

Bans More Than One Regiment Of Militia

War Department Reiterates Refusal to Furnish Funds or Equipment for Additional Units in New Jersey at Present.

Trenton, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, in acknowledging a recent communication from the Militia Bureau, which allotted to the State certain organizations of the National Guard, has replied that the organization of one regiment of infantry has been completed and that the organizations of the other units progress as rapidly as possible. Adjutant General Gilkyson stated that, in his judgment, it would seem to be the best interest of the State and the Federal Government if authority were granted to organize an additional regiment of infantry con-

current with the organization of units already authorized.

The Militia Bureau in replying to General Gilkyson's letter, advised that it is impossible at this time to allot additional funds or equipment to the State of New Jersey for the maintenance of additional infantry units and stated that it is the desire of the War Department to first complete sixteen infantry divisions and one cavalry division with the necessary coast artillery units, as called for by the general scheme, before authorizing additional National Guard units of any arm of the service.

Gilkyson Disbands New Jersey Guards

OBSERVER, FRIDAY 16, JANUARY 9, 1920.

Military Organization Enlisted for the Period of the War and a Year Thereafter Has Outlived Its Usefulness, He Decides.

LAYS DOWN RULES AS TO THE HOME GUARDS

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Nov. 24.—In order to remove all doubts which have arisen in the minds of members of home guard organizations throughout the State as to the scope of the oath which they will be required to take as members of the State Militia Reserve, Acting Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson to-day made public a letter he has written on the subject, which declares that home guards, as members of the reserve, will not be expected to do duty outside of their respective municipalities, unless they voluntarily offer their services for such duty.

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Jan. 9.—Declaring that the emergency for which the New Jersey State Militia was organized has ceased to exist and the enlistment for the period of the war and one year thereafter has expired, Adjutant-General Gilkyson issued a statement to-day that it is deemed advisable to disband the organization. The State militia was formed in 1917, after the National Guard of the State had been mustered into Federal ser-

vice, and was for the purpose of meeting emergencies within the State beyond the power of the local authorities to control. The disbandment of the last of the units of the militia will complete the demobilization of a military force consisting of State administrative staff, corps and departments, seven battalions of infantry consisting of thirty-nine companies and two separate companies (colored) with an approximate strength of 4,000 officers and enlisted men.

STATE MILITIA WILL DISBAND

**New National Guard Renders
Militia Unnecessary.**

Trenton, Jan. 9.—Announcement was made today that Adjutant General Gilkyson has authorized the disbandment of all the remaining units of the State Militia, which was organized during the war to take the place of the old National Guard organizations, at that time mustered into the Federal service. The State Militia was created to meet emergencies within the State during the absence of the regular guardsmen. Now that a new organization of National Guard troops is being formed, there is no further need for the Militia.

The strength of the Militia when the last reports were received by the Adjutant General was 94 officers and 1,171 enlisted men. During the existence of this organization there were 1,043 men discharged to enter the regular armies of the United States and her allies. The State Militia force now disbanded consists of State Administrative Staff, Corps and Departments, seven battalions of infantry, consisting of thirty-nine companies and two separate companies of colored militiamen. In all, the strength of the units was 4,000 officers and enlisted men.

Units of the State Militia now disbanded are:

Adjutant General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Department of Rifle Practice, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Medical Department, Dental Corps, Ordnance Department, Chaplains—1st Battalion: Headquarters, Band, Companies A, B, and C, Atlantic City; Company D, Bridge-town; Company E, Cape May; Company F, Salem and Westville—2nd Battalion: Headquarters and Company C, Trenton; Band and Company A, Camden; Company B, Mount Holly; Company D, Flemington and Somerville; Company E, Phillipsburg—3rd Battalion: Headquarters, Companies B and C, Red Bank; Band and Company D, Asbury Park; Company A, Lakewood; Company E, New Brunswick; Company F, South Amboy—4th Battalion: Headquarters, Band and Company C, Elizabethtown; Company A, Summit; Company B, Chatham; Company D, Dover—5th Battalion: Company B, Bloomfield—7th Battalion: Company B, Hoboken; Company C, Bayonne—1st Separate Company, Atlantic City—2nd Separate Company, Jersey City.

"In the opinion of many officers of the Army who have observed the activities and service of the State Militia," said Adjutant General Gilkyson today, "the State has rendered the Federal Government an invaluable service, not only in having a military force available for any emergency, but also in providing facilities for the fundamental instruction and training of men who subsequently entered the Federal service."

"The Adjutant-General's Department has been very fortunate in securing the services of a great many former members of the National Guard who have been in Federal service, in the organization of National Guard units which have been formed since the return of the troops from overseas. The natural desire of these officers will be to enlist men who have been in service; such men, together with the men who have served in the State Militia forces, will form the nucleus of the new organizations."

"The State has already organized one regiment of infantry, located in Newark, Rutherford, Orange, East Orange, Paterson, Hackensack, Passaic, Jersey City, Town of Union, and Morristown, and also one troop of infantry with headquarters at Newark, both of these organizations having been given Federal recognition by the War Department."

30 Obs. Dec.
19/18

WANTS HONOR MEDALS FOR JERSEY SOLDIERS

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Dec. 19.—Honor medals for the heroes of the war from New Jersey, and also for the women of the State who did war work, are advocated by Newton A. K. Bugbee, State Comptroller, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. There are close to 140,000 New Jersey men in the service. He declared that New Jersey women ranked with those of the Revolutionary and Civil War days in their patriotic war work.

Dispatch
March 10/19

TWO JERSEY MEN WON MEDALS WITH THE 27TH

Return On Nieuw Amsterdam;
Despite Rain, Crowd Watch-
es Disembarkation.

2,217 HINDENBURG LINE SMASHERS RETURN

Despite the rain, thousands gathered to welcome another contingent of the Twenty-seventh Division as the Nieuw Amsterdam docked at Hoboken about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Among the 2,217 men aboard were two from New Jersey who had won the Congressional medal of honor, the highest given by this Government.

These were Sergeant John C. Latham, of Rutherford, and Sergeant Alan L. Eggers, of Summit. They with Corporal Thomas E. O'Shea, of Summit, who lies buried in France, while advancing on September 20, last, opposite Vendhuille, one of the worst sections of the Hindenburg line, lost their machine gun by shellfire, and secured one from a disabled tank nearby.

Continued Advance.

They went into action with this machine gun, and with its fire materially assisted the advance of their machine gun company, the 107th. O'Shea was awarded the Congressional medal of honor posthumously, as he was killed in that fight. Eggers and Latham also received the distinguished conduct medal from the British.

The new arrivals, who entrained at once for Camp Merritt, are members of the Third battalion of the 107th Infantry, the majority of whom belonged to the famous old Seventh regiment.

As the big steamship came up the river to Pier No. 8 at Hoboken, General O'Ryan's heroes stood on deck, cheering and singing, while their own band and bands on board the Mayor's Committee boats Patrol and Correction played lively tunes. The weather

WAR VETERAN DECRIES 78 CENT TIN MEDALS

Editor Hudson Observer:

Will you please be kind enough to publish these few items on behalf of the soldiers and sailors of the State of New Jersey who have been discharged from the service.

I saw an article in your valuable paper last week about a bill that was on behalf of the discharged soldiers and sailors. The article read that the boys of this State would receive a 78-cent medal for their services. Now that is certainly an outrage. What of the boys that crossed the ocean to sacrifice their lives for their country? Is that all the thanks they receive from their own State? What of the sailors that guided the boys across and back without a single mishap? They receive no thanks, either, do they?

It was at first voted to give each soldier and sailor \$100. And that failed. They then voted to give each \$58, and like the first, that did not pass. Then when the vote came up about the 78-cent medals, that passed. How can men pass such bills?

When a fellow is discharged he needs money to outfit himself and not medals to decorate himself. If they wanted to wear medals they could easily get 78 cents to buy one. But when it comes to buying clothes, a fellow cannot do that unless he has about \$100 in his pockets, and when a fellow is discharged they never have any spare money in their pockets.

Now I wish that the people of this State would be kind enough to help those boys, and I know that they surely will. So please do your best to help the soldiers and sailors and we will thank the State if they will give each and every discharged soldier and sailor at least \$100, and don't be insulting the boys by giving them 78-cent tin medals. Money counts, not decorations.

So I will say again, please give this matter a little consideration and help the boys, because they need all the help they can get.

Thanking all that agree with us, I am,

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER,
A. E. Forces.

Observer
April 5/19

SOLDIER RAPS PLAN TO DONATE MEDALS

Editor Hudson Observer:

Sir—In reference to the bill to give each man a 78-cent medal, it might be well enough for State Comptroller Bugbee and the Republican who introduced the bill which passed the house; but how about the thousands of boys who left their jobs, in fact everything they owned to go away to fight and give their last drop of blood; to come back barefooted and without a decent stitch of clothes on their backs? Do you call this justice? I say the boys are worth a million in gold, and every ounce of it. If little Canada can afford to give each and every man from \$320 to \$700, I sure think that the United States, and especially the State of New Jersey can easily give \$100 to each soldier in the State. Where are all you Americans in the State of New Jersey? I think we did our share. Now do yours. I also hope that the Governor will stop that bill. What we need is clothes and something to eat. Surely we have plenty of good, true Americans, and they won't see us starve and go naked.

A SERVICE MAN.

BLAMES REPUBLICANS FOR 78 CENT MEDALS

Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir—In reference to the letters of "A Discharged Soldier" (A. E. F.) and "A Service Man" disagreeing with the recent bill providing that every New Jersey boy who entered the service during the war should be given a 78-cent medal, I wish to say that I heartily agree with them.

Assemblyman Donovan, of Hudson County, the author of the bill giving \$100 to every soldier and sailor of New Jersey, should be given a vote of thanks by the relatives of the boys and the boys themselves, for he tried to do the proper thing, but was "dumped" by a few cheap Republicans. Probably neither Speaker Pearson, Assemblyman Kellam nor Mr. Foxhall, of Passaic, had sons in the service, or if they did they had sufficient funds to properly clothe them on their return and thus enable them to start anew. Surely if their sons were in ordinary circumstances they would have more sense than dumping the bill that meant an opportunity for a new start for the boys. The sailors and soldiers and their voting friends and relatives should remember them and the rest of the Republican party on election day, and remember them well, too.

Now, therefore, Mr. Editor, knowing from your recent doings and sayings that you are patriotic enough to see justice done to the deserving boys of New Jersey, who performed their share in securing justice for the world, I would suggest a means of forcing the State Government to show that they are proud of their valiant sons. The New York Journal has circulated petitions calling for the payment of six months' compensation to discharged service men and asking their subscribers to sign them. In response over 10,000,000 signatures of patriots have been received. Why, then, can't you do the same for the boys of New Jersey through the columns of your valuable paper?

I recall, when leaving Jersey City during May, 1917, with the old Fourth Regiment, that County Clerk John J. McGovern boarded our train and gave us a little farewell address, in which he said that New Jersey was never known as a slacker State and had always responded instantaneously with her boys in past wars and had made a reputation for the quality of the fighters produced and that it was up to us to uphold the same.

Well, did we do it? I'll say we did; and now that we have, don't we get the credit due us? But, hold on! We don't want the credit. We want the cash. So, Mr. Editor, get a petition started, please, and have every patriotic citizen sign it, so as to give Mr. Donovan, a real people's representative, the backing to push his \$100 bill over in the Senate and defeat the Republicans.

Thanking you kindly for publishing this, I remain,

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER OF
THE OLD FOURTH REGT.

Spurn the Soldiers' Medals.

West Hoboken, N. J., April 12, 1919.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:—On reading your paper of April 12th, I note with interest the proudness and perfect satisfaction with which the Senate adjourned and accompanying them the sincere congratulation of our esteemed Governor, Walter E. Edge.

As a "discharged soldier," Bill No. 296 appeals to me most particularly. Words fail me when I try to express my "joy" learning we are to be honored with a seventy-five cent (75c) medal especially when one could purchase a "Croix de Guerre" for two francs (2f) in France.

Being in a position to know rather well the sentiments of the men recently returned from overseas, I honestly believe that before this extravagant and sumptuous program of casting the aforesaid medals take place they (overseas men) would be more honored if the money incident to the expense of the medals, were given to the poor, for we ex-soldiers are poor enough, but not quite so "hard up" for glory as to accept our fair State's extreme kindness.

We fellows went overseas and survived the hardships, for things were not all the American populace were led to believe they were, but we have the satisfaction of knowing we've done our duty.

Where now are the encouraging folks who told us, through glaring posters to "Carry On" and "We Are Backing You"? It looks now as if they were shoving us.

It would be more fitting for our esteemed Senate to pass a bill to enlarge the poorhouses, they'll stand it. We soldiers have a right to feel that someone has to keep us. We fellows are perfectly willing to work, but having had some experiences trying to find it, I made the discovery that it is far more difficult than the task. We weathered overseas. For the most part we receive "promises," which never being fulfilled, go just as far toward "feeding the cat" as medals do, so rather than see a few hundred thousand dollars of perfectly good money wasted for medals which are merely "useless junk" and which we will consider scant honor to accept much less to wear. We hope the medal program will be dropped, for I believe every A. E. F. man, will refuse them with thanks.

We are not sorry for what we have accomplished in France and do not want any glory; all we ask is for half a chance to get at least as good a position as we had before our country called us.

Banner-waving, hand-clapping and hand-playing are all very fine, but what do they avail the "hero" if after a week he finds himself without work, but with lots of glory and useless medals on which he cannot raise the price of a meal.

Trusting this letter will not appear to you as the "sentiments of a sore-head," but the plain truth and feelings of the homecoming soldier who tried to do his best, giving his country all, though it be at the risk of his life, as I do not speak for myself, but for the thousands of "Jersey" boys, for I do know they feel as I do.

Trusting to see this published in your esteemed paper, in order that the other fellows may confirm the feelings of all returned soldiers, I am

Respectfully yours,

AN A. E. F. MAN.

Dispatch
April 14/19

World April 16/19

Medals for Service Men.
To the Editor of The World:
I read an article in your paper the other day relative to giving a medal to discharged men of the army who had seen at least fifteen days' active service in France. They were to wear the medals on their civilian coats to show they had done their bit in the world war.
Well, what are our sailors going to get to show they also have done their bit? I think they are entitled to some sort of emblem to show they have been through it. No mention was made of this in the above article. Have they forgotten what the navy did in this war?
AN EX-GOB.
New York, April 14.

JCG April 18/19

STATE TO GIVE EVERY SOLDIER 19-CENT MEDAL

Trenton, April 18.—Assemblyman Kellam's resolution providing that each of the Jersey men who entered the service to fight for the United States in the world war, of whom there are about 130,000 men, shall receive an honor medal from the State of New Jersey has been signed by the Governor. The appropriation bill carries \$25,000 for the cost of the medals and the Kellam resolution provides that the following commission shall supervise the arrangements for their presentation: Governor Edge, Comptroller Bugbee, State Treasurer Read, Adjutant-General Gilkyson and Quartermaster-General Murray. The original plan was to appropriate \$100,000 for the medals. That would have made the medals cost about 69 cents a piece. With only \$25,000 to spend on medals, this means that they can cost about 19 cents each.

World April 20/19

Medals for War Service.
To the Editor of The World:
I read an article in your paper in regard to medals for men who have served at least fifteen days in active service in France—medals to be issued to discharged men to be worn on their civilian coat to show they have done their bit in the world war.
"An ex-Gob" asks what about the sailors? What are they going to get to show that they also have done their bit? Why discriminate between men who have been in the service? They all did their bit either here or "over there."
I enlisted in 1917 and am still in the service. Through no fault of mine, I never saw "active service," although I have driven a motor-truck all through my enlistment. I feel that I have done my bit as well as any one else.
A TRUCK-DRIVER STILL IN SERVICE.
New York, April 16.

JCG April 22/19

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEDALS.
Editor Jersey Journal:
Dear Editor—You will greatly oblige by answering the following:
1—If medals are given the boys of the Fourth Regiment and 87th Division by the city or State, will the sailors of Jersey City or Hudson County receive them also, or are they not entitled to them?
2—Do you think the six months' bonus bill for soldiers and sailors will be passed in the near future?
Yours truly,
G. O. B.
Jersey City, April 20, 1919.

1—Men who served in the Navy during the recent war seem to be entitled to medals, and it is likely they will receive the same consideration in the matter as the soldiers.
2—Cannot tell; the bill is still in abeyance.—Ed.

JCG April 22/19

KELLAM SOLDIERS' MEDAL BILL.
Editor Jersey Journal:
Dear Editor:—Please allow me space in your paper to congratulate Assemblyman Kellam on the passage of his bill to provide medals for the New Jersey men who took part in the war—I am sure all the men appreciate his work and that of his colleagues on their behalf, and those wonderful medals will be treasured, I am sure, if not as souvenirs of the great war, at least as a reminder of how nobly the great State of New Jersey, under the Edge administration, showed her appreciation of the work of her sons in the fight to make the world safe for democracy.
I wish to thank Mr. Kellam and ask him to accept my medal for himself as a memorial of his fine work.
Surely none can now say that New Jersey is behind in appreciation.
Yours truly,
Wm. J. Mitchell,
Ex-doughboy.
Jersey City, April 19, 1919.

