MEDAL OF HONOR TESTS ARE FIXED

GENERAL PERSHING TELLS HIS OFFICERS WHAT DEEDS ARE TO BE REWARDED.

ARMY STORE'S LOW PRICES

Soldiers in France Can Buy Many Things Cheaper Than in This Country—New "Overseas Cap" Added to American Equipment.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—These tests are applied to cases recommended for the medal of honor, according to instructions issued as a guide to officers by General Pershing:

Men who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice above and beyond all call of duty; so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; which involve risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service, the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

The distinguished-service cross is awarded for gallantry in action to anyone who may distinguish himself in action by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operation against an armed enemy, under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor.

The distinguished-service medal is awarded for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in connection with operations against an armed enemy.

Prices quoted for June on merchandise in the huge general stores operated by the quartermaster corps in France show that members of the expeditionary forces may secure goods at prices lower than retail prices in effect in this country.

June quotations are: Half-pound package chocolate, 11 cents; can of cherries, 24 cents; can of cocoa, 14 cents; pocket comb, 6 cents; can of corn, 10 cents; shaving brushes, 15 cents; tooth brushes, 12 cents; can stringless beans, 10 cents; bottle ginger ale, 9 cents; can plum pudding, 32 cents; standard $5 safety razors, $1.75; hair shoe laces, 3 cents; can talcum powder, 5 cents; pound cut-loaf sugar, 10 cents; spool cotton thread, 4 cents; two-ounce package smoking tobacco, 7 cents; hand soap, 1 cent; can lobsters, 25 cents; shaving soap, 4 cents; bottle Worcestershire sauce, 20 cents; linen handkerchiefs, 16 cents; pint bottle olives, 23 cents; can green peas, 10 cents; shoe polish, 9 cents.

Although the men are issued ample rations the quartermaster stores are opened to the enlisted men for the purpose of permitting them to add to their menu or to satisfy individual desires for dainties or delicacies. The highest grade of merchandise only is carried in stock so that the men may be sure of having the best, whether in rations or extra supplies.

Meats, groceries, fish, vegetables, notions, toilet articles, smokers' articles, and scores of miscellaneous items are included in the published price lists. These lists are made available to each company and purchases may be made either for cash or on credit.

Among the staples to be found in these chain stores are: Fresh beef, ham, bacon, turkey, potatoes, rice, hominy, beans, onions, coffee, tea, sugar, cheese, cocoa, butter, and evaporated fruits. The canned fruits and vegetables include: Apples, peaches, apricots, pears, cherries, currants, pineapples, prunes, asparagus, sweet corn, tomatoes, mushrooms, sweet potatoes, spinach, squash, turnips and beans. Included in the list of canned meats and fish are: Lobsters, oysters, salmon, mackerel, cod, sardines, shrimps, herring, deviled crabs, sausages, tongue, turkey, deviled ham, corned beef, corned-beef hash, roast beef and mincemeat.

For the man with a sweet tooth there are: Jams, jellies, preserves, raisins, apple butter, maple sirup, molasses, cranberry sauce, citron, nuts, candy, etc. The smoker may purchase smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, cigarette papers and matches. The incidental needs of all the men are supplied with razors, combs, brushes for all purposes, buttons, soap, shaving sticks, shaving mugs, mirrors, razor strops, shoe polish, shoe laces, toilet water, talcum powder, tooth powder, witch-hazel, towels, handkerchiefs, pocket-knives, needles, thread, candles and playing cards.

In one army camp there are 55 baseball teams, besides the headquarters, staff, brigade and division teams.

More than 800 penalties for violation of rules and regulations governing licensed dealers in foodstuffs have been imposed during the past ten months by the food administration. About 150 companies and individuals have been ordered to quit business in licensed commodities for a limited or unlimited period, and over 500 have voluntarily made a money payment, usually to the Red Cross, or have temporarily abstained from doing business rather than risk calling down more drastic penalties.

More than 700,000 tons of cereal foodstuffs were shipped to the allies from North America during May, according to the food administration. April shipments were more than 800,000 tons.

Standard safety razors are now being issued to men in the expeditionary forces. In addition, each man is issued a toothbrush, comb, hairbrush, soap and towels.

There are about 5,000 Germans interned in the United States.

The "overseas cap" now being issued to soldiers in the expeditionary forces matches the uniform in color, has a very low crown, and has no brim or peak. It is so made that it may be folded and carried in a pocket.

