

Storm Damage Greater Than Was First Reported

Revised List Shows Ninety-Three are Dead, Five Hundred Injured and Three Hundred Still Missing.

New Orleans and Lower Mississippi Towns Suffered Most From Fearful Hurricane—Property Loss is Now Estimated at Five Million Dollars—Condition of People in Many Places Pitiable—Families Marooned and Food Needed.

Revised List Shows 93 Victims.

Special to The Daily Item.

Memphis, Oct. 1.—A revised list of hurricane victims shows 93 dead, five hundred injured, three hundred missing. The greatest loss was at New Orleans and at Mississippi coast towns.

Memphis, Oct. 1.—One hundred and thirty-two were killed in the hurricane, five hundred injured and seven hundred are missing, according to reports received by railroad officials. The property loss is more than five million. According to officials eighty-nine are dead at New Orleans and vicinity. Thirty dead are reported from points between New Orleans and Mobile. Jackson reports state that it is believed that fifty-one were lost in the territory from the Mississippi river to Pearl river bottoms. Conditions in that country are pitiable. A hundred families were marooned and appeals for food had been sent out. One person was killed and eight injured at Natchez. Thirty-nine are dead at Fernier, La., and the town is without adequate food. Four are dead and twenty fishermen are missing at Gulfport. A million dollar damage was done at Rigolletta and Dunbar, La., which were wiped off the map.

FIFTY-FOUR DEAD.

List of Hurricane's Ravages Being Made up.

Memphis, Oct. 1.—The total loss of life in the hurricane according to figures compiled by railroad officials is fifty-four. Twenty-three are dead at New Orleans and thirty-one elsewhere. The damage is about three million.

REPORT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Big Loss of Life Feared Between Houma and Morgan City.

Galveston, Oct. 1.—A radio from New Orleans states that the full force of the hurricane struck Houma, La., a town of five thousand population. Tremendous loss of life is feared between Houma and Morgan City. The known dead at New Orleans number nineteen. The Southern Pacific wharves and offices were washed away.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 30.—Between fifty and sixty lives were lost, several hundred persons injured, and property damaged to the extent of well over two million dollars by the tropical storm, which, since yesterday, has virtually isolated New Orleans and that vicinity from the outside world. This was the sum total of reports here tonight, received by wireless, by telephone and occasionally by round about and shaky telegraph wires—all the usual means of communication still being useless. Unofficial reports showed loss of life and personal injury as follows:

New Orleans, seven dead, 150 injured; Frenier, La., twenty-five killed; Manshac, La., seventeen killed; Pascagoula, Miss., two killed; Mobile, two killed; Natchez, Miss., one killed.

Property loss in New Orleans was estimated there today at approximately \$2,000,000. No definite estimate has yet been made of damage to many coast points around New Orleans, but in this vicinity it was said the total loss would not exceed \$50,000. Estimates of damage in this section of the Gulf coast was materially lessened today when Coden, Bayou La Batre, Alabama Port, Battles, Fair Hope and other nearby coast resorts were heard from.

Four steamers were said to have been swept over the wharves at Gulfport, Miss., last night, and the steamer Thomas H. Benton was reported lost at Natchez, Miss., with Thomas Lincoln, a watchman, lost with her.

Although water was reported two feet deep in the railroad station at Coden, where sixty lives were lost in the great storm of 1905, and the bay front shell road was six feet under water, no loss of life was reported,

and property damage was said to be confined to destruction of bath houses, and beaching of several fishing schooners, which were found today several hundred yards inland.

In Mobile the west bank of the Mobile river early today was 20 feet from the postoffice, having overflowed and inundated streets three blocks and a half from the wharves.

Both lives lost here were from electrocution. Albert Fritz, driver of a delivery wagon, stepped on a fallen wire early today, and was instantly killed. C. D. Smith, a steamboat employe, late today attempted to remove a fallen wire from the path of some children. As he touched the wire, the current in it killed him.

All vessels outward bound yesterday from New Orleans were said today to have been accounted for, and the Southern Pacific liner Proteus, reported yesterday in the storm centre off the mouth of the Mississippi, was declared to be safe, by the Creole, of the same line.

