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FIRST CASUALTY LIST MADE PUBLIC

FIRST CLASH BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMANS OCCURRED NOVEMBER 3.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED

Five Men Are Wounded and Twelve Taken Prisoners—No Details as to How Americans Were Trapped by Teutons.

Washington.—In the first clash between American and German troops on the French front November 3, the Americans lost three men killed, five wounded and 12 taken prisoners. Further than the brief report from General Pershing and receipt of the casualty list nothing has come through to indicate just how the small body of Americans occupying a sector of trench on the front line were trapped by the Germans and the entire number disposed of. Belief here is that the men were forced into their dugout by the intense barrage fire preceding the attack and trapped there by the German infantry. Those not killed were compelled to surrender or accept the alternative of being blown to pieces by hand grenades as the Germans had all the advantage. It is likely, in the opinion of army officers, that the men killed and wounded were those left outside the dugout as sentries when the majority sought protection from the barrage. This is the general practice along the front by both sides. It is possible that the attackers reached the trench sooner than expected, and that the lookouts were shot down before they could summon their comrades from the dugout. In that event the Germans undoubtedly covered the entrance to the shelter and the Americans could do aught else but surrender as resistance would have meant simply throwing their lives away.

The official casualty list of the losses of American troops in France in their first clash with the Germans follows:

Killed.
Private Thomas F. Enright, sister Mrs. Mary Irvin, Pittsburgh.
Private James B. Gresham, mother Mrs. Alice Dodd, Evansville, Ind.
Private Merle D. Hay, father Harvey D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa.
Wounded.
Private John N. Smith, brother F. D. Smith, Ludington, Mich.
Private Charles J. Hopkins, brother James W. Hopkins, Staunton, Texas.
Private George L. Box, father Jas. L. Box, Altus, Okla.
Private Homer Givens, father William F. Givens, Cloverdale, Ala.
Private Charles Lorr, mother Mrs. Sarah Regnell, Lyons, Kan.
Captured or Missing.
Sergeant Edgar M. Halyburton, father George B. Halyburton, Stony Point, N. C.
Corporal Nicholas L. Mulhall, mother Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, Jersey City, N. J.
Corporal Edwin H. Haines, mother Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, Woodward, Okla.
Private Herchel Godfrey, father William C. Oberat, Chicago.
Private Vernon M. Kendall, father Sam Kendall, Roll, Okla.
Private William P. Griesby, mother Mrs. Lizzie Griesby, Louisville.
Private Frank E. McDougal, father R. L. McDougal, Maryville, Mo.
Private Daniel B. Gallagher, father Nell Gallagher, Blocton, Ala.
Private John P. Lester, father William Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.
Private Harry Laughman, Ada R. Laughman, Chicago.
Private Deway D. Kern, mother Mrs. Eva Tilton, Collins, Iowa.
Private ——— Keckon, cannot be identified.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO RIVER

Forcing Way Across River Enemy is Proving Serious Menace.

The Austro-German forces operating against the Italians along the Tagliamento river from the region of the Carnic Alps southward to the Adriatic sea are proving a serious menace.

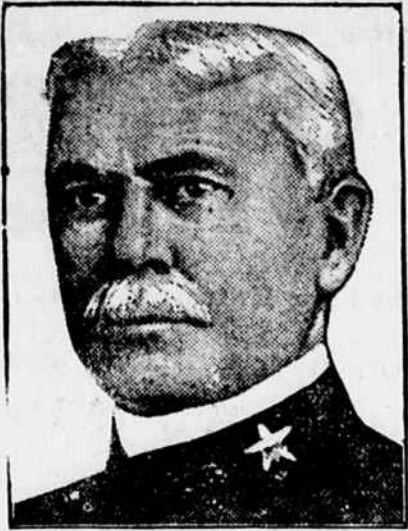
CONFERENCE CONSIDERS MORE DRASTIC STEPS

New York.—Enforcement of more drastic measures to control enemy aliens was planned at a conference here of representatives of the department of justice, the United States secret service, and the police, called as a result of suspicious fires on the water front and recent damage to government property and ships. Suggestions were made that enemy aliens be moved from seaport towns to the interior.