When American forces entered the trenches it was found that the brims of their campaign hats interfered with sighting through trench periscopes and that in the cases of tall men the high crowns could be seen above the parapets. The new cap is so low that it permits the men to move with practically the same freedom as when they are hatless. The trench helmet can be worn over it.

Only soldiers who have been with the expeditionary forces wear the cap. According to reports from France new regulations provide that officers shall wear their insignia of rank on the cap, and enlisted men place on it the button prescribed to be worn on the left side of the collar of the service coat.

The total cost for National army cantonments was $140,726,473, according to a statement by the war department. The National Guard camps cost $38,375,272.

Emergency work to provide for soldiers in this country and to provide buildings for the manufacture and storage of army supplies both here and abroad undertaken by the construction division of the army, which has been executed or is under way and in prospect up to June 1, will cost about $1,170,619,000. This total is exclusive of three operations costing $106,000,000, under the direct control of the ordnance department.

Up to June 1 the construction division had completed 53 jobs, at a total cost of $202,250,000. It has 244 operations under way, which, when finished, will cost about $270,360,000. Preparations are being made to start work on 117 new operations which are expected to cost $700,000,000.

Two out of every 1,000 men in the army have to have their shoes made to order. In several camps entire regiments have had their feet measured, and hundreds of drawings were made of odd shapes and sizes. At the present time the army uses between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pairs of shoes a month.

Facts brought out in tests seem to prove that men in the present army are larger than those serving in previous wars. Not only is this shown by the larger sizes of shoes called for, but by the larger sizes of outer clothing that is being required. Records in the quartermaster corps show that a size larger, on the average, is being demanded in blouses, shirts and breeches than have ever before been used.

As a result of the studies at the front, methods have been developed whereby more than 80 per cent of the wounded, who originally remained at the military hospitals for months, are now cured and returned to the forces in three or four weeks. In order that army surgeons stationed at camps, cantonments, and other military hospitals in this country may thoroughly understand the latest treatment of war wounds, the army medical department has had established special classes of instruction to which are sent selected officers who, upon completion of their courses, return to their own hospitals and instruct other surgeons in these methods.

"Duty to one's country does not end on the parade ground, nor even on the battlefield, but consists in doing everything in one's power to help win the war," says an order issued by General Pershing, a copy of which has been received by the war department.

"To write home frequently and regularly to keep in constant touch with family and friends is one of the soldier's most important duties. Mothers and fathers will suffer if they do not hear often from sons fighting in France. In the present large companies it is not possible for officers to write letters for their men, and every man must do it for himself."

Applicants for commissions as first lieutenants in the engineer corps, according to a statement by the war department, should be between thirty-two and thirty-six years of age and for commissions as captains between thirty-six and forty-two. The engineer corps is conducting a campaign for 2,000 more commissioned officers, the examining board making a tour of the principal cities of the country to make examination readily available for applicants.

The $120,000,000 allotted for the plants is expected to give the government a smokeless powder production capacity equal to all other American plants combined. In construction of the plants it was found necessary to build a new town on each site to house the employees, and approximately 9,000 different buildings were erected. Streets were put down and sewered, power plants constructed, and stores and hospitals built. Approximately 35,000 men worked on construction, and about 30,000 will eventually be employed in the actual production of powder.

Thousands of women are employed in the United States gas-mask plant. They are acting as inspectors and are engaged throughout the entire process of manufacture, according to a statement from the gas defense service. Hundreds of girls have been trained in the special art of sewing the face pieces. Each separate step in the assembling of the mask is done by women workers, until the mask is completed, the last inspection is made and the final product is ready for shipment overseas.

The military postal express service established for the expeditionary forces has charge of the collection, dispatch and delivery of all mail emanating from and destined for the American forces in France. It also will receive, dispatch and deliver the express arising, or arriving, in France for the American forces, and will deliver express bound for the United States to the proper express company.

The three new national forests recently established in the East include approximately 658,000 acres.

AUSTRIANS BEING CHASED BY CAVALRY OVER PIAVE RIVER

SECOND ARMY OF AUSTRIANS IN GREAT DANGER AS ITALIAN VICTORY CONTINUES TO GROW.

AUSTRIAN BRIDGES WASHED AWAY WHEN RIVER RISES

Austrians in Wild Panic On Western Bank of Piave River When Food Supply Was Cut Off.

