confined to the South Carolina counties immediately bordering the line.

**WARNING THE PEOPLE.**

Anderson, Aug. 13.—Word of the breaking of the Toxaway dam has been sent out to the people in the Savannah and Seneca river valleys by telephone. Every subscriber of the telephone company has been called and warned of the approaching wall of water. No loss of life has yet been reported from any point in the valley.

The Southern Public Utilities company tonight sent a large force of men in an effort to save the big power dam at Portman Shoals, on the Seneca river, 10 miles from Anderson. The dam is 500 feet long and was erected several years ago at a cost of \$1,000,000. The company supplies power and lights to the city of Anderson and furnishes some power to the Southern Power company. The flood gates have been opened at the dam.

**LOOK TO THEIR LINES.**

Spartanburg, Aug. 13.—As a result of the breaking of the dam at Lake Toxaway this evening Southern railway officials here are turning their attention to the Seneca river through

**CANDIDATES AT DARLINGTON.**

**LARGE AND ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE GATHERS TO HEAR SPEAKERS.**

Governor Manning Reads Telegram From Charleston in Telling of Suppression of Whiskey Traffic, While Blease Says Tigers Have Not Ceased Operations as Long as Whiskey is Shipped in—DesChamps Says Whiskey is Main Campaign Issue.

Darlington, Aug. 12.—Candidates for State offices were in Darlington today and spoke before 700 or 800 people. The best of order prevailed, and an attentive hearing was given to all candidates. Voters generally were impartial, no special demonstration being made for any candidate, though Gov. Manning, Cole L. Blease and R. A. Cooper were greeted with considerable applause.

Gov. Manning read to the audience a telegram which he received from S. M. Duncan, chief constable in Charleston, early this morning, announcing the seizure of "107 barrels of beer and fifteen barrels of whiskey. The retail value is about \$4,000." The governor used this in connection with his argument for law enforcement, and reminded his hearers that there would "be no let up." He also discussed the work of the tax commission in its efforts to equalize the tax burdens of the State, and touched upon other recent legislation, particularly that of providing for the teaching of agriculture in the public schools and the Torrens system of land registration, which was put on the statute books last winter.

Cole L. Blease followed governor Manning and also referred to the Charleston seizure. Blind tigers hadn't been driven out of Charleston so long, he said, as it was being shipped in by the carloads. The ex-governor also made a comparison of his administration with that of the present governor's to prove that lawlessness is more rife now than two years ago. He says he expects to begin to grant pardons after the second Tuesday in next January.

R. A. Cooper made a strong appeal for the development of the public school system, emphasizing that more than 90 per cent of the people receive all their education in the common schools. He would raise the standard of the public schools through the second college year, and would particularly stress the teaching of agriculture.

J. M. DesChamps made today one of his best speeches of the campaign. The sole issue was, "Shall we have whiskey or no whiskey," he declared. Wherever he went, he said, the question put to him was, "Whether there shall be law or outlaw." It was a tug of civilization in a hand-to-hand grip with barbarism. Voters, he predicted, would spring some surprise this year. "They are thinking as they have never thought before, and they'll vote more independently than ever in the past." He believed the welfare of the State would be the first consideration.

John T. Duncan spoke last today.

**WATSON PREPARES REPORT.**

Columbia, Aug. 14.—General tobacco reports for South Carolina for July, showing the number of pounds sold and prices paid, have been about completed and E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, states that these reports will be available August 16. The reports show that prices have been good, although there was very little marketing prior to August 1.

The completion of the reports have been delayed somewhat on account of some of the warehouses not making any sales and, therefore did not send in reports.

which the body of water must pass.

The stream is crossed by the main line of the Southern between Calhoun and Seneca. From that point to the Toxaway dam it is said to be 40 miles and in that distance the water will have a fall of 200 feet. Toxaway dam held a body of water more than a mile long and half mile wide on the average with a depth of 30 feet. According to information received here, there was no rainfall at Toxaway today, the dam giving way, it is believed, as a result of the recent strain. A man who has a residence there said here tonight the presence of a small leak in the dam was called to his attention a few days ago.

The dam, which is 100 feet long, was built 13 years ago. The property is now owned by R. D. Jennings of Pittsburgh, Pa., who acquired the holdings of the J. B. Duke company of New York about three years ago, giving him exclusive ownership.

**NO FEAR IN AUGUSTA.**

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 13.—Augusta has no need to be apprehensive regarding the break in Lake Toxaway dam, according to local Forecaster E. D. Emigh and City Engineer Nisbet Wingfield. Information now at hand indicates that the break will not cause more than a five foot rise in the Savannah river at this point.