

YEAR'S WORK AT THORNWELL ORPHANAGE CLOSED LAST NIGHT WITH BIG EXHIBITION

Commencement Program Concluded—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. E. W. Way—Address Before Graduates by Dr. J. R. Sevier—Large Crowds Attend.

With a large congregation present, the commencement exercises of the Thornwell Orphanage were opened last Sunday morning in the Thornwell Memorial Church with the annual baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class by Rev. E. W. Way, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, Fla. After the invocation by the Rev. R. M. Stevenson, of Due West and an anthem by the choir, announcements for the week's exercises were made by Dr. L. Ross Lynn, president of the institution. The speaker announced as his text: "Then Shall We Know if We Follow on to Know the Lord," taken from Hosea, sixth chapter, third verse. He said that in every life there should be an ambition to know; all should be desirous to acquire knowledge.

First he discussed how can we best know. Knowledge is useful because there is pleasure in knowing, then there is practical use for knowledge and by knowing we are able to cultivate the qualities of mind and heart. We should seek to know God as He is revealed to us in the Bible and as He is revealed to us in Jesus Christ. Then God has given the Holy Spirit to us in order to teach us how we are to know and serve Him. In the quest for knowledge we acquire step by step and therefore we should remember that at commencement season our knowledge is just beginning. But how are we to use the mind to know about the things God has made for us to learn about? First, we must know God in order to know God's works, for He is the master of all creation. Since God is the source of knowledge, in our quest for it, we should rely entirely on Him. By knowing God we can know the things that are most worth while.

In conclusion, he admonished the graduates to continue their quest for knowledge throughout life ever to press upward always; to follow on after God.

Mr. Way has been a life-long friend of Thornwell Orphanage. This year he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees from the Synod of Florida. His sermon was a great gospel message and it deeply moved those that were gathered to hear him. On Sunday evening he preached again to the Clinton people at the Methodist church.

Monday evening the young people of the William Plumer Jacobs Literary Society presented a patriotic pageant entitled, "America, Lead On!" given in three episodes. The first episode was the call of the different nations into the world war; the second was the question to America as to what she was going to do, and in the third episode America responds stating that she also will enter into the struggle in order to help defend the right.

The graduating exercises were held Tuesday evening when diplomas and medals were awarded and the literary address delivered by Dr. J. R. Sevier, of Augusta Ga. Invocation was offered by Dr. F. W. Gregg, after which the Valedictory address was read by Miss Maymie Crawford. Then the delivery of diplomas by Dr. Lynn.

Dr. Sevier selected as his theme, "Eyes that see not and eyes that see." He said that the eye is one of God's most

wonderful gifts. The eye shows various emotions, it was given by God in order that we might see his wondrous works. Education is only an opening of the eye. Eyes widest open see the most but often we fail to see the free gifts of God. God will open our eyes if we desire it, then we can be better servants to our fellowmen. When God opened America's eyes victory came, when He opens our eyes we also can render a better service to the world.

In a few very appropriate words Ex-Governor Ansel presented to each of the graduates a copy of the Bible.

The Henry Mitchell endowment fund to the first honor graduate was won by Miss Maymie Crawford.

Dr. Lynn delivered a prize to Eugene Barnwell for making most improvements in his grade. He also presented the Printer's medal to James Weir.

Dr. Spencer delivered the Senior Latin medal and it was won by Miss Viola Kimble.

Mr. J. J. McKay of Macon, Ga. delivered the medals for the best seamstress and for the best house-keeper. Best seamstress Miss Caroline Dugan, best house-keeper Miss Roxie Douglas.

Dr. Gregg delivered the declaimer's medal and it was won by James Crawford.

A large pig was presented by Mr. Ackerman of Macon, Ga., to Heywood Ruthven, for the best farm work.

Church History medal was won by Miss Bessie Rucker, presented to her by Dr. Lynn.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. G. Newsome of Tallahassee, Fla.

Last night the annual school exhibition was given before a large audience. As usually the exercises were good and entertaining, being greatly enjoyed by all present.

NEW B. & L. ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

The Liberty Building & Loan Association was organized last Friday afternoon at the office of the Commercial Bank and officers and directors named. The officers elected were:

- H. D. Henry, President.
- B. L. King, Vice-President.
- F. M. Boland, Secy.-Treas.

Board of Directors: B. L. King, W. H. Simpson, M. J. McFadden, E. B. Sloan, Frank Kellers, H. D. Henry and F. M. Boland.