London—Great possibilities are certain if the Italian soldiers are able to exploit their success over the Austrians, though it is a possibility the pursuers may have to halt on the original Piave line owing to other elements of the greater situation.

The Italian casualties, I learn, are less than half those of the Austrians, who have absolutely nothing to show for their offensive.

Italian cavalry, it is learned, has been thrown across the Piave over bridges hastily built by engineers and is driving the enemy in the long stretch on the eastern side of the river between Conegliano and Oderzo.

The allied airmen are bombarding railways to those points and also as far south as Porto Gruaro, on the Oderzo rail. If these lines are severed the whole Austrian right will be jeopardized and the enemy's employment of reserves frustrated.

South of the bend of the river, a few miles below Odorzo, the Austrians are fighting a stubborn rear guard action in an attempt to cover the bridge heads at San Dona Di Piave and at Grisolra, a short distance southward.

Austrians Overwhelmed.

From Montello to the sea the Austrians, overwhelmed, are retreating in disorder.

The Rome war office thus sent out Sunday night the news of utter debacle of the Austrian attempt to reach the Venetian plains of Italy by crossing the Piave river.

The retreat is on a front of almost 50 miles and from the confusion which reigns in the enemy's ranks the losses have been large. The Piave has been swollen beyond all semblance of its former self during the last week and the hastily constructed bridges of the enemy over which he feared to bring his artillery have been washed away.

Austrians in Panic.

Austrians who had succeeded in the initial rush in reaching the western bank of the river were thrown into panic when they saw their lines of communication and their food supplies cut off. The food had been brought by aeroplanes and the Allied aviators, including Americans, concentrated successfully in cutting the line.

Panic, at first small, soon became general when the Italian pressure on the Montello and all the way along the line to the Adriatic sea slowly but surely turned into victory. Before the retreat the Austrians were whipped and whipped well and the defeated and overwhelmed attackers, or rather defenders of small slices of terrain, broke and rushed back across the river as best they could. Many are believed to have been drowned in the precipitous attempt to reach safety. Already the enemy casualties were estimated at 180,000.

Japan Ready to Strike At Germany.

London—In the house of commons Monday, Premier Lloyd George said:

"I have been informed on very good authority during the last few hours that hatred for the Germans is sinking deeper and deeper into the minds of the Russian people, especially in the parts occupied by Germans. My informant tells me that Russia is readier than ever to participate in any movement to drive the Germans from Russian soil.

"These things are full of hope, but here are difficulties of access to Russia. They only country having access on a great scale is Japan, but on this subject I doubt whether I can do good by saying anything."

"We are on the eve of a great event," the British premier announced and the benches of the chamber were transformed into a wild demonstration.

"There might be a blow coming within a few hours," the premier declared, in predicting the important events he was visualizing for parliament. "Certainly," he added, "it will come within a few days.

Allied Transport Sunk.

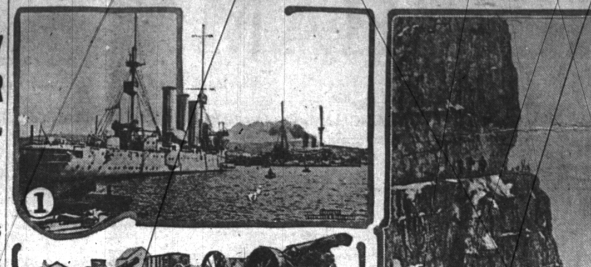
Paris—The transport Sant Anna, bound from Bizerta to Malta, carrying a large number of native troops, was torpedoed and sunk during the night, from June 10 to June 11. Out of a total of 2,150 aboard, only 1,513 were saved, making a total loss of 637.

The Sant Anna was a vessel of 9,350 tons, and was built in 1910. She sailed from Marseilles, and was owned by the French Steamship company (C. Fabre & Co.)

Reward for U-Boat Base.

New York—Authentic information that will lead to discovery of an actual German submarine base will bring the informant not only the satisfaction of having performed a patriotic act, but a reward of $1,000.

This offer was made public here Friday by the commandant of the Third naval district to stimulate the ambition of those likely to be in a position to obtain such information, particularly seafaring men.



1—Battleship in Vladivostok harbor from which the Japanese had just landed a force of marines. 2—Arrival at the front in France of a train with heavy American guns. 3—Italian soldiers on a road on the side of a mountain precipice where severe fighting has been going on.

© Western Newspaper Union

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Austria's Great Offensive in North Italy Proves to Be an Utter Failure.

STOPPED WITH HUGE LOSSES

Revolt Spreading Fast in the Dual Kingdom—Powerful German Attack on Reims Completely Repulsed—Draft Age Limit to Be Extended.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria's record of never winning when she goes into battle unaided by the Germans was magnificently sustained last week. Starting the long heralded offensive with nearly all the forces at his command, Field Marshal von Borevic made a desperate effort to force his way across the Piave and down into the Venetian plains, with Treviso, Bassano and then Verona as his objectives. His men were given postcard maps with the route and schedule marked, and were urged to do their utmost in order that they might get the plentiful food in the "promised land." Approximately a million Austrian soldiers assailed the Italian lines from Asiago to the Adriatic, but King Victor Emmanuel's splendid army was everywhere ready to meet them. At the western or mountain end the enemy made no progress at all, being mowed down in masses that fairly blocked the roadways and passes. All attacks on the Asiago plateau, which is of great importance because of its easy approaches from the Austrian side, were beaten off by the British under Lord Cavan, and the enemy's attempts on Monte Grappa were no more successful. It was between these points, down the Brenta and Frenzela valleys, that the Austrians hoped to push the west point of a plucer's movement that should flank Treviso and the entire line to the coast.

The high land at Montello was the scene of most sanguinary fighting and the enemy made some headway there for a day or two, but gained little save a shocking casualty list. Further east, at various points, the Austrians were able to force crossings of the Piave by means of bridges constructed under cover of gas and smoke shelling, but after getting across the troops found themselves in traps from which they could not escape with their lives, for the batteries of the allies on the higher ground had them at their mercy. Only near the extreme eastern end of the line, between the Zenson loop and the Adriatic, did Borevic's forces achieve anything that resembled success. There they pushed far enough south of the Piave to reach the Fossalta canal, and Vienna claimed this was crossed. Here the enemy was about ten miles from Venice, but the resistance of the Italians was so determined that no anxiety was felt for that city's safety. Before the week closed the enemy in that region had been driven back. Most of the pontoon bridges were swept away by the swollen Piave.

In a word, the great Austrian offensive, up to the close of the week, was an absolute failure and was admitted to be such by captured officers and by some of the Vienna newspapers.

The Italian army, never in better condition than now, fought with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and was ably aided by the British and French contingents. Mention must be made, too, of the Americans, for an escadrille of American aviators, trained in Italy, went to the front and gave notable help in driving the Austrian aviators from the air.

Defeat in Italy may mean absolute disaster to the Austro-Hungarian empire, for its heterogeneous peoples already are beginning to rebel against the rule that has brought them to the verge of starvation, has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of their men, and has given them nothing but false promises of victory. In many parts of the empire the distressed people are rising against the authorities, and in Vienna itself on Wednesday a great and hungry mob looted shops, stoned the residence of the premier and even attacked the Hofburg palace, in protest against the reduction of the bread ration. The food controller is helpless, admitting that the empire's wheat is exhausted and that the grain supplies from Roumania are small and of inferior quality. In Lemburg, Budapest and Prague also there were serious food riots, and all through the empire signs were plentiful that the people were ready to revolt if they were not given a speedy peace and bread.

It would appear that the time is about ripe for the long predicted uprising of the oppressed nationalities of Austro-Hungary—the Bohemians, the southern Slavs and the Poles. The Germans expect and fear this event, and of course would step in to suppress it by force of arms. But even if it were not wholly successful it would create a diversion in the midst of "Mittel Europa" that would do much to hasten the final victory of the allied nations over Germany.

Only one operation of moment took place on the western front last week. This was a powerful assault on the allied troops guarding Reims, delivered by the army of the crown prince. About 40,000 Germans took part in the attack, which was preceded by a terrific bombardment. The enemy charged from the village of Vrigny, southwest of Reims, and all around the loop to La Pompelle, the fortified stronghold on the east. The struggle was violent in the extreme, but the Germans were everywhere repulsed with very heavy losses, only in the Silleryo wood southeast of the city did the enemy gain a foothold, and prompt counter-attacks by the French threw him back from that to his old positions. A great many German prisoners were taken. They said they had been ordered to take Reims at any cost. The fact that the attack was not renewed by the crown prince was taken to indicate the exhaustion of his troops.

