

ORDERED TO FRANCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA INFANTRY SELECTED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

State Troops Now at Camp Sevier, Greenville, Along With Tennessee and North Carolina Contingents to Be Transferred at Once.

Greenville, Oct. 18.—The six training battalions of the Fifty-fifth depot brigade, formerly the First, Second and Third battalions of the First Tennessee infantry, the Second and Third battalions of the First North Carolina infantry, and Third Battalion of 2nd South Carolina infantry, are to be incorporated with the regular regiments for their respective states, and all their commissioned officers of the rank of captain and above are to leave for France as soon as transportation can be provided, according to unofficial information today.

The first inkling of the war department intention to move the training battalions came in an order issued this morning to cease improvements on their camp site. The soldiers had just finished providing their tents with floors and sides.

According to information available, Brigadier General L. D. Taylor, commanding the brigade, together with one of his two colonels, both lieutenant colonels and practically every major and captain, will leave at once for France. Their men will be transferred bodily into the 117th, 118th, 119th and 120th infantry regiments, formerly the Third Tennessee, First South Carolina and Second and Third North Carolina respectively, troops being assigned whenever possible to organizations from their own State. All non-commissioned officers will retain their grades.

The training battalions will not take up their camp with the organizations to which they will be transferred until the departure of their officers.

Colonel Charles B. Rogan, former adjutant general, of Tennessee, commands the first provisional regiment composed of troops from that State, and Colonel Junius T. Gardner the second from the two Carolinas.

There is no information as to what use will be made of the camp site to be vacated by the brigade, but it is suggested that those of South Carolina select men who had already been formed into regiments may be employed here.

The lieutenant of the companies will probably be transferred with their men as the full complement of officers is now one captain and five lieutenants per company.

There are about 3,000 men in the depot brigade and even after these are transferred to the division proper it will still be short some 1,300 men. Any surplus of men from any of the three States after filling the infantry regiment or regiments from the State will be assigned to separate organizations, such as the engineers or signal battalion.

The purpose of the move is believed to be to provide a body of trained officers from the division to instruct it when it arrives in France, which is commonly expected to be some time in January or early February at latest.

"LOST" IN ENGLAND.

Ninety-nine Soldiers Were "Stranded" in a British Camp for Five Weeks.

London, Oct. 18.—The American Young Men's Christian Association reports that a detachment of 99 American soldiers which had been "lost" in England for more than five weeks has now rejoined the American forces. By some mistake these men were set down in a British camp without a single officer or a penny. The day after they arrived 28 of them fell victims of the German mines and were sent to an isolation hospital.

For five weeks the Americans were unable to obtain stamps for letters home or even tobacco. Then they were discovered by an American college student, who is in a British Y. M. C. A. hut. He arranged to have each man supplied with a package of cigarettes and six postage stamps daily and a weekly credit of ten shillings at the Y. M. C. A. canteen. Later the plight of the men was communicated to the American authorities, who sent \$10 each to tide the men over until arrangements could be made to restore them to their proper unit.

TALKED TOO MUCH.

Man Arrested in Union Charged With Disloyal Utterances.

Union, Oct. 18.—A man giving his name as George Herring was arrested here Tuesday night by officers on the charge of making unfriendly remarks about the government. He was tried before the town authorities yesterday morning and pleaded guilty. He is being held until the federal authorities can be notified. The man was arrested upon the demand of the Rev. J. D. Croft.

RETAIL PRICES TOO HIGH.

HOOVER SAYS THAT IS MATTER FOR PUBLIC TO CORRECT.

Food Administrator Reviews Results of His Work and Cites Reduction by Wholesalers.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Food Administrator Hoover announced today that, subject to cooperation from the farmers and retailers, the corner has now been turned in high prices for food. He said retail prices had not come down to conform to wholesale reductions and that was a matter for public sentiment to correct.

The administrator's statement says: "The food administration considers that, subject to cooperation from the farmers and the retailers, the corner has now been turned in high prices and that most of the essential commodities should one after another begin to show the reduction between now and the end of the year. The food administration has no control of either the grower or his organizations nor of the great majority of retailers. The foundations have been laid for reorganization of the intermediate trades and where these reorganizations have come into force and the trades are cooperating finely, considerable results are evident in the wholesale prices.