The new association is capitalized at 400 shares and it was announced Friday that practically all of the stock has been subscribed.

DECLAMATION CONTEST.

The annual Declamation Contest of the Thornwell Orphanage high school was held last Friday evening and presided over by Mr. C. A. Fleming. Nine boys from the high school competed in the contest for the gold medal offered for the best declamation. The judges were Dr. A. E. Spencer, Dr. D. M. Douglas and W. W. Harris. The young men taking part in the contest were: Robert Dugan, Elwood Lindsay, John Allan Dugan, J. C. Davis, Edward Preston, Matthew Lynn, James Crawford, Charlie Wilson and Clarence Sistar.

LIEUT. BROWN TELLS OF AIR NAVIGATION

One of the Fliers who Crossed Atlantic in 16 Hours Tells in Advance About Difficulties of Flying.

St. Johns, N. F., June 14.—By applying methods of marine navigation to an air flight, Lieut. Arthur Whitte Brown expects to fly across the Atlantic in the Vimy bomber machine, piloted by Capt. Jack Alcock, and to "make a landfall" within 20 or 30 miles of his objective in Ireland or England.

Lieutenant Brown was an American electrical engineer before he joined the British flying service in 1914. He has described in a statement which he has prepared for the Associated Press an interesting description of the difficulties encountered in a trans-Atlantic flight and the methods by which he hopes to overcome them.

"In flying an airplane over large bodies of water such as the Atlantic Ocean where the pilot may be for hours out of sight of any landing, it is to the methods of navigation which have been developed by the mariners that the pilots turn to learn where the location and the course to his destination is," writes Lieutenant Brown.

"Unfortunately, difficulties arise from the start in applying these methods with accuracy. This is true because the airplane is at the mercy of the wind and appears to move in the direction in which the wind blows with the speed at which it is blown. In the second place the speed of the airplane is from five to ten times that of the commercial vessel.

"The highest speed of the airplane renders it necessary to make frequent observations for position, and this in turn makes it undesirable to use the slow, albeit, accurate, means of calculation ordinarily employed. In consequence, special charts have been devised for use with the sun or stars which enable the pilot to fix his position in a very short time, although not with the accuracy demanded in marine work. With the aid of these charts, together with a sextant for observing the sun or stars, a chronometer, and compass, the pilot should be able to make a land fall within 20 to 30 miles of the desired point.

"This, however, he will not be able to do unless he keeps careful watch on the direction and strength of the wind, which may alter between his observations and without his knowledge. In order to check this, an instrument known as the 'drift indicator' has been devised, by means of which the pilot can ascertain the direction of the wind, and the speed at which he is traveling over the ocean, so long as he can see the ocean and the flares or smoke bombs which he drops into it for the purpose of making his observations of drift.

"Should the pilot be flying in clouds so that he can see neither the ocean nor the sky, he can only depend upon his compass, which gives direction only. Under these circumstances he may drift many miles out of his course without being aware of it, unless he employs a late development of wireless telegraphy, by means of which he can measure his bearings from two or more land stations and fix his position at the point of intersection. For short distances this method has proved its reliability, but it has yet to be proved that it is suitable for such a journey as the trans-Atlantic flight until further improvements have been made in the apparatus employed.

"Let us take a flight from St. Johns, steering the airplane along the shortest route for Galway Bay, and starting some time in the afternoon.

"Before leaving the ground, the 'drift indicator' is set to the required course and an approximate compass course is worked out which will allow the drift caused by the prevailing wind. After rising into the air and gaining sufficient height, the airplane is set on the compass course, and this course is then corrected until the desired course set on the indicator is made good. The time of passing over the coast is noted and the speed over the ground is measured. The direction and speed of the wind at the height of the airplane are calculated and the drift indicator carefully watched so-as to detect any alteration and to make the necessary correction.

"During the first hour the height of the sun above the horizon is measured by means of the sextant, the exact time of the observation being noted. The special chart is then brought into use, and if there has been no error in the allowance for wind, it shows

TWO LAURENS OFFICERS CITED BY GEN. PERSHING

Lieut. T. D. Lake, Deceased, and Lieut. James C. Todd Cited by General Pershing.

Laurens, S. C., June 18, (Special)—Mr. T. D. Lake received last week an official citation signed by Gen. Pershing awarded to his son, First Lieut. T. D. Lake, Jr., deceased, for distinguished and exceptional gallantry in action at Bussy Farm, France, in the operations of the American Expeditionary Force. First Lieut. James C. Todd, also of this city, received a similar citation on the same day. Lieut. Lake was killed while leading his men into action. Lieut. Todd returned with his regiment and was given his discharge several months ago. Both were officers in the 371st Infantry.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE AFFECTS CLINTON.

