REGARDING THE SELLING OF WAR MATERIALS TO BELLI-GERENT NATIONS.

NOTE FRIENDLY BUT FIRM IT IS A MILITARY NECESSITY

United States Puts Forth Principle Great Britain and Her Allies Are Giv-Upon Which She Would Depend in Case of War.

Washington. - The state department made public its reply rejecting tion of war munitions from America to Austria's enemies was conducted on such a scale as to be "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Though friendly in tone, the note flatly denies the Austrian contentions. and recalls that that country and Germany furnished munitions to Great Britain during the Boer War when England's enemies could not import such supplies. It insists that the American Government is pursuing a strictly neutral course and adhering to a principle on which it would demand for munitions in the world's markets in case it should be attacked by a foreign power.

The principles of international law," the communication concludes, "the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition, or other munitions of war to belligerent powers, during the progress of the war."

it modify the rules of international usage during a war on account of special conditions and declares the idea of neutrality advanced by Austria would "involve a neutral nation obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of

Attention is directed to the fact that Austria and Genenany before the the world "especially to belligerents" and "that never during that erpiod did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the imperial and royal government.'

A table of sales by Germany and Boer war is appended to the note, and it is suggested that had Austria and royal government might with greater present contention."

LUMBER EXPORTS DECREASE.

Fifty-Two Per Cent Reduction Shown

For Year Ending June 30. New Orleans,-The effect of the European war in curtailing exportation of forest products from the United States is detailed in a report of lumber exports for the fiscal year ended June 20, published in the current issu of The Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans. Exports of all items under the head of wood and its manufactures decreased 52 per cent, the value being \$49,937,65 3compared to \$103,179,640 the previous year.

Every item shows a decrease except cept box shooks, which increased five per cent and hogsheads and barrels, which gained 22 per cent, or \$200,268 in value. Exports of lumber proper were 47 per cent of the year before or 1,129,250,000 feet, compared to 2,405,-296,000 feet. Pine fell from 1,104,843, 000 to 476,629,000 a 57 per cent loss.

Russians Driven from Kubisko. Berlin ,via London,-Army head-

quarters announced that German troops on the Russian battle front had driven the Russians from Kubisko in a northeasterly direction, taking 2,354 tie Transport Company of West Vir-

Italians Stone German Vessels. Boston.-The assembling of 1,300 Italian reservists who were to sail on the steamer Canopic was marked by cult tasks are imposed, has personal feered to General Funston, upon ton held a conference here in the oferal policemen were severely injured, says German official statement. The Sailors on the German vessels were crowd and the police but it could not be learned that any took effect. Ten

MUST KEEP COTTON FROM ALL GERMANY

ALLIES BY ALL LAWFUL MEANS WILL PREVENT STAPLE REACHING ENEMY.

ing the Situation Their Most Careful Consideration.

London.-Lord Robert Cecil, Parliaviews advanced in the recent Austrian | mentary Under-Secretary for Foreign note which contended that exporta- Affairs, in the course of a formal interview, defining the British Government's attitude in the complicated cotton situation made this statement:

"The Allies must by all lawful means prevent cotton reaching their enemies; it may be considered necessary to make cotton contraband."

He refrained from any hint that the commodity would be removed from the free list at any specific date or that the government had evolved any solution to meet the demands of American cotton growers and neutral consumers. He stated explicitly however that if cotton were made contraband, England would consider the act legal and internationally justified,

His statement, the first in behalf of the government, outside Parliament relative to cotton, and coming at a time when the public is clamoring for drastac action to shut off the supply from Germany, is taken in some quarters to presage this step soon. In his statement, which announces that it describes the government's position on cotton "so far as it is at the moment possible to define it," Lord Cecil says:

"The British government, acting in conjunction with its Allies, is giving the cotton situation its continuous cannot accede to the suggesttion that government is fully aware of the im-Great Britain, however, also is in wide recognition. volved, as well as that of all Great and trade.

world will recognize."

WOULD INVADE TEXAS.

Are Landed at Vera Cruz.