Wind Velocity 85 Miles.

Morgan City, La., Sept. 30.—Property damage here as a result of yesterday's storm was estimated today at \$200,000. Three steamboats were sunk in the harbor, small craft were wrecked, a number of buildings were unroofed and frail structures torn from their foundations. At its height the wind attained a velocity of 85 miles an hour.

There was no less of life in this city, but fear was expressed for the safety of fishermen along the coast. Wire and railroad communication to points east of Morgan City still is interrupted. West of this city only minor damage has been reported. Dispatches from Crowley and Lafayette reported no damage.

BODY CAN NOT BE SECURED.

Remains of Montague Nicholls Will Not Be Brought to Spartanburg for Burial.

Spartanburg, Oct. 2.—All hope entertained by members of his family that the body of William Montague Nicholls, second lieutenant in the British royal field artillery, who fell in battle in France early this week, ended tonight when Judge George W. Nicholls, father of the young man, received a message from the British war office, in response to his inquiry, saying: "Regret that the removal of the body is impossible." Upon the receipt of the message announcing Lieut. Nicholls' death both the British war office and the state department were appealed to by members of his family here in an effort to have the remains recovered and brought to Spartanburg for burial.

PLACES FOR CAROLINIANS.

Palmetto Congressmen Will be Given Important Work During the Coming Session.

Washington, Oct. 2.—South Carolina will take a more commanding position in the coming session of congress than any other time since the War Between the Sections, unless the present plans for committee assignments go wrong. Congressman Whaley is slated for a place on the powerful judiciary committee and Mr. Byrnes may be given a place on the appropriation committee to succeed Former Congressman Joe Johnson. Congressman Aiken, it is said, is being groomed for an important chairmanship and Congressman Nichols, the new member from the State, will be well taken care of. Mr. Lever is already chairman of the agricultural committee and Mr. Finley ranks second on postoffices and post roads.

CANAL CLOSED FORTY DAYS.

Not Expected to Be Opened Before November 1.

Washington, Oct. 3.—War department dispatches tonight announced that there was little prospect of reopening the Panama canal before November 1. Since the channel was blocked by a slide north of Gold Hill September 29 the movement of earth and rock has continued steadily.

Hundreds of vessels will be held up by the closing of the canal for forty days or more, causing the first serious interruption of canal traffic since the opening in August 1914.

WANT MAYOR TRIED.

CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST COLUMBIA EXECUTIVE.

Large Crowd of Columbia Citizens Adopt Resolutions Asking That Griffith be Tried for Disorderly Conduct—Persons Chief Speaker at Meeting—Says Mayor Remitted Fines.

Columbia, Oct. 1.—Resolutions requesting the chief of police to docket a charge of disorderly conduct against Mayor L. A. Griffith and that he be tried before the city recorder and that a special meeting of city council be called to have a public investigation of the charges against the mayor were unanimously adopted by over 1,500 citizens' to Columbia in mass meeting tonight in the Richland county court house. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, That the chief of police of this city be requested to forthwith lodge against Dr. L. A. Griffith a charge of disorderly conduct and to forthwith summon before the recorder and place under bond for their appearance all those, whether women or men, and regardless of their official position, who were present at, or knew anything of his conduct or behavior, on the night of Saturday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1915, at the house of Lillie Moore, and that such case be given a speedy hearing, and that the attendance of all witnesses be compelled to the end that there may be a thorough investigation of the charges."

"Resolved, That a committee appointed by the chairman be requested to forthwith wait upon the city council and request that body to forthwith call and hold a public meeting for the purpose of investigating fully the rumors and charges against the mayor of this city and to ascertain and determine whether or not the position of the head of the police department, should be taken out of his hands and control and reassigned by a vote of said council to some member thereof. And also to ascertain and determine whether the power to pardon and remit fines, if it has been heretofore lodged with the mayor, should be revoked or reassigned. And also that the said city council ascertain whether or not the police department has failed to docket any charges against officers of the city for disorderly conduct, when such charges would have been made against other citizens under similar circumstances.