Clinton is being affected by the strike of telegraph operators and it is impossible to get a message over the wires of the local Western Union office. All the wires are tied up and telegrams are being sent by mail from the relay office at Charlotte.

exactly what point has been reached on the desired track to Galway Bay. This is then checked up with the position which should have been reached according to the measured ground speed and in the short distance traversed during the first hour, there should be no appreciable discrepancy. "The navigator now has time to busy himself with settling down for the journey after the hurried preparations at the start, and to pay a little attention to the many calls coming over the wireless. By this time he is almost out of range with his sending apparatus, but signals continue to come in bearing messages of cheer, and perhaps some humorous suggestions as to conduct enroute, to which, unhappily, the appropriate replies can not be sent.

"Another hour passes, and it is time for another observation. This is taken in the same way as the first, and as the hours slowly pass, so the distance increases; and the data obtained from the observations piles up and gives one an increased faith in the instruments devised by man.

"Night comes on, and the stars begin to peep out. This is the best time for the navigator, for there are many stars and observation on two or three of them give him a more accurate position than he can obtain from the single observation afforded by the sun. It is too dark to see the surface of the ocean and the drift indicator can not be used unless flares are thrown out, but frequent observations obviate the use of these.

"An accurate course is held until dawn, and the bearing of the sun is taken as accurately as possible as it rises above the horizon, giving the first fix for the day. Favorable winds have increased the speed and land should be sighted within three hours. Will it be the point for which the navigator is aiming? Now comes the great test of his accuracy and that of the instruments employed.

"Both pilot and navigator are on the alert, although tired after so many hours of strain and anxiety. Two hours away. We should soon be in wireless touch with the land stations, from which messages have been received almost continuously since the departure.

"At last an answer is received acknowledging our 'C. Q.' and we give the position in which we think we are. There is at once a feeling of safety, even though the ocean is still below, and our spirits rise even higher. The minutes drag on, until the discovery is made that the cloud on the horizon is really land. It must be Ireland, but which end?

"Slowly the landscape becomes recognizable, and a comparison is made with the maps. Prominent features are picked out and identified—it is Valentia, at which the navigator is somewhat chagrined, but the pilot cheers him up with the remark that any old land is good enough, and let us go down and have a sleep.

"The flight has been accomplished. It only remains to choose a field, and make a safe landing, to reassure by telegraph the anxious ones who have been awaiting the safe arrival and to obtain a long rest before continuing the flight to England."

UNITED STATES TROOPS ARE AGAIN AFTER VILLA IN MEXICO

Short Campaign Successful in Purpose—Sole Purpose for Protection—Troops Disperse Villistas Attacking City of Juarez Held by Mexican Federalists.

El Paso, Tex., June 16.—American troops sent into Mexico last night to stop the indiscriminate firing across the border fought their first general engagement with the Mexican rebel forces of Francisco Villa at th Juarez race track shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and the Americans were victorious. Villa's troops were driven from the race track by rifle fire and machine guns and many prisoners were reported taken by the United States cavalry which took up positions on the east and southeast of the track, according to an official report at military headquarters.

The Mexican rebels and federal troops fought in the streets of Juarez Saturday night and Sunday night, many on both sides being killed. Many bullets from the rebel guns came across the Rio Grande and two persons were killed and seven wounded on the American side.

When the Mexican bullets became too thick for the safety of citizens of El Paso, Brig. Gen. J. B. Erwin at 11 o'clock last night ordered American troops to cross the border, and in ten minutes after the order was issued 3,600 United States soldiers were in Mexico. The first troops to cross the border were the Fourth Battalion of the 24th Infantry, a battalion of the 82nd Artillery and the Fifth and Seventh Cavalry.

After the Mexican federalists were allowed to retire into the town of Juarez, Col. Hadsell's negro infantry opened with a terrific rifle fire on the trenches flanking the race track. They advanced in open order and succeeded in dislodging the Villa forces who held the strongest positions as the negro troops were forced to advance across a comparatively open plain. The first volleys from the riflemen were answered shot for shot by the Villa troops who seemed to realize they were trapped by the cavalry in the rear and the infantry in front.