"The current prices at which flour is being sold at the mill door in jute bags vary somewhat with the locality and freight charges on wheat. Toledo showing the lowest prices at \$10 for first patent and \$9.79 for second patent; the highest being Buffalo at \$10.70 for first patent and \$10.70 for second patent; Minneapolis being \$10.60 for first patent and \$10.46 for second patent. This shows a large reduction under August prices.

"The regulations on the distribution of wheat and the manufacture of flour were put into force the middle of September.

"The average retail price on first patents in 79 cities on October 13 was \$13.77 or from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel higher than is warranted by the price being demanded by millers. In other words the retail price has not wholly responded to the reductions made by the millers.

"The bean harvest this year is estimated by the department of agriculture at approximately 7,000,000 bushels in excess of last year or nearly double last year and promises an abundant supply. The growers' associations in prominent bean producing States are holding beans for from 13 1-2 cents to 15 cents per pound as against an average price realized by the grower last year of eight cents per pound.

"There has been 100 per cent. increase in the Manchurian bean crop and it is now estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Owing to shipping shortage, practically the only outlet is to the United States and these beans will flow into the American market from December on much below prices now being demanded for American beans.

"The corn harvest this year is 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels over last year and will be generally available about the end of November. The price of corn rose to \$2.30 per bushel in July and now stands at \$1.90 per bushel in Chicago. New corn is quoted in Chicago at \$1.13 per bushel for December, and that indicates nearly a 40 per cent. drop in the price of corn meal when corn is generally available.

"The very large corn supply from the new harvest, together with the larger supplies of barley, velvet beans, cotton seed, peanut and soy bean meal, all promises much cheaper prices and hog and poultry feed will enable the production of beef, poultry and dairy products at much lower levels of cost to the farmer than today.

"Beef already shows some tendency toward reduction in wholesale prices but these have not been so far reflected in the prices quoted by the retailer. The price of beef at the packers' door is 14 1-2 cents per pound as compared with 16 cents in the month of July, while the average retail prices of round steak in 79 cities is 31 cents per pound against 27 cents per pound in July.

"We have a potato harvest of 59 per cent. in excess of the crop last year. The price at the loading points varies from \$1.50 to 80 cents per 100 pounds. . . . The price, which is somewhat higher than at this period last year, is due to a tendency on the part of the producer to hold the potatoes for higher prices than last year. . . . The average price of potatoes delivered in the markets has closely followed the price which the producer has received, plus the cost of distribution to the market.

"The larger supply of cars and the large harvest warrant lower prices later in the fall.

"Beet sugar prices are being controlled by the manufacturers upon a basis that should reach the retailer from eight to eight and one-half cents per pound depending upon the locality. Sugar to confectioners from

TROUBLE ON THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES SEEK HIGHER WAGES.

Representatives of Two Hundred Thousand Workers on Eastern Lines Vote to Demand Increase of Twenty Per Cent. for All Save Enginemen and Clerks.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Representatives of 200,000 organized railroad workers in the northeastern part of the United States and Eastern Canada decided here today to recommend to their unions that they demand from their employers wage increases of not less than 20 per cent.

The workers involved are trainmen, conductors, baggage men, brakemen and yardmen.

The vote in favor of the demand for increased pay was unanimous on the part of 104 chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors, who have been in session here for three days. The question will be submitted to a referendum of the members of the brotherhoods and if their vote is affirmative, negotiations with railroad companies will be begun. If the increases are granted they will mean the addition of millions of dollars to the annual pay rolls of about 50 companies involved.

W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen's organization, in announcing the decision of the convention, said that workers in steel mills and kindred industries had been given increases of 42 per cent. in wages in the past year, while trainmen had not had more than 30 per cent. in 13 years.

"In view of the bounding cost of living," Mr. Lee declared, "the men feel they are entitled to more money and they intend to press their demands for the 20 per cent. increase."