The mass meeting tonight was in response to circulars distributed by R. J. Persons. Before the hour for it to begin the court house was packed and scores stood outside unable to gain admittance. D. W. Robinson was chosen chairman after a few preliminary remarks by Mr. Persons. The crowd packed the aisles of the court house and every available space, stood on backs of benches and lined along the walls.

Mr. Persons read affidavits from Charles Davis and L. L. Bonner supporting the alleged charge against the mayor. Mr. Persons said he tried to get a meeting of city council on this matter, but had failed and he called on the citizens of Columbia to take prompt action. He stated that he was concerned only with the official conduct of the officers, and the citizens had a right to discharge them if they failed in their duty.

Charges that the mayor had remitted \$1,248.70 in fines in 1914, and \$641 in fines in 1915 were also made by Mr. Persons. He said that Chief of Police Richardson was a good officer, and would make a good chief of police if rid of the control of Mayor Griffith.

When the first resolution was introduced a motion was made to table it, but this was lost by a mighty volume of "noes," and the resolutions were then adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Persons said he had the name of every man who was present on the night the alleged charge took place, and he was ready to furnish them. He said also that he had tried to get at the bottom of the matter, but everywhere he turned he ran up against obstacles and was thwarted. He said the citizens of Columbia could demand that everything be brought to light.

Mr. Persons stated that several people wanted to give testimony, but were afraid to do so on account of fear of the police, and specially charged Capt. of Police Irby with telling a woman who wanted to give testimony that "if she opened her mouth he would run her out of the city." Capt. Irby, who was standing in the audience, promptly said: "I deny that statement, gentlemen."

The meeting was rather quiet, and the men stood patiently over an hour in the stuffy court room while Mr. Persons was making his charges and his speech.

Mayor Griffith was not at the meeting. Some of the members of the council were present.

Earthquake in Scotland.

London, Oct. 2.—A violent earthquake is reported in Scotland. Little damage was done.

BULGARIA'S ENTRANCE CERTAIN

LONDON DIPLOMATS LOSE ALL HOPE OF KEEPING BALKANS OUT OF WAR.

German Officers Reach Sofia to Take Charge of Bulgarian Armies in War—France and England Ready to Act with Serbia to Repel Invasion.

London, Oct. 1.—The hope expressed yesterday that war in the Balkans might be averted virtually has been abandoned, according to the belief expressed in official quarters.

The statement by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in the house of commons today confirming rumors that Austro-German officers had arrived in Bulgaria, just as they did before Turkey joined the Germanic allies, is taken by officials to mean that Bulgaria too has definitely decided to join them. Such a move by Bulgaria would result in the entente allies being called on to keep their promise to support with all the means in their power those Balkan states which remain friendly to them and which are menaced by the threatened Bulgarian aggression.

Athens never had much confidence in Bulgarian assurances that Bulgaria's mobilization was innocent, it was asserted here today, and the other capitals have been forced to the same conclusion.

There is nothing to indicate the attitude of Roumania but it always has been taken for granted that her friendship for Italy and France assured her continued support of the cause of the entente allies.

The question rises as to what assistance the entente allies could give Greece and Serbia. It is suggested that an agreement be made with Greece that for every soldier sent by her to help Serbia the allies would land a soldier and equipment at Saloniki, to protect Greek territory to the South, and when the time came to march against Bulgaria. It is probable this would be only one of the steps taken against Bulgaria should her attitude continue provocative which officials now consider it to be, despite the fact that most of the people in that country are believed to be still friendly to the entente allies, particularly Russia and England.

READY FOR ACTION.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Temps announces that France and Great Britain already have taken military measures to defend Serbia and Greece against Bulgarian aggression.

The Temps does not indicate what armed steps have been taken by the allies, nor is anything official available. It is presumed in military circles that a formidable expedition will land either at Kavala or Saloniki or that it already has been landed.

