

CRISIS HAS PASSED BETWEEN CARRANZA AND UNITED STATES.

"First Chief's" Reply to American Demands Opens a Way for Amicable Adjustment of Dispute that Threatened War.

Washington, July 5.—Early resumption of friendly diplomatic conversations with the de facto government of Mexico to the end that peace and order may be restored in Northern Mexico and along the border is expected here to be the next step of the United States in its relations with its southern neighbor.

The crisis precipitated by Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., and culminating in the flight at Carrizal between American and Mexican troops appeared to-night to have been dissipated by an amicable note from Gen. Carranza, presented to-day by his ambassador designate here, Eliseo Arredondo.

The note proposes that the differences between the governments be settled by mediation or by direct negotiations. It is remarkable for its brevity, its restrained and friendly tone and for the absolute lack of any of the strong, insolent language, which characterized the last two communications from the de facto government. It treats as a closed incident the exchange of unfriendly communications which brought war almost within sight.

Crisis Considered Over.
No formal comment on the note was obtainable from State Department officials. A copy was forwarded to the White House immediately upon its receipt, and President Wilson will determine the course to be pursued. The fact that Secretary Lansing completed preparations to-day for a month's vacation, to begin Friday, is regarded as significant, however, of a feeling on his part that the crisis is over.

As a matter of general principle, the Washington government always has favored mediation of any dispute suitable for such procedure. There is every indication, however, that in the present instance it will be deemed desirable to conduct forthcoming negotiations directly with the Carranza government.

Members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps here are expected to make inquiry soon as to the attitude of the Washington government, in view of the statement of the Mexican foreign office that it awaits only a decision here as to whether mediation or direct negotiations would be preferable. Indications to-night were that the inquiries would be met with assurances that the two governments had reached the stage where they would not find it necessary to call upon the friendly services of their neighbor States.

May Be No Formal Reply.
It is not known whether a formal reply to Gen. Carranza's note is contemplated. Diplomatic usage does not call for one, and many officials feel that more can be accomplished through informal discussion between Mr. Arredondo and Counsellor Polk, who will act as Secretary in Mr. Lansing's absence, than could be hoped for in any other way. It is understood Mr. Arredondo plans to call at the department to-morrow to say good-bye to Secretary Lansing before the latter's departure for his vacation. Probably the preliminary steps necessary for the inauguration of the informal discussion will then be taken.

State Department officials appeared entirely satisfied with the definition of the matters to be settled outlined in the new Mexican note. It is presented in this language, as translated at the embassy:

"The American government believes, reasonably, that the insecurity of its frontier is a course of difficulty; and the Mexican government on its part believes that the stay of American troops in Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflicts. Therefore the withdrawal of American troops, on the one hand and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both governments."

Coupled with this definition is an outline of a sort of military status quo beyond the border which the de facto government suggests as a substitute for its previous demands for immediate withdrawal of the American troops. It is stated as follows:

"In the meantime," pending mediation or direct negotiation, "this government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American government on its part may make use of all effort to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities on the

frontier that might cause new complications."

Subjects to Be Considered.
While the object of the negotiations is thus clearly outlined and appears acceptable to the State Department, the subjects to be considered specifically will have to be arranged later. President Wilson has made it clear time and again that gradual withdrawal of the expeditionary force would be ordered once he was assured that Carranza forces would be employed actively in breaking up bandit preparations for new raids. It has been noted already that the Mexican troops have occupied and policed the territory relinquished by Gen. Pershing as he drew his men northward. Army officials believe that this, taken in connection with the new assurances given in to-day's note, may lead to complete withdrawal of the force as rapidly as is possible without endangering the border.

In effect, the latest note proposes that the clock be turned back to the time immediately following the Columbus raid, and when negotiations were afoot for the passage of American troops into Mexico in pursuit of the raiders.

Conditions have changed since then, however, Gen. Carranza having assembled a considerable army in Northern Mexico and the United States having called the entire National Guard to the line for patrol duty. It is regarded as improbable that any plan for American pursuit of bandits, except possibly within limited areas, where a hot trail is followed, and no Carranza troops are available, will be discussed in the new negotiations.

A plan for "border cantonments" to which reference is made in the note, was proposed by Gen. Obregon at his conference in El Paso with Major Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army. Gen. Scott would not consider it then because it was founded on the stipulation that Gen. Pershing's column would be withdrawn immediately. That stipulation in effect now is revoked and unquestionably American officials now will give the plan serious consideration.

No Halt in Guard Mobilization.
Gen. Obregon proposed that at necessary intervals along the border, camps of Mexican and American troops be established opposite each other on their respective sides of the line. Information as to bandit movements would be interchanged by the camp commanders and military operations against the raiders be conducted jointly, although each force would remain within its own territory.