San Antonio, Texas.-Constituted on the ground lowers, are responsible for the bandit a decisive step toward restoring Mexthat to do so would violate the spirit outrages in the lower Rio Grande ico to her place in the family of naof strict neutrality, the imperial and country, according to the verdict of a tions had been taken. The appeal committee of prominent citizens, head. which is brief and courteously phrased consistency and greater force urge its ed by Congressman John H. Garner, calls upon the Mexicans to consider who made a report to Governor Fer. the injurious effect throughout the guson and Maj, Gen. Frederick Fun- world which the constant turbulence ston, commanding the Southern de in Mexico has caused. The petition partment here.

> mittee, said business men along the border believe that the constituted linguess to act if invited in any prac-Mexican authorities are prepared to ticau way to assist in bringing the faclaunch a movement of armed men into Texas in the event American troops are again landed in Vera Cruz.

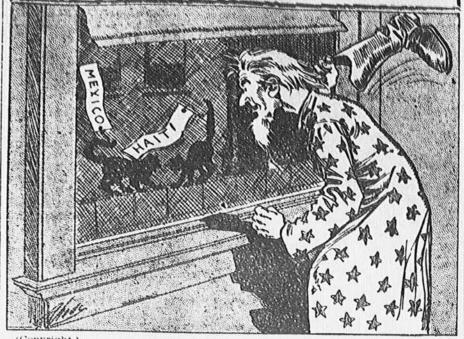
"The large bodies of Mexicans in Northern Mexico available for immediate use in case orders are given to attempt to earry out the plan of San able the Mexicans to brush aside the troops at present guarding the border and penetrate a considerable distance into Texas. Of course they would be defeated and driven back, valuable American life and property."

Pacific Mail Line Sells Boats,

New York.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in pursuance of its plan announced some time ago of disposing of its fleet and other property has sold five of its steamers to the Atlanprisoners and that a Russian sortic ginia. The steamers so disposed of from Kovno fortress was repulsed, the are the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, official information of that character, Germans capturing 1.000 men. In the Siberia and China. No terms were and added that if Carranza troops region of Losyce and Medzyrzee the mentioned in the announcement. The Germans broke through the Russian last sailing from San Francisco by positions. General von Weyresch's any of these vessels to Oriental ports August 25 by the Mongolia.

> Hindenburg For E'y Work. London.-Field Marshal von Hindenburg, upon whom the most diffily taken command of the German further progress in that region, selection of Germany's national hero of Kovno , which stands between the Germans and Vilna and the Warsawattaches to this operation

"SCAT!"



APPEAL TO ALL LEADERS SEND SHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

PROTEST IS MADE ON PART OF UNITED STATES AND DIPLO-MATIC CORPS.

Joint Appeal Will be Forwarded by Pan-American Countries. - First Step is Taken.

New York.-Secretary Lansing, on behalf of the United States government and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala signed all factions in Mexico, asking them in the name of humanity and National patriotism to cease their civil strife and assemble a peace conference.

The action, atken after a two-nour session, was not of a joint character The United States asserts that it and most earnest consideration. The imous note will be sent expressing the views of the seven governments portance of cotton to America. We that the conditions of chaos in Mexico fully understand that upon a satis- has injured the prestige of the nation factory adjustment of the matter de- abroad and supplicating the Mexican pends to a considerable degree the leaders and generals to make a suwelfare of nearly a quarter of the preme effort to bring together all elein a mass of perplexities which would population of the United States. The ments in the creation of a provisional welfare of the whole population of government that can be given world-

Beyond this step, the session did Britain's Allies, for whom the British not go, reserving until a later date government is acting in these and consideration of the situation that other matters concerning contraband may be created by refusal of any of the factions to participate in a peace "The fundamentals of the situation conference. There was no discussion, are quite clear. The Allies must by in fact, of eventualities, notwithstandwar produced a great surplus of war all lawful means prevent cotton ing that press dispatches reported munitions and sold them throughout reaching their enemies. That is a Carranza's outspoken objections to vital military necessity which all the the Pan-American methods of settling Mexico's struggle. The assembled diplomats took the view that when their appeal is fully disclosed to General Carranza he will not misunderstand their purposes or accue them, as he Austria to Great Brhain during the Believed Plan of Mexico if Troops has, of attempting to interfere in Mexico's internal affairs.

suggests that a peace conference be Mr. Garner, speaking for the comernments signing it express their wiltions together for the conference.