World April 24/19

War Medals for New York Men.
To the Editor of The World:
Seventy years ago, in 1848, on the return of the New York Regiment, Col. Burnett, from Mexico, 800 strong, each man was presented by the city with a silver medal bearing the words on one side, "Presented by the Mayor and Corporation," giving the name of the man of the New York volunteers in Mexico. In the center is the coat-of-arms of the city. On the reverse side is an allegorical figure of a female pointing with a spear toward Vera Cruz, and in the margin the names of four of the principal battles fought and won in Mexico.

It has occurred to me, as the precedent has been established, that it would be a graceful act if Mayor Hylan and his committee would, out of the \$250,000 appropriated, do a similar act and give each soldier from this city a medal, particularly the glorious 7th and 39th Regiments. It would be but a trifling act of gratitude for the wonderful military services they have rendered in France.

I am the only man living who is entitled to wear this Mexican War medal; the others have all answered the last, long roll-call.

My medal is at the disposal of the Mayor at any time he wishes to send for it. I wore it for the first time in several years at the reception given to the returned heroes of my old 7th Regiment, of which I was a member, in the 4th (D) Company, Capt. Riblet, sixty years ago.

CHAS. J. MURPHY.
New York, April 21.

Herald April 24/19

MEDALS FOR SALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Permit me to suggest that the HERALD take some action to stop the sale by certain curio dealers in New York city of the Legion of Honor Medal and the Croix de Guerre, awarded by France mainly for conspicuous gallantry in the field. In one curio shop the Legion of Honor Medal is being offered for sale at \$15. Unless something is done to halt this the Distinguished Service Cross and the Congressional Medal probably will be the next displayed for sale to any one who may have the price.
A. H. W.
New York City, April 2, 1919.

JCG Apr. 23/19

19-CENT MEDALS.
Editor Jersey Journal:
Nineteen-cent medals—Ye Gods and what crimes have the Jersey City boys committed to be rewarded (?) by such generosity on the part of the New Jersey Legislature?
Perhaps Christian Science can make these medals look more like the \$100 which the boys are justly entitled to.
Ex-Soldier, A. E. F.
Jersey City, April 21, 1919.

Dispatch May 14/19

PLANS FOR MEDALS FOR NEW JERSEY SOLDIERS

Trenton, May 13.—Plans for the selection and bestowal of medals to all soldiers who served in the military forces and of buttons for members of the State Militia Reserve will be worked out by State Controller Bugbee and Adjutant General Gilkyson. These two officials were designated by the commission authorized under an act of the last session for this purpose which met yesterday afternoon and elected Controller Bugbee as secretary.

The bill authorizing the appointment of the commission was introduced by Assemblyman Ralph N. Kellam of Camden, and consists of the Governor, State Treasurer William T. Read, Controller Bugbee, the adjutant general and Quartermaster General C. Edward Murray. Under the act, which appropriates \$100,000, every New Jersey resident who served in any capacity in the military or naval forces is entitled to receive the recognition provided for in the law.

Sun Apr. 24/19

VICTORY MEDALS FOR SERVICE MEN

All Who Served Overseas Entitled to One.

GEN. MARCH ISSUES ORDER

Clasps Added for Those Who Served in Battle.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—War service decorations, to be known as the Victory Medal, are to be awarded to all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the American army at any time between the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, and the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable, says an order issued by Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

There will be battle clasps attached to the medal for all the major operations of the war in which the men winning the decoration participated and also clasps representing service in five different countries. The clasps for the major operations include the following engagements:

SOMME DEFENSIVE—Between March 21 and April 6, 1918.
LYS—Between April 9 and 27, 1918.
AISNE—On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims between May 27 and June 5, 1918.
MONTDIDIER-NOYON—Between June 9 and 15, 1918.
MAMPSAGNE-MARNE—Between July 15 and 18, 1918.
AISNE-MARNE—Between July 18 and Aug. 6, 1918.
SOMME OFFENSIVE—Between Aug. 8 and Nov. 11, 1918.
OISE-AISNE—Between Aug. 18 and Nov. 11, 1918.
YPRES-LYS—Between Aug. 19 and Nov. 11, 1918.
ST. MIHIEL—Between Sept. 12 and 16, 1918.
MEUSE-ARGONNE—Between Sept. 20 and Nov. 11, 1918.
VITTORIO-VENETO—Between Oct. 24 and Nov. 4, 1918.

Clasps will be awarded to each officer and enlisted man who served overseas and is not entitled to a battle clasp as follows:

FRANCE—For service in France between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.
ITALY—For service in Italy between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.
SIBERIA—For any service in Siberia.
RUSSIA—For any service in European Russia.
ENGLAND—For service in England between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

For each battle clasp awarded, a bronze star, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter will be placed on the service ribbon. A silver star for each citation for gallantry in action may also be worn on the service ribbon by any officer or enlisted man cited for orders. Pending the issuance of the Victory Medal the service ribbon and stars may be worn in accordance with the records of the men.

Officers have been selected to command the first contingents of 1,000 recruits for the new Army of Occupation that is going to France to replace American forces, and they have been ordered to leave their respective camps and report to Camp Meade, Maryland, where the recruits are undergoing immunization treatment.

JCG May 23/19

19-CENT MEDALS.

Editor Jersey Journal:
Dear Sir—I just came back from France, where I served seventeen months with the 42d (Rainbow) Division and heard that Assemblyman Donovan's bill to give all service men a bonus was defeated by one vote, because the State was too poor. What a lame excuse.

France gives over \$90, Australia several hundred, Massachusetts \$30 in addition to \$10 per month to each boy while in service, while other States also gave a bonus. I think the service boys ought to get together and fight for this bill. What about a Service Men's Club or the like?

We don't want 19-cent medals. Give us something substantial. Let's hear an expression of opinion, boys. Come, wake up and start the ball rolling.

Jack Harding.
Bayonne, May 21, 1919.

32
J.C.J.
June 11/19

19 CENT MEDALS.

Editor Jersey Journal:
During the past few months I have noticed in the "Queries and Answers" column of your paper several articles denouncing the opponents of the \$100 bonus for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. I believe it my prerogative to also have a voice in the matter. I wish to say what else could have been expected from unscrupulous politicians and "lip patriots?" They voted a nineteen cent medal for the veterans. Is it not very easy to return such medal upon receipt of same to Trenton, in order to show the gentlemen down there that you resent their action?

Well, why worry about the one hundred dollar bonus; why not give the following some thought? At the inception of the world's war the Hudson Tubes Railroad system was taken over by our Government. Shortly afterwards, due to the shortage of men, which men had enlisted to make the world safe for democracy, the Government employed women to make up the shortage of manpower, which was a necessity, and to-day these men are home again without employment, and the women are still employed. Fine state of affairs is it not?

The State of New Jersey to-day is employing 1,300 men (convicts), building State roads, which consequently means that a like number of places are unavailable for discharged service men. This of course is some of Mr. Edge's work. He is patriotic—I don't think.

But don't worry boys; wait until November election, then the pen will be mightier than the sword.

Vincent Morris.

Jersey City, June 9, 1919.

Observer
Dec. 6/19

Medals For Service Men Are Now Ready

Legislative Tokens Will Be Delivered on Application,
Which Should Be Directed to Quarter-
master-General at Trenton.

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Dec. 6.—Adjutant General Gilkyson and Quartermaster General Murray announced to-day that applications may now be made by Jersey men who served in the army, navy or marine corps, and Jersey women who served as nurses for honor service medals which the New Jersey Legislature voted to give all who participated actively in the World War. Applications should be addressed to the Quartermaster General's office in the State House. They will then be referred to the Medal Commission, comprising Governor Runyon, Comptroller Bugbee, State

Treasurer Read and the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals.

The medal is of fine bronze and on one side is shown the great seal of the State of New Jersey with the inscription: "Presented by the State of New Jersey to its citizens who served in the World War." On the other side of the medal is the inscription: "Victory, 1917-1918," with a design showing aeroplanes in the air, battleships and infantrymen going over the top." In the foreground is the symbol of liberty. Space is reserved for the name of the soldier, his company and division. On the top bar is inscribed the words: "New Jersey," the medal being suspended from a ribbon of the state colors.

J.C.J.
Dec. 6/19

N. J. WAR MEDALS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Trenton, Dec. 6.—Adjutant-General Gilkyson and Quartermaster-General Murray announced today that applications may now be made by Jersey men who served in the army, navy or marine corps, and New Jersey women who served as nurses, for honor service medals which the New Jersey Legislature voted to give all who participated actively in the World War. Applications should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General's office in the State House here. They will then be referred to the Medal Commission, comprising Governor Runyon, Comptroller Bugbee, State Treasurer Read and the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals.

The medal is of bronze and on one side is shown the great seal of the State of New Jersey with the inscription: "Presented by the State of New Jersey to its citizens who served in the World War." On the other side of the medal is the inscription: "Victory, 1917-1918," with a design showing aeroplanes in the air, battleships, and infantrymen "going over the top." In the foreground is the symbol of liberty. Space is reserved for the name of the soldier, his company and division. On the top bar is inscribed the words: "New Jersey," the medal being suspended from a ribbon of the State colors.

Approximately 130,000 men enlisted from New Jersey in the various branches of the service, and each of them will be entitled to one of these honor service medals. It was conceived as a keepsake that will be highly treasured by each recipient. One former North Jersey "doughboy," now employed by a business firm in the Far West, was one of the first to file an application for one of these tokens of New Jersey's appreciation of the work of her sons and daughters in the World War.

Observer
Dec. 9/19

RECEIVES THE FIRST STATE HONOR MEDAL

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Dec. 9.—The distinction of receiving the first honor service medal awarded by the State of New Jersey to her valiant sons who fought in the World War and also to her daughters who acted as nurses goes to Regimental Sergeant-Major Edwin C. Lanigan, of the 311th Infantry, 78th Division. Lanigan is a newspaper correspondent at the State Capitol here. He was attached to the "311th" during the Meuse-Argonne offensive in France and saw other active service abroad.

Recently Governor Runyon honored the recipient of the first medal by appointing him aid upon the gubernatorial staff upon the occasion of the World War veterans' dinner in Newark.

Medals

DECEMBER 14, 1920

35

New York State Field Service Medal For Public Utility Guards During War



The New York State medal for field service within the State during the World War, which has just been approved by the Adjutant General, will be distributed to the several hundred men who saw active field service guarding the New York City aqueduct, barge canal and other public utilities throughout the State during the war. The medal shows a soldier on guard, while behind him is shown a conventionalized sketch of an aqueduct siphon house and a barge canal lock, with the words:

"For Faithful Service in the Field During the World War." The reverse shows the arms of the State. The decision to issue medals was reached largely through the efforts of the Officers' Society of the State of New York, composed of officers who served within the State and many of whom later fought overseas, and of which Charles S. Whitman, as the War Governor of the State, is President.

Tribune Aug 18/18

The Medals We Pin On Our Heroes



Extending from left to right, the United States military decorations reproduced above are designated as the Medal of Honor; the Distinguished Service Cross, second issue; the Distinguished Service Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross, discontinued issue.

IN "Popular Mechanics" is to be found a paragraph on American war decorations, designed for presentation in cases of highest valor and service. It is accompanied by an illustration which is here reproduced. The writer says:

"America's war service decorations, consisting of the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal, are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The latter two are the new decorations announced by the

War Department and reported in this magazine a short time ago. The Medal of Honor, a star of five points encircled by a wreath of laurel and bearing in relief the head of Minerva, is conferred by the President in the name of Congress. The first issue of the Distinguished Service Cross was ornamented with oak leaves. This has been redesigned and a plainer decoration provided, as is explained by the photographs. The Distinguished Service Medal ranks third in importance, and, like the cross, is cast in bronze."

DECEMBER 14, 1920

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36

New York Herald
January 13/19

SPECIAL CHEVRON BUTTONS FOR VETERANS OF MARINES TO BE GIVEN BY THE HERALD



6 MOS. OVERSEAS LESS THAN 6 MOS. OVERSEAS 3 MOS. OVERSEAS OR AFLOAT HOME SERVICE

(COPYRIGHT, 1919, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO. All Rights Reserved.)

This is to remind you of what nearly every veteran seaman and soldier, especially in this vicinity, knows, that, beginning to-morrow morning, the HERALD will present free to one-time service men who bring or send a coupon from the SUNDAY HERALD yesterday a handsome chevron button.

When the HERALD decided to give away these buttons in answer to a general demand from men who have taken off their uniforms and have again donned civilian clothing it was confronted with a problem. The question was whether to have one button for all who have served or to have several buttons, each indicating the type of service rendered and the branch in which the wearer served. The latter course was decided upon in the belief that the veteran, proud of the army, and of the navy, which has an equally splendid record, would be desirous of wearing an emblem to let the world know in which arm he served.

Proof that this decision was the wise one has come during the last week in scores of letters and inquiries asking for buttons and in requests from various members of the United States Marine Corps for a button designed especially to indicate that the wearer served in that world known organization.

Included in the "A. E. F."

In view of the fact that the marines who served abroad with General Pershing were as much a part of the American Expeditionary Force as the army, the HERALD thought the button with the gold chevron and "A. E. F." in blue, or the blue chevron with "A. E. F." in gold, denoting six months and less than six months service abroad, respectively, would serve for the marines. But the war was one where the esprit de corps of various organizations counted and certain members of the Marine Corps want a special button. The HERALD desires to announce that they will get it, and the marine button will take its place with those shown above in a few days.

The request for the button, coming as it did from one-time and active members of the Marine Corps, shows beyond question that the service man wants to be distinguished not only by a badge of service but by one indicating the branch in which it was rendered.

The HERALD chevron buttons supply this desire in a peculiarly happy fashion. The uniform with the various types of chevrons has become so common that the public knows well by now just what each means, and as time goes on will become better acquainted with them. And you may rest assured that the public will recognize the button on your coat lapel just as readily. When you seek a position members of the concern for which you wish to work will quickly recognize in a button with a gold chevron and the letters "A. E. F." on it that you served six

months, at least, with the American Expeditionary Force in France, and, all other things being equal, you will get the job against competitors who failed to don a uniform.

All of the buttons have a background of red, white and blue, the colors of the United States, Great Britain and France. For home service the War Department has directed that a silver chevron must be worn. The button with the silver chevron on it is as beautiful as the gold one and is held in just as much esteem, because the army at home was ready, anxious and waited only for orders. The signing of the armistice disappointed many thousands of young men, but they can wear the silver chevron on the sleeve of their uniform or on the lapel of their civilian clothing with a great deal of pride—for they served.

The Navy Button.

The navy button carries a gold chevron. The chevron points in the direction opposite to that of the army, because in the navy its arms must almost touch the star on the officer's left sleeve, the star being the insignia of a line officer. The navy awarded only the gold chevron. It is given for three months' service east of the thirty-seventh meridian of longitude or for the same time afloat.

The HERALD has so arranged it that it will be practically impossible for fakers to get these buttons. The way they may be obtained follows:—

Clip the coupon in the SUNDAY HERALD. Bring it to the Herald Building or HERALD branch offices, and if you are in uniform a button will be presented to you. If you are not in uniform, then bring your discharge papers from the army or navy or certified copies of them, and you will get a button suitable for the type of service you have rendered.

No one is more proud of the seaman and soldier than his mother, wife, daughter, sister or sweetheart. They, too, may obtain the button. They may come with you if you are in uniform or they may present a certified copy of your discharge papers and obtain the button.

Readers of the SUNDAY HERALD who live outside of New York city should enclose a coupon, giving name, street address, place of residence, with a certified copy of discharge and five cents in stamps. The stamps are required to cover the cost of packing and postage.

Following are the locations of the HERALD branch offices where buttons may be obtained:—Harlem office, No. 295 West 125th street, near Seventh avenue. Open until ten o'clock P. M.

Washington Heights office, No. 535 West 181st street. Open until ten o'clock P. M.

Downtown office, No. 206 Broadway. Open day and night.

Brooklyn office, No. 317 Washington street. Open until ten o'clock P. M.

Bronx office, No. 513 Willis avenue, at 148th street. Open until ten o'clock P. M.

COUPON FOR HERALD CHEVRON BUTTON.

(Do Not Present Before Tuesday, January 14).

Serial No. 1.

Jan. 12, 1919.

Name

Address

Branch of Service

New York Herald
January 3/19

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SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN TO GET HANDSOME SERVICE BUTTONS FROM THE HERALD

Different Designs To Be Worn on Civilian Coat Will Tell the
Same Stories Eloquenty Related by Chevrons on
the Uniforms.



Soldiers and seamen, in and out of uniform!

If you failed to read the New York Herald you missed an announcement of special importance to you. It told you that beginning next Sunday you will find in the SUNDAY HERALD a coupon, which will entitle you, after sufficient identification, to a New York Herald chevron button, to be worn in the lapel of your civilian coat.