MAXIMUM PRICES ON STEEL ARE APPROVED

Washington.—Maximum prices on cold rolled steel, pipe, scrap, sheets, wire and tin plate, agreed on by the war industries board and steel producers, were approved by President Wilson. The figures are based on those named in a recent arrangement made by the board with producers setting basic prices on steel and iron and on the materials entering into their manufacture. The prices fixed will apply to all transactions.

BRIG. GEN. F. J. KERNAN.



Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan is now assistant chief of staff.

MEANS CHARGED WITH KILLING

IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF MRS. MAUDE A. KING ON AUGUST 29.

Affidavit Filed by Solicitor Asking Removal is Countered by Affidavit from Defendant—Attorney General Manning Begins Argument.

Concord, N. C.—The Cabarrus county grand jury announced that they had found a true bill for murder against Gaston B. Means in connection with the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy Chicago lady, which occurred near here August 29.

After presentation of the bill by the grand jury, Means was formally arraigned in court and made his plea of not guilty.

Solicitor Hayden Clement then, on behalf of the state, presented to the court an affidavit, asking that the case be moved to an adjoining county in this judicial district for trial.

Counsel for the defense announced themselves as ready, and E. T. Cansler presented an affidavit from Gaston B. Means in reply to that of the solicitor.

L. T. Hartsell, counsel for the defense, then presented affidavits from 15 representative men of Concord, saying that in their opinion a fair trial for the state could be had here.

The men signing these affidavits were the postmaster, merchants, manufacturers, salesmen, bank officials, county officers and others.

J. L. Crowell, of defendant's counsel, read affidavits from several other officers and prominent persons of this place.

Solicitor Clement presented affidavits from Detective William Jones and Capt. William T. Jones, from the attorney general, and a certificate from the clerk of superior court, showing that since April, 1914, three bills for murder had been presented in this county, in each of which cases the defendants were acquitted. No other bills for murder had been presented during that time.

At the conclusion of these, Attorney General James S. Manning, for Judge E. B. Cline to have the case the state, began argument before moved to another county. He was followed by J. L. Crowell, L. T. Hartsell, Frank Armfield, Frank I. Osborne and E. T. Cansler for the defendant.

NEARLY ONE-HALF KAISER'S U-BOATS HAVE BEEN LOST

London.—Between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic and Atlantic since the beginning of the war have been sunk, said Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons.

"We must lay plans for a long war," continued Sir Eric. "I see no signs of its being a short one."

"During the last quarter the Germans lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916," said Sir Eric.

The output of merchant shipping in the first nine months of this year, he said, was 123 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The admiralty had decided that four new shipbuilding yards would be necessary.

Sir Eric said he regretted it had not been found possible to arrive at a basis for publication of British tonnage losses by submarine action without giving information to the enemy.

The losses of merchantmen in October, he said, were slightly worse than in September. Enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but the Germans were building them faster than hitherto.

DROP IN PRICES ON CANNED VEGETABLES

Washington.—An immediate drop in prices on canned vegetables was predicted by the food administration as a result of the operation of the license system for wholesale dealers. Many canned goods, it was said, were bought by dealers at low prices last spring and can be sold at less than the present market prices. Dealers charging more than a reasonable profit are liable to forfeiture of their license to do business.

ALLIED ARMIES ARE AIDING THE ITALIANS

TROOPS OF ALLIES HAVE JOINED CADORNA'S MEN AGAINST THE ENEMY.

AUSTRO-GERMANS HELD BACK

Reinforcements Arrive and Western Front Extends From North Sea to Adriatic—War Department's Weekly Review is Issued.

Washington.—England, France and Italy stand firmly united to oppose any further advance of the enemy in the Italian sector, says the war department's weekly review of military operations. The statement suggests that the Teutons probably thought Italy would be left to her fate, or that the allies would be unable to dispatch the necessary forces in time, but declares that England and France already have sent large reinforcements and the western front today stretches from the North sea to the Adriatic.

Only bare mention of the American troops in France is made by the department. In pointing out that the momentous events in Italy must not "lead us to forget that the principal battle front of the war remains" in France and Flanders, the statement says, "here our forces are fighting."