American machine guns started sputtering from above houses near the race track and the preponderance of rifle fire was soon with the American forces. The preliminary artillery preparation having been completed, the shrapnel guns became silent as the rifles took up the work. The explosion of Mauser and American cartridges could be plainly distinguished from military headquarters in the Mills Building in El Paso where Gen. Erwin was an interested spectator from his tenth story window.

As the American cavalry maneuvered over the Juarez plain their positions were marked by green rocket flares and were answered by similar star shells from the top of the Mills building. At 2:30 o'clock the rifle firing had died down, indicating the Villa forces were defeated and were being driven into the hills or pursued by the United States cavalry. The American artillery was stationed in positions from which the Juarez race track where the Villa rebels were quartered could be shelled with shrapnel. A flanking movement was begun in an effort to prevent the escape of the rebels.

In announcing his action in ordering Americans into Mexico, Gen. Erwin, in a former statement said he had done so to prevent the indiscriminate firing into El Paso by rebel soldiers, endangering the lives of Americans.

"But on no account were they to undertake an invasion into Mexico," continued the statement. "As soon as the Villistas have been dispersed and the safety of the citizens of El Paso has been assured, the troops of my command will be withdrawn to the American side of the border.

Major General de Rosey Cabell, commander Southern Department of the army, is expected to arrive here today from San Antonio.

An American soldier shot and killed a Mexican sniper who fired on him from the top of an adobe house at the intersection of Ninth and Stanton streets this morning. Orders have been given for the American soldiers to shoot all snipers. A woman and another Mexican who were on the roof with the sniper were captured.

Troops Withdrawn.
El Paso, Tex., June 16.—American troops that participated in the punitive

expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez last night and today were billeted in barracks and camps on the American side tonight after 24 hours of campaigning.

Seven ragged Mexican prisoners were headed toward the Post Office stockade by a detachment of the fifth cavalry while another cavalry detachment drove a herd of 100 captured Mexican horses and ponies to the remount station.

It was unofficially stated tonight at Fort Bliss that approximately 50 Villa followers were killed.

One American of the seventh cavalry, Corporal Chigas, was shot through the lung by a Mexican rebel.

After crossing during the night, the cavalry column, supported by a battalion of the 82nd Artillery, advanced and at Juarez began a search for Capturing the great prisoners were reaching the Villa camp, the search was enabled to proceed, dismounted, to a short distance of the adobe headquarters when they were taken by the Americans standing guard to their knees. Four Villa men were killed in the first assault and the entire force, numbering approximately 200 men, mounted and escaped toward the southwest with the cavalry troops in pursuit. The rebels scattered into small bands, the fifth cavalry pursuing one band 35 miles.

In the meantime the seventh cavalry deployed to the southeast and pursued another band. Troops A and C executed a mounted pistol charge from the saddle and killed a number of the rebels. The artillery placed shrapnel directly over the heads of the fleeing Villa forces and many were killed. After the pursuit the two cavalry forces formed a junction and returned to the American side of the river, accompanied by the artillery and eight engineers.

The seven Mexican prisoners, professed to be either farmers in the valley or Carranza soldiers, none admitting having been with Villa.

American Killed.

Juarez, Mexico, June 16.—Private Sam Tusco, headquarters company, 82nd field artillery was the first fatality in the American force which crossed to Mexico, near Juarez late last night. He was killed by a sniper while on the American side. Private Burchard Casey of the same unit was shot through the chest. One sergeant of the seventh cavalry was seriously wounded by rebel rifle fire after the American cavalry crossed last night and two members of the 26th infantry were more or less seriously wounded.

After Private Tusco was killed and Private Casey wounded, a detachment of cavalry charged a small adobe pill box, fortress and machine gun nest on the south bank of the Rio Grande opposite the stock yards where rebel snipers had been found. The rebels were killed or driven out.

Sniping in the lower part of El Paso was under control soon after it started last night, it was announced at military headquarters today.

No Misunderstanding.

Washington, June 16.—There can be no misunderstanding between the government and Mexico regarding the movement of troops across the border at El Paso, Secretary Baker said today. The sole purpose, he said, was protection of the American side of the border and there is a distinct understanding between the governments for such action.

Regrets Move.

El Paso, Texas, June 16.—Mayor Charles Davis of El Paso, issued a statement this afternoon saying he regretted the expedition to Juarez last night because of the bad effect it would have upon the situation in Mexico where Americans owned large interests in districts frequented by Villa.

Rev. F. D. Jones and Mrs. Arthur Copeland have returned from Atlanta, where they attended the Laymen's Convention of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Capt. Cosby is at home on furlough.