

PRESIDENT WELCOMES VETS.

TELLS OF IDEALS FOR WHICH NATION STANDS.

Commander-in-Chief of Veterans Tells Wilson That They are Standing in Solid Body Behind Him.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Veterans of the War Between the Sections here for annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic were formally welcomed to the capital tonight by President Wilson who told them their battles 50 years ago were fought that the greatest instrumentality for the uplift of mankind the world has ever seen might not be impaired.

The president spoke amid scenes of patriotic fervor in the crowded convention hall into which the old census building had been converted. Col. David J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., introduced him and informed him that the veterans stood solidly behind the administration's conduct of present day foreign problems and that their sons would support him in any steps he might take.

The president was interrupted frequently by applause.

He did not touch directly on the European war or on problems growing out of it, but devoted his address to the mission of the United States and the lessons taught by the War Between the Sections. He spoke of that war as one of the few in history in which both sides could be proud.

The meeting marked the formal opening of the Grand Army encampment, which will continue during the remainder of the week with the great parade and presidential review tomorrow.

The president's address in part follows:

"It is a singular thing that men of a single generation should have witnessed what you have witnessed in the crowded 50 years which you celebrate tonight. You took part when you were young men in a struggle, the meaning of which I dare say you thought would not be revealed during your lifetime, and yet more has happened in the making of this nation in your lifetime than has ever happened in the making of another nation the lifetime of a dozen generations.

"The nation in which you now live is not the nation for whose union you fought. You have seen many things which have made this nation one of the representative nations of the world with regard to the modern spirit of that world and you have the satisfaction which I dare say few soldiers have ever had of looking back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that instead of destroying it here, that instead of making permanent division it made a permanent Union. This nation was from the beginning a spiritual enterprise, and you have seen the spirits of the two once divided sections of this country absolutely united. A war which seemed as if it had the seed of every kind of bitterness in it has seen a single generation put bitterness absolutely out of its heart, and you feel, as I am sure the men who fought against you feel, that you were comrades even then, though you did not know it, and that now you know that you are comrades in a common love for a country which you are equally eager to serve.

"This is a miracle of the spirit so far as national history is concerned. This is one of the very few wars in which in one sense everybody engaged may take pride. Some wars are to be regretted; some wars mar the annals of history; but some wars contrasted with those make those annals distinguished, show that the spirit of man sometimes springs to great enterprises that are even greater than his own mind had conceived.

"You set the nation free for that greater career of development, of unhampered development, which the world has witnessed since the Civil war. But for my own part I would not be proud of the extraordinary physical development of this country, of its extraordinary development in material wealth and financial power, did I not believe that the people of the United States wished all of this power devoted to ideal ends. There have been other nations as rich as we; there have been other nations as powerful; there have been other nations as spirited; but I hope we shall never forget that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves, but to serve mankind.

"I hope I may say without even an implication of criticism upon any other great people in the world that it has always seemed to me that the people of the United States wished to be regarded as devoted to the promotion of particular principles of human right.

"The United States was founded, not to provide free homes, but to assert human rights. This flag meant a great enterprise of the human spirit. Nobody, no large bodies of men, in the time that flag was first set up be-

FIVE LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

NEGROES FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER PAY DEATH PENALTY.

Joe Mulloy Dies for Murder of Guy Rogers and Prentiss Moore, Tom Griffin, Meek Griffin, Nelson Brice and John Crosby for Death of Aged J. Q. Lewis—All Deny Guilt.

Columbia, Sept. 30.—A record for legal executions in South Carolina was established yesterday when five negroes were put to death at the State penitentiary for the murder of John Q. Lewis, a Confederate veteran from Chester county, and Prentiss Moore and Guy Rogers, two young white boys of Marlboro county.

One hour and ten minutes were required to execute the criminals. A dull gray atmosphere enshrouded the skies and the muggy air about the little death chamber indicated what was appropriately termed "suicide weather." A general sigh of relief went up from executioners and prison officials alike when the five bodies wrapped in their winding sheets, had been "stacked" on their couches in the little anteroom of the death house which had been converted into a veritable morgue.

Meek Griffin, Tom Griffin, John Crosby and Nelson Brice were executed for the killing of the aged Mr. Lewis, while Joe Mulloy paid the penalty for the murder of the two young Marlboro county boys. The crime for which the first four were convicted was committed April 24, 1913. The Marlboro county crime was committed Thanksgiving day, 1911.