"Our attention during the past week has been centered on the gigantic struggle now going on in the Friulian plain," says the review.

"The Austro-German forces, breaking through the Italian defenses along the upper reaches of the Isonzo, have erupted into the low lands, and carried forward a series of rapidly co-ordinated operations, which have resulted in the conquest of much territory."

"Trench warfare has, for the time being, been abandoned. Great troop masses are maneuvering in open country."

"Under the direction of General Cadorna, the Italian armies have withdrawn to the west bank of the Tagliamento river."

"The momentous events in Italy should not lead us to forget that the principal battle fronts of the war remain, as it has been since the beginning, the important sectors of the western front, in France and Flanders."

"Here the overwhelming bulk of enemy strength is concentrated. Here our forces are fighting."

"Steadily the Franco-British forces are pushing forward."

BERLIN REPORTS FIRST CAPTURE OF AMERICANS

Berlin, via London.—The capture of American soldiers by a German reconnoitering party is announced by the war office.

The statement says that on the Rhine-Marne canal as a result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in.

The portion of the official statement making this announcement reads:

"At the Rhine-Marne canal, as the result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in as prisoners."

GERMANS DISPLAY UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AGAINST AMERICANS

With the American army in France notwithstanding the rainy weather the German batteries displayed more activity than normal on the part of the French line occupied by the American troops. German shells were distributed invariably among the trenches, the American batteries replying in the same fashion.

The enemy is using both high explosive and shrapnel in sending occasional reminders of the war toward the Americans. Reports reaching headquarters, however, are that the bombardment could in no sense be considered "lively" merely being a departure from the normal state of quietude at night on that particular sector.

SALVATION ARMY HALL IS SCENE OF HOLOCAUST

Paterson, N. J.—Nineteen bodies were taken from the ruins of the Salvation Army rescue mission in this city which was destroyed by fire. Ten men were taken to hospitals with probably mortal injuries and many others were less seriously hurt in leaping from windows of the burning structure. Identification of all the dead will be impossible, the police believe, as the records of the institution were lost in the fire.

THOSE NOT COMMISSIONED ARE SUBJECT TO CALL

Washington.—Under plans completed by the war department for disposition of the graduates of the second series of officers' training camps, which close this month, every man of the 19,000 who is recommended for a commission either will be commissioned at once or placed on an eligible list subject to call. The commissions, as was the case with the graduates of the first camps, will be in the officers' reserve corps or the national army.

COL. E. M. HOUSE.



New photograph of Col. E. M. House, who is studying for the president data and information gathered by diplomatic agents and others bearing especially on steps it will be necessary for this government to take that it may be fortified with facts and figures to deal with the trade war that is sure to follow a cessation of hostilities.

120,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

VAST AMOUNT OF ITALIAN TERRITORY TAKEN BY AUSTRO-GERMANS.

Allies Rush Preparations to Come to Italy's Aid—America Waives Export Restrictions in Order to Hurry Supplies.

Virtually one thousand square miles of Italian territory have been overrun, more than 120,000 Italians have been made prisoners and in excess of 1,000 guns have been captured by the miles in their eight days' drive from German and Austro-Hungarian armies the Isonzo and Carnic Alps fronts of the Austro-Italian war theater.

From the east the enemy invasion on the center of the battle front now is well within gun range of the Tagliamento river, where it has been presumed that General Cadorna would turn and make a stand. The Italian commander-in-chief, however, has not yet brought his troops about to face the enemy, but is continuing his retreat with the rear guards harassing the advance. Just where Cadorna purposes to give battle has not become apparent. Neither is it known how well the northern and southern flanks of his army are keeping pace with the retirement in the center.

According to the latest Berlin official communication announcing the heavy losses of the Italians in men and guns, engagements successful for the Teutons have taken place on the Tagliamento plain while the Rome communication announces that there has been fighting on the hills of St. Daniele Del Friuli, along the Ledra canal, at points northwest of Udine and from four to five miles east of the Tagliamento.