Indications are that Italy and Russia are cooperating with France and Great Britain in the execution of this joint movement, although the actual military forces probably will be drawn from Great Britain and France, and that the Italians will lend their aid in the Mediterranean and the Russians on the Black Sea front. The allies' movement, it is stated here, is designed to offset the agreement said to have been effected between Bulgaria and the Teutonic allies under which Bulgaria will act against Serbia before October 15.

A minister of one of the Balkan states said today that Bulgaria had never replied to the joint note of the triple entente allies submitting Serbia's concessions to Bulgaria with regard to Macedonia. Instead of replying, this minister said, Bulgaria had ordered a mobilization. This mobilization in the opinion of the minister was in itself an adverse reply.

The minister said he considered two courses open to the allies, first, a peremptory ultimatum to Bulgaria to demobilize immediately, and second, a military expedition to safeguard Serbia before Bulgaria's project could be carried into execution October 15.

There are indications in Paris that both these moves are under way or in contemplation, and The Temps' definite announcement appears to assure the early execution of the expeditionary move.

CLASHES ON BORDER.

Turin, Italy, Sept. 30 (via Paris, Oct. 1).—There already have been several clashes between Servians and Bulgarians along the frontier, according to reports received here. A Bulgarian patrol at Trichouke is reported to have attacked Servian sentinels, who retreated. The Bulgars crossed into Servian territory where they remained several hours.

Bulgarian troops are said to be digging trenches all along the frontier and protecting them with barbed wire entanglements.

CANT RETRACE STEPS.

Sofia, Sept. 29 (via London, Oct. 2). (Delayed in Transmission).—Hope is dwindling here that the Balkan situation will be settled peacefully. The impression is gaining ground that Bulgaria by retracing her steps, would invite a situation which might become dangerous after the war. The only means to prevent a Balkan war,

ANSWERS POPULAR CHARGES.

DENIES INTERFERING WITH LEGITIMATE TRADE.

Note Gives Figures on Exports to Show Great Increase in American Foreign Commerce.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Great Britain's answer to reports widely circulated in this country that she has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral European nations for the benefit of her own exporters is given in a note handed to Ambassador Page at London by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, and made public here tonight by the State department. Data and figures are quoted at length to prove that where British exports and re-exports have increased the growth of similar trade from the United States has been many times as large, while in many cases there have been vast increases of American exports compared with decreases in those from the United Kingdom.

The note, which is in response to the British ambassador's report of a reference at the state department to the unfavorable impression created here by reports of increases in British trade with northern European countries since the war began, suggests also that statements concerning Great Britain's policy have been inspired by German agents.

August 13 is the date of the document, which was transmitted by mail instead of by cable.

The British statement takes up in detail the amount of exports of cotton, rubber, lubricating oils, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat and barley to the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, contrasting the increase in American exports for January-May, 1915, over the same period in 1914, with that in British re-exports to the same countries. The figures show that in nearly all these commodities American exports have increased much more than British re-exports.

Dealing with cotton the figures give for January to May, 1915, compared with the like period of 1914, an increase in British re-exports of 503,995 cents (about 100,000 bales) while American exports increased by 3,194,461 cents (about 600,000 bales).

The statement further says that British re-exports of rubber to the northern European countries have actually declined, though re-exports to America have increased and American exports to northern Europe have increased nearly fourfold.

American exports of lubricating oils, says the statement, have increased by 3,757,593 gallons, while British exports have increased only 703,370 gallons.

The British increase in unmanufactured tobacco was 2,937,214 pounds, while the American exports increased by 6,981,848 pounds.

In cocoa British exports increased by 11,500,000 pounds, while American exports went up from 12,300 to 16,016,000.

British coffee exports increased from 80,407 hundredweight in 1914 to 263,488 in 1915, while American exports rose from 7,376 to 285,760.

In rice the British re-exports increased 193,458 hundredweight, while American exports gained only 27,533. The statement explains this on the basis of the diversion of Indian rice from Hamburg and other continental ports to British ports.

The British increase in wheat flour exports was 47,054 hundredweight; that of the United States 2,555,593 hundredweight. British barley exports gained 249,512 hundredweight; those of the United States 2,016,592.