Military experts in France believe another battle will be begun soon by the Germans, possibly on the road to Calais, or between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry across the Oise and Aisne to the Marne. If they select the latter sector the Americans will again be in the thick of the fighting. Those boys did not have a great deal to do last week, though they carried out some successful raids and repulsed every one made against their lines. From the south side of the Marne they sent several patrols across the river in boats, in each instance killing numbers of the enemy and bringing back prisoners. Moreover, not a single German patrol has ever been permitted to cross the Marne to the American side.

The war department in Washington was strongly urged last week to send a force of Americans to Italy, not only to help in the fighting but especially to demonstrate to the Italian armies that America is ready to aid their country to the limit, thus counteracting the extensive anti-American propaganda carried on of late in Italy. The diplomatic representatives of Italy here thought it would be a wise move, and Secretary Baker intimated Thursday that American soldiers would soon be fighting on the Piave front.

Appeals for an allied army in Siberia are growing louder daily, and conditions in what once was Russia are becoming steadily more favorable for such action. The bolshevik power is waning, though the Lenintzes still control the arms and supplies in most of the centers of population. In western Siberia the Czecho-Slovaks have joined forces with the counter revolutionists; Tomesk and other towns have been occupied and a government set up. At Kiev a great revolt has broken out; 40,000 armed and organized peasants are participating and the movement has spread to the Poltava and Tchernigov districts. There is much street fighting and the revolutionists have destroyed artillery stores.

Doctor Masaryk, the Bohemian leader, conferred with President Wilson concerning the plans for getting out of Siberia the 50,000 Czecho-Slovaks who wish to join the allies. Most of them are armed and organized. We may yet have the chance to see these sturdy fighters, formerly our foes by compulsion, passing in triumph through the United States on their way to join the other armies of freedom.

The senate committee on military affairs adopted an amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the president to raise a volunteer legion of Slavic residents of the United States for service in "any field of action." Mr. Wilson approved the amendment.

Word was received that the Turks on June 14 occupied and looted Tabriz, the second city of Persia, took possession of the American and British consulates there over the protests of the Spanish consul who was in charge of them, and sacked the American hospital, over which the Spanish flag was flying. If the report is verified, Turkey has committed an act of war against the United States, and a declaration of war by this country against the Porte may be the result. Many senators and representatives have favored such action for a long time and their position is strengthened by the recent occurrence. The formal inclusion of Bulgaria also among our enemies probably would follow immediately. Thus would come to an end the incongruous state of affairs which has permitted the Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats to remain in this country free to gather such information as they could and transmit it to their allies and our enemies. The well informed have given up the hope that Turkey might be induced to withdraw from the war, since she has been given part of the spoils of Russia.

The submarines operating in the west Atlantic have sunk several more neutral vessels, but there is reason to believe that one or two of them have been destroyed in encounters with armed steamers. A Venezuelan journalist who was driven from Caracas admits there are German U-boat bases in Venezuela. The raids of the American coast are declared by American naval headquarters in England to mean that the submarine campaign is a failure, the enemy's only chance of employing the limited number of his U-boats successfully being to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. It was stated that today sufficient tonnage is available to meet allied demands and it is constantly growing larger.

The British make the welcome announcement that 21 German destroyers and a large number of submarines and other craft are penned up in the Bruges canal locks as a result of the recent blocking operations at Zeebrugge. These vessels are constantly subjected to bombing by the naval aviators.

The department of justice uncovered last week a gigantic conspiracy between manufacturers and contractors' agents to solicit government war orders under agreements to pay commissions illegally to the agents. Hundreds of offices throughout the country were raided and papers seized. The department said the commission agents would be prosecuted, and that all contracts made by them or with their aid were subject to annulment by the government.

So insistent is becoming the demand for a more complete mobilization of America's man power that extension of the draft age limits probably will not be postponed until the winter session of congress. Provost Marshal General Crowder urges that the law be amended immediately to take in all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and Secretary of War Baker says he will recommend such an amendment if submitted by the senate or house. General Crowder told the military affairs committees that the legislation is needed at once if we intend to do anything this year. He not only wants more fighting men, but also he desires to extend the "work or fight" order so that there will be virtual conscription of labor for war industries. His plans would assure the registration of four or five million men qualified for military service.

POINTS OUT WAR'S LESSONS

More at Stake Than the Existence of Individual States, Declares Viscount Grey.

The widest interest will be evinced in a pamphlet on "The League of Nations," by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, secretary of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Herbert H. Asquith at the beginning of the war.

"There is more at stake in the war than the existence of individual states or empires or the fate of a continent," says Viscount Grey.

"The whole of modern civilization is at stake and whether it will perish or live depends upon whether the nations engaged, and even onlookers, learn the lesson the war may teach.

"It must be with nations as with individuals in the great trials of life; they must become better or worse—they cannot stand still. They must profit by experience and rise or else drop eventually into the abyss.

"If this war does not teach mankind new lessons that will so dominate the thoughts and feelings of those who survive it as to make new things possible, then the war will be the greatest catastrophe, as well as the most grievous trial and suffering of which the world has any record.

"The idea must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of states. It must become an essential part of their practical policy, one of their chief reasons for being or continuing to be responsible for the policy of their states."

SECOND NATIONAL LOTTERY READY

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE THIS WEEK OF MEN ENROLLED LAST JUNE 5.

744,865 MEN IN LOTTERY BOWL

Procedure to Be Followed Will Be Similar to That of Last Year When 10,000,000 Were Given Number.

Washington—A second national lottery, to determine the order numbers of the 744,865 men enrolled last June 5 under the selective service law, will be held here this week. The date has not been definitely determined, but the drawing probably will be Thursday or Friday, depending upon the time the final complete reports are received from district boards.

The procedure to be followed, it was stated officially Monday, will be similar to that of last year, when nearly 10,000,000 men were given their relatives places in the draft.

The same bowl will be used with capsules containing numbers up to the largest number of registrants in any district in the country.

Last year 10,500 capsules were provided, but the number this year will be much smaller, and it is expected the drawing will be completed much more quickly.

The lottery system is based on the selection of master numbers, each of which governs similar numbers in every one of the 4,509 local districts over the country.

Distribution of questionnaire blanks, from which will be determined the class into which each man will go, has begun, and when the new registrants fill these out and return them, the numbers assigned them in the lottery, will then become operative at the foot of the class in which they are placed.

SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS NATION

Food Administration Cuts Allowance to Three Pounds a Month Per Person.

Washington—Drastic restrictions on sugar consumption were announced by the food administration Saturday night. They include:

Reduction of home consumption to three pounds a person a month.

Reduction of less essential manufactured products, including sweet drinks, to 50 per cent of their normal sugar requirements.

Cutting of ice cream manufacturers to 75 per cent of their normal amount of sugar.

Food administration officials are working on details of a ration card by which they will enforce the three-pounds-a-month rule.

This action follows a serious reduction in the available sugar supply for the United States and the allies. Shipping shortage, destruction of over 300 French sugar factories and losses of thousands of acres of French and Italian beet sugar lands combined to create the scarcity.

LEAGUE ASKS FEDERAL TROOP

Minnesota Non-Partisans Wants Soldiers to Prevent Their Deportations.

St. Paul—Officials of the national Non-partisan league, a political organization of 200,000 farmers in 15 states, will ask Washington for federal troops to prevent deportation of members of the organization from at least one county in Minnesota, according to officials of the league.

Three hundred and eighty-two known members of the league in Rock county, this state, were ordered to register with county authorities and announce their league connections. Unless they did this, it was said in the order posted, the farmers and their families would be deported from the state and their property would be seized.

FIRST MILLION TONS JUNE 30

Vessels Being Turned Out At the Rate of One a Day.

Washington—The first million tons of shipping turned out since January 1 to cope with the U-boats will be ready by the end of June, shipping board officials said Monday afternoon.

During the first three weeks of the present month, vessels were delivered at the rate of one a day, having a total tonnage of 126,922, and bringing the grand total for 1918 up to 924,200 dead weight tons.

Japan has delivered to the United States the steamer Eastern Sun, first of a fleet of 45 vessels contracted for by the government.

Burned to a Crisp.

Lansing.—His 8-year-old son's body burned to a crisp, his little daughter dying at a friend's home, and his wife badly burned about the face, this was the situation that greeted Ray School-craft on his return to his tent home near Waverly Park after completing a few chores recently. The Schoolcrafts were living temporarily in a tent until better accommodations could be procured. The tent caught fire and before the occupants could get out burned to the ground.

Held for Deserting Army.

Muskegon—David Lapame, alias P. H. Knowlen, aged 32, is held at the county jail, charged with deserting the former Muskegon rifles, members of which are now part of the Thirty-second regiment in front line trenches in France. Lapame, according to the officers, may also face a bigamy charge, it being alleged he has two wives residing at East Jordan and Bay City. Lapame left the rifles when the troops went to Grayling almost two years ago.