Meanwhile preparations to aid the Italians in the hour of extremity are being rushed by all the allies. Jules Cambon, general secretary of the French ministry of foreign affairs, in a statement has expressed the conviction that the Italians will be able to stem the tide of the invasion with the aid of the French and British troops sent to reinforce them. The American government is to waive all export restrictions in favor of Italy.

RELIEF FROM COAL SHORTAGE PROMISED

Washington.—Immediate relief from the coal shortage in the east was promised by the fuel administration, which will issue an order modifying the arrangement under which shipments to the northwest have been given preference over all other movements.

Priority orders will be suspended in a number of mining districts, particularly in Pennsylvania, to release both bituminous and anthracite coal for munitions plants and domestic consumers in the larger cities along the Atlantic seaboard. This, it is said, will assure an ample supply of fuel to the big steel-producing and ship-building plants.

At present most of the coal mined in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana is going to lake ports for transshipment to the northwestern and to Canada. This movement has been so great that the northwest is in a position to have the supply cut down.

BRITISH MERCHANTMEN LOSSES SHOW DECREASE

London.—Fourteen British merchantmen over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the admiralty report. Four vessels under 1,600 tons were also sunk, but not fishing craft.

The British losses of merchantmen for the current week show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous week when 17 vessels over 1,600 tons and eight under that tonnage were sunk.

GERMAN TORPEDOES COST EIGHT LIVES

VICE ADMIRAL SIMS REPORTS TO NAVY DEPARTMENT TORPEDOING OF TRANSPORT.

TWO OF NAVAL GUARDS DEAD

Casualty List Made Public Includes Two Enlisted Men and Four of Ship's Crew, Also a Third Naval Seaman is Missing.

Washington.—The torpedoing of the homeward bound army transport Finland in the war zone resulted in the death of two members of the naval armed guard, two army enlisted men and four of the ship's civilian crew. A third naval seaman is missing.

Vice Admiral Sims' report of the casualties to the navy department today added no details to the announcement yesterday that the Finland had been torpedoed, but had been able to reach a European port under her own steam.

The casualty list as made public follows:

Members of the naval gun crew: James W. Henry, seaman, second-class; dead. Next of kin, Rose Henry, 43 Reynolds street, Harrison, N. J.

Newton R. Head, seaman; dead. Next of kin, not given. Home address, Cleveland, Ga.

Porter Hilton, seaman, second-class; missing. Mother, Mrs. Lizzie Hilton, Toccoa, Ga.

Army: Private Lester Hickey, infantry; drowned. Father, Thomas Hickey, 142 North Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Maxwell, colored, transport workers' battalion; drowned. Brother, Thomas E. Maxwell, Box 278, Concord, N. C.

Members of Finland's crew: M. Cardozo, fireman; drowned. No emergency address.

J. Haneslo, barber; drowned. No emergency address.

W. F. Phillips, waiter; drowned. Brother, A. Phillips, Jackson barracks, New Orleans.

Jose Cuevas, mess boy; probably died from injuries.

GERMAN TROOPS RETREAT FROM CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

Full Extent of Retrograde Movement Not Yet Fully Known.

The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin-Des-Dames sector on the Aisne front in France, where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task.

Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends cannot yet be told, as the German official communication merely says that the Teutons, "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the hilly front in this region. The entire line to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating in character from the Soissons sector eastward to the vicinity of Craonne; and therefore it is impossible, from the rather terse acknowledgment of withdrawal, to delimit the terrain which has been given up.

Nevertheless it seems apparent that the Germans, tired of the terrible ordeal they had been forced to undergo for some time from the French artillery and violent infantry attacks, have decided to fall back upon Laon, capital of the department of the Aisne, which with its network of railways has been the quest of the French.

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FLOUR TRADING WITH EUROPE PROHIBITED

New York.—The milling division of the United States food administration announced here that effective immediately, all direct trading by American millers, exporters and blenders of flour with European countries is prohibited. This business will be handled hereafter only by the food administration.