No action was taken on the question of the payment of benefits to relatives of the members of the two brotherhoods who fall in the war. It was decided to leave decision to the annual convention. President Lee and Lee Sheppard of the conductors said they will continue payment under the old conditions.

beet factories is not being restricted and a temporary shortage in the northwestern States gives no warranty for the advances by retailers to over nine cents per pound.

"The price of the new Cuban, Puerto Rican and Hawaiian harvest in December will maintain the beet level as soon as it is available. The beet is one and three-quarters below August prices and without the concerted action of beet manufacturers and the refiners of cane sugar, prices would now be up to 15 cents, owing to the short supply during the next few days.

"In order to provide equally good substitutes for lard and cooking fats, the food administration is arranging for the importation of larger supplies of cocoanut, palms, nut and soya bean oils. This should at once affect the prices of soap.

"Since the food administration came into existence on August 10, a great deal of exertion has been required to remedy food situations growing out of the over-export and short supplies of the 1916 harvest.

"There were no reserve stocks in practically all of the main staples with which to enter the new harvest year, and, in fact, in some of the principal staples, the exports had proceeded to such lengths that there was an absolute undersupply of our own necessities during the past two months.

"On the top of this situation various factors have interfered with earlier arrival of the new harvest. The farmer in preparing for a 30 per cent. increase of winter wheat acreage in the face of the shortage in agricultural labor, has prevented the free marketing of many commodities and in addition to these difficulties there exists through the country, owing to the large coal and munitions shipments, a considerable car shortage.

"Resulting from these causes there has been periodic shortage in first one commodity after another, in one locality in the United States after another, and a large part of the energies of the food administration has been absorbed in securing a distribution and redistribution of existing supplies in such a manner as to keep the country generally supplied with foodstuffs, and ways in meeting first one emergency but for the cooperation of the rail situation after another we should have had local famines in one commodity after another in a great many sections.

"Furthermore the authority of the food administration does not extend over combinations of growers and producers it extended over the great majority of retailers at the other. The distribution chain lying between—that is, the warehouse, wholesale commission, and manufacturers of prime commodities—has required a great deal of study and development for its proper regulation and these regulations are now coming into force.

RUSSIA HARD PRESSED.

REMOVAL OF CAPITAL TO MOSCOW SHOWS FEAR OF GERMANY.

Part of Navy Penned up and No Intention of Going Out to Fight—Sailors Said to Be Eager for Battle.

Russia's decision to remove the capital to Moscow and the evacuation of the inhabitants of Reval, a naval base on the Gulf of Riga suggests that the government is influenced by the German threat against Petrograd which is being developed by the naval and military forces. The previous suggestion that the capital be removed referred only to the military situation, it being pointed out that the government would be freer away from the sinister influences of Petrograd.

Apparently there is no intention of sending out the Russian fleet, which seems penned up in the Gulf, to fight superior German forces, but the sailors are reported to be anxious for a fight. Petrograd reports two German destroyers sunk by mines yesterday.

The French engaged in a small operation on the Aisne front last night, taking scores of prisoners and inflicting damage while in the German lines. The Germans made a local attack on the Verdun front and were repulsed.

Gen. Haig's reports give little idea of what happened today in Flanders. Only German artillery activity being mentioned. The Berlin statement, however, indicates that extremely heavy bombardment is taking place, bombarding French as well as British Lines.

Petrograd, Oct. 19.—The government has definitely decided to move to Moscow in the very near future, this announcement being made by the minister of public welfare.

The evacuation of fortified port Reval, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has begun, the inhabitants being sent into the interior. The landing of Germans on the Estonian coast, near the islands they recently captured, would threaten Reval from the rear.

SULLIVAN COURTMARTIALED.

New York Officer Faces Serious Charge.

Spartanburg, Oct. 18.—A courtmartial has been ordered in the case of Capt. Howard E. Sullivan of Battery D, One Hundred and Fifth Field Artillery, charged with directing and personally witnessing the whipping of Private Otto Gootschalk of his company. Captain Sullivan was placed under arrest today and is confined to the limits of the regimental camp. Lieut. J. McC. Gronna is in command of the company.