The note concludes:

"Everything in the statistics I have quoted tends to show that the mercantile community of the United States has made profits proportionately equal to or greater than those of the mercantile community of Great Britain in respect to all those demands which have inevitably arisen in Scandinavia and the Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports. The total volume of the trade of the United States with these countries has increased 300 per cent. as your excellency will see from the accompanying table, taken from the United States' official 'Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce' which shows the comparative value of the total exports of the United States to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands during the first five months of 1914 and 1915. The value of the total increase in those exports during this period amounted to \$145,658,000."

In the opinion of high authorities in Sofia, seems to be the immediate cession by Serbia to Bulgaria of the contested zone in Macedonia without reservation.

Premier Radoslavoff yesterday when receiving prominent members of the agrarian party, said that Bulgaria's hands were not tied by obligations to any belligerent group and that the negotiations concerning Bulgaria's claims in Macedonia were progressing.

GERMAN NOTE RECEIVED.

UNITED STATES NOT SATISFIED BY MESSAGE FROM BERLIN.

President and Secretary Lansing Discuss Communication, but Make No Announcement of Future Action.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Germany has failed to satisfy the request of the United States that the sinking of the Arabic with a loss of American lives be disavowed and liability for the act assumed by the imperial government. This became known after a conference tonight between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at which the secretary submitted a note given him yesterday in New York by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. No announcement was made after the White House conference.

Secretary Lansing merely said that it was inadvisable to comment on the situation while negotiations were still confidential. He declined to say what the next move would be, but it was learned later the German ambassador would be asked to come to Washington to receive the view which the American government takes of the last German note.

Count von Bernstorff is fully authorized by his government to conduct the submarine negotiations.

While the situation has improved to the extent that there is no danger of an immediate break in diplomatic relations as the note affords an opportunity for further negotiations, it was stated that final refusal by Germany to meet the American viewpoint on the Arabic case might bring about the threatened rupture in diplomatic relations.

Just what the details are on which the two governments are in conflict was not definitely known because of the veil of secrecy enveloping the negotiations. In general it was learned, that Germany after examining the evidence submitted by the United States, came to the conclusion that her submarine commander erred in assuming that the Arabic was intent on ramming the German submarine when steering to rescue the passengers of the British steamer Dunsley. This admission of a mistake would amount to a disavowal of the act, but the United States has insisted that disavowal must be accompanied by an assumption of responsibility and liability, and the full reparation must be given for American lives lost. Germany in her first note indicated that even if the German commander made a mistake, the imperial government would not feel obligated to pay damages, but was willing to submit to arbitration the question of whether under the circumstances the German commander did make an honest mistake thus leaving it to an arbitral tribunal to decide what liability, if any, was thereby incurred.

President Wilson has taken the position that the United States can not arbitrate questions involving the loss of American lives and it is believed that in the next step the Washington government will indicate that the only matter it can submit to arbitration is the amount of the damages to be paid after the question of liability itself already is admitted.

The negotiations are being conducted without publication of the texts of the notes, messages or memoranda passing between the two governments thus permitting frank discussion.

There were rumors today that Count von Bernstorff was preparing to supplement the note he left with Secretary Lansing yesterday if he found that it did not satisfy the American government. This could not be confirmed.

The Arabic case has completely subordinated other cases that previously had arisen between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare, and it has been shown to Germany that the American government is looking on the Arabic negotiations as a test of good faith. The fact that no American lives have been lost recently has encouraged officials to believe that more care is being exercised by German submarine commanders. Official information indicates that Germany desires to avoid a break and on this officials are basing their hopes that the Berlin foreign office will adjust amicably the question of reparation for lives lost.

BIG JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Widow of Late Michigan Senator Loses \$75,000 Worth of Gems.

New York, Oct. 4.—It became known today that Mrs. James McMullen, the widow of the late Michigan senator, was robbed of seventy-five thousand dollars worth of jewelry August 7th. It was taken from a safe in her Manchester, Mass., summer home. There is no clue.

Colorado Miners Vote.

Denver, Oct. 4.—The miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company began voting today on the Rockefeller plan. If the vote is favorable immediate steps will be taken to put it into effect.