WITHDRAW EXEMPTIONS GRANTED TO STRIKERS

Houston, Tex.—Denouncing as "little short of criminal" a war-time strike in any industry needed for the successful prosecution of hostilities and defining the oil industry as "the absolute heart of our navy," Dr. Sidney J. Smith, chairman of the southern district draft board, said he would immediately ask his own board to withdraw exemptions or discharges granted on industrial grounds to all registrants involved in the strike.

NUMBER OF TROOP TRAINS HAVE BEEN DOUBLED

Geneva, Switzerland.—Swiss soldiers stationed on the Alpine heights on the frontier in the canton of Grisons report that since the Germans captured Udine, the number of troop trains going in the direction of Trent has been doubled. The Swiss troops say that when heavy artillery trains are passing, the Germans make smoke curtains at exposed points to prevent the number of guns being ascertained by onlookers.

WHITMAN VISITS WADSWORTH

New York Governor Spends Day at Spartanburg With Soldiers—Sees Guard Review.

Spartanburg.—Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York was met here by Gov. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina. The two governors and members of their staffs visited Camp Wadsworth, now the training ground of the Twenty-seventh Division of the United States army, formerly the National Guard of New York state, were entertained at luncheon by Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips, acting commander of the division, at headquarters at noon, inspected the camp during the afternoon, calling upon all commanding officers, had dinner as the guests of the city of Spartanburg at 7 o'clock, and were given a public reception and ball lasting from 9 o'clock until midnight.

Friday a grand review of the Twenty-seventh Division, the first of a complete division, at modern war strength, to be held in the country, was the big feature of the day. The review was held at Camp Wadsworth beginning at 10 o'clock and lasted until the afternoon.

In the afternoon Governor Whitman visited the Spartanburg County fair grounds and made a speech there.

Governor Whitman's train was three hours late, arriving here shortly after 10 o'clock. He was met at the station by Col. E. L. Ward, chief of staff; Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt of the One Hundred and Second Engineers, and Capt. E. W. Moore, aide de camp to Major General O'Ryan, who has been assigned as Governor Whitman's aide during his visit together with citizens of Spartanburg. The headquarters troops under the command of Lieutenant Cameron escorted Governor Whitman to his hotel. In the governor's party were Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. George A. Pratt of New York, Maj. F. L. Hopkin, Maj. Howard E. Crawl and Comdr. Louis Josephthal.

Warns Coal Dealers.

Anderson.—B. B. Gossett, State fuel administrator, has issued the following warning to the retail coal dealers of South Carolina:

"Numerous complaints have been received by this office to the effect that certain dealers throughout the State are charging excessive prices for coal. This office believes that the violators of the law, if any, are a small minority who have been tempted to take advantage of local conditions and of the general scarcity of fuel in certain sections. All dealers are, therefore, warned that all complaints of this nature will be investigated and if the truth of the charges can be established, the facts will be turned over to the United States district attorney with the suggestion that the violator of the law be promptly prosecuted."

Violators may be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

In this connection, the following telegram from the fuel administration at Washington to the State administrator in Anderson has been made public:

"We have arranged with federal trade commission to have assigned to you field agent of commission with experience in retail coal problems, and with full investigatory powers, who will cooperate with you and render all possible assistance."

James State Fuel Board.

Anderson.—B. B. Gossett, State fuel administrator, announced the appointment of seven members of the State advisory board as follows: First District, Leland Moore, wholesale paint and oil dealer, Charleston; Second District, John H. Cope, planter, merchant and oil mill owner, Bamberg; Third District, H. H. Watkins, lawyer, Anderson; Fourth District, B. E. Geer, cotton mill manufacturer, Greenville; Fifth District, L. A. McKeljohn, wholesale lumber dealer, Cheraw; Sixth District, to be announced; Seventh District, I. C. Strauss, lawyer, Sumter; from the State at large, Irv M. Mauldin, banker, Columbia. Captain Watkins is named as chairman of the board. Mr. Gossett states that city and county committees will be appointed within the next day or so and appointments will be announced from time to time as they are made.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Fire believed to have been caused by the explosion of an oil stove heater practically destroyed J. T. Collins' beautiful home at Chester.