TROOPS TO HELP FUNSTON.

Raiding and Fighting on Mexican Border Must Stop.

Washington.-Raiding and guerilla Diego," said Mr. Garner, "would en- fighting along the Mexican border in Texas will be met by strengthening the United States forces there if reply rejecting the Austro-Hungarian Major General Funston requests it. Secretary Garrison and other officials tending that the great scale on which insisted, however, that any such troop was munitions are being exported from but before sufficient American troops movement had no conneceitno with America to enemies of the Germanic could be sent into the border country Mexican internal affairs and would be Allies "is not in consonance with the the Mexicans would have destroyed only for protection of Americans in definition of neutrality." that district.

Department officials could get no satisfactory information of the character of the raiders. One report said about 1,000 Carranza troops from the Tamaulipas garrison had been crossing into southeastern Texas, in the vicinity of Grownsville, to rally Mexicans in the state to an uprising.

Secretary Garrison said he had no were found in Texas they would be disarmed and shot if they resisted. that to prevent such shipments to one army alone captured 4,000 Russians under the Pacific Mail flag will be on San Antonio denied that any Carranza troops had crossed the line.

Requests for more troops came to the War Department from officials along the border and have been reituation with the force available.

arrests were made. One officer was the importance which the general staff | States would be sent to the border if advance from Washington of several tude of reticence. The situation in he asked for them.

ARE ORDERED TO SAIL FROM NEWPORT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND LOUISIANA

Commanded McNamee Sought Reinforcements on Account of Anti-Foreign Demonstrations.

Washington.-Two American battle ships, the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, sailed from Newport, R. I., for Vera Cruz in response to an urgent request from Commander Mcan appeal addressed to the leaders of Namee that his little fleet of bunboats in Mexican waters be reinforced in view of anti-foreign demonstrations at Carranza's Capital.

It is understood President Wilson himself ordered the warships sent, although no official here would even admit that they had sailed. Care was taken to point out that any naval or military activity at this time would be purely precautionary and could not be construed as having any connection with the Pan-American Conference.

Official reticence concerning the movements of the Louisiana and New Hampshire is due largely to a fear that if news of their coming reaches Vera Cruz ahead of the ships, the already serious situation there might be aggravated.

Commander McNamee, the senior American naval officer on the Gulf coast, cabled his request for reinforcements and the two battleships immediately were ordered held in readiness to proceed. After conferences between Secretary Lansing and Rear Admiral Benson, acting Secretary of the Navy, it was understood the sailing of the ships would be delayed pending fuller reports from work of the Pan-American Conference.

President Wilson, at Cornish, N. H., was advised by telephone of Commander McNamee's report and seevral hours later a long code dispatch reached the Navy Department from Cornish. Then it became known the ships had been instructed to start for Vera Cruz at once.

Battleships to Vera Cruz Newport, R. I .- The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire sailed from Newport for Vera Cruz. A crew had spent the day loading supplies and coal after receiving orders from Washington to be prepared to leave at a moment's notice.

AUSTRIANS GIVEN ANSWER.

American Note Rejects Request That Shipments Be Stopped.

Washington.-The United States Government dispatched to Vienna a views recently set forth in a note con-

The reply may be made public later by agreement between the two diplomatic language and entirely friendly in tone, it is understood to repudiate flatly the suggestion that the United States has permitted violations of neutrality and to stand firmly upon the right of American exporters to send war supplies to bel-

ligerents able to purchase them. The United States always has held that this is an unquestioned right, and high officials have pointed out country because another was not in a position to receive them would in itself violate neutrality.