The negroes did not confess. Three died protesting their innocence. The remaining two had nothing to add to "that already said," which was an affirmation of previous denial of guilt.

Meek Griffin was put to death first by his own request. He was the most terror-stricken of all and wildly and incoherently muttered prayers while the curious harness was being buckled about him. Tom Griffin from whose gun were fired the two charges which snuffed out the life of John Q. Lewis, had "no statement to make at all." "I have told the truth," he said.

John Crosby, who was said to have fired the shots, likewise made no statement. "I am satisfied," he kept repeating. His thanks for the kindness from prison officials were also proffered.

Nelson Brice entered the room in the most buoyant spirits of all. He bowed smilingly to Sheriff Colvin of Chester county, who sat ten feet away, and asked "to shake hands good-bye" with the officers just prior to the placing of the electrode about his forehead.

Joe Mulloy was broken spirited early in the morning, but braced himself when the hour for the ordeal arrived. "I have nothing to say," he answered, when his body had been strapped in the chair. "I know nothing of the crime. I wouldn't be guilty of such a thing, and God would not have me commit such a crime."

Malloy had an excellent physique, and was apparently in a resistant mood when the electrodes were being applied. But only two shocks were necessary to produce death. Three shocks were necessary to kill Meek Griffin and four for Tom Griffin. The heaviest amperage recorded since the installation of the chair was for the last named, when the register marked 13 amperes, with the voltage hovering around 2,000.

John Monk Stevenson, another negro, is yet in jail, awaiting trial on the same charge on which the four were

executed. He was a very firm believer in the efficacy of democracy. Do you realize that only so long ago as the time of the American Revolution democracy was regarded as an experiment in the world, and we were regarded as rash experimenters? But we not only believed in it, we showed our belief was well founded and that a nation as powerful as any in the world could be erected upon the will of the people; that, indeed, there was a power in such a nation that dwelt in no other nation unless also in that other nation the spirit of the people prevails.

"We now know and the world knows that the thing that we then undertook, rash as it seemed, has been practicable and that we have set up in the world a government maintained and promoted by the general conscience and the general conviction. "So I stand here not welcoming you to the nation's capital as if I were your host, but merely to welcome you to your own capital, here I am, and am proud to be, your servant. I hope I shall catch, as I hope we shall all catch, from the spirit of this occasion a new consecration to the high duties of American citizenship."

The first death among veterans attending the encampment occurred today when Bacon Smith, 70 years old, of Bridgetown, N. J., died of injuries received yesterday when he was run over by a carriage.

convicted. It was Stevenson's testimony largely which brought about the conviction of the four, he claiming that he watched while the crime was committed. Two other negroes had been arrested. While further investigation was being made, a row at a neighboring negro church caused the arrest of Stevenson, on whose person was found the dead man's pistol. Stevenson turned State's evidence and directed Sheriff Colvin and his deputies to the place where a stolen watch was buried and also told where the empty shells could be found. The shells are now in the clerk of court's office in Chester county. Stevenson's implication of the four was borne out by incontrovertible proof that Tom Griffin's gun was used for the killing and that a screw driver belonging to the sewing machine in Meek Griffin's home was used to destroy the buried watch. Robbery was supposed to have been the motive.

Young Moore and Rogers were killed in consequence of a row while huting on land cultivated by Malloy on Thanksgiving day, 1911.

J. H. Lewis, a brother of the Chester victim, witnessed the execution of the four men yesterday, as did Sheriff Colvin, who was instrumental in bringing the guilty parties to justice.

N. B. Rogers, county treasurer of Marlboro county and father of Guy Rogers; J. C. Rogers of Sumter, a brother, and Early B. Moore of Marlboro, a brother of Prentiss Moore, also came to Columbia for the execution.

All available court machinery had been invoked to stay the hand of the law in the two cases. After being carried through the South Carolina courts, the Marlboro county case was taken to the United States supreme court. For more than two years the alleged pleas of newly discovered evidence and other points delayed the execution of the sentences.

The Chester case was affirmed by the supreme court several months ago.

Gov. Manning several days ago refused to commute the sentences of the five negroes to life imprisonment.

ARRESTED ON BIGAMY CHARGE.