With 100,000 or more National Guardsmen at the border it would be possible to establish the American camps in a way to make it practically impossible for raiders to escape if real co-operation were given by the Mexicans.

The mobilization of the guard continued to-day at full speed. It is certain there will be no immediate alteration in the War Department plans. Probably a reduction of the border forces would be ordered only after some co-operative plan of action had been agreed upon with the Mexican government and had been tried out sufficiently to leave no doubt as to its practicability. In other words, a demonstration of the ability of the Carranza forces to carry out their part of the bargain would be required. Whether such a demonstration must precede withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's forces is not so clear.

Officials believe that the call for the National Guard and the actual dispatch of the troops to the border were the impelling influences which induced Gen. Carranza to abandon the hostile attitude taken in his previous notes. They say the United States holds a strong argument in favor of peaceful solution of border difficulties as long as it maintains an army near the line, and there seems little probability that it will be withdrawn until all danger has passed.

Unquestionably, if no new bandit outbreaks occur, the National Guardsmen will be gradually sent back to their homes. It originally was planned that only a part of the force be used on the border, the remainder being sent later to relieve regiments which had put in the required time at active service. It is possible that scheme will be followed later.

CARRANZA'S NOTE.
The text of the Mexican note follows:

"Washington, D. C., July 4, 1916.
—Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note I have just received from my government, with instructions to present it to your excellency:

"Mr. Secretary:
"Referring to the notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the honor to say to your excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of the desires of this government to reach a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties. This government is anxious to solve the present conflict and it would be unjust if its attitude were misinterpreted.

"It was also the Mexican government that earnestly suggested a plan for cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. This government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true cause of the conflict between the two countries, to wit: The American government believes reasonably that insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty and the Mexican government on its part believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflicts. Therefore, the withdrawal of American troops, on one hand, and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both governments.

Willing to Accept Mediation.
"The Mexican government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way, and prompted by a spirit of concord, the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

"Several Latin-American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican government and the latter has accepted it in principle. Therefore, the Mexican government only awaits information that the government of the United States would be disposed to accept this mediation for the purpose mentioned above, or whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both governments.

"In the meantime this government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American government on its part may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities on the frontier that might cause new complications.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed):
"C. Aguilar."

"Having thus complied with the higher instructions of my government, it affords me great pleasure to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed):
"E. Arredondo."

**Lax-Fos, A Mild, Effective Laxative & Liver Tonic
Does Not Grip nor Disturb the Stomach.**
In addition to other properties, Lax-Fos contains Cascara in acceptable form, a stimulating Laxative and Tonic. Lax-Fos acts effectively and does not grip nor disturb stomach. At the same time, it aids digestion, arouses the liver and secretions and restores the healthy functions. 50c.

JULY 25 IS LAST DAY.

The club rolls were opened at the various clubs of the county on the first Tuesday in June for the enrolling of Democratic voters and will remain open until the last Tuesday in July, which will be the 25th.

All voters who expect to participate in the approaching primaries must go in person and place their names on the club book in their own hand-writing. Those who cannot write must make their mark, and have same attested by witnesses. No person can vote unless he has enrolled this year.

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A SLAGGISH LIVER.

Crashes Into Sour Bile, Making You Sick, and You Lose a Day's Work.

Calomel salivates! It's mercury. Calomel acts like dynamite on a sluggish liver. When calomel comes into contact with sour bile it crashes into it, causing cramping and nausea. If you feel bilious, headachy, constipated and all knocked out, just go to your druggist and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic, which is a harmless vegetable substitute for dangerous calomel. Take a spoonful and if it doesn't start your liver and straighten you up better and quicker than nasty calomel and without making you sick, you just go back and get your money.

If you take calomel to-day you'll be sick and nauseated to-morrow; besides, it may salivate you, while if you take Dodson's Liver Tonic you will wake up feeling great, full of ambition and ready for work or play. It's harmless, pleasant and safe to give to children; they like it.—Adv.

STORM SWEEPS MISSISSIPPI

Coast Region—Lives Lost and Great Property Damage.

New Orleans, July 6.—Reports of great damage to property and growing crops due to the tropical storm that swept in from the Gulf of Mexico over parts of Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama yesterday and last night began to arrive here early to-night as communication with the affected sections was restored.

Mobile and Pensacola still were cut off from wire communication. A messenger from Mobile, however, reached a station near that city early to-night and reported that while the property loss in that city was extensive there had been no loss of life.

According to the weather bureau officials Mobile and Pensacola were in the center of the storm, which reached hurricane proportions at those points. Shortly after noon a wireless message from the coast guard Tallapoosa, in Mobile harbor, was received here stating that the wireless towers at Mobile had been blown down and that the cutter was preparing to send a boat ashore to ascertain conditions in the city.