Newberry is soon to have one of the finest jalls in South Carolina, as it already has one of the finest court houses. A contract has been closed with the W. G. Sutherland Company of Greenwood for a jail that is to cost about \$68,000, to be completed within 120 days after the lot is cleared of the present jail.

The farmers of Chester county are planting the largest acreage in cover crops this fall that they have ever planted. Probably four times the usual amount of wheat is being planted this fall.

Lieut. Julius Wesel, recruiting officer at Camp Sevier, reports that 104 men were received into the service during the month of October. Of this lot, 56 were received at the recruiting office at the camp and 48 were sent in from the recruiting offices throughout North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM CAMP SEVIER

INSTRUCTORS IN ART OF GRENADE THROWING HAVE ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARRIVE

Alleged Deserter Arrested at Pickens—Hospital and Ambulance Companies Organized.

Greenville.—Three French officers and three non-commissioned officers arrived at Camp Sevier to aid in instructing American officers and men in the most modern methods of warfare. The number of French officers at Camp Sevier is thereby increased to eight, two having arrived some days ago. Two more Frenchmen are to come and ten British officers, five commissioned and five non-commissioned.

Four classes a day will be instructed in grenade throwing by Lieutenant Martel and Aspirant Douay, the two French officers who were the first to arrive. The classes will be made up of officers and non-commissioned officers and each will last about an hour and a half. Putting the lemon shaped grenades is more arduous work than baseball and 90 minutes of it is more than enough for any save an experienced grenadier. One class, made up of officers only, has been running for nearly a week.

Separate Company G, Tennessee Infantry, a negro National Guard organization, has arrived at Camp Sevier and is encamped in part of the site recently occupied by the Fifty-fifth Depot Brigade. The company has been doing guard duty in Tennessee since being called to the colors. It has its full complement of officers, all negroes, and an enlisted strength of 106 men. At headquarters, officers said yesterday that to their knowledge no other negro organizations had been ordered here.

John Sinkiewicz, alleged deserter from the army, has been turned over to the military authorities at Camp Sevier. The sheriff of Pickens county, where the prisoner had been apprehended, brought Sinkiewicz in. He was caught in the woods where he had been hiding, living on nuts and berries. Although he wore practically the full uniform of a private, which led to his arrest, Sinkiewicz presented the appearance of a wild man when he was brought before the authorities. His dress was tattered, his features covered with dirt, and his hair and beard unshorn and unkempt. Nothing could be learned from the alleged deserter. When questioned he pointed to his ears and shook his head, indicating that he was deaf and dumb. His name was learned from a registration card which he carried on his person, and the board at that place and the adjutant general have been telegraphed regarding his identity and disposition. In the meantime, he is in safe keeping at the camp.

Four three inch field guns of the pattern of 1905 have been received and distributed two each to the One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiments of the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade. The One Hundred and Fifteenth, which is to be equipped with six inch howitzers, has as yet received no material.

Schools for packers and for teamsters have been started at the remount station. They will run for three months each as will that for horse-shoers, which has been running for some days. About 4,000 animals have been received by the station to date. Some of these have been supplied the division, which finally will have more than 8,000 animals, while the remainder are still at the station.

A working party has begun clearing ranges on the site secured for a rifle range, between the camp and Parris Mountain, while Brig. Gen. G. G. Gately, commanding the artillery brigade, inspected the field artillery range site near Cleveland Mills. Ranges up to 1,000 yards will be cleared on the rifle range and up to 7,500 yards on the artillery range. Trenches, roads and similar objects will be the targets for the fire of the big guns.

Applications for war insurance are coming in very slowly at Camp Sevier, due, the authorities believe, to the fact that the insurance act has not been properly explained to the men. Officers have been instructed to familiarize themselves with its provisions and to use every effort to get every man to take out at least some insurance immediately.

Houses for Use in France. Charleston.—Portable houses for use in France are now being manufactured by a large lumber concern at North Charleston, a government order for aviation quarters being filled at present with prospects for large orders for cantonment and other army structures very bright. The portable houses are manufactured rapidly in sections and when delivered are ready to be bolted together, a house of considerable size being put up by four men in three hours. Inspectors are now passing on finished products.