

# NATIONAL GUARD HASTEN FOR DUTY

NEW ORDERS CAST ASIDE "RED TAPE"—MILITIMEN RUSH TO BORDER.

## WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

U. S. Hovers on Brink of Hostilities.—Grim Evidences Appear That Tension Has Been Greatly Increased.—Report of Battle of Carrizal.

### NEW ORDERS BEAR CALL FOR HASTE

Washington.—National Guard organizations throughout the country were straining every nerve to prepare for active service on the Mexican border. New orders flashed over the wires by Secretary Baker bore a call for haste. Red tape was cast aside and authorization given under which the state soldiers will be pushed to reinforce the border guards at the earliest possible moment. The entire army of 100,000 men summoned by President Wilson's call was placed directly at General Funston's disposal.

Field Headquarters, Colonia Dublin, Chihuahua, via wireless to Columbus, N. M.—That Captain Lewis S. Morey of Troop K, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, either is dead or a prisoner was the conclusion reached when no report had been received from any of the three officers who accompanied the troops of the Tenth engaged in the battle at Carrizal. Mexican reports said that Captain Charles T. Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair were among the dead.

The only word of the fight has been brought to General Pershing by seven enlisted men, who have straggled into camp. These men all insisted that General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander and Captain Lloyd Parleyed, apparently reaching an amicable conclusion and that immediately afterward the Americans were led into a trap, from which the Mexicans opened fire upon them with concealed machine guns.

None of the stragglers reaching here were able to give any information as to the fate of the remnant of the 100 or more men composing the command.

San Antonio, Texas.—The two troops of the Tenth Cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd, practically were wiped out by the attack of the Mexican forces under General Gomez at Carrizal, June 2, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by General Funston from General Pershing.

General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, have reached the main column. All were enlisted men, but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank of the American troops at the conclusion of a parley between Capt. Boyd and General Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines. Capt. Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire and the combined effort of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which almost had surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Capt. Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escape, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed. It is feared that only the most stupendous luck, backed by desperate valor, could have extricated Capt. Boyd's men from the trap.

### CONGRESS TAKES VIGOROUS FAR-REACHING ACTION

Approves President Wilson's Use of National Guard in Crisis.

Washington.—Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the National Guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by Congress in adopting a resolution declaring the existence of an emergency and giving the president a free hand to draft as Federal soldiers all guardsmen willing to take the required oath.

By the resolution \$1,000,000 would be appropriated to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month. Only two representatives, a Socialist and a Democrat voted against the resolution. During the debate preceding its adoption several Republicans attacked the administration's policy and insisted that President Wilson should have informed congress of the emergency instead of expecting it to act on its own initiative. Cannon and others declared that in reality a state of war existed.

# RANKING OFFICER ARRIVES AT CAMP

COL. E. M. BLYTHE IS IN CHARGE  
AT CAMP STYX—TALKS  
OF RECRUITING.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Columbia. Col. Edgeworth Montague Blythe, commander of the First South Carolina infantry and ranking officer in the state, came early to camp Styx in order to superintend the work of preparation for the reception of the First and the Second regiments.

"I anticipate no trouble in recruiting our regiments up to war strength," said Col. Blythe. "There will be recruiting officers in each station after the troops leave and these, with the assistance of medical examiners, will take care of all those who desire to enlist after the regiments are encamped at Styx. Before being mustered into service of the United States the men will stand a second physical examination by medical officers of the regular army.

The tendency has been to localize the enlistment of troops. It should be clearly understood that any person in the state can enlist in any company.

"I am glad to see the liberality with which employers are releasing their men for service in the militia. As long as the employers are themselves not serving it seems to me that their willingness to assist the government should extend to taking care of their employees who are willing to serve their country in active service.

"As soon as the companies are encamped the men will be put to work, the nature of which will be dependent upon the existing circumstances at Styx. If there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done the men will be set to work clearing off the grounds; if, however, the grounds are in condition we will commence drilling at once.