Federal Reserve Board Meets. New York .- The Federal Reserve

the 12,000 mobile troops remaining at "clear up matters of pending business killed are not available, federal and Petrograd Railway, is an indication of other posts in Continental United which had been held open through the state officials having adopted an attiboard members."

PEACE PROSPECT IS UNDISTURBED

PRESIDENT WILSON IS GIVEN AN ACCOUNT OF MEXICAN SITUATION.

HEAR INTER-AMERICAN PLAN RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Villa Approachable But Carranza Flatly Refuses to Enter Negotiations. -For Armistice.

Washington.-President Wilson on his return from Cornish was given a comprehensive account of the Mexican situation by Secretary Lansing. The secretary told the president

that official reports indicated that the situation in the vicinity of Brownsville was of a local character and that quiet prevailed at Vera Cruz where there had been some anti-foreign determinations. He outlined in detail the discussion of peace plans at the New York conference of the Latin-American diplomats.

Neitner the president nor Secretary Lansing was inclined to believe the situation required any further precautionary measures than have been taken in sending battleships to Mexican waters and more Federal troops to the Texas border.

They devoted most of their time to a discussion of the inter-American plan on which they are pinning their hopes for the early restoration of peace in Mexico.

The conference appeal to the Mexican factions has not yet been sent, although signed by Secretary Lansing and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the six Central and South American governments participating in the conference. A list of chiefs, generals, and governors is being compiled and as soon as the locations of all are determined the appeal will be telegraphed simultaneously to every part

On the eve of this action came an announcement from the Villa agency here that Carranza had flatly refused to permit a peace conference between his representatives and those of

of Mexico.

BAYONET DRIVES TURKS.

Russians Explain Wholesale Exodus of Armenians.

Petrograd, via London.-Explanation of the renewal of the wholesale exodus of Armenians from their country into Trans-Caucasia is made in an account of military operations on the Caucasus front since July 22.

After the Russians penetrated to Mush-83 miles south of Erzerum and Plian, Halil Bey re-organized his Turkish army, bringing its strength up to 90,000. General Eudenitch, the Russian commander, thus faced the Vera Cruz, and that if possible, the alternatives of hurriedly attempting sending of any considerable additional to concentrate his forces in the face When the conference adjourned force would be avoided on account of of a strong Turkish army or retreation. N. B. Hazel of Saluda, R. E. Wilder Germany refused to sell arms to Great authorities in Mexico, Carranza folian population to Turkish and Kurdish revenge.

The Russian main army withdrew along the right bank of the Euphrates, W. A. Mason of Hampton, D. M. Mcthe Turks occupying the left bank being held in partial check by rear guard actions. On August 1, Hailil Wingard of Lexington, P. B. Spigner Bey overtook a considerable body of of Richland, J. N. DeLoache of Sa-Russians at Palantchen on the left luda. bank of the Euphrates, 12 miles southwest of Kara Kilissa. A line was drawn from the northeast to the southwest from Darabi, six miles north of Kara Kilissa, to Djmaschato six miles southwest of the important Akhtunski pass, covering the roads to Frivan.

Meet in Baltimore Next. Los Angeles, Cal.-Baltimore was selected as the 1916 convention city of the International Typographical Union. There was no contest.

A proposition to impose the rule of priority in employing and discharging men was ordered submitted to a refendum and a proposal providing for a six-day week was adopted 150 to 70. Both measures were put forward by the union adminis-

Try Swim to Safety.

Christiana, via London.-Twentyfive members of the crew of the German converted cruiser Berlin, interned at Trondhjam last November, attempted to escape by swimming across the Trondhjem Fjord, but they were observed by a guard and caught. All had bundles of civilian clothing, money and knives. Several were drowned. Three German citizens have been sentenced to imprisonment

for attempting to smuggle copper into

Germany. The Berlin carried 450

men.