J. P. Smith Said to Have Two Wives When He Married Newberry Girl.

Newberry, Sept. 28.—Sheriff Bleasé last night arrested J. P. Smith, said to be from Georgia, on the charge of bigamy. He ran away on Sunday with the young daughter of a farmer in the county and carried her to Columbia, where they were married yesterday. Smith is in jail. He admits that he has another wife living. Some accuse him of having two wives when he married the young girl, but he denies that he had more than one. The warrant against him was sworn out before Magistrate Hair in Prosperity yesterday. The sheriff found the couple at night in Newberry. The girl has returned to her father. She is about 20 years of age. Smith was severely cut in a fight with a negro woman in town a few weeks ago.

MENDENHALL FOUND GUILTY.

Florida Man Convicted of Murder of Woman, Appeals for New Trial

Clearwater, Fla., Sept. 28.—J. J. Mendenhall, convicted this afternoon on a charge of the murder of Miss Susie Elliot on the night of July 2, when the bodies of the young woman and her mother were burned to death on the old Green Springs road, gave notice of a motion for a new trial and offered a formal motion for a stay of sentence. The date for arguing these motions has not been set.

Mendenhall was convicted of murder with recommendation to mercy which carries a sentence of life imprisonment.

Scenes in the court room following the reading of the verdict were dramatic. The wife and daughter, who have been by the side of the defendant throughout the hearing, broke into passionate weeping. The defendant, who has exhibited marked composure throughout the hearing, consoled them and told them to be brave.

Another indictment charging Mendenhall with the murder of Mrs. Besie Elliot, mother of the dead girl, is pending against Mendenhall.

Clover Seed Acreage and Condition.

The acreage for clover seed in the United States this year is estimated to be about 114.5 per cent of last year's acreage, based upon reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the department. The condition of the crop on September 1 is estimated at 86.3 per cent of normal, which compares with 77.3 per cent a year ago, and 79.7 average of the past 10 years on September 1. These figures forecast a moderately larger crop this year than last year.

Take a trip down town, and look the bicycle over that the Sumter Clothing Co., will give away Christmas Eve day. It is on exhibition in their window, together with boys' suits, hats and shoes for fall use.—Advt.

NEW ORLEANS STORM-SWEPT.

TEN KILLED AND MANY HURT REPORTS STATE.

Property Loss Will be Over Million From Cyclone Which Reached Velocity of 86 Miles an Hour—Wires Down at New Orleans and Few Details Learned by Wireless from Vessels.

Mobile, Sept. 30.—Wireless advices from New Orleans at 1.30 o'clock Thursday morning say that ten persons were killed and 150 injured by the hurricane in New Orleans. Property damage was estimated at above \$1,000,000. The famous French market section was partially wrecked.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—(via Wireless Steamships Excelsior and Creole to Mobile).—Five persons are known to be dead, many people injured and the property loss reaching into the millions has been caused tonight by the most severe Gulf storm in the history of the city.

A howling gale with a velocity of eighty-six miles an hour swept the city at 6 o'clock tonight, demolishing scores of buildings, stripping the roofs from hundreds of other structures and strewn the streets with broken glass and debris.

At 7.30 o'clock a rising barometer gave evidence that the storm was subsiding, the centre passing to the northwest of New Orleans. The barometer at its lowest registered 28.11, and the wind velocity of 86 miles was the highest ever recorded here.

Railroads and wire communication with the outside world has been cut off, and telephone, electric light and trolley service discontinued in the city. All railroads have annulled train service from New Orleans.

Wireless communication from New Orleans was interrupted by the failure of the electric plant, but messages were sent from the steamship Excelsior at dock here and relayed from the steamship Creole, anchored below New Orleans in the Mississippi river to Mobile.

At Mobile and Pensacola.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—The Mississippi Gulf coast from Bay St. Louis to Pascagoula was isolated tonight by the tropical hurricane, which caused an eighty-eight-mile gale at New Orleans and swept inland to the northeast. Pensacola and Mobile escaped material damage, though fifty-mile winds prevailed at both ports during the afternoon and night.

Reports of excessive damage and high water at Biloxi and Gulfport, Miss., were discounted tonight by officials of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, whose telephone cable down the coast to Bay St. Louis furnished the sole means of communication. There is no wireless station on the coast between Mobile and New Orleans.