"A schedule of work will soon be arranged, including drills in close and extended order and rifle practice."

### Want Funds to Erect Hall.

An appeal to the patriotism of South Carolinians was issued by W. W. Moore, adjutant general, for funds with which to erect a commodious hall on the encampment grounds at Styx for the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men and officers. It is estimated that the assembly hall, which would be a permanent adjunct of the camp, would cost \$750. Contributions to the fund will be received in the office of the adjutant general.

"There is not a sufficient amount of state and federal funds available for such a worthy purpose," said Gen. Moore, "and it is my hope and desire that people from all sections of the state will send contributions to me at once so that the building can be put in use early.

"No one familiar with the rules and regulations of army service, should begrudge the patriotic members of the National Guard a short period of recreation in a comfortable lounging room, where the men will have their only opportunity to enjoy even partially the luxuries of the homes they have left.

"For three years I have urged upon the legislature the need of such a hall at the encampment grounds. The present crisis makes such a building all the more necessary as the men will be hard at work for a large part of the day, and should have other places to lounge besides their tents. If constructed, the building will promote a spirit of fellowship among the enlisted men."

### Peoples Defines Status of Guard.

An opinion was given by Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, advising that the authority over the National Guard of South Carolina was transferred to the president of the United States, immediately upon their call into service, according to the new military statute of the United States, passed June 3, 1916. Arguing its offer to substantiate federalization of the guard were that they were entitled to the same pay, rations and allowances; that all vacancies are filled by orders of the president; and all dismissals confirmed by his action. "The president is virtually given the entire control of the National Guard when called into the service of the national government."

### Offers to Serve Guard as Nurse.

Miss Susan P. Wainwright of Hampton has offered her services, offering to go to Mexico as a nurse.

"I desire after careful thought and calm consideration," writes Miss Wainwright to the adjutant general, "to offer my services to my country. I am willing to go to Mexico as a nurse or in any capacity that would be best. I would like very much to go to the actual front.

"I am a stenographer and understand general office work. I now hold a position with Lightsey Bros., Inc."

South Carolina Stands Twenty-Seventh South Carolina stands 27th in military strength in the column of states with an organized National Guard of 1,546, according to statistics collected previous to the movement to recruit all companies up to and above minimum strength last week. New York leads with an organized military strength of 16,440 and Pennsylvania second with 10,097. Three other states register above 5,000 enlisted men: Illinois 5,856, Massachusetts 5,492, Ohio 5,856. There is no organized militia in Nevada. Utah stands at the foot in the remaining states with 454 enlisted men. The total organized militia before effort to enlarge the enlistment recently was 132,208, including commissioned officers. The total unorganized military strength of the United States, consisting of males between the ages of 18 and 44 years, was, according to the 1910 census report, 20,534,347. Of this number South Carolina would provide 276,758. The number includes both whites and negroes.

### Mustering Officer at Camp.

Capt. J. M. Graham has received orders from the chief of the militia bureau to act as mustering officer for the United States army at the mobilization camp at Styx. The telegram, notifying him of his duties, is as follows:

"You will proceed to camp without delay with a view of receiving arms, equipment and clothing to arrive from federal supply depots and to arm and equip fully organizations to war strength. Arrange with state authorities to procure tentage or other suitable storage; to furnish guards fatigues details and clerical assistance. Blank forms and instructions for mustering in will be sent you in due time."

### National Guard of South Carolina.

The National Guard of South Carolina, comprising at peace strength 2,658 men, includes staff and sanitary troops, two regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, five companies of coast artillery and five divisions of naval militia. The organization is deficient in machine gun companies, there being none now in service, but it is understood an effort will be made to form one in Columbia. At war strength, of course, the total would be much over the peace basis, the war maximum being 150 men for infantry companies, as against a peace strength of about 75.

The following are the commands and the officers of the State National Guard:

Adjutant general's department—Brigadier General W. W. Moore.

Inspector general's department—Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell.

Judge advocate general's department—Maj. F. H. Weston.