Captain Sullivan was served today with a copy of the charges brought against him, which are substantially in accord with the first reports of the incident. The specific charge is that of violating Section 95 of the articles of war relating to the conduct of an officer and gentleman.

The general courtmartial ordered in his case will convene on October 24 and consists of Col. Charles L. Debevoise, One Hundred and Second Train; Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, One Hundred and Second Engineers; Lieut. Col. Morris Liebman, One Hundred and Fifth Infantry; Maj. Jesse L. Button, One Hundred and Fifth Infantry; Maj. Walter Delamer, One Hundred and Sixth Infantry; Maj. H. S. Hildreth, One Hundred and Sixth Infantry; Maj. Thomas M. Sherman, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry; Maj. Otto I. Chorman, One Hundred and Eighth Infantry; Maj. Arthur Howe, signal officer; Maj. Charles Tobin, One Hundred and Second Supply Train; Maj. M. D. Bryant, One Hundred and Sixth Machine Gun Battalion; Maj. Walter Bell, One Hundred and Second Ammunition Train; Capt. D. J. Cadotte, One Hundred and Eighth Infantry, judge advocate; First Lieut. Charles P. Leeser, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, assistant judge advocate.

BRITISH FLEET CRITICISED.

London Daily Mail Calls on Admiralty to Explain Disgrace in Battle.

London, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail condemns what it calls the failure of the British fleet to prevent the German fleet from becoming master of the Gulf of Riga and demands that the "admiralty make an explanation of this humiliating disgrace in the Baltic."

ORDERS MINERS TO WORK.

President of Miners' Union Threatens to Revoke Charters of Local Unions. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 19.—Frank Farrington, State president of the miners' organization has sent telegrams to local miners' unions, saying that at mines where men are not back at work Monday, the local charters will be revoked.

RUSSIAN SHIPS TORPEDOED.

AVENUE OF ESCAPE SHUT TO BOTTLED UP WARSHIPS.

Were Outclassed by Superior Guns—Relic of Russo-Japanese War Destroyed and Other Vessels Badly Damaged.

London, Oct. 19.—Apparently contingents of the Russian fleet—in all about 20 warships of various classes—are bottled up in Moon Sound, with a cordon of German warcraft barring their egress northward back into the Gulf of Finland or to the South into the Gulf of Riga.

Brave, but outclassed by reason of superior gun range and heavier tonnage, the Russians gave battle to the Germans and attempted to force back the enemy armada off Oesel island. Standing far outside the shell zone of the Russians, however, the guns of the German dreadnoughts sank the battleship Slava—a relic of the days before the Russo-Japanese war—and so badly damaged other units that the Russian flotilla was forced to seek refuge in Moon Sound lying between Moon Island and the Esthonia coast.

Immediately seeing their advantage the Germans, according to the latest German official communication, began extensive operations against Moon Island, hammering its eastern shore batteries until they were silenced and also attacking the Russian guns on the mainland, putting them out of action. Moon Island was captured and Russians took refuge inside Moon Sound.

Thereupon the Germans threw warships to the eastern part of Kasar Bay, lying to the north of Moon Island, barring exit from the northern entrance to Moon Sound and also rushed contingents to the South of Moon Island—apparently closing the passage to the south in the Gulf of Riga.

Already the Germans have attempted to attack from the north into Moon Sound, but the Russian guns have held them back successfully. Among the German warships attacking the old line vessels of the Russian fleet were at least two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfuerst type—vessels displacing 25,000 tons against 13,516 tons of the Slava. A majority of the crew of the Slava was saved by Russian torpedo boats when the vessel took its final plunge.

VACANCIES AT ANNAPOLIS.

Senator Smith Calls Attention to Examination.

Senator E. D. Smith wishes to call to the attention of the young men of the State that he will through the civil service commission hold a competitive examination to fill two vacancies at Annapolis. This examination will be held on October 24 at the following points in the State: Charleston, Columbia, Chester, Greenville, Greenwood, Florence, Orangeburg and Sumter.

The examination will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. and will be held at the postoffice buildings at the places above named. The applicant must be between the ages of 16 and 20; he must be a bona fide resident of the State of South Carolina and must present a certificate from his family physician as to his physical condition.