Three Mexicans Killed. Brownsville, Texas.-The killing of three Mexicans near Mercedes, Hidalgo county, Texas, and the capture of 22 saddle horses belonging to the steamships Amerika and Cincinnati, army attacking Kovno and has made report whether he can handle the Nw York. The session following the visit of Secretary McAdoo to Wall the belief that at least one of the Funston has ready on the border Steet caused considerable specula. bands of Mexican raiders which restruck by stones and sticks. Revolver for the duty of capturing the fortress infantry, cavalry and artillery. Sec. H. Parker Willis, secretary of the been scattered. Details of the fight An official announcement by cently have terrorized the border had retary Garrison telegraphed him that board said the meeting was held to in which the three Mexicans were

Starr county was reported quiet.

COUNTY OFFICERS FORM STATE BODY

AUDITORS AND TREASURERS MEET IN COLUMBIA AND ORGANIZE.

Organization Favors a Flat Penalty of Five Per Cent on All Delinquent Taxes.

Columbia.-A joint organization of the county auditors and treasurers of South Carolina was formed at a meeting in the Richland county court house. The body elected officers for the ensuing year and adopted resolutions, which will be presented by each auditor and treasurer to his respective county delegation in the next general assembly so that action can be taken at the 1916 session.

The organization will meet in Colambia n September at the call of the

The organization adopted a resolution looking to the enactment of a law whereby there will be a flat penalty of 5 per cent to attach to delinquent taxes on and after January 1. The motion was introduced by J. W. Canfield, auditor o fGreenwood county. On motion of W. D. Dent, Lexington county auditor, members of the organization agreed to use their influence on their respective county delegations to amend the law relating to the holding of special elections for the levy of taxes so that the sesults of elections held after June 1 of any year will not take effect on the tax books until the following year. This was done so that the auditors may have ample time in which to prepare their duplicates for the county treasurers and the comptroller general, by Octo-

Carlton W. Sawyer, comptroller general, was heartily applauded by the members, who promised him their assistance and spoke of him comptroller gen

spoke of the be derived by an o

The officers are: H. E. Ne rer, president, good Gooding, tor, and R. F. I ty treasurer: J lington county

F. Russell, Kershaw county auditor. assistant secretary.

In addition to the officers the following were present: Auditors, Winston Smith of Anderson, R. W. D. Rowell of Bamberg, T. F. Furtick of Calhoun, J. W. George of Cherok . A. P. Burgess, Clarendon; T. H. Abbott of Dorchester, M. L. Gulick of Greenville, J. W. Canfield of Greenwood, J. W. Thompson of Laurens, W. D. Dent of Lexington, T. M. McMichael of of Sumter, B. M. Love of York: treas urers, John B. Armstrong of Barnwell, S. E. Wylie of Chester, J. L. Mims of Edgefield, J. A. Foster of Greenville, Caskill of Kershaw, Ross D. Young of Laurens, T. C. Perrin of Lee, E. L.

Build Big Hospital. Darlington.-The will of Edmond H. Deas has been proved, and by its terms all of his personal property is left to his wife and after her death it is to be sold and the proceeds used for the building of a haspital in Dar-lington for negroes. Dens left an estate worth probably \$25,000 or \$30,000.

He has no children surviving him. Child Killed by Lightning. Anderson.—The six-year-old son of John Phillips, a farmer of the Honea Path section, was killed and his fouryear-old daughter was shocked when a bolt of lightning struck the chimney of Phillips' house a few days ago. The house caught fire but Mrs. Phillips extinguished the flames before they made much headway.

Big Fertilizer Plant. Charleston .- Under the title "Carolina Fish and Oil Company," the largest fish scrap fertilizer and fish oil plant south of the Chesapeake bay is now being operated by Charleston business men on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, between Wilmington and Southport, just 18 miles below the former place. The plant includes fishing fleet, factory and all equipment for facilitating efficient production and transportation. The capacity of the new plant is about 20,000 barrels of fish per day.

Big Country Store Burns, Edgefield.-About 11 o'clock one night recently the large country store of G. M. and P. A. Timmerman, 12 miles northeast of Edgefield, was originated from the explosion of a lamp. Nothing was saved from the building, even the books being destroy. ed. When the door was opened after the fire was discovered sufficient headway had been made to make the removal of any of the stock impossible. The firm carried a stock of about \$2,500, which was partially insured.