### Over 2,000 Club Boys.

"We have between 2,000 and 2,500 young boys enlisted in the corn clubs and the pig clubs," said L. L. Baker of Bishopville, supervising agent for the boys' club work, who was among the visitors in Columbia. "The agricultural clubs are growing and fine results are being secured," he added. Mr. Baker left to go to Rock Hill to attend an agricultural meeting.

"We are paying particular attention to the pig clubs," said Mr. Baker, "and there are about 1,000 boys now enlisted in these. The banks of the state are showing a fine spirit by their liberal financial co-operation with the young farmers. More than \$6,000 has been invested in pure bred stock. The banks loan money to the boys at a very low rate of interest to purchase the pure bred stock. We are trying to dignify and magnify the work and our efforts are being crowned with success."

### Postoffice at Camp Styx.

The postoffice department has authorized W. H. Coleman, postmaster at Columbia, to establish a military postoffice with sufficient help for the camp at Styx. The arrangements for the opening of the office were by Congressman Lever.

### Automobile Route to Camp Styx.

Capt. George C. Warren, quartermaster in charge of the transportation, inspection and repair departments for the encampment at Styx, has requested that all automobilists from Columbia approach the camp by way of Styx station and leave by way of Dixiana.

### Staff Officers Arrive at Camp.

Capt. G. H. Mahon, Jr., adjutant of the First South Carolina Infantry, and Capt. Wyatt Alken Sybt, commissariat, arrived at Camp Styx at the same time with Col. E. M. Blythe of Greenville.

### Arrange Telephones at Camp.

Two telephone connections have been made at Camp Styx. One will be for the transaction of official business and the other will be a pay station for use by the troopers.

### New Enterprises Authorized.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to the Oregon pharmacy of Greenwood with a capital of \$10,000.

The L. B. Tuten Gln Company of Brunson has been commissioned with a capital of \$2,000. The petitioners are: L. B. Tuten, R. G. Addison, A. W. Brabham and H. C. Williams.

The A and S Candy Company of Columbia has been chartered with a capital of \$2,000. The officers are: Algie W. Sims, president and secretary, and E. L. Allis, treasurer.

# TENTED CITY RISES ON LEXINGTON HILLS

TWO THOUSAND TROOPS ARRIVE  
AT CAMP STYX BY SPECIAL  
TRAINS.

## ALL COMPANIES ARE READY

Believed That Styx Will Soon Contain Majority of Young Men of the State.

Columbia.—The rolling sand hills of Styx, covered with scrub oak and pine has changed into a tented city of about 2,000 men; and it is thought that the next few days will gradually increase the population until a fair percentage of the young men of the State will be on hand.

The last few days have been busy ones at the camp. Tents were pitched, underbrush was cleared away and work was begun on the private roadway leading from the station to the encampment site.

Two infantry companies, the Columbia Light Infantry and the Brookland company, were on the grounds assisting the staff in clearing away obstacles. Many wagons were put into service for the transportation of federal equipment.

Col. E. M. Blythe, ranking officer of the South Carolina National Guard, arrived, accompanied by Capt. Mahon and Capt. Seybt, and took quarters at Styx.

Capt. J. M. Graham of the army has been appointed to muster in the troops. His spare time, according to official orders, will be given over to the instruction of the militiamen and recruits.

Contracts were awarded to Columbia firms for orders of supplies, based on an attendance at camp of 2,000 men.

### S. C. Bankers Name Officers.

Hendersonville, N. C.—The South Carolina Bankers Association, in its sixtieth annual convention at Kanuga Club, near Hendersonville, elected Ira B. Dunlap, Rock Hill, president, to succeed John W. Simpson of Spartanburg. Other officers of the association elected were: Charles D. Jones, Lancaster, vice-president; Julian C. Rogers, Florence, re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Representatives of the association in the American Bankers' Association elected were as follows: C. J. Shannon, Jr., Camden, member executive council; S. T. Reid, Spartanburg, vice president for South Carolina; J. Pope Matthews, Columbia, member nominating committee; John B. Cannon, Spartanburg, attorney; J. S. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, vice president National bank section of American Bankers' Association.