This cable was operated successfully only at intervals and officials announced that the dispatchers denied reports of the flooding of the streets in Biloxi to a depth of six feet and of the destruction of the great trestle of the Louisville and Nashville at the Rigolets. Three small children, members of the Savage family at Pascagoula, were reported to have been injured when their home was demolished by the high winds, but there is no other news from there.

All trains southwest of here have been suspended, only one train arriving this afternoon from Ocean Springs, Miss. A local train bearing relief supplies will be sent from Mobile tomorrow morning as far down southwest as possible.

The Southern Pacific liner Proteus was in the centre of the Gulf hurricane at the mouth of the Mississippi river today, according to officers of the revenue cutter Tallapoosa, who said they had been unable to establish wireless communication with the vessel since this morning. The Proteus is a passenger liner, but it is not known here how many passengers she carried. When last reported by wireless the Proteus signalled that she expected to reach the mouth of the Mississippi at 4 a. m. tomorrow.

A wind velocity of eighty-eight miles an hour was reported at Bay St. Louis, Miss., this afternoon by the dispatcher's cable of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Washouts have occurred on the road at Bay St. Louis and elsewhere, and train service has been annulled. There is no wire communication down the coast, except the telephone cable of the Louisville and Nashville.

Wireless communication with New Orleans was broken off this morning. When the aerials of the Marconi station and the United Fruit station there were apparently blown down. A third wireless station with apparatus adequate to communicate with Mobile also could not be spoken.

The Mallory liner Sabine, with passengers for Tampa, Key West and New York, waited in the lower bay here tonight for the storm to subside before attempting to go to sea. The freight steamer Dorothy, bound for Havana from Galveston with cargo, put into Mobile bay today. She reported

heavy seas between Mobile bay and New Orleans bay, but did not encounter the hurricane at its worst.

Vessels known to be in the Gulf which may have encountered the tropical blow are two steamships of the Ward Line, whose names were not obtainable, and a fruit vessel of the Vaccaro Brothers Company, of New Orleans.

No messages had been received tonight by the coast guard cutter Tallapoosa from the Southern Pacific Line steamship Proteus, which was reported in the centre of the hurricane off New Orleans bar. The wireless apparatus on the Proteus is believed to have been disabled.

The sole means of communication between New Orleans and the outer world tonight was the wireless apparatus of the steamships at dock in New Orleans, while meagre reports were received from the failing wireless apparatus of the Southern Pacific liner Creole, bound up the Mississippi river from Port Eads for New Orleans.

A velocity of fifty-two miles an hour was reached by the gale at Mobile tonight, and the worst of the storm was believed by weather bureau officials to have passed. The barometer was stationary at 29.52 at 8 p. m.

Southbound trains over the Louis-

ville and Nashville railroad to New Orleans were annulled tonight, but it was announced that a relief train would be operated by the railroad out of Mobile tomorrow morning, as far down the coast as track conditions will allow.

Reports that the Rigolets trestle of the Louisville and Nashville between New Orleans and Bay St. Louis had been destroyed were discounted by officials of the road tonight. It was declared that the trestle was strong enough to withstand storms of violence.

No verification of the report of high water at Biloxi was furnished by the railroad dispatcher there, who reported that the tracks of the railroad were not inundated. A commercial wire report had stated that water was six feet deep in the business section of Biloxi.

Boys, how would you like to have an up-to-date, first class bicycle presented to you for your Christmas. The Sumter Clothing Co., intends to give one away on this day to some boy who buys a knee pants suit from them, and the bicycle is now on display in their window. They will be glad to explain the whole matter to you if you will call on them.—Advt.

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Young Business Men

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All Wool Serges

This most servicable fabric has advanced 10 to 20 per cent. Ours bought in early Spring will be sold at the old prices as long as they last. 36 inch All Wool Storm Serges at 50c, in Black, Cream, Navy, Copenhagen, Garnet, Brown, Grey and Tan. 44 inch All Wool Serges, sponged and shrunk in all shades at 75c.

GABERDINES, PLAIDS & ROMAN STRIPES.

These we have in various shades and prices 50c to \$1.50.

SILKS.

We would be glad for you to see these.

SILK POPLINS.

75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Pussy Willow in shades for evening wear. Messalines and Taffetas in blacks and colors.

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