No other communication was had with the Tallapoosa early to-night, although the wireless stations here repeatedly endeavored to reach her. Advice from Milton, Fla., about 30 miles from Pensacola, late to-day stated there were reports of heavy damage to the water front at Pensacola, which was still cut off from outside communication.

Virtually all the cities and towns along the Mississippi coast in the path of the storm were heard from to-night, after being cut off from communication since yesterday. The damage in these cities was reported not so great as had been feared, judging from the severity of the storm.

First News from Mobile.

Montgomery, July 6.—The first direct word out of Mobile reached Montgomery at 8.30 o'clock to-night. Operator Kerven, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Magazine Point, walked into Mobile to ascertain the damage and then back to Hurricane. He wired Hurricane, to which point he walked to reach an open wire, as follows:

"Water went to Conception street in Mobile. Top of Louisville and Nashville depot blown off and structure badly damaged. Many houses near the water front and as far west as Conception street badly damaged. No lives lost. The office at Magazine was blown off the sills and turned over." Driftwood piled hard over tracks along Chickasaw Rouge. Two miles north of Magazine the tracks are covered with heavy timbers six feet high. There are two large barges astride the track at the same place. Western Union wires are down from Magazine to Bayou Sara bridge, but are all right from there to Hurricane." Magazine Point is four miles from Mobile, and Hurricane 16 miles, and Bayou Sara is 11 miles.

Seventeen Lives Lost.

Selma, Ala., July 6.—Seventeen negroes were killed by a tornado this afternoon north of Beloit, 12 miles from here, according to information which reached here to-night. Eight persons were injured and a number of houses were blown down near Beloit. All wires are down and direct communication with that vicinity is impossible. This city to-night was visited by a vivid lightning storm, but no damage has thus far been reported.

Heavy Property Loss.

Laurel, Miss., July 6.—The property loss due to the tropical storm of last night in Laurel alone was estimated at about \$200,000, while the damage to farm buildings, improvements and growing crops in this vicinity will aggregate many thousands more.

This city was cut off from communication with the outside world until late to-day. All telegraph and telephone wires were out of commission and railroad traffic into the city was suspended.

\$1,000 Reward for Waycross Clerk.

Waycross, Ga., July 6.—The city council to-night authorized a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of former Clerk A. C. Lowther, alleged to have embezzled \$12,000 from the city. Previously a reward of \$100 was offered. Rumors had reached council that the former clerk could be located if a larger reward were offered. The last heard of the former clerk was when he wrote Mayor Beaton from Atlanta, in January, confessing to a shortage and explaining how he started using the city's money.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchinson*

N. L. FANT SHOWS INJUSTICE OF REPORT

GIVES FULL DETAILS CONCERNING TRIP TO HIGHLANDS, N. C., IN COMPANY WITH HON. WYATT AIKEN.

Editor Keowee Courier:

The following communication has been sent to the Anderson Farmers' Tribune for publication:

Editor Farmers' Tribune,
Anderson, S. C.:

My attention has been directed to an article that recently appeared in your paper, in which you call upon Hon. Wyatt Aiken to tell about a trip he and another gentleman took to Highlands, N. C., last summer, in company with two ladies "from Washington."

As the article is a reflection on me as well as Mr. Aiken, since I am the other gentleman referred to, though not by name, I will ask that you publish the facts in the case, which are as follows:

About a year ago, in response to an invitation from me, Mr. Aiken came up to Walhalla direct from his home at Abbeville. At Seneca his train was held some minutes for a train from Atlanta. On its arrival the two ladies referred to (whom I afterwards learned were from Mississippi), accompanied by their children, got off the train and inquired the way to Highlands, where they were going to spend the summer. Mr. Aiken, or perhaps Major Strubling, who was present, very courteously told them to go on to Walhalla, which was the best and most direct route to Highlands. The next morning P. S. Shook, proprietor of the Walhalla livery stable, sent the ladies and their children to Highlands in a carriage. The same afternoon Mr. Aiken, Charlie Lyons and myself went on a two days' trip to Jocassee, which is in an opposite direction from Highlands.