These will be installed at Kansas City September 25-30. Clemson College and Tybee Island, near Savannah, extended invitations for the next meeting.

### Sunday Schools Stop Fast Train.

Florence.—Sunday was the most glorious day in the Sunday school annals of Florence or this entire section. It was raily day for the various Protestant Sunday schools of Florence and some 3,000 Sunday school pupils, teachers, superintendents and other Sunday school workers, headed by the South Carolina Industrial school band and Sunday school, marched through the streets of Florence with waving banners and United States flags while the industrial school band played "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Each Sunday school assembled at its accustomed place of meeting and marched to South Dargan street, thence in one great long procession that took nearly one hour to pass up to the great Cannon auditorium.

As the procession moved north on Dargan street an Atlantic Coast Line fast train approached, but Chief Harold M. Brunson, who was in charge, waved the train down and held it until the procession passed, about an hour. Possibly this is the first time that a railway train was ever stopped by a Sunday school and held that length of time.

### Furniture Dealers Elect Officers.

Asheville, N. C.—W. M. Waters of Florence, S. C., was elected president and Danville, Va., was selected as the next meeting place at the final session here of the annual convention of the Southern Retail Furniture Association. Other officers were: Vice president, W. A. Bullock, Rocky Mount, N. C.; treasurer, W. L. Bell, Concord, N. C.; secretary, J. A. Gilmore, Charlottesville, Va.; directors, E. C. Kent, Petersburg, Va.; H. J. Southern, Greenville, S. C.; C. W. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.; J. M. VanMetre, Columbia, S. C.

### Struck by Lightning.

Cheraw.—J. J. Bundy, a white farmer living about a mile from Cheraw, was struck by lightning one afternoon recently during a severe storm, while attempting to put down a window sash. The lightning ran down his right side, burning his clothing, arm and body, and cutting out a large part of his right shoe. Dr. H. J. Hardin was called in and now Mr. Bundy is rapidly recovering, having perfect use of his limbs and suffering only from the burns. Several other peculiar pranks occurred during the storm.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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## LESSON FOR JULY 2

PAUL AT THESSALONICA AND BEREA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:1-15 (cf. I Thess. 2:1-12).

GOLDEN TEXT—Him did God exalt with his right hand to be a prince and a Savior.—Acts 3:31.

To place a modern war map by the side of the ancient one will help to make the places Paul visited more real. In both of the events of this lesson reference is made to the reading and use of the Scriptures, and teachers should use that to emphasize the reading of the Bible by both old and young. There is real patriotism as well as safety and a liberal education in Bible study. Paul reached Thessalonica about twenty years after the establishment of the Christian church, remained perhaps five or six months and then went on to Berea. Modern Saloniki has been since the Roman days of Thessalonica an important center, thriving and prosperous of later years till the recent Balkan-Turkish war.