The senator has had many inquiries from young men from all over the State in regards to this examination and he hopes that those interested will avail themselves of this examination so that he may make the appointments at an early date.

ABILITY TO COUNT.

Seniority Rule of Promotion in Army to Be Disregarded.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The historic seniority rule for army promotions has been put aside in the government of National Army and National Guard promotions. Officers of the regulars, Guard or National Army are held to be equally eligible for temporary appointment or promotion (based solely on demonstration of fitness without regard to seniority.)

SUGAR FAMINE IMMINENT.

New York Wholesale Houses Have Little on Hand.

New York, Oct. 19.—With the wholesale supply houses virtually cut off New York is threatened with a sugar famine. Many stores are now without it. Dealers having a supply are limiting sales to a few pounds to each person. Housewives are going from store to store buying whatever is obtainable. Prices as high as fifteen cents are reported.

ANOTHER LOAN TO FRANCE.

Government Today Advanced Twenty Million More.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The government today loaned twenty million dollars more to France.

GERMANS FEAR ITALIANS.

KAISER TO MASS 800,000 TROOPS ON ITALIAN BORDER.

Weakened Condition of Austria and Threatened Offensive of Cadorna Compel Teutons to Rush to Her Relief.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Official dispatches received today state that the Italian high command has learned the Austro-German command has decided to move forty divisions, approximately 800,000 men from Russian to the Italian front.

Lately it has been determined that large forces of Germans, Bulgarians and Turks had appeared on the Isonzo front, especially in the zone of the Baineizza plateau. This is the reported operation of the Austrian and German general staffs and according to the written statements of German and Austrian military critics, is considered the most dangerous in Europe from the Teutonic standpoint.

Despite this great reinforcement of the Isonzo front, Italian dispatches say General Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies, proposes to continue throughout the winter his offensive against the Austrians.

News coming from Austria is far from optimistic. Austria, according to reports here, considered well authenticated, is at the end of her manpower. The latest evidence of this is the appearance of men sixty years of age and more on the great battle front along the Isonzo. They are landstrum, called into the trenches because of the lack of other reserves.

Austria has no more civilian reserve to draw upon. Every man capable of bearing arms is in uniform. How serious her situation now must be is evidenced by the fact that as far back as the late months of 1915 she was forced to call upon Germany for help and Bavarian troops were sent to her assistance. Numbers of Bavarian prisoners were taken by the Italians, although Germany was not at the time at war with Italy.

The most serious aspect of the situation from the Austrian viewpoint is that in order to hold her Isonzo line against Cadorna's powerful blows they will be forced to withdraw forces from the already skeletonized organizations holding the lines in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia. Any further withdrawals from these fronts would enable the Italians to strike hard in Bosnia and Herzegovina—as it has already been reported they are planning to do—and for Sarrail's pan-allied army to launch a blow out of Saloniki.

It is believed here, however, that a campaign by the Italians in Bosnia and Herzegovina is more likely than a Balkan campaign. The submarine situation in the Aegean Sea is known to be most serious and the allies have had tremendous difficulty in getting supplies to Sarrail, much less bringing up sufficient materials for a great campaign.

Winter has already descended in the mountains where Cadorna, massing his forces to the best strategic advantage, is preparing to resume his operations against the faltering Austrians.

ARE YOU RHEUMATIC?

Many Pains That Pass for Rheumatism are Really Due to Weak Kidneys.

Is it rheumatism? Not every pain is. Weak kidneys let uric acid collect. Uric acid causes many queer pains. In the high it is sciatica; In the back, lumbago; In the nerves, neuritis. Gout, gravel, dropsy are uric troubles.

When you suspect the kidneys use Doan's Kidney Pills—

The home-recommended remedy. Sumter testimony is the best proof. Read this Sumter man's story:

J. A. Whittemore, 14 Hartly Ave., says: "My kidneys were badly disordered and my back ached. I also suffered from rheumatic pains in my limbs. The kidney secretions passed too freely. Friends recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I got some at Hearon's Pharmacy. They did me a world of good.

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Whittemore had. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. S. L. Smith of Camp Jackson spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. J. Smith.

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