On our return to Walhalla Mr. C. F. Brown, contractor on the Walhalla-Highlands auto mail route, which Mr. Aiken a short while previously had influenced the Post Office Department to establish, came to me and begged that I persuade Mr. Aiken to go over the route, see the roads and make an effort to get his contract price increased, stating that he would gladly take us both to Highlands and back free of all charges. We finally prevailed on Mr. Aiken to make the trip, which we did the next morning, going in an auto, Mr. Brown driving the car. At

Highlands we stopped at the Edwards House. After dinner Mr. Aiken decided that as we were so near to Cashier's Valley, where his old friend, Judge Benet, lived, and who he had not seen in years, he would run down to see him. By the merest chance Mr. Aiken and I met these ladies on the streets as we were preparing to leave for Cashier's. As there was room in the car we invited them to take the trip with us, knowing that they would enjoy this mountain trip, which is almost unsurpassed. They accepted the invitation, and Mr. Brown again drove the car. We returned to Highlands before dark, the ladies getting out at the Hall House and Mr. Aiken and I went to the Edwards House, occupying the same room, where we remained till we came home.

The ladies referred to were to all appearances refined and cultured, and it is my belief that any insinuation against their character is a foul slander. While they were unknown to me—as I am sure they were to Mr. Aiken, except as casual acquaintances—I cannot believe that, if you had met them, you would have connected them with any insinuation of wrong-doing.

Finally, allow me to say that the practice of besmirching public men has become so common that many unjust and false accusations are allowed to go unanswered. In this instance, however, I know the facts and say unhesitatingly that the insinuations are false. I am pretty well known in Oconee county, also in Anderson, where I was raised; also up and down the Blue Ridge Railroad, where I served for years, and believe that my statement of the affair will not be questioned. I would not warp or cover the truth for my best friend, and I emphatically denounce as false the insinuations contained in the article referred to.

N. L. Fant.

I hereby certify that I have read the above statement made by Mr. Fant, in which several references are made to me, and the same is absolutely correct in every particular.

C. F. Brown,

Contractor for Highlands Route at that time.

This July 10, 1916. adv

AMERICA'S GREAT ARMY.

U. S. Has Over 21,000,000 Within Fighting Limits—S. C. 283,490.

The Bureau of the Census (Washington) has made public its estimate that there are 21,071,076 males of military age in the United States.

This number includes only citizens and foreign-born persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, between 18 and 45 years of age, inclusive.

According to the latest available figures, China and Russia are the only nations in the world which have more available males of military age than the United States. China has 63,430,000 and Russia has 29,419,920.

Figures for Other Nations.

The figures for several of the leading nations, as they stood before the war broke out, are as follows:

Germany	8,162,400
France	2,620,000
Great Britain	7,427,000
Japan	8,239,372
Austria-Hungary	6,376,466
Italy	3,739,357
Mexico	3,013,595.

These figures do not include the members of the armies or trained reserves.

Following is a list of the States, with the total number of males of military age in each:

States in Detail.

Northern States, 13,094,615, as follows:

Maine	156,499
New Hampshire	93,321
Vermont	76,017
Massachusetts	785,581
Rhode Island	129,131
Connecticut	266,697
New York	2,223,533
New Jersey	617,013
Pennsylvania	1,442,266
Ohio	1,107,888
Indiana	596,682
Illinois	1,369,910
Michigan	634,518
Wisconsin	512,261
Minnesota	505,187
Iowa	489,829
Missouri	741,180
North Dakota	148,920
South Dakota	143,895
Nebraska	274,507
Kansas	379,730

Southern States, 6,006,139, as follows:

Delaware	46,139
Maryland	279,818
District of Columbia	80,858
Virginia	410,422
West Virginia	281,179
North Carolina	401,917
South Carolina	283,490
Georgia	507,688
Florida	177,152
Kentucky	469,711
Tennessee	434,641
Alabama	414,454
Mississippi	354,113
Arkansas	321,924
Louisiana	347,718
Oklahoma	366,339
Texas	828,756
Western States, 1,970,322, as follows:	
Montana	126,862
Idaho	88,839
Wyoming	55,886
Colorado	210,637
New Mexico	75,371
Arizona	60,915
Utah	86,590
Nevada	30,489
Washington	350,746
Oregon	196,165
California	687,822

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

Maybe There is a Cause for It That You Can Correct.

Many who suffer from backache and weak kidneys are unnaturally irritable, fretful and nervous. Not only does constant backache "get on the nerves," but bad kidneys fail to eliminate all the uric acid from the system, and uric acid irritates the nerves, keeping one "on edge," and causing rheumatic, neuralgic pains. When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, the medicine so well recommended by Walhalla people. Read this Walhalla resident's statement:

Mrs. M. E. Miller, W. Main street, Walhalla, says: "When I was sweeping the floor sharp twinges caught me in the small of my back and fairly racked my body. The kidney secretions caused me much trouble and I had dizzy spells. I was so nervous that I could hardly lie still. I read how Doan's Kidney Pills had been used by others with good results and I got some at Boll's drug store. The first box gave me relief and I took several boxes with entire satisfaction."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Miller had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.