1. At Thessalonica (vv. 1-3) (1) Reasoning (vv. 1-5) (a) The place. On this second journey Silas and Timothy (v. 14) were Paul's companions. Recently driven from Philippi (I Thess. 2:1-2) they at once repaired to the synagogue upon reaching the city, knowing that there they could gain a foothold with both Jew and Gentile. It was Paul's usual means (v. 2 Am. R. V.). Doubtless during the two weeks the disciples used every opportunity for discussion. Paul made use of the Sabbath day of assembly although Christians met on the first day of the week for their own distinctive service (Acts 20:7). He also reasoned from the Scriptures which the Jews so highly revered. The best agent for doing personal work is the word of God (Eph. 6:17; Jer. 23:29; Jas. 1:18; I Pet. 1:23). (2) The method. Paul employed three. (a) He reasoned that Christ must suffer. Why? (See Isa. 53:6; Math. 26:28; Heb. 9:22; John 19:36). Paul had only the Old Testament. We have also the New to bring to our aid. (b) That "Christ must rise from the dead"—like Peter at Pentecost. Paul proved this from the Old Testament. If we will allow the Holy Spirit to "open the Scriptures" to us we will find things new and old and exclaim that whereas "once I was blind now I see." (c) He "alleged and affirmed" (set forth), e. g., gave testimony that "this Jesus whom I proclaim unto you is the Christ." Paul knew that the historical Jesus was the glorified Christ, for he had met him "in the way" to Damascus. Paul's manner of life in the city as he lived and preached Jesus was such that it contributed greatly to his success. His "manner of life was blameless" (Acts 26:4); he supported himself (I Thess. 2:9; II Thess. 3:8). (2) Reception (v. 6-10). At first these men were received as from God by large numbers (v. 4). See I Thess. 1:6-10). But the gospel then as now causes divisions. Not all professed followers of God know or accept the gospel. Paul's success aroused the envy of the Jews just as every successful servant is envied by those of lesser light. The charge brought against Paul and Silas (v. 6) was in large measure true, and it was a good testimony and tribute to their effectiveness. It was also in accord with Christ's prophecy. (Math. 10:34; Luke 12:53). It is the business of the gospel to accomplish just such results. We need more of such as shall turn the wrong side down and the right side up. These men were accused of "saying that there is another King, one Jesus."

11. At Berea (v. 10-15). The disciples' departure by night was an act of prudence (Math. 10:23), and Paul continued his great interest in the converts he had left. See the two letters addressed to that church. Reaching Berea Paul began as usual to preach Jesus first of all to the Jews. The citizens of Berea were "more noble" and have continued to this day as a great inspiration to Bible students (witness the Berean series of lesson helps). (1) They "received the word with readiness of mind." There was a hunger for spiritual food and they partook of it with a relish. Some receive truth under compulsion while others hunger for it. (See I Thess. 1:7; 3:10). (2) "Searched" (examined) the Scriptures daily. (2) Each day they sought the mind of God.

Much of our present day Bible study is interesting and enlightening, but is not energizing nor evangelistic because it looks upon the Bible merely as literature.

We need to study the Bible as did the Bereans to know love and obey Jesus as our Savior and King. We need to study it as our guide and counsel through life.

Those who "believed" as the result of such preaching and study were well grounded (I Thess. 3:10). After several weeks of such blessed ministry the Thessalonian Jews interfered, "stirring up and troubling the multitude" (v. 14 Am. R. V.), and Paul again moved on, this time to Athens in Greece while Silas and Timothy remained for a further ministry in Berea.

# WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 602 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.



Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass.

## CAUGHT IN GARDNER'S NET

Tramp Expected to "Land," but as it Turned Out He Was the One "Landed."

They are telling a story about Representative Gardner and his fervent preparedness campaign.

It seems that a begging tramp approached a group of congressmen, and one of them pointed out Mr. Gardner and said:

"Nothing doing here, Werry, but that gentleman there is very charitable, and if you tackle him you'll be apt to make a haul."

"Thanks, boss," said the tramp huskily, and he hurried to Mr. Gardner, while the others looked on with interest.

The tramp and the statesman were seen to talk earnestly together for some time. Then their hands met—a piece of money plainly passed between them—and the tramp stepped jauntily away.

"Well, did you land him?" a congressman asked the tramp.

"No," the tramp answered cheerfully. "No; I gave him a quarter toward his splendid national preparedness campaign."

The Cure. "My doctor has ordered me to Palm Beach for my health."

"What seems to be the matter with you?"

"I've been worrying too much about money matters."

"Well, you won't have anything of that sort to worry you if you stay down there long enough."

Tast. "What do you think of my comrades whom I introduced to you?" said the naval officer to the pretty girl at the naval ball.

"I think," she answered, glancing at the comrades mentioned standing around her, "that you have got me in a nice mess."—Baltimore American.

Nothing puffs a woman up more than to have a seventeenth cousin suddenly become near-famous.

## In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

## Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"