

MEDAL OF HONOR TESTS ARE FIXED

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

ARMY STORES' 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 any one who may distinguish himself in action by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations 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; pair 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 lozenges, 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 delicacies or luxuries. 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 mince-meat.

For the man with a sweet tooth there are: Jams, jellies, preserves, raisins, apple butter, maple syrup, 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 straps, 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 battalion 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.

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 in harness. 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 \$103,000,000, 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 \$270,300,000. 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.

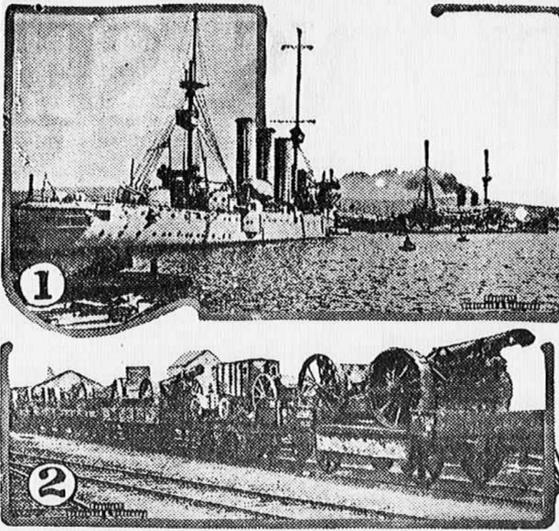
"Duty to one's country does not end on the parade ground, nor even on the battlefield, but consists in doing everything in one's power to help win the war," says an order issued by General Pershing, a copy of which has been received by the war department.

"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."

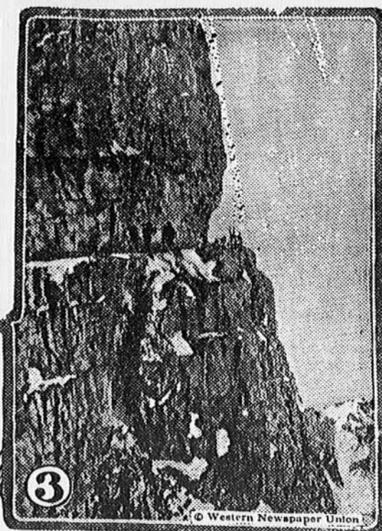
Applicants for commissions as first lieutenants in the engineer corps, according to a statement by the war department, should be between thirty-two and thirty-six years of age and for commissions as captains between thirty-six and forty-two. The engineer corps is conducting a campaign for 2,000 more 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 sewerage, power plants constructed, and stores and hospitals built. Approximately 35,000 men worked on construction and about 30,000 will eventually be engaged 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.



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.



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 Limited 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 posted 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 pincer'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 Lemberg, 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 Virigny, 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 Silley 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 Leninists still control the arms and supplies in most of the centers of population. In western Siberia the Czech-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 Czech-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 off 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 made the welcome announcement that 121 German destroyers and a large number of submarines and other craft are penned up in the Bruges canal lock 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 committee 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.

FOCH'S STRATEGY SHOWING STRONG

BRITISH AND FRENCH DRIVE ENEMY BACK MORE THAN MILE BY SUDDEN STROKE.

ITALIANS ARE ALSO ACTIVE

Stiff Fighting Continues in Mountain Regions But Quiet Prevails Along Piave River.

The British troops in Flanders and the French forces further south apparently have anticipated the proposed German drive toward the English channel ports or Paris and struck first.

Although slight details of the maneuvers thus far have been revealed, the allied troops caught the enemy unawares at salient points, and driving swiftly forward, took terrain which would have been of considerable value as the starting points of enemy attacks.

The attack of the British was delivered about midway between Hazebrouck and Bethune on a front of nearly three and a half miles over territory which the Germans recently have been deluging with shells. Altogether the attack was productive of an average gain of ground to a depth of nearly a mile. It is not improbable that the Germans had set their hearts on the capture of St. Omer and the railway line running thence to Calais and Dunkirk.

The stroke of the French troops was over a still greater front—four and a half miles—and at points also penetrated enemy positions to a goodly depth, at some points a mile and a quarter. The evident intention was further to block the gateway to Paris through the Villers-Caterets region. From Amblemy to the east of Montgobert the French carried out their offensive and overwhelmed strongly fortified positions of the enemy along the entire front. Besides the beating back of the enemy, more than 1,000 Germans fell into the hands of the attacking force.

Although the points of attack were separated by about 100 miles the maneuvers seemingly had been well considered by General Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, as they were carried out synchronously. The strategy of the double stroke is apparent when it is realized that a successful German thrust where the British struck would have menaced the channel ports or a similar move in the south would have placed the French capital in jeopardy. That the allied forces are not to be caught napping by the Germans is indicated by the intense operations that are in progress and behind the battle line official communication air fighting 29 enemy a accounted for. Fourteen machines of the British failed to return to their bases.

There is considerable fighting between the Austrians and the Italians in the mountain regions of the Italian theater, but comparative quiet prevails along the Piave river, across which the enemy was driven by the Italians early in the week.

SET FORTH AMERICAN PLANS TO HELP RUSSIA

Washington.—Plans of the American government for aiding Russia in rehabilitating herself, which became known, revealed that the first step contemplated is informal assistance through American business and industrial leaders and disposed of widely published reports that a diplomatic or political mission would be the means of carrying out President Wilson's promise to stand back of Russia. The personnel of a group of men who will carry expert advice and material aid along with America's expression of disinterested friendship to the Russian people now is being discussed. They will include only men familiar with Russian economic and transportation conditions.

CAMPAIGN OF TOBACCO GROWERS FOR WAR FUND

Atlantic City, N. J.—A campaign among the 600,000 tobacco growers of the country to raise a war chest of at least \$1,500,000 was outlined at the annual convention of the tobacco association of the United States. Contributions of tobacco will be solicited from the farmers, which will be auctioned at warehouses. The proceeds will be divided between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. and may be apportionments for other war agencies.

NOTABLE MEETING OF AMERICAN METHODISTS

Lake Junaluska.—The laymen attending the Lake Junaluska meeting of American Methodists are from nearly every section. Many who have come with doubts in their minds that the large sums to be asked of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, would not be forthcoming, are expressing themselves as confident that all three churches will raise more than the amounts asked.