On all sides the New York Herald has heard men, formerly in the service or those expecting to be mustered out soon, clamor for some means by which they can let the world know, once the uniform is cast aside, that they "did their bit." It is in answer to this demand that the HERALD will issue the chevron buttons.

These buttons are highly artistic. They embody in an attractive arrangement the red, white and blue, colors of the United States, France and Great Britain, with the service chevron, which both the War and Navy Departments have authorized soldiers and seamen to wear on the left sleeve of their uniforms. This chevron is if gold, silver or blue, according to the time and place you served.

The War Department authorized soldiers

to wear the gold chevron after they had served six months overseas. Therefore, on the HERALD button with the gold chevron the letters "A. E. F." appear in blue standing for American Expeditionary Force. For less than six months' service a blue chevron may be worn. On this button "A. E. F." is inscribed in gold. Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, recently instructed men who were waiting in this country for a chance to go overseas to wear the silver chevron to denote home service. He rightfully laid stress on the fact that it was not the fault of those who were waiting to go that they did not have the chance. Therefore, the silver chevron has just as high a place in the affection of your countrymen as the gold or blue. On the button with the silver chevron are the letters "U. S. A." or United States Army.

The Navy Department authorizes men who have served three months east of the thirty-seventh meridian of longitude or afloat in the North Atlantic to wear a service chevron. The chevron is inverted to cover the star on the sleeve—the insignia of a line officer of the navy. Therefore, on the button to be issued by the HERALD the chevron opens in a direction opposite to that on the buttons to be issued to the soldiers.

New York World
June 1/19

THIS CROSS IS FOR AMERICAN HEROES



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
CROSS of the UNITED STATES.
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Distinguished Service Cross Sec- ond Only to the Congress Medal of Honor.

The Distinguished Service Cross is the next to the highest American military decoration, and is the highest military honor than can be awarded by the President. The one higher badge of courage than can be won by an American soldier is the Medal of Honor. Congress alone can award this medal—for conspicuous gallantry in action, gallantry so great as to be outside the line of duty.

The ceremony of pinning the Distinguished Service Cross on First Lieut. William D. Meyering, Company F, 23d Infantry, Regulars, was described in despatches received here yesterday. Lieut. Meyering was decorated on April 6 in the presence of Gen. Pershing. He had remained with his platoon in battle after receiving wounds that resulted in the amputation of his right hand.

New York Times
February 2/20

The Distinguished Service Medal.

The enlisted and drafted men of the American Expeditionary Forces have been aware for a long time that the Distinguished Service Medal was not for them, although they could not understand the discrimination. They could earn the Distinguished Service Cross, but not the medal, which was intended for officers doing big or important things, often at a desk or in headquarters, in positions of responsibility. Of course it was an arbitrary ruling, because there was nothing in the law excluding men in the ranks. The law being vague in its definition of the service for which the D. S. M. should be bestowed, somebody Higher Up made his own interpretation and imposed it upon the War Department.

This must be the case, because enlisted men were recommended for the honor from headquarters of the A. E. F. in France. As the medal was much coveted, there was dissatisfaction in the army with 1,200 awards to officers and not one to a private or non-commissioned officer. The men could have the Cross, and 4,500 were given out. When the humblest soldier, combatant or cook or chore-doer, can win the greatest prize of all, the Medal of Honor, by a deed of gallantry, it seems grotesque that a common enough decoration for officers should be denied to men in the ranks. The discrimination is not good for morale and it breeds class feeling. Congress should intervene and make the D. S. M. a democratic decoration.

Sun Oct 6/19

Sun Oct 10/19

BUTTONS OF VICTORY.

Badges of Service Are of Silver as Well as of Bronze.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In his letter on "The Victory Button" Douglas Brown absolutely fails to give any recognition to the men wearing the silver victory button, also worn by the honorably discharged soldier, who not only fought for the high ideals of this country but who likewise was privileged to shed his blood on the battlefield to make the crimson stripes in Old Glory just a little brighter.

These men are equally proud to wear this button and they represent troops that were as hard hitting as the men now wearing bronze. Some of us may be cripples from the wounds received in action, but I venture to say that we will always be ready and eager to respond to any call and to play the game as it should be played and with an attendance of 100 per cent.

HAROLD J. FINK.
NEW YORK, October 4.

Fake Medals Sold in Paris

Decorations of Every Government Fall Prey to the Counterfeiter.

Counterfeits of nearly all the allied medals that were awarded in the war have been made in France and are on sale there in the jewelry stores and novelty shops, according to Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society. Not only has the Italian Medal of Military Valor and Belgium's Order of Leopold been duplicated, but spurious copies of the Croix de Guerre of France have been struck off.

While many American soldiers have brought back these spurious medals some have brought back real medals, for just now they can be purchased in Paris for about two francs.

The Distinguished Service Order and the Victoria Cross of Great Britain did not escape the counterfeiter; neither did our own Certificate of Merit. There is known to be a copy of the Certificate of Merit that might fool any one who has not handled the real medal. An expert, however, would notice that the imitations were slightly smaller in size, a little thinner and that the workmanship does not show the same high quality as that done by the Government.

Hudson Dispatch
June 4/19

UNION HILL WILL DONATE HANDSOME BRONZE MEDAL TO EACH SOLDIER FROM THE TOWN

The Dispatch is able to print this morning the first pictures of the medal which the Town of Union will give to those of its citizens who served in the world war. The medal will be of solid bronze. On the obverse of the medal it says:

1917-1919.

Town of Union, N. J.

For Service in World War.

The reverse side reads:

From Citizens of Town of Union, N. J.,

in appreciation of heroism and sacrifice.

Presented Sept. 1, 1919.

The medal is worn on a red, white and blue ribbon, on which there is a service star of blue in a white field.

For the families of those who died in the service a solid gold star will be used in place of the service star.

The medal will be presented to each soldier or his representative at the Welcome Home celebration on Labor Day, September 1.

At the meeting of the Welcome Home Committee last night, it was rumored about that there will be a surprise sprung in the Lincoln theatre on the night of June 10, when there will be a benefit performance for the committee. Just what the surprise will be none of the committee was ready to say.

Besides this there will be an imposing array of local talent. Harold Turner will sing a number of songs of his own compositions, sketching



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

life as in the front line trenches. The Tietjen & Lang quartette will appear in songs, and Miss Gladys Gaw, Miss Maragret Vogt and Miss Betty Corbin have donated their services as entertainers. The theatre will be decorated with colors and bunting. William McKinley Camp, panish War Veterans will parade in Bergenline avenue Saturday night for the purpose of advertising the benefit performance. A meeting of the general committee

has been called for Thursday night in the Town Hall.

Arrangements for the celebration which will be on Labor Day are fast taking shape now and everything points to the biggest kind of a time when the town honors its soldiers.

It is expected that every man from Union Hill who remained alive at the end of the world war will be here and in line. They will be asked to march in uniform and it is thought possible that the government may arrange to let some of the regular army organizations in the vicinity parade here with the soldiers.

Every fraternal organization in the town is making active plans for participation in the functions.

Steps will be taken to have the streets through which the line of march is laid out systematically decorated in addition to the efforts that will be made by property owners to decorate their buildings and grounds. Bands will be engaged, including the new North Hudson Police Band and all in all the event promises to be well worth while.

Special care will be taken of the relatives of the soldiers who will not return and they will be given a place in line or in the stands which will be erected.

Work on the medals has gotten underway and they will be struck off within ample time for the committee to present them to those who are entitled to them.

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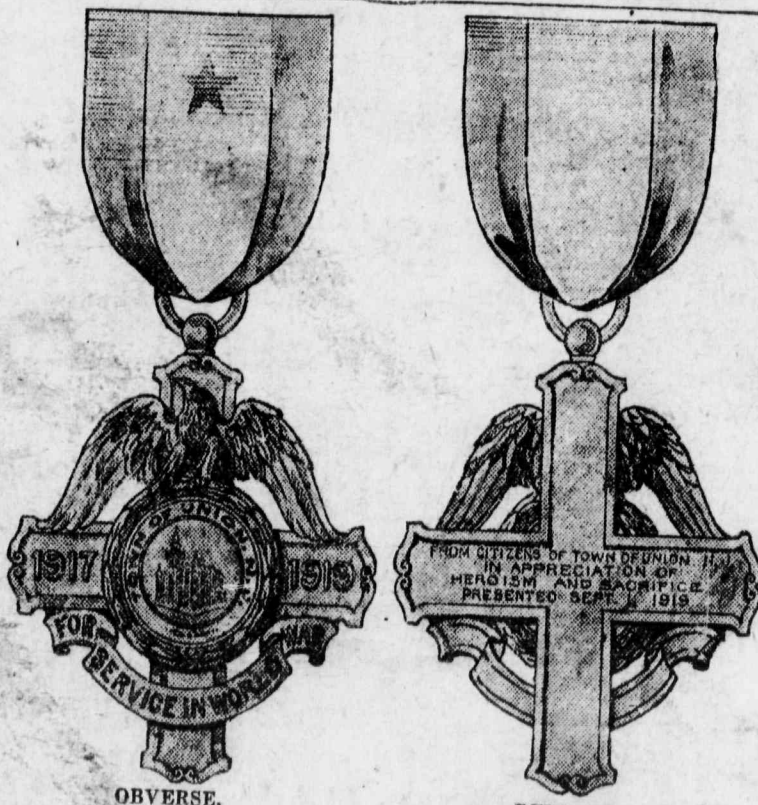
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Globe June 1/18

New York American July 18/18

Valor Decoration Has Been Adopted by U. S.



(Copyright by Committee on Public Information).
(From Underwood & Underwood, New York).

This is the new Distinguished Service Cross of the United States:

Readers of The Globe who wish a photographic copy of this picture can obtain it by sending 10 cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Inclose this clipping or mention Photo No. 9,385.

BRITISH DECORATIONS conferred by King George on General Pershing, in command of our forces in France; on General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative on the Supreme War Council, and on General Peyton R. March, American Chief of Staff.



Above is the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which Generals March and Bliss received. Below is the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the most coveted honor in Great Britain, granted to General Pershing.



Globe June 11/18

New York American July 18/18

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40 New York Herald
July 12/18

WILSON - PERSHING MEDALS RECEIVED BY THE AERO CLUB



Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, received yesterday from the French designer, J. P. Le Gastelois, two bronze medals, one of President Wilson, the other of General Pershing. On the obverse side of the first is an excellent likeness of the President in bas-relief. On the reverse side is a design of an American eagle and the United States shield with the words "E Pluribus Unum." At the sides and bottom of this are the words, "Liberty, Justice, Peace." Around the edge is this line:—"A Mr. Alan R. Hawley, pt. de l'Aero Club d'Amerique—Hommage, Respectueux de l'Auteur."

On the obverse side of the other medal is a bas-relief of General Pershing. On the reverse side is a delicate design of American soldiers, the Stars and Stripes flying, hastening to the front, with airplanes soaring above and a big cannon in action at the left. Below are the words "For Honor and Liberty of Nations." Around the edge is the same line as on the other medal.

The portraits were made from photographs furnished the artist by Mr. Hawley.

Sun Aug 20/17

BADGES OF REJECTION.

Where Are Secretary Baker's Bronze Medals for the Unfit?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Do you not think that insignia of some description should be given to our young men who, due to an ailment of a character warranting their rejection, have been honorably discharged by the physicians of a local board?

It seems to me that a pin of some nature should be displayed by these unfortunates signifying their discharge, as no doubt the majority would be only too willing to serve their country if physically able.

C. R.

BROOKLYN, August 18.

Evening Sun
Sept 10/19

URGES 'VICTORY MEDALS.'

Congressman Would Reward All Ex-Service Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. — Bronze "Victory Medals" for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines are suggested in a resolution introduced by Representative Pell of New York. A bill providing for the issue of merit badges for efficient service, suggested by Secretary Baker, has been passed by the Senate.

A proposal to pay all soldiers, sailors and marines and Red Cross nurses at the rate of \$30 a month for every month they were in the service was introduced in the House by the Wisconsin delegation. It is estimated that this would require an expenditure of \$1,400,000,000.

Evening Sun
Aug 12/18

Gold Chevrons.

Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir—Kindly answer the following question: How many gold stripes will a soldier receive should he serve seven months in a camp and one month overseas?

A CONSTANT READER
Two gold chevrons.—Ed.

Uniforms or Pins?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: I saw a letter in your issue of Aug. 1 that men doing essential employment should wear uniforms. I think the idea is good but expensive. An appropriate pin, gotten up in small shield shape, with the proper wording, would answer the purpose and not cost over 50 cents.

New York, Aug. 6.

ISIDOR STERN.

Observer June 28/20

FRENCH SHOCKED BY DIVISION INSIGNIA

Fortunately for members of the A. E. F. Paris command, whose shoulder emblem created considerable discussion among the French art critics, they were wearing the fleur-de-lis according to regulations of 1918 and not in the manner made popular by authorities in the time when "The Three Musketeers" were making history, and "Milady"—the lovely villainess of the book—was branded on the left shoulder with a red-hot fleur-de-lis just because she had been careless enough to cause the downfall of a priest. In those days, instead of calling on a tailor in search of sporty fleur-de-lis, a person was hauled before the royal blacksmith and given a decoration he did not lose on being demobilized.

According to The Home Sector the fleur-de-lis, long before the eighteenth century had come to stand for just one thing — sovereign, unlimited power as represented in the ruling Bourbon family.

It says: "The most charitable explanation of such a totally incomprehensible blunder is that the originator of the gray or silver shoulder badge merely had the notion that this

emblem was in some way associated with France and let the thing go at that. So far he was right. The fleur-de-lis is associated closely with France. But it is associated with phases in the history of France which the Frenchman generally avoids. To tag a part of an Allied army with the fleur-de-lis is about as tactful as it would be to christen a French child Benedict Arnold out of compliment to a widely-known American.

"The selection did not shock the

American, because the Bourbons were nothing in their young lives, but it did cause some hilarity, for the administration of the Paris command had been a trifle monarchial in tone — so much so that Brigadier-General William W. Harts, because his headquarters were in Rue Tilsit, was wont to be spoken of by the irreverent as the Prince of Tilsit. It did shock the French because it was stupid and the French, while condoning many faults, have little sympathy with stupidity.

Withal, they appreciate humor."

Observer Aug 22/18

SONS OF VETERANS BAN GERMAN INSIGNIA

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Sons of Veterans, and ultra-patriotic organization in convention here, has decided to change the insignia worn by its past commanders of posts to something less Hunnish in style and character. Past commanders have worn an iron cross, similar in design to the German military decoration. When past commander-in-chief W. T. Church, of Chicago, declared he would no longer wear the decoration, he was loudly cheered and a committee was named to design a substitute.

Observer Apr 12/19

Times Dec 27/18

A Badge for the Ex-Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the interest you have taken in the silver chevron, will you permit me to say that I think the matter of a distinguishing mark for the ex-soldier in civilian clothes is something that merits attention? Many ex-soldiers still wear their uniforms, even at such jobs as bank clerking, because they do not wish to be mistaken for men who took no part in the war. A badge such as every Canadian ex-soldier wears would permit these boys to don civilian attire and still hold their heads up. Something certainly should be done, and I am surprised that no one, either in the War Department or out of it, seems to have thought of such a thing. I wear two silver chevrons—very small ones—and am not at all pleased that I have to. But I shall be even more displeased if I have to step into civilian attire presently without having the privilege of wearing some official mark to show that I have been in the service.

LIEUTENANT.

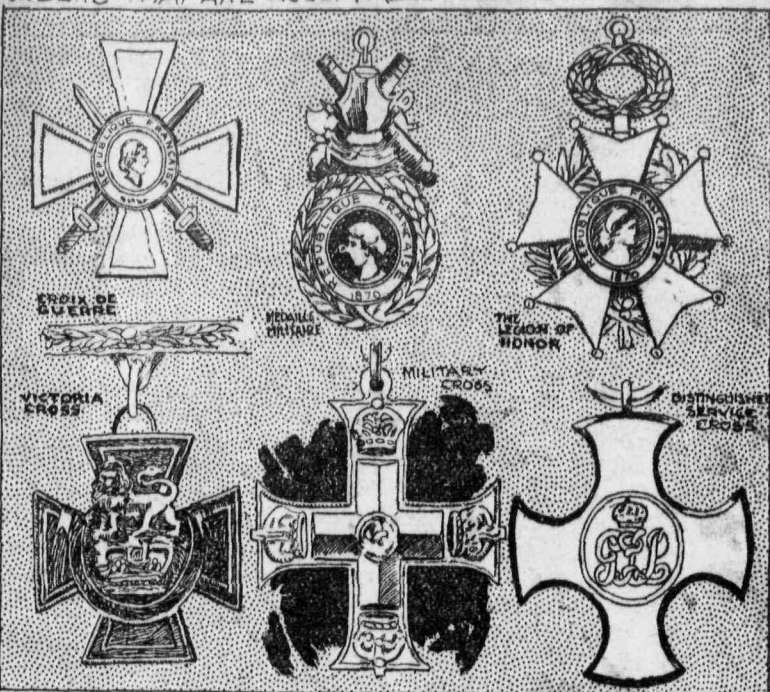
New York, Dec. 25, 1918.

World Aug 3/18

Sun Feb 13/18

Our Soldiers and Sailors Want Only Decorations Earned in Battle

ORDERS THAT ARE ACCEPTABLE - ALL PURELY MILITARY



OUR soldiers and sailors—both officers and enlisted men—all appreciate the commendation of their British, French and Italian Allies, but when it comes to accepting foreign decorations they want only those of the strictly military orders.

For instance, American propriety frowns upon such decorations as the Order of the Bath recently conferred upon Admirals Sims, Strauss and Rodman, and Gens. Pershing, Bliss, March and Biddle. Admiral Sims has declined the order and has been congratulated by Secretary Daniels in consequence. This happened previous to Congress passing a rule permitting American fighting men to accept foreign decorations, but it expresses the real American idea.

The Order of Michael and St. George is another decoration conferred on a few American officers which will probably be declined as

not representative of the military.

The British have a number of military decorations that may be conferred on Americans and accepted, the principal ones being the Victoria Cross (for conspicuous acts of bravery in presence of the enemy); the Distinguished Service Cross (for distinguished service before the enemy), and the Military Cross.

The French have three decorations all much prized; the Croix de Guerre (the Military Cross), the Medaille Militaire (the Military Medal), and the Legion of Honor.

King George recently conferred the Order of the Bath on Admirals Strauss and Rodman for courtesies shown him while visiting the American fleet. It is gifts and honors of this sort that our officers and men do not care for. What they are willing to accept and cherish are medals, crosses and similar insignia that represent some deed of valor in battle.

Medals for U-Boat Dodgers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: Regarding your editorial in yesterday's issue, "Sea Schooling," would it not be appropriate for the U. S. Government to strike a medal for the American merchant mariners who have done invaluable work in the submarine-infested waters of western and southern Europe? England is awarding her merchantmen a medal.

I think if this were suggested to Mr. Hurley he would gladly urge the necessary legislation. NEPTUNE.
New York, Feb. 9.

Jersey City Journal
Dec 9/18

MEDALS READY FOR NEW JERSEY'S 125,000 SOLDIERS

The medals which New Jersey will give to the 125,000 soldiers and sailors and war nurses who had a part in the World War will soon be distributed to those entitled to wear this badge of honor now that Adjutant-General Gilkerson has announced that he is ready

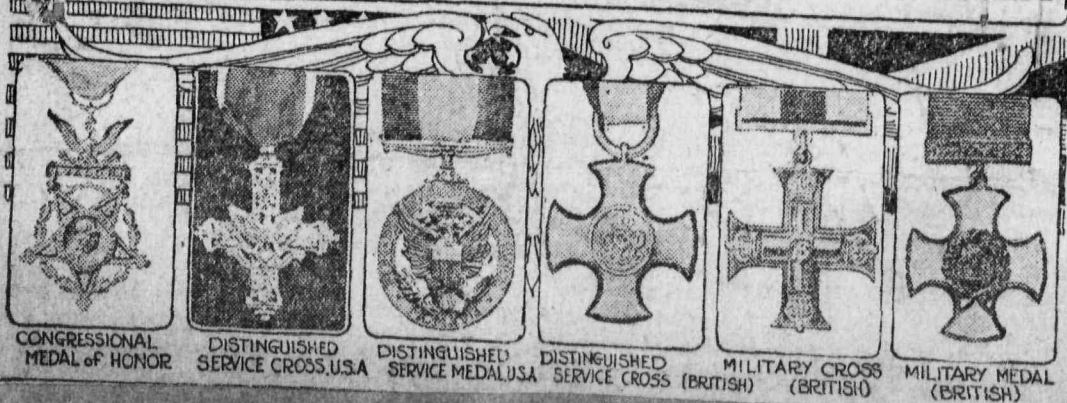


to receive the applications of those who are to get the medals. The applications should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General at Trenton.

The medal is of fine bronze and on one side is shown the great seal of the State of New Jersey with the inscription: "Presented by the State of New Jersey to its citizens who served in the World War." On the other side of the medal is the inscription: "Victory, 1917-1918," with a design showing aeroplanes in the air, battleships and infantrymen going over the top. In the foreground is the symbol of liberty. Space is reserved for the name of the soldier, his company and division. On the top bar is inscribed the words: "New Jersey," the medal being suspended from a ribbon of the State colors.

World Mar 2/19

VALOR DECORATIONS AND MEN WHO WON THEM



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Medal Presented to Capt. Rostron



American

no 2 22/18

Senate Authorizes Medals for All Who Served in the War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

BRONZE medals for all soldiers and sailors who have served in the war are authorized by a resolution adopted by the Senate to-day and sent to the House.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, author of the resolution, read a letter from President Wilson indorsing it.

TAFT GIVES MEDAL TO CAPT. ROSTRON

Woman Who Was on Titanic Sees Presentation to Carpathia's Commander.

SEA HERO PRAISES CREW

Accepts Congress Tribute as a Recognition of His Sailors' Loyalty.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Taft to-day presented to Capt. A. H. Rostron of the Carpathia the gold medal voted to him by Congress last July in recognition of his service in going to the rescue of the 706 persons who escaped at the sinking of the Titanic.

One of those who witnessed the presentation was Mrs. Lucien P. Smith, daughter of Representative Hughes of Huntington, W. Va., who was returning with her husband from their honeymoon trip to Europe on the Titanic when the vessel went down. Her husband lost his life.

Capt. and Mrs. Rostron were presented to the President by Ambassador Bryce. In bestowing the medal the President recalled that immediately upon the receipt of the wireless call of distress from the Titanic the captain gave the order for the Carpathia to turn about and steer a definite course toward the sinking liner.

He read from the report of the Senate committee which investigated the disaster and which "deemed the course followed by Capt. Rostron as deserving the highest praise and worthy of especial recognition." In closing the President said:

"It is a great pleasure to be made the medium of conveying to you a nation's gratitude for the work which you have done and to say to you that what you have done—and I could not give higher praise—is worthy of record in the history of English sailors."

Capt. Rostron's reply was short and simple. He told the President that he accepted the medal as an honor not to himself alone but as signifying the recognition by the President, Congress and the people of the country generally of the loyalty of the Carpathia's crew. It was this loyalty, he said, which made the rescue of the Titanic's passengers possible.

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who was chairman of the Senate Titanic committee; Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin and many Congressmen and diplomats witnessed the presentation.

When the medal was voted by Congress the whole matter was placed in the hands of the President. Last August invitations were sent out to a number of sculptors explaining what was required and requesting them to send in designs. Mr. Taft selected the sketch made by John Flanagan of New York, an associate of the National Academy. Arrangements were made for sittings with Capt. Rostron on the arrival of his ship, the Carpathia, in New York early in December. He gave several sittings there; in a few days he had to take his ship to Boston, where the portrait was completed.

When finished the work was submitted and approved by the Fine Arts Commission at Washington. The dies were made and the medal struck in gold by Henry Welt of New York. Mr. Flanagan gave the medal to the President yesterday.

The face of the medal contains a portrait of Capt. Rostron in the uniform he wore when making his dash to the Titanic and the following inscription: "For the heroic rescue of the survivors of the Titanic lost in mid-Atlantic, the thanks of the Congress of the United States to Captain Arthur Henry Rostron."

The reverse contains a group of two figures in a boat who are throwing a rope to a man and a woman floating in the water on a spar. It also contains the date of the rescue, April 15, 1912.

Sun May 14/18

WILSON TO GIVE HONOR MEDALS

President Will Bestow Highest War Decoration in Name of Congress.

TWO OTHER REWARDS

Distinguished Service Cross and Medals Open to Both Men and Women.

Special Despatch to THE SEN.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There was received to-day at the Capitol for immediate introduction by the House and Senate Military Committees Secretary Baker's bill to be substituted for all pending legislation providing for the award of decorations to the American heroes in the present struggle for democracy. The decorations are divided into three classes, two of which are new. They are:

First, medals of honor; second, distinguished service crosses; third, distinguished service medals.

Medals of honor under the provisions of the bill will be presented by the President in the name of Congress to officers or enlisted men who "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty."

Removes Chances for Delay.

The medal of honor to be presented by the President takes the place of the Congressional medal of honor heretofore awarded only by Congressional act. This removes the chances for delay in the distribution of America's most signal military distinction. The medal of honor under the terms of its grant parallels the French Croix de Guerre "with palms."

To win the American medal of honor requires a deed of gallantry equivalent to that required to earn the Victoria Cross, the highest British distinction, but with the exception that the "V. C." is given only where the act is performed under the observation of the soldier's commanding officer.

The distinguished service crosses will be awarded by the President, but not in the name of Congress. They will go to any man or woman who while serving in any capacity in the army since the United States entered the present war "has distinguished or who shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy."

For Meritorious Service.

Distinguished service medals will be awarded to any person serving in any capacity in the army "who has or who shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself by exceptional meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy."

The distinguished service cross practically parallels the French Croix de Guerre of the ordinary class or the British Distinguished Service Order. The distinguished service medal has no exact parallel in the allied services. Such decorations among our allies have various and sundry expressions in the form of special orders and crosses.

Observer May 8/19

Sun June 21/20

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To Honor Garden Work



This medal has been presented to heads of various governments and leaders in world food production by the National War Garden Commission of Washington to commemorate the war service of the home gardens.

VICTORY MEDALS TO BE GIVEN OUT TO-DAY

4,000,000 Bronze Emblems Ready for Distribution.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 20.—Distribution of the Victory Medal given by the United States and all of the Allies to those who served in the war against Germany will be begun in this country to-morrow, according to announcement made by the War Department. More than 4,000,000 persons will be entitled to the bronze emblem which was designed by James Earle Fraser, the New York sculptor, and the department hopes to complete the work of distribution within three months.

The operations for which clasps are to be awarded follow: Cambria, Somme defence, Lys, Aisne, Montdidier, Noyon, Champagne Marne, Aisne Marne, Somme offensive, Oise Aisne, Ypres Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne and Vittorio Veneto.

The overseas duty not of major operation character which entitles to a clasp follows: Defensive sector, France, Italy, Siberia, Russia and England.

Persons entitled to the Victory Medal should take their discharge papers to the recruiting station, where the application will be made out and sent to the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, who will forward the medal direct. Where no recruiting station is available a sworn copy of the discharge may be sent to the nearest recruiting station.

Jersey Journal
Mar 27/19

Creaming World
Dec 19/18

GIVE SOLDIERS JOBS, NOT 78 CENT MEDALS

House of Assembly Votes For Medals in Spite of Protest of Hudson Co. Legislators.

Trenton, March 27.—The House of Assembly yesterday afternoon unanimously passed the Assembly Joint Resolution providing for the presentation of honor medals to every one of the New Jersey soldiers, sailors and marines who served during the world war. Army nurses and the families of those who died in service are to be included among those who are to receive these medals. The plan is to get the medals at the rate of 78 cents each, and as there are about 120,000 who are to be entitled to them the total cost to the State is to be about \$93,000.

Before the resolution passed the Assembly there was some very frank talk on the part of Assemblymen McAteer and Michael J. Donovan of Hudson regarding the plight of some of the returning soldiers in New Jersey. It was suggested that the soldiers who are roaming the streets looking for employment would be better satisfied with jobs or food or clothing or money than with 78 cent medals pinned on their breasts.

"I favor this resolution providing for medals," said Assemblyman James McAteer of West Hudson, "but I do not believe that the Legislature is doing all that it ought to do when it takes this action. A lot of our brave boys who went to war and suffered for their country are in a sad situation at this time. I know many instances where men back from the war are in actual want because of a lack of employment. These brave men would be better pleased if the State did something worth while in the way of providing them with employment. I myself think it would be better if we spent money to buy food and clothing and other necessities for the brave men who are in need. It is a sorry spectacle to see men who fought for

(Continued on Second Page.)

78 CENT MEDALS

(Continued from First Page)

their country come back and roam the streets in search of work that they are unable to find."

Assemblyman Michael J. Donovan, who lives in Bayonne, was even more outspoken. "Some time ago," said the Bayonne Assemblyman, "I introduced Bill No. 417, providing that the State shall pay to each man who served in the war the sum of \$100. I felt that in view of the fact that many of our boys are out of employment such a sum would do something to tide them over their immediate wants and help to start them in the way of securing new employment. Some of the boys have not money enough to get a civilian suit of clothes. Some of the boys are in actual need. This is a shocking condition of things. I suggest that the thing to do is to abandon the plan of spending \$100,000 for medals and to use the \$100,000 to carry out the provision of my bill, which this Legislature has not yet passed."

"Medals are not liable to answer the call for food. Germany bought a great pile of iron crosses for its soldiers, but you can get any number of these iron crosses now for a cent. They are just plain junk. Iron crosses will not satisfy one's hunger. Let's do something practical for our boys who risked their lives that we might have security here at home. Let's do something to get them employment. Let's do something to provide them with food and clothes. Let's not permit one soldier to be in need of food in this land for which he did so much."

Turning to Republican Leader Kellam, who had pleaded for the medal resolution, Assemblyman Donovan said: "Do you not think it would be better to use the \$100,000 of the State to give the men financial aid instead of buying medals for them?"

Kellam replied: "I believe this State has always provided medals for its soldiers after they returned from war, and I believe this custom should be observed after the greatest war in the world's history. I know that the medals will be appreciated and worn with much pride. What we are to do outside of that is for the Legislature to say. But the medals should be bestowed."

Assemblyman T. Harry Rowland of Camden voiced similar sentiments.

On the roll call there was no dissenting voice, and the medal resolution now goes to the Senate.

Assemblyman Donovan's bill to give every New Jersey soldier and sailor a bonus of \$100 is still sleeping in committee.

EVERY BROOKLYN MAN IN SERVICE TO GET HONOR MEDAL

Borough Plans Homecoming Celebration of Its Own for War Heroes.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee has decided to have an independent borough celebration consisting of three distinct features. These, as reported by General Chairman Nathan S. Jonas, are: "First, to welcome home suitably and to honor Brooklyn's heroes; second, in due time to present a medal of honor on behalf of the people of Brooklyn to each Brooklyn man in the service; third, to arrange for a permanent memorial creditable to Brooklyn, in honor of our living heroes, and also in tender and reverent memory of those who died while protecting the honor of our homes and families."

The home-coming celebration is to take the form of a parade and series of entertainments at a time deemed feasible by the committee, after a sufficient number of units have returned from abroad. Extensive preparations are under way. It is estimated that \$250,000 will be needed, and the committee is preparing to ask the people of Brooklyn for voluntary contributions.

The several honorary vice chairmen and the chairmen of sub-committees already appointed will meet to-morrow night at the committee's new headquarters in the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce building to approve the plans thus far adopted by the Executive Committee.

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New York Post
May 14/20

World
Aug 20/18

CHAPLAINS' MEDAL AND WOMAN WHO DESIGNED IT



Photos by Underwood.

The medal will be awarded to chaplains of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps by the General War Time Commission of the Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The designer is Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser.

Gold Service Stars Worn Over the Heart For Soldiers' Widows



MRS. ESTHER L. LAWTON
AND HER
GOLD
SOLDIER'S
WIDOW "STAR"

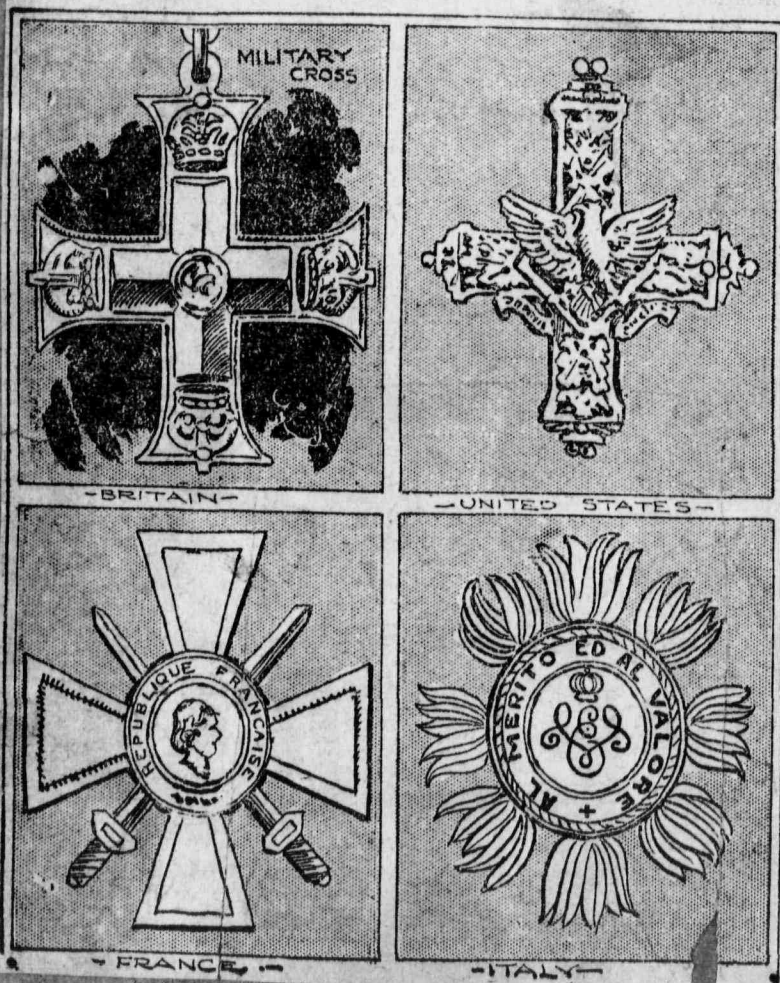
ONLY a year ago Mrs. Esther L. Lawton, daughter of the late John H. McManus, former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was a happy bride. About six weeks after her marriage to Private Thomas G. Lawton of Company B, 102d Machine Gun Battalion, her husband sailed for France. There he was hit by shrapnel April 20. On June 8 he died in Base Hospital No. 18, over there, his last words, joyfully uttered, being: "I am going home to Esther."

Mrs. Lawton, instead of wearing the customary arm-band, has originated the idea of wearing a gold star pinned to her widow's black just above her heart. A second star is worn on a service ring of the signet type.

Evening World
Aug 20/18

Globe Dec 3/19

War Crosses of the Allies Which U. S. Soldiers Wear



SOLDIER-ATHLETE DESIGNED EMPIRE STATE'S WAR MEDAL



In view of the fact that sports played such a prominent part in the winning of the war against Germany it is appropriate that the World War Medal which the state of New York will give to every man who served overseas in the army or navy, and to the nearest kin of those heroes who laid down their lives for their country, should be designed by an athlete and a man who himself was "over there."

The accompanying design, which was selected in open competition by Governor Smith, Adjutant-General Berry, and William Saxton of the War Records office, is the work of Captain Charles J. Dieges of the 102d Engineers.

The face of the medal presents as its most prominent appeal the virile figure of the typical "American Doughboy"—

the clean-cut, jovial, whistling type of boy right out of the factory, the office, the store, or fresh from the farm. The boy who played ball, ran races, boxed—the boy with good red blood in him, who "played fair and fought just as fair"; the boy who became a soldier or sailor in record-breaking time; the boy who helped to finish up this great war just as soon as he got going in good shape.

The obverse side of the medal shows the official seal of the state of New York in the upper center, relieved by a wreath of laurel and oak—the time-honored emblems of Honor, Strength, and Victory. Superimposed on these entwined wreaths are the names of the countries in which "our boys" fought. Then, to complete the significance of this medal to the recipients, is the inscription:

"For service 1917-1918. Presented by the state of New York."

World May 9/20

Herald Sept 15/19

A "VICTORY MEDAL" FOR ALL GRADES



BRITISH VICTORY MEDAL...

New British Decoration to Be Given to Officers and Men Alike.

New Victory Medals have been struck in London for officers and men of the British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian forces, and also the Nursing Sisters, who were assembled as one of the units of the British Army in the war. The front of the medal bears the inscription, "The Great War for Civilization, 1914-1919" and the obverse has a figure of winged victory. No country has been more lavish than Great Britain in the bestowal of medals or badges for patriotic service. All officers, soldiers and nurses wounded, abroad or at home since Aug. 4, 1914, are entitled to wear on the service dress jacket strips of gold Russian braid sewn on the left sleeve to mark each occasion on which wounded. The Distinguished Service Order is an old honor still bestowed for its titular purpose. The Military Cross was instituted in 1915 for captains, minor commissioned officers, warrant officers and Indian and Colonial military forces. From Aug. 1, 1918, the cross was bestowed for services in action only. Its position is on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders. A Military Medal of 1916 was reserved for non-commissioned offi-

cers and men and women for associated acts of bravery.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal, instituted in 1862, was given in the recent war for individual acts of distinguished conduct in the field. A Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, instituted in 1874, was given to petty officers and seamen of the navy, and to marines, for pre-eminent bravery. The Distinguished Service Cross is a mark of gallantry before the enemy, confined to officers of the navy below the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Petty officers and men and boys of all branches of the navy receive a Distinguished Service Medal for conduct in which the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal could be applicable.

Airmen receive for various acts of bravery the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Force Cross, the Flying Medal and the Air Force Medal. Torpedo badges are awarded to masters and seamen who served on any British merchant or fishing vessel sunk or damaged by a torpedo or mine and who afterward shipped again. In addition a bar was awarded to masters or seamen each time they were again torpedoed or mined, and winners of five bars may exchange them for a five-pointed star. A bronze star has been awarded to all who took part in the war from the beginning until Nov. 23, 1914.

The Victoria Cross is the most highly prized of all awards. It was instituted in 1856 and it bears the inscription "For Valor." No branch of the service is excluded from winning it. It carries a pension of \$50 a year to non-commissioned officers and men and an extra \$25 for every clasp.

WAR SERVICE MEDALS.

Medals for naval war service have not as yet been issued by the Navy Department, though a board has been working double tides on these honor lists, and doubtless such recognition of individual merit will at some time be accorded. In the meantime the Secretary of War has just conferred the Army Distinguished Service Medal on fourteen naval officers who, in the main, have been associated with the shore administration of naval transport. Because of its source and significance this mark of official appreciation must possess an especial value for the recipients.

With few exceptions no similar recognition has been received by cruiser and transport commanding and other officers who have been employed afloat in the perilous duty of transporting the thousands of troops hurried overseas to the assistance of the sorely beset allied forces. Secretary Baker has, it is true, sent out letters extending the thanks and expressing the appreciation of the War Department for the "splendid service" of many of these commanding officers, coupled with his congratulations upon the completion of a work never before undertaken on such a scale, and indeed hitherto believed to have been impossible.

Gratifying as such commendation may be, it lacks something of the individual distinction attaching to the possession of war service medals, particularly when such decorations have been awarded to other officers actively and successfully associated with the same branch of naval effort. No unjust discrimination has been intended, of course, but letters are attached to the records and entombed in department files, while medals are the outward and visible signs of individual achievement. The apparent neglect in the case of the seagoing officers assumes an awkward aspect which is somewhat difficult to explain, and therefore it will be in the interest of fair dealing if all worthy transport and cruiser officers are treated upon the same plane of recognition.

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Evening World
May 12/19

Medal to American Relief of Belgium Suppressed by the Germans

AMERICA will always have reason to be proud of her work for the relief of stricken Belgium. Those who headed the great undertaking gave their best energies for the cause of suffering human-

ity without thought of praise or reward. But the Belgians were grateful and in 1914, to show their appreciation, a medal was struck. As soon as this came to the attention of the Germans they ordered



the work suppressed and confiscated the medals already engraved. A few escaped, however, and one has reached this country. Its obverse is ornamented with the profiles of Belgium's King and Queen. Columbia with Grain and Destitute Belgium, represented by a family group, appear on the reverse side. The illustration is reprinted from Popular Mechanics.

Jersey Journal
April 28/18

AMERICA'S VALOR CROSS.



This is the new distinguished service cross of the United States. It is the highest military honor that can be awarded by the president. An American soldier can win but one higher decoration, the medal of honor, which can only be awarded by congress.

EMBLEM OF SERVICE SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
To answer an almost universal demand for an emblem which will indicate the exact status of its wearer and his relation to the war, the following is suggested:

Lapel buttons: Retired officers, all Services: gold button not to exceed three-fourths inch diameter, U.S. coat of arms superimposed, flat edge one-sixteenth inch wide divided into three equal parts, enameled in red, white and blue. All other officers honorably separated from Services: gold coat of arms superimposed on bronze base; tri-colored edge.

Retired enlisted men, all services; all gold button as above described less tri-colored edge. All other enlisted men honorably separated from Services an all-bronze button less tri-colored edge.

Civilians rejected for service: all-bronze button, letters U.S. superimposed flat edge, tri-colored.

These buttons could be contracted for by the Government and bought by individuals concerned upon letter of authorization from proper officials of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Draft Boards. Wearing buttons by unauthorized to be made misdemeanor by act of Congress.

S. STEPHEN D'ACOSTA.
Lieut. P.S., U.S.A., Retired, R.O.

Sept 14/18
Army & Navy Journal
14/18

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remark Call
June 9/18

A Gold Piece That Never Will Be Spent

"And I thought I had never seen anything so beautiful," was always the way the story ended.

It was a fascinating story this mother told her children, a "true story," and one of which they never tired. There was the silver cross, with the insert of the shining gold piece, at which they might look, too, and which, years later, was to be willed to one of them. The generation that grew up after the Civil War heard many stories of the great conflict, learned by heart anecdotes of the hero leaders, were familiar with word pictures of camp and prison and battlefield. And the central figure in every story, North or South, was likely to be that of Abraham Lincoln.

So with the story that goes with the silver cross and its gold piece, both precious legacies of Charles J. McKenna, of 61 Park place, left him by his mother.



the medal, for it is really that, is a silver cross, suspended from a silver ring by two heavy silver chains. In the center of the cross is set a \$20 gold piece, minted in 1861, new and shining still, for it has never been "spent." The top of the cross bears the inscription, "Presented to Sarah G. Ford by Abraham Lincoln." The bottom of the cross's vertical arm is inscribed, "President of the U. S., Washington, D. C.," and the date of the presentation is April 24, 1861. Sarah G. Ford was Mr. McKenna's mother, and the beginning of the story goes back to her father.

John A. Ford was a soldier in the Mexican War and when peace came, settled in St. Petersburg, Va. In April, 1861, troops were shot down in the streets of Baltimore and John Ford's sympathies were outspoken for the mobbed soldiers. His Southern neighbors attacked him and only the intervention of a Masonic friend saved him from death. This friend locked him for two days and a night in a family vault in a cemetery and then spirited him away to a train. Mrs. Ford was visiting in South Carolina at the time and frightened little Sarah Ford, aged 7, was brought to the train to her father. Together they made the journey to Richmond, and there Mr. Ford had to go to the Governor for the pass necessary to complete the journey to Washington. Governor Letcher signed a pass without question and in a few hours Ford sought Secretary Cameron for a commission as

lieutenant in the Union army. He was almost immediately given a captaincy on the strength of his Mexican War record. A frail and worn copy of the New York World for May 7, 1861, gives the account of his escape from Petersburg. Ford lived only a few months over a year after his commission as captain, and most of this time he was stationed in Philadelphia. Called upon to quell a riot in Baltimore, his methods were criticised, and he learned that charges might be preferred against him. Then, accompanied by his little daughter, he called upon the President.

Sarah Ward McKenna's story always began at this point. As she told it to sons and friends, and again to the lawyer who drew up the will, disposing of the medal, it was a simple narrative with no more detail than a small girl would be likely to remember.

"My father called upon President Lincoln at the White House," she would say, "and took me with him. That proved a memorable visit for me, and I remember perfectly every detail and incident. My father told Mr. Lincoln he had only done his duty, and explained his action. The President said he believed this was true but owing to the state of the public mind he could not officially indorse his methods. I was only about seven years old, but I was indignant that anyone should

criticise my father for anything and I said I only wished I was a soldier and I would shoot everybody who said my father was in the wrong.

"President Lincoln was standing at the time and stroked my hair and I can see him now, with the homeliest face I ever saw, until he smiled. He asked me to sit in his lap and I told him he had the longest legs I ever saw. This seemed to please him, and his smile deepened into a silent laugh. Then I told him I wished I was a soldier and I would shoot everybody who didn't feel the same way my father did. He stroked my head again and told me he wished I was too, and that he would like nothing better than to have an army of just such soldiers.

"Then we left the President, and about two weeks later a messenger came to our house and asked for me and what my name was. A short time afterward another messenger came and left this silver cross and the twenty dollar gold piece which was new from the mint. And I thought I had never seen anything so beautiful."

That is the medal's story. Little Sarah Ford grew up and married Francis X. McKenna. When she died in 1893 she willed the medal to her eldest son, at whose death it went to her husband. He died last year, and the cross came to Charles J. McKenna, the younger son.

N.Y. American
July 12/20

World Apr 24/19



NEW VICTORY MEDAL—Obverse and reverse sides of the medal designed by James Earl Fraser, of which nearly 5,000,000 will be distributed to soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses and doctors who served in the world war.

SERVICE MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS.

That a distinctive badge or mark should be awarded by the War Department to all men who have seen active service during the war was obviously to be expected. It would have been better if Gen. March's announcement that Victory Medals will be issued had not been withheld so long. During the last five months over half of the army has been demobilized. To the officers and men who have doffed their uniforms it would have meant no small compensation if they could have worn the simple decorations only now authorized.

In itself the Victory Medal is a mere piece of metal of no great value, but it testifies that for some period between the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, and the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, the wearer deserves credit for honorable service in the United States Army. For those who participated in major operations of the war or saw service overseas there are special clasps and tokens according to the individual record. Each will tell its own story.

New York American
Sept 12/18

State Picks Design for Border Medal

ALBANY, Sept. 11.

THE design for the Mexican border medal to be awarded by New York State to soldiers, sailors and marines of the State who experienced service in Mexico, along the border, or who were mobilized for duty between June, 1916, and April, 1917, has been selected.

Adjutant-General Berry to-day described it as follows:

"The obverse will bear a representation of the Aztec God of War, Huitzilopochtli, and on the reverse will be the coat of arms of the State with the words, 'Mexican Border Service, 1916-1917.'

"The obverse of the medal is rather startling at first, as is its spelling, but it is historically correct."

Applications for the medals may be obtained at local armories.

N. Y. Herald July 2/18 47 Hudson Dispatch Apr 26/18 Victory Buttons and Ribbons Will Soon Be Available

The War Department is now issuing Victory buttons, and Victory ribbons will soon be available. The Victory button can be obtained by honorably discharged officers and men at the recruiting office and stations. In Washington, the buttons are being distributed at the office of the Quartermaster, 1126 Connecticut Avenue, third floor rear, and at the recruiting office on Tenth Street.

In order to secure the button, soldiers should present honorable discharge papers or true copies of them. The same will be true of the Victory ribbons. Two styles of Victory buttons are being issued. The silver buttons are presented to wounded men and bronze to all others. Approximately two hundred thousand silver buttons and two hundred and fifty thousand bronze buttons have been manufactured. It is expected that bronze buttons produced by the manufacturers at the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand per week until a sufficient number is on hand to furnish all the soldiers with these badges.

After considerable effort, the sample of Victory ribbon made in France has been reproduced in prac-

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1,726 Victory Medals for Williams College Heroes



Obverse of Trophy

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six alumni and students of Williams College who saw service in the war will receive a bronze medal, of which the above is a facsimile, at the "victory celebration" to be held at Williamstown, Mass., October 17. In addition, the next of kin of forty-four who lost their lives will receive a medal.

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Evening World
Aug 20/18

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Globe
Aug 22/18

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*N. Y. Herald
July 2/18*

Victory Buttons and Ribbons Will Soon Be Available

The War Department is now issuing Victory buttons, and Victory ribbons will soon be available. The Victory button can be obtained by honorably discharged officers and men at the recruiting office and stations. In Washington, the buttons are being distributed at the office of the Quartermaster, 1126 Connecticut Avenue, third floor rear, and at the recruiting office on Tenth Street.

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Summit 12/19

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Observer Oct 3/20

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New York, August 30.

STATE TO GIVE MEDAL TO VETERANS



NEW YORK STATE'S MEDAL FOR ITS WAR HEROES
© DIEGES & CLUST

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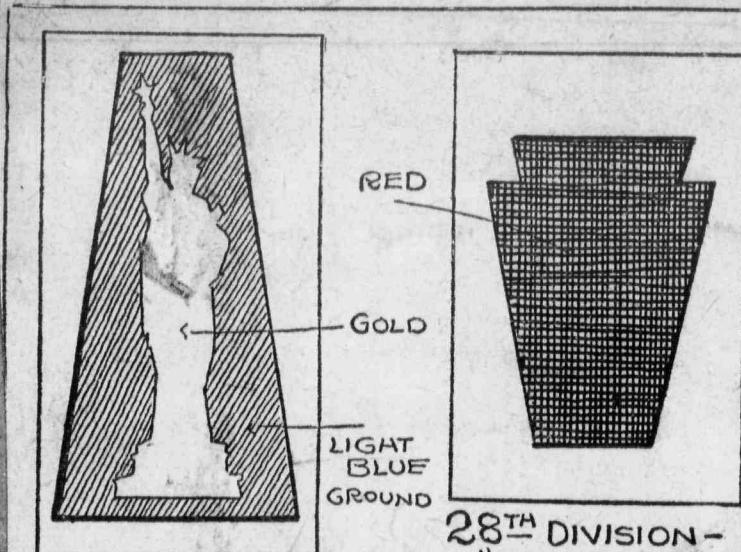


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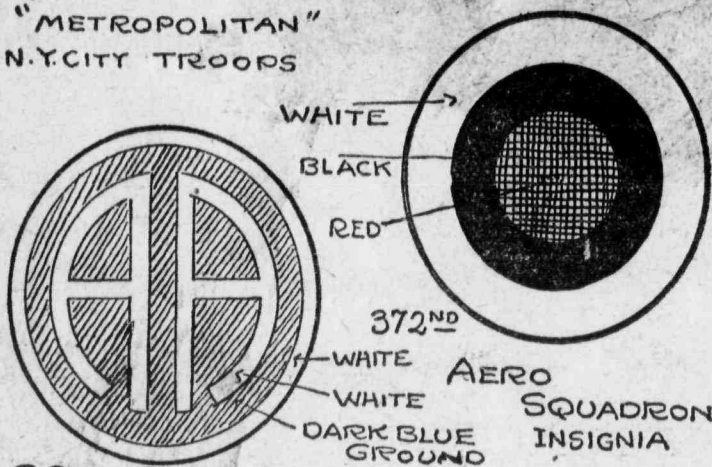
*Evening World
May 11/19*

Insignia of Army Divisions Seen on Streets of New York

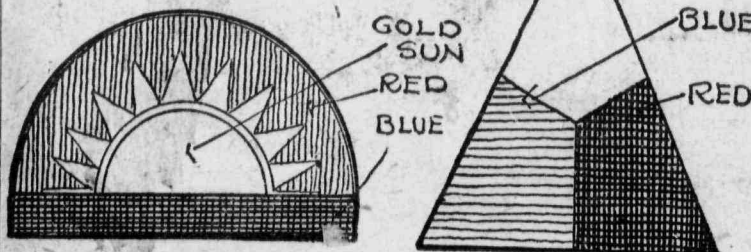


**77TH DIVISION -
"METROPOLITAN"
N.Y. CITY TROOPS**

**28TH DIVISION -
"KEYSTONE"
PENNA. TROOPS**



**82ND DIVISION -
"ALL AMERICAN"
TROOPS FROM GEORGIA,
FLORIDA, ALABAMA**



**41ST DIVISION -
"SUNSET"
TROOPS FROM WASHINGTON
OREGON, NORTH AND SOUTH
DAKOTA, MONTANA, WYOMING,
AND MINNESOTA**

**TANK
CORPS**

N. Y. Herald Aug 20/18

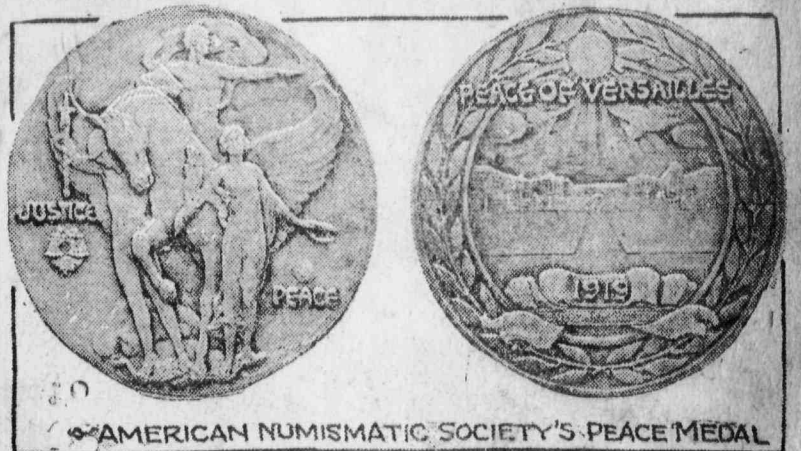
BADGE OF VOLUNTEERS IN MEDICAL SERVICE



This is the official badge adopted by the Council of National Defence for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, the organization through which the services of all men and women physicians of the United States who are not already attached to a government service are to be utilized for governmental needs during the war. The badge, about an inch high and of oxidized silver, is from a model by Paul Manship, the sculptor, who has made badges and medals for other governmental bodies as well.

*N. Y. Herald 49
June 29/19*

Peace Medal Is Issued by the American Numismatic Society



To commemorate the signing of the peace treaty the American Numismatic Society is issuing a peace medal. It is the one accepted from among fifteen designs and was designed by Chester Beach, one of the younger American sculptors. In describing the medal a bulletin by the society states:—
"On the obverse Peace is shown with the palm branch and wreath of victory—a beautiful womanly embodiment. On the other side of the winged horse there is the manly form of Justice—a figure of Right Triumphant. The helmet of conflict is still upon his head, but the sheathed sword shows that the battle has been won. At the side the wreathed scales appear. Justice and Peace advance together. Above the longing for peace and justice, however, the treaty of 1919 is distinguished beyond all others by the earnest desire that in future war may be eliminated. The powerful figure mounted on Pegasus expresses the idea of the League of Nations incorporated in this treaty. The clasped book of the law and the dynamic outstretched arm need no interpreting—the forcefulness of the type and its virility suggest that henceforth the principles of righteousness will be in control. This thought is further emphasized by the fallen figure Destruction, whose torch is being trampled beneath the foot of Justice. "On the reverse is shown the Palace of Versailles, where the treaty was signed. The inscription, 'Peace of Versailles, 1919,' and the name of the society complete the design."

MEDALS FOR WILSON AND GOMPERS ET AL.

In Recognition of What They Have Done for Prison Reform.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor has presented medals to President Wilson, Samuel Gompers, William E. Rappard, Thomas Mott Osborne and Dwight W. Morrow for their aid in prison reform.

Chester Beach, who prepared the design for the medallion shown in the accompanying photograph, described it as follows:

"The prisoner, seated but unfettered, is about to grasp the extended brotherly hand of patriotic labor. The rising sun of hope is seen in the background. The soaring eagle and flag, together with the pointing hand of labor, are expressive of the uplift and forward impulse of the Nation and of humanity."

The committee, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, will make annual awards of these medals. The services for which they were given this year are set forth below:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, for the issuance of the Executive Order of Sept. 14, 1918, establishing the principle of payment of wage to prisoners employed on work for the United States Government on the basis of the prevailing rate of



**MEDAL PRESENTED TO Pres.
WILSON and FOUR OTHERS FOR
PRISON REFORM WORK...**

wages, with deductions for maintenance.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the International Labor Commission of the Peace Conference, 1918-1919, for establishing the prison labor problem as an international labor problem.

William E. Rappard of Geneva, Switzerland, President of the International Red Cross, for the development of the principle of hospitalization of prisoners of war.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H., for the application of the principle of self-government.

Dwight W. Morrow, for the development of the "State Use" principle in New Jersey.

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N.Y. Herald

Sept 15/18

MEDALS AWARDED TO BOY SCOUTS FOR WORK IN LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

35,233 To Be Distributed by
the Treasury Depart-
ment.

MORE TO BE GIVEN
IN FOURTH CAMPAIGN

Office of Controller Created at Head-
quarters, with William Bliss
in Charge.

Before the start of the fourth Liberty
Loan campaign officials of the Treasury
Department will make a distribution of
medals to Boy Scouts of America who
won them in the third loan drive. The
medals go to the boys who developed in-
vestors in ten or more homes.

The medals have been won by 23,427
scouts, while 11,806 who are wearing
medals won in the preceding campaigns
will receive bronze bars—35,233 in all.

This establishes what is believed to be
a world record of awards of any charac-
ter for individual achievement of a like
character. This is an inspiring fact and
a striking testimonial of the appreciation
by the United States government of the
value of organized boyhood as promoted
by the Boy Scouts of America.

It is the hope of the officers of the Na-
tional Council that the recognition by the
government will stimulate the scouts to
greater service to the government and to
others.

In the first Liberty Loan there were 8,491
medals; in the second 22,408 medals and 3,675
bronze bars (to winners in the first cam-
paign). With the winners of the medals
and bars in the third campaign this
makes 69,818 scouts who have sold bonds
in ten or more homes.

The scouts will be glad to learn that in
the fourth Liberty Loan drive they are
to receive war service emblems similar to
those awarded in other campaigns.

The number of subscriptions they will
have to get in order to obtain their em-
blems which are issued by the United
States Treasury Department, will depend
upon whether it will be decided by the
local Liberty Loan Committee if the
scouts are to canvass during the entire
three weeks or only in the last week.

If they work through the three week
they must get twenty-five subscriptions
but if acting as "gleaners after the reap-
ers" in the last week, they will get an
emblem for ten bond sales.

Eight Manhattan scouts of one patrol,
all of whom are now either in army ser-
vice or awaiting the call, are each carry-
ing a symbol to show why America is in
the war. The story of their scout loyalty
is an interesting one.

Troop No. 135, which makes its head-
quarters at the Young Men's Hebrew As-
sociation, was started in December of the
year 1913 and for five years has advanced
both in scout work and training to a very
high standard of efficiency. The original
Beaver Patrol of Scouts was made up of
Patrol Leader Bernard B. Gottlieb, As-
sistant Patrol Leader Milton D. Lowen-
stein and Scouts Jack Hersch, Jesse May-
per, Saul Berzngy, Joseph Roman and
Irving White.

For several years these scouts had been
meeting each other on troop night, on
lakes and at patrol sociables, and the feel-
ing of good fellowship was strong, as it

must be with scouts after working up and
helping themselves and other scouts.

At their latest reunion one of their num-
ber stood up and made a little speech,
setting forth that as this country now was
at war against autocracy and to establish
democracy and as they would all be like-
ly to take a part in it they should carry
a symbol with them wherever they went.

So it was decided to cut up an old Rus-
sian ruble of Romanoff coinage into eight
pieces and to give to each one a portion
showing that this was a token of the full
autocracy and the eventual rise of de-
mocracy and that before the year 1918
was spent they would all be in the service
in one branch or another. The eighth piece
was given to the scoutmaster.

The following is the record to date and
the journey of each part of the coin,
which they hope will be united some day
after the triumphant end of the war for
the Allies:—Milton Lowenstein, Eagle
scout, lieutenant in aviation service in
France; Bernard B. Gottlieb, Deputy Com-
missioner of Manhattan, awaiting call;
Jesse Mayper, life and star scout, sergeant
in coast artillery; Jack Hersch, life and
star scout, corporal in State Guard; Saul
Berzinsky, first class scout, able seaman
Naval Reserve; Joseph Roman, second
class scout, and Irving White, life and
star scout, both in college awaiting the
draft call.

The growth of the Boy Scouts of Amer-
ica, approximately sixty-two per cent
since America's entrance into the war,
has necessitated the creation of a new
office at National Headquarters, that of
controller. William Bliss was selected
for the position. For many years he has
been secretary and assistant treasurer
of the Frank Presbrey Company. His
position has given him a broad experience

in administering financial accounts and
much contact with men of affairs. Frank
Presbrey is a member of the National
Council, and to his contagious enthusiasm
Mr. Bliss' interest in the Boy Scout move-
ment is traceable.

The duties of the controller will be to
give supervision to the financial affairs
of the Boy Scouts of America and to act
as assistant treasurer. He will see that
no bill is incurred without due authority;
that contracts are let to the lowest bid-
der or under conditions which would be
for the best interest of the Boy Scouts of
America and that no funds of the Boy
Scouts of America are disbursed unless
specifically authorized by the Executive
Board or its sub-committee.



office of Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United
States Attorney, who attended the meet-
ing the night before and at whose in-
stigation the warrant was sworn out.

Reed then was taken to Commissioner
Hitchcock's office, trembling from head
to foot. He could hardly muster up
strength enough to say he did not think
his utterances of the night before were
seditious and asked that the Commissioner
release him without bail.

When Mr. Barnes declared the govern-
ment wanted him held in \$5,000 bail on
the second offence to prevent him from
continuing to make seditious speeches
while awaiting trial Reed turned to the
Assistant United States Attorney and
said:—"Please don't place me under bail
again. I promise not alone will I not
make any more speeches but I will desist
from doing any writing as well."

"I am not sure about that," replied Mr.

Barnes. "If you continue your course I
don't know what will happen to you. The
government feels that for that reason you
should be held in \$5,000 bail."

Reed, pale and upon the point of col-
lapse, was led away. His last remark was
he hoped his friends would be able to get
bail for him.

"Flagrantly seditious" was the char-
acterization which Magistrate Alexander
H. Geismar, in the Coney Island Court,
gave yesterday to letters which caused
the arrest of Miss Mary Ives Todds,
sixty-eight years old, of No. 1,337 West
street, Coney Island.

Miss Todds, who is known in some New
York literary circles, has for months been
writing letters about many prominent
persons. Among those who have received
these letters are President Wilson, J.
Pierpont Morgan and several newspaper
editors and writers.

BRITISH WAR DECORATIONS.—

**THE VICTORIA
CROSS, THE MOST
HIGHLY COVETED
DECORATION
WHICH IT IS
POSSIBLE FOR**

**ANY SAILOR OR SOLDIER,
OFFICER OR MAN, TO
OBTAIN, WAS INSTITUTED
BY QUEEN VICTORIA IN
1856.....**

**THE DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE ORDER
WAS ESTABLISHED
IN 1886 TO REWARD
THE DISTINGUISHED
SERVICES OF THE
OFFICERS IN THE
NAVAL AND MILITARY
SERVICES OF THE EMPIRE
WHO HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY
RECOMMENDED IN DESPATCHES
FOR MERITORIOUS OR DIS-
TINGUISHED SERVICE IN
THE FIELD.....**

**THE MILITARY CROSS.
THIS DECORATION
WAS INSTITUTED ON
DEC. 31ST, 1914,
DURING THE PRESENT
WAR. IT IS ENTIRELY
AN ARMY DECORATION.
IT IS ONLY AWARDED AFTER
RECOMMENDATION BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
WAR.**

World Aug 9/18

Observer
Oct 3/18

51
Evening World
Aug 7/18

GOLD MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS' FOLKS

A large attendance is desired by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Benefit Fund Association of West Hoboken at the mass meeting to be held on



Friday evening in the Emerson High School, at which 500 gold medals will be presented to the parents or nearest relatives of West Hoboken boys who enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam.

The original purpose of the organization was to award to the volunteers of West Hoboken somewhat the



same honor that has been given the drafted soldiers. A picnic was held last July, the proceeds of which have been used to purchase beautiful medals which will be presented on Friday night.

A short program has been prepared. There will be orchestra selections, vocal selections and addresses by prominent speakers. Both Senator Frelinghuysen and Congressman John J. Eagan have been invited to attend.

Insignia of Their Sweetheart's Outfit "Sunburned" on Pretty Girls at Beach



THE startling innovation has just started at Brighton Beach by a trio of beautiful mermaids whose sweethearts are serving in Uncle Sam's forces overseas. Old Sol, the ruler of the beach during the hot summer months has been called upon to aid the girls in showing to everybody that they are sweethearts of soldiers. The inventive maidens have taken the ordinary courtplaster and cut out the insignia of the regiment or division to which their sweethearts belong. These are placed in conspicuous bared parts of the anatomy.

When the swim is over and the coat of tan is acquired the plasters are removed leaving the white mark edged by the tan upon their skin. Thus can they parade at the ball in the evening appropriately and wearing the memory of their most beloved where those who look may see.

The photo shows the trio of inventive maidens. They are Miss Dorothy Walker, Gladys Maynes and Reba Kanxers.

EVENING POST,

JULY 10, 1920.

HUDSON DISPATCH,

JANUARY 10, 1920.

MEDAL IS STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE WAR

Fifty Cast in Silver and 450 in Bronze for Numismatic Society.

In commemoration of the declaration of war by the United States and of the American alliance with other countries for the preservation of democracy, the American Numismatic Society has issued a war medal, 50 copies cast in silver and 450 in bronze, 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Members of the society subscribed for every cast, subscriptions have closed and even members can obtain no more copies.

The bald or white-headed North American eagle, adopted by Congress on June 20, 1782, as part of the design of the arms and great seal of the United States, was utilized for the medal. Instead of following misleading precedents as indicated upon many coins and medals and employing a design of heraldic type, the society sought an accurate representation of the American white-headed eagle that was born and bred in freedom.

Eli Harvey, sculptor of wild life, produced a design which the society regarded as expressive of the spirit in which the Nation entered into the present struggle, a dynamic bird of alertness and power, that has been roused to action and is about to spread its wings for world democracy. The fidelity to nature of Harvey's design has been approved by William Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park.

This medal shows the bird perched



WAR MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.
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on a lofty crag, with head thrown back, eyes alert and wings outstretched, ready to launch himself for offense or defense. It is intended to present the bird in a characteristic pose and true to nature, standing for might and courage.

In conjunction with the issue of the medal the society has placed on exhibition, free to the public, in its building at 156th Street and Broadway, a collection of coins and medals depicting eagles. It shows what has been done in the past in both natural and heraldic renderings, and it affords a means of comparison with the beautiful, lifelike eagles of the ancient Greek coins and less faithful delineations in later times, together with the various interpretations of the heraldic forms by the different nations.

"Joffre Smile" Medals in Big Demand at Hero Land

Barrels Draped in Mourning Filled with \$10,000 for Sufferers on Halifax Day at Bazaar.

Halifax Day at Hero Land yesterday attracted a vast and free handed throng, and when the receipts, contributions and various funds have been totalled to-day it is certain that a large sum will be cabled to the sufferers. The only definite announcement made last night before the closing of the booths was that one feature of the day's programme, consisting of three barrels draped in mourning and placarded with an appeal, had been filled to the extent of \$10,000.

Lady Aberdeen, having spent many years in Canada, delivered timely addresses yesterday upon Halifax and its people, and collections taken up following the speeches formed a big item of the day's money return. In the French Motion Picture Theatre three reels containing views of Halifax after the catastrophe were furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the barrel placed outside the theatre door was found to contain more than \$3,000 at the close of the day.

The features yesterday included two concerts by the United States Naval Reserve Band from Newport, a drill by the Richmond County Motor Ambulance Corps, ice skating exhibitions by the stars of the New York hotels and restaurants and two performances in the Tiny Theatre, which included more than twenty stars of the stage.

The sale of the "Joffre Smile" medals at Hero Land, which will form one of the biggest individual features in the money return from the vast bazaar, reached its zenith yesterday, when more than two thousand of the interesting decorations



GENERAL JOFFRE.

were sold. The medals, which contain a splendid likeness of Marshal Joffre, were designed by Louis F. Ragot, and are sold in all sizes and metals and as fobs and other decorations. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and her associates at the booth of the American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France have the credit of developing this feature of the bazaar sales.

To-day is British-Canadian Day. The distinguished artists who will seek to make it a success include Enrico Caruso, Miss Elsie Janis, Wilton Lackaye and Chrystal Hume.

new york American
July 28/18

DECORATION AND BADGE TO GREET MISSIONS



Flags of Three Nations to Greet Foreign Missions

Courts of Honor To Be Laid Out at City Hall and on Fifth Avenue

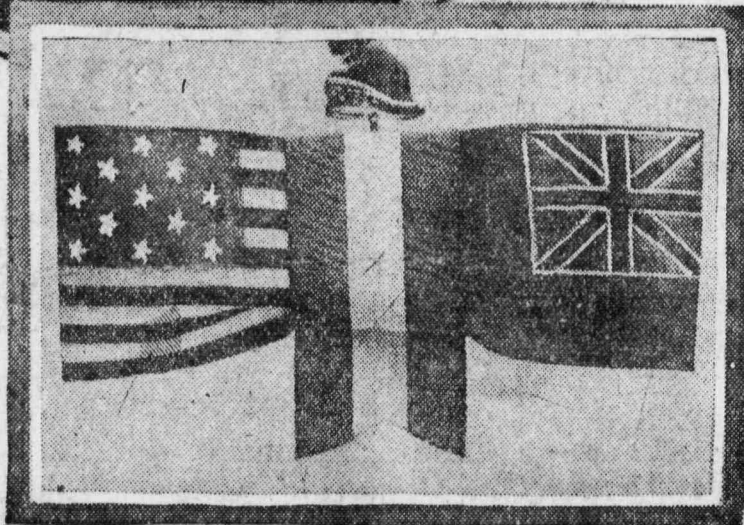
The Citizens' Reception Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to welcome the British and French war commissioners announced yesterday that work would begin to-morrow throughout the city on decorations and illuminations. The date for the visit of the commissioners to the city has not yet been fixed, but it is likely they will come the latter part of this week.

The design for the official badge to be worn only by members of the committee and the distinguished guests was made public yesterday. It is in the form of a bow, and represents the flags of the three nations, with the Liberty Cap as the head of the pin. On the right of the bow is the Stars and Stripes, on the left the Union Jack and, hanging down in the center, the tricolor of France.

The complete plans made by the committee on decorations and illuminations were approved at a special meeting yesterday, at which Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast were present. The plans provide for the special decoration of certain focal points.

Edwin H. Blashfield, the artist, has designed an escutcheon symbolizing Britannia and La France, which will be used as a motif throughout the decorative scheme and will also be reproduced in colors and made available to all citizens for the decoration of their windows.

The committee decided that a deep navy blue, symbolical of the freedom of the seas, shall be used as the prevailing color of the decorative scheme.



Above—Escutcheon symbolizing Britannia and La France to be used as motif of decorative scheme throughout the city. Design by Edwin H. Blashfield.

Below—Official badge to be worn by reception committee members and the city's guests.

One of the most important features of the decorations will be at the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will receive the commissioners. Grosvenor Atterbury is in charge of this work. His plans call for a court of honor and the use of large masses of green shrubbery, in addition to the blue draperies and flags of the United States, Great Britain, France and the State of New York.

Another court of honor will be erected at the Public Library, and the scheme of decoration will extend not only to the library itself, but to both sides of Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-second streets. Columbia University and Grant's Tomb will be other focal points. The decorative plans for Columbia have been made under the direction of Professor Boring. Frank C. Jones, assisted by Sherry Fry and Julian E. Garnsey, is in charge of the decorations at Grant's Tomb.

There will be elaborate decorations at Washington Square and the lower end of Fifth Avenue, and at Union Square, where the statues of Washington and Lafayette will be specially treated. At Madison Square the statue of Farragut will be specially treated and the Fifth Avenue sidewalk will be suitably decorated. The Pennsylvania Railroad Station will be decorated both interior and exterior, and a special treatment will be given the Plaza at Columbus Circle and the statue of Jean of Arc, on Riverside Drive.

Old Coins Found at Baldwin Harbor

Dated 1774, May Have Been "Loot" or Hoard of an Honest "Salt."



SPANISH COINS (SILVER) DATED 1774, UNEARTHED LAST WEEK AT BALDWIN HARBOR, NASSAU COUNTY, L. I.

SOME Spanish doubloons of the revolutionary period were unearthed last week at Baldwin Harbor, L. I.

Whether these huge silver coins, dated 1774 and thereabouts, were taken from some eighteenth century piratical money ship by one of the crew and buried near one of the waterways of Baldwin Harbor, where they were recently found, is problematical.

The "find," however, has aroused keen interest in the neighborhood, where, proud local residents say, "money and dirt are one and the same here."

The finding of these old coins recalls the historic fact that in colonial times, and for a period long afterwards, Baldwin Harbor was a port of entry; many merchant men from countless foreign ports sailed from, and berthed there.

Before the Montauk division of the railroad was built Baldwin Harbor was a distributing point for a large territory.

It is possible, therefore, that some hard-headed old "salt" who had a home there, brought the Spanish money in question home with him from a long cruise and believing sand banks were safe depositories promptly buried it and then went off on another cruise from which he did not return.

With physical and structural improvement constantly progressing at Baldwin Harbor, residents of the place are wondering whether a mastodon or a cruiser of the Vikings will next be unearthed.

THE D. S. MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In a letter which appeared in Sunday's HERALD Mr. James G. Craig strongly protests against the awarding of the Distinguished Service Medal to certain army officers on the ground that it was "only intended to be given for distinguished bravery on the field of battle." Mr. Craig's statements show that he has no idea of the qualifications for this medal, which is not an award for valor.

The Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to any one serving in any capacity in the army "who has or shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war." It has no exact parallel among the allied armies, but is somewhat similar to certain grades of the Legion d'Honneur.

The Distinguished Service Cross, which Mr. Craig has evidently confused with the D. S. M., is awarded to those who have "distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy." This decoration is equivalent to the Croix de Guerre or the British D. S. O. The Victoria Cross has as its American equivalent the Congressional Medal of Honor, which is given to officers and enlisted men who "in action with an enemy distinguished themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life beyond the call of duty."

THE D. S. MEDAL.
Jan 29/19

*new york American
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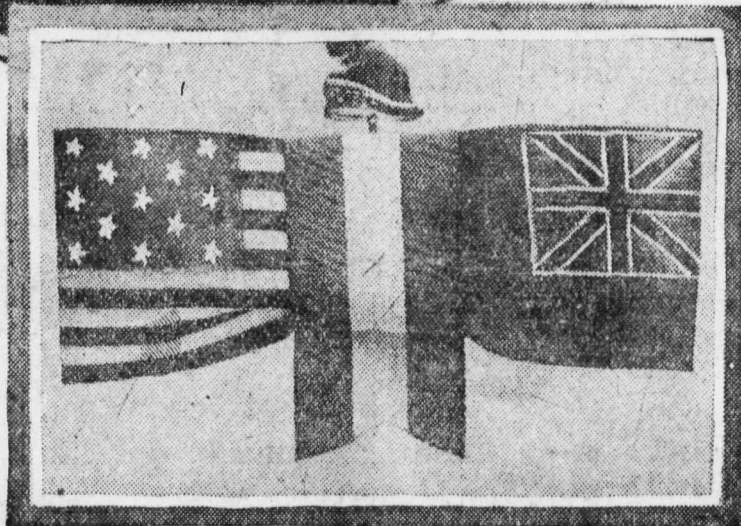
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(Copyright, 1917, by Citizens' Reception Committee)

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*THE D. S. MEDAL.
Herald Jan 29/19*

FREE SERVICE CHEVRONS FOR OUR BOYS

COUPON

BROOKS UNIFORM COMPANY,

143 West 40th St., New York City:

Upon presentation of this coupon, please furnish, without charge, the holder (if a member of the uniformed forces of the United States Army or Navy, with such service or wound chevrons as he rates.

For the account of the

MILITARY COMMITTEE

of the

Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops.

NAME

COMPANY

DATE

Current Credits
Evening Sun
June 14/18

BRITISH MILITARY MEDAL GIVEN NURSE

Miss MacDonald Commended by Pershing and Promoted.

Miss Beatrice MacDonald, a Presbyterian nurse in France, has received the British Military Medal and a letter of commendation from Gen. Pershing for her heroism in an aircraft raid, says *Dooins*, the organ of United States Reserve Base Hospital No. 2.

She has been promoted from her old unit and will have charge of an American evacuation hospital. Before she left for the new post a dinner in her honor was given by her old associates.

The letter from Gen. Pershing outlines the act for which the medal was awarded by the British Government and thanks Miss MacDonald in the name of the American Army.

It follows:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

"FRANCE, April 13, 1918.

"From: The Commander in Chief.

"To: Nursing Sister Miss Beatrice MacDonald, No. 1 Presbyterian (U. S. A.) General Hospital (the chief of American Mission on duty with (B. E. F.). Subject: Commendation.

"1. You were commended by the military secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British army for the award of the Military Medal in the following terms:

"When on duty as operating sister at No. 61 Casualty Clearing Station on the night of Aug. 17, 1917, was wounded by an exploding bomb dropped by an enemy aircraft. A fragment entered the right cheek and penetrating the orbit passed into the right eye causing instant blindness.

"At the time of the raid, before being wounded, she displayed conspicuous gallantry and continued at her duty in the operating theatre until she was wounded.

"2. The Commander in Chief desires to say that he appreciates the exceptional conduct shown by you on this occasion. Such gallantry on the part of one of our own splendid women is an inspiration to us all.

"JOHN J. PERSHING,
 "General, U. S. Army."

One of the Brave Americans

There are of course innumerable cases of personal heroism among our troops in France. Only one can be mentioned here. Lieutenant Walter R. Flannery, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the first American to get the French War Cross for bravery in the new battle of the Marne. Disregarding enemy bullets, he swam across the river



FRENCH WAR CROSS ("Croix de Guerre")

and brought back a wounded French soldier who had been made prisoner by the Germans but had escaped and was hiding on the opposite bank. A little later French and American troops lined up and cheered, while the Croix de Guerre was pinned on the young American's khaki.

Full-size photographs of the French War Cross, and other war photographs, can be obtained from the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each.

SELLS WAR MEDAL FOR RELIEF WORK

Committee to Use Proceeds for Devastated France.

The American Committee for Devastated France is selling a few medals designed by Theodore Spicer-Simpson and struck in commemoration of the great war. The proceeds from all sales are to be used for relief work in the war stricken villages of the Aisne.

This souvenir of the great war bears on the obverse the motto, "Do Right and Fear No Man," from an inscription on one of George Washington's swords. On the shield, which is divided vertically by the sword of war and supported by the American eagle, we have Great Britain (represented by a ship) in the upper left hand corner separated by waves from France (the cock); just beneath comes Italy (the cross of Savoy), and Montenegro (the lion's head) in the lower left hand corner.

To the right above the Russian bear is pushing out to the sea and beneath the bear the Belgian lion seems to appeal to France and England. To the right of the lion, are seen four E shaped devices, the initial letters of Serbia's motto (union is strength). The sun of Japan occupies the lower left hand corner of the shield.

Around the edge of the obverse are thirteen stars, symbolizing the original thirteen States of the American Union.

The reverse of the medal carries the shield of the United States with its stars and stripes framed in laurel. Across the bar of the shield is inscribed the date, April 6, 1917, on which this country joined the Entente Allies.

This medal is probably unique in the fact that the obverse and reverse were struck in different years. In 1916, about one year before the United States became involved in the conflict, the obverse was struck to show

the sympathetic support of the Allies by the Americans. When our Government recognized a state of war with Germany the reverse was designed by the same artist and struck 1917.

T. F. Hill, keeper of coins and medals for the British Museum, considers it the best medal struck during the war and has secured copies for his collection. It can be seen also in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Chicago Art Museum.

Among other celebrated medals designed by Theodore Spicer-Simpson is that presented by the American Numismatic Society to the King and Queen of Belgium upon the occasion of their flight by airplane across the English Channel.

MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS.

Special Badges for Maimed Men Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Would it not seem wise to show our appreciation of the sacrifice our maimed soldiers have made for us by giving them some ribbon, medal or other decoration to show to the world five, ten or even twenty years from now that their disfigurement was earned through bravery and suffering for civilization and not just through carelessness or ordinary accident?

The strength that comes from unbounded sympathy and respect, such as our heroes have now, is a very rock to stand upon, and makes much bearable that would otherwise seem almost too great a burden and warp their very souls. I ask, therefore, that some distinction be conferred upon the cripples of our army and navy that may bring them comfort long after peace has come and they have returned to their homes.

LILY SCULL SUTTON.

ALEANT, November 29.

BADGES FOR SERVICE.

Let the Disappointed Wear a Badge of Honor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It was, as THE SUN points out, a great disappointment to many men in uniform that they had to remain in camp, and they deserve a distinguishing mark. It should be in the form of a badge.

I am a mother with two sons in the service, one overseas with the 107th, who took part in the fighting on September 29, the other in a training camp. Do you think he feels as if he was as much in the service as his brother?

True, he was just as willing to go.

A MOTHER.

HAVERSTRAW, December 13.

Sun Nov 30/18

Sun Dec 14/18

THE VICTORY MEDAL AND HOW TO APPLY FOR IT



(C) by Underwood & Underwood.

The medal illustrated has all five of the possible Western Front battle clasps. Mr. Porterfield's article on this page tells how to get the application blank.

Form No. 740, A. G. O. APPLICATION FOR VICTORY MEDAL
April 6, 1920

ORIGINAL

Doe John William **1367854** **Pvt. 1st Class, Co. C, 54 Inf.**
(Surname) (Christian name in full) (Army serial number) (Grade and organization—Instr. 1)

I apply for Victory Medal with appropriate clasps for service in the United States Army in the World War: Major operations participated in (Instruction 2):

CAMBRAI	SOMME OFFENSIVE
SOMME DEFENSIVE	OISE-AISNE
LYS	TPRES-LYS
AISNE	ST. MIHIEL
MONTDIDIER-NOTON	MEUSE-ARGONNE
CHAMPAGNE-MARNE	VITTORIO-VENETO
AISNE-MARNE	

Defensive sector service (Instruction 3):

Service abroad not entitling me to battle clasp, in (Instruction 4)

FRANCE; ITALY; SIBERIA; RUSSIA; ENGLAND

Signature of

Applicant

(Instr. 6)

Address

New York City

New York

Date

July 4

S-7740

(Instructions 7 and 9)

Penalty for private use, \$300

To: John W. Doe

(Name of person to whom package is to be mailed)

23 Kosciuszko Street

(Number and street or rural route)

New York City

(City, town, or post office)

New York

(State or country)

With Clasp for*

*If none, so state

S-7740

Contents:

One Victory Medal

With Battle Clasps for*

*If none, so state

S-7740

TO BE FILLED OUT BY APPROVING OFFICER

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Victory Medal Easy to Get if You Are Entitled to It

By Allen W. Porterfield

The newspapers reported a few days ago that applications for the Victory Medal were coming in slowly and sparsely, and the conclusion was drawn that veterans of the A. E. F. who are entitled to the medal are indifferent about obtaining it. The real reason appears to be that they do not know how to apply.

The awarding of nearly 4,000,000 Victory Medals entails a tremendous amount of correspondence, especially if the applicants make numerous mistakes. It is not necessary to make even one. The army has come in for much criticism on the ground that it issues too many folders of instructions and has too many dotted lines on which something has to be written just so, or the document will be returned "disapproved" for further action—that is, to be rewritten. This criticism is entirely out of place in the formalities involved in securing a Victory Medal.

The process could not be simpler. But because it is so simple the average veteran, accustomed to getting something out of the army only after going through a tortuous and labyrinthine maze of tape of many colors is prone to believe that he has not done enough when he has sent in his discharge paper, signed his name and given his rank and organization. He consequently goes ahead, adds something of his own and spoils his application blank.

In the nature of the case, the great majority of the Victory Medals will be given to ex-enlisted men. What do they have to do in order to secure this coveted prize within about ten days from the time they make up their minds that they want it? The following civilian instructions may be helpful:

Don't Write the Adjutant General

Do not clutter up the office of the Adjutant General with letters either of inquiry or application. He is receiving about 22,000 letters a day as it is and will not feel slighted if you do not write to him. Anyhow, he has nothing to do with it, except in cases that have to be approved because of some quite unusual experience. And don't try to get the Victory Medal through the American Legion. All reports to the contrary, the Legion has no more than the Epworth League to do with the awarding of Victory Medals.

These are the refreshingly simple steps the ex-enlisted man has to take: Apply to the nearest recruiting station, in New York at 461 Eighth Avenue, for blanks. They will be sent you by return mail or as soon as the post office functions. Read the seven-page folder of instructions most cursorily. It has precious little bearing on your case. It is for the instruction of the officers who handle your case. Fill out the blank in duplicate with a typewriter. Return it to the recruiting station with your discharge paper, or a true copy of it, certified to by a notary public, and the officer at the other end will do the rest—approve your application, if you have followed the instructions, and send it on to the General Supply Depot of the United States Army at Philadelphia, which will mail you your medal at once.

For example: Suppose John William Doe was drafted under the serial number 1,367,854, assigned to Co. C of the Fifty-fourth Infantry and went through the Argonne without receiving citations for "conspicuously meritorious service." All he has to do is shown on the accompanying facsimile of his application blank properly filled out.

Officers Use Blue Blanks

The same form in every detail, except that the blank is blue instead of white and that he gives his rank instead of his serial number, is used by the officers. When the next of kin applies a salmon-colored form is used. If your application has to be sent to the Adjutant General for final approval it may take four months to get your medal. If you state clearly just what experience you had this will be necessary in very few cases.

The envelope containing your application should be marked "Victory Medal." Supporting papers will be returned to you from the recruiting station and you will be informed at once as to the medal due you. But owing to the fact that anything can

be lost, it is best to have a copy made of your discharge paper and retain the original. You may possibly want your discharge paper later on.

If John W. Doe follows these instructions, he will receive with true military dispatch a neat package containing the best looking medal ever awarded a soldier on general principles.

Of course, no one would offend a field clerk by offering suggestions as to how to fill out blanks to get something. Enlisted men still in the service can "ask the sergeant." He knows. Army nurses can find friends everywhere who will be only too glad to help them.

And any officer who is having trouble in doing what is as simple as rolling off a log might apply to a former enlisted man of his outfit for a hunch or two on "How to fill this thing out."

Army & Navy Sept 12/20 Sept 17/18

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE.—The War Department in G.O. 155, 1917, authorized the issue of a Mexican Service badge and ribbon, and in a change of Uniform Specifications described the design of the badge and ribbon. In Change No. 1 of the Uniform Regulations, Par. 64 was amended so as to make this badge the eleventh in order of the sixteen badges authorized to be worn. Then in Changes No. 4 this amendment was rescinded, thus leaving no regulation in force as to the manner of wearing the badge. This badge, by the way, notwithstanding G.O. 155 of last December and the specifications published, has not yet been issued by The Adjutant General, though many officers and men in France have purchased what purport to be Mexican Service Ribbons, sold by Army supply stores abroad, and they are wearing them. No ribbons have been issued yet by the A.G., we understand, and a recent order directs that no one shall wear the ribbon without authority of The A.G.

WAR BADGES FOR WORKMEN.

Service Bars Also to be Authorized Under Government Direction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Labor Policies Board, on recommendation of Secretary of Labor Wilson, has authorized the issuance of a war badge as an insignia of distinction for industrial workers.

The plan was worked out by Hugh Frayne, labor representative on the War Industries Board; Carl Byoir of the Committee on Public Information, L. Howland of the Shipping Board, Louis McH. Howe of the Navy Department, Major F. W. Tully of the War Department, and Roger W. Babson of the Department of Labor. It was approved by the War Production Departments of the Governments.

War badges will be awarded to civilian workers employed for at least four consecutive months in Government industry, that is, industries where work is sufficient in volume and importance to require the supervision of a Government official, or a plant certified by the chief of a Government department as of sufficient importance in war production to have badges issued. Service bars will be given for employment beyond four months.

A board will be created to supervise the issuance of badges. Charles T. Clayton, Assistant Director General of the United States Employment service, has been designated chief of this board.

New York Times July 6/18

A GREAT CONFLICT AND ITS PHASES AS SYMBOLICALLY EXPRESSED BY FRENCH SCULPTORS IN WAR MEDALS



WAR SYMBOLIZED IN ART OF FRENCH

Remarkable Series of Medallions Reaches America in Which Sculptors Express Their Ideals of Great Conflict.

Medallists who aspire to produce mementoes in bronze that will worthily preserve and symbolize the meaning of the war to America may profitably look for guidance to their French compatriots. With long range bombardment reaching her streets, the sirens ever ready to shriek warnings of menace from the air, and enemy forces at the Marne, Paris has held her dominant place in art, seemingly gathering inspiration afresh from besetting perils.

A set of war models which arrived from Paris last week certifies to the dauntless spirit which is soaring there amid war's clamor. There are about a dozen of them, all war subjects. French artists have risen to the occasion, and the work produced is as lofty in design and as finished in execution as anything of the kind that has come out of France at any period. They are not intended for wear, but rather as mementoes of an epoch that will always stand out in history.

"Marseillaise" Medallion.

One of them contains a medallion bust of Rouget de L'Isle, author of "La Marseillaise." It is the work of A. Borrel, sculptor. The face of the bronze bears the portrait of the patriot, modelled with exquisite gradations of light and shade and with most careful delineation of features and costume. On the obverse the melody of the French anthem appears in musical bars with the opening stanza, and the five succeeding stanzas which complete this most stirring of the rallying calls of the nations are cut below. There is a central adornment of the torch of liberty and an entwining laurel branch climbing from its base. So much lettering in such space must be extremely small, but it is so well cut that a strong eye may read it unaided, and under the microscope every character stands out boldly.

Winged Liberty leads the armies in another medal, in which the modern helmet and machine guns and big 75s appear and the men in the trenches are supported by an advancing force ready to go over the top when the way shall be prepared for them by the gunners and the air scouts. The obverse shows the exultant gamecock of France, and there is a tablet below for an inscription. J. P. Legastelois is the designer.

Aviation Symbolized. Another bronze symbolizes aviation, in which the airship with its protecting goddess surpasses the flight of the eagle above the clouds, the obverse side carrying two fanciful feathered creatures, in canopy formation, looking down upon Europe and Asia. F. Montagny did this work.

There is a helmeted head of an avenging goddess in armor, rushing forward with sword aimed straight

at the foe, in another of the medals, in which the manipulation of surfaces exalts and emphasizes the eagerness of the foray. An avenger also is the conspicuous figure, done by A. Morion, in a design showing the resistless progress of a modern tank.

Lorraine is represented at the hands of G. Prudhomme by a bust of a girl in head dress and cape, and wearing the peculiar cross of the province at her neck. Belgian and French children are seen with hands meeting across the lap of protecting France, in a medallion bearing the title "Sous le meme drapeau," designed by Charles Perron.

There is a medal by J. Aumont picturing Victory pinning to the breast of a French soldier an honor cross and holding over his head a branch of laurel, with the title "Aux Braves." Crossed branches of laurel and palm occupy the obverse side. Rheims Cathedral, victim of vandalism, is seen ablaze on another medal, and still another, "Ici les Barbares sont Passes," the work of B. Lamourdedieu, portrays on one side a mother and children, dead in the ruins of their home, and on the other a weeping refugee woman and her child and an elderly homeless pair.

N.Y. Journal
Mar 24/18

Gen. March Has First New U. S. Service Chevron

Washington, March 21.—Major General March, acting chief of staff, appeared at his office to-day with a small single chevron on the sleeve of his uniform blouse, the first appearance in Washington of this newly adopted mark of actual service at the front.

The single V-shaped mark on the lower sleeve indicates 'six months' actual service at the front, and officers and men are entitled to wear the decoration and additional chevrons for subsequent periods of front line service.

N.Y. Times
July 8/18

Service Ribbons and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The other day I ran across an officer of the National Army just returned from France. He wore the gold chevron on his arm, indicating he had been "over there." Across his chest he wore a broad band of glittering ribbons, and I said to myself, "Here, indeed, is a returned hero with the honors of the war thick upon him."

We engaged in conversation, and quite naturally I congratulated him on his decorations and asked how they had been won.

"The first," he remarked, without any embarrassment, pointing to his chest, "is the Order of the Cincinnati. The next one is the Colonial wars, the third the veteran artillery, and the fourth I received for the Mexican border last year. The cross, as you notice, is my marksman badge."

What do you suppose our allies think of a "hero" like that? Can't something be done by the War Department to prevent this ridiculous parading of the valor of our ancestors on the chests of our officers? Nothing surely can bring us more into ridicule than this wearing of "decorations" by men who have done nothing whatever to earn them.

VETERAN.
New York, July 5, 1918.

Observer Jan 16/19

D. S. MEDAL FOR MAJOR-GEN. SHANKS

It was officially announced from Washington this morning that Major General David C. Shanks, commanding officer in charge of the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

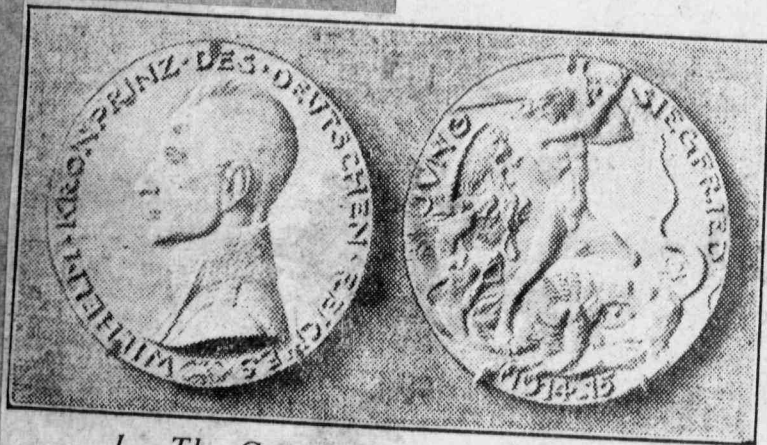
While the official announcement is confined to the recital of the fact that the award has been made, it is known that the medal comes as a fitting recognition of the work accomplished by Major General Shanks in connection with the entire program of activities at the Hoboken Army Piers.

Major General Shanks took over complete charge of the Port of Embarkation at a time when the task was sufficient to test the ability of any man. He made good.

PROPAGANDA BY GERMAN MEDALS

During Period Since War Began
Definite Campaign Has Been
Carried on Among Neutral
Nations and for Home Use

As far back as medieval times the Germans, and particularly the Nurembergers, produced medals; but it has remained for the period since the great war began for this art to be made a definite vehicle of propaganda by that nation, which apparently has overlooked no vehicle to foster and promulgate its basic ideas through the means of subtle suggestion and mis-



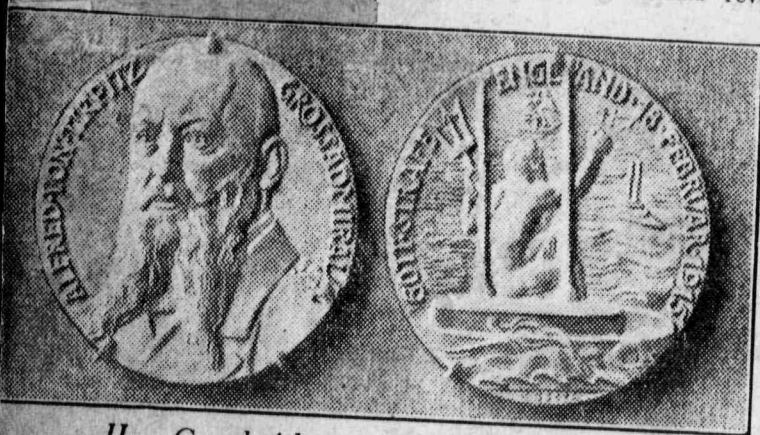
I. The German Crown Prince, by Götz

representation. Other nations also have recognized the efficacy of the medal for political expression; but never before has the art been used so frankly as a gratification to the lower passions which the war has engendered.

It has not been definitely established that the medals which have been struck in Germany since the war began were actually inspired by the government itself. In some instances they may have been the individual expression of the artists; but no one disputes the fact that they are at least under the same kind of control by the government as the German press itself.

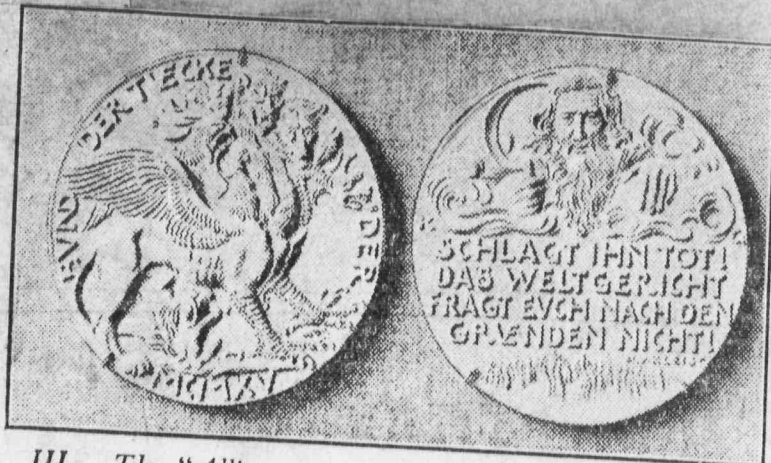
There have been nearly 600 medals struck off in Germany since the war began, and these have been distributed freely to neutral countries and in places where they will do the most good for home consumption. They divide themselves into different classes and vary widely as to their artistic merit.

Karl Götz, the designer of the infamous Lusitania medal, easily takes first rank in fecundity and home popularity. A brief examination of some of his best known medals reveals



II. Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz, by Götz

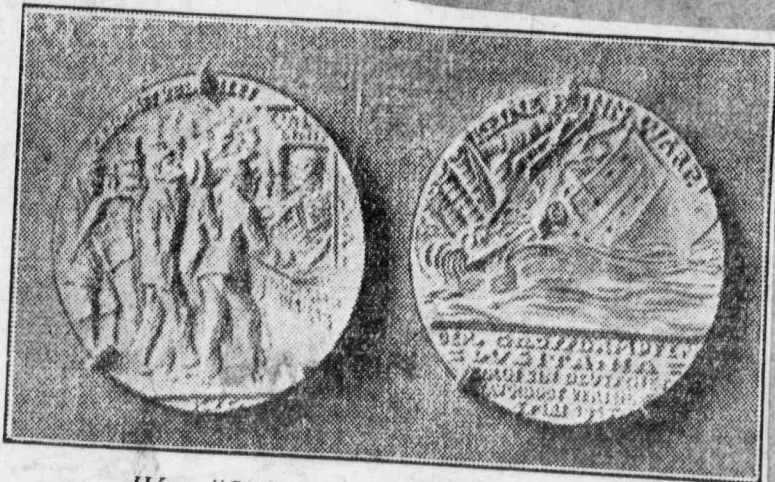
much which is characteristic of the German mind and of the German purpose. The German Crown Prince (No. I) is said to be an excellent likeness; but to American eyes it appears little less than a caricature. The reverse of this medal shows "Young Siegfried," who is attacking a four-



III. The "Alliance of Crafty Spile of 1915," by Götz

headed monster; the bear represents Russia; the unicorn, England; the lion, Belgium; and the cock, France. There is perhaps an unconscious humor in the fact that even with his warlike expression and his redoubtable sword, the four heads are still intact.

Another Götz medal is that of Grand Admiral Tirpitz (No. II). This shows on the verso Father Neptune sitting between the periscopes of a submarine, shaking his fist at a sinking merchantman. In the distance is



IV. "Sinking of the Lusitania," by Götz

a second submarine and a second merchantman, while around the edge are the words, "Gott strafe England, 18 February, 1918."

Götz also designed the medal commemorating the "Alliance of Crafty Spile of 1915" (No. III), which was most popular in Germany. Here again



V. "American Neutrality," by Götz

we see the four heads representing Russia, England, Belgium, and France; but this time with the device of the ape added for Japan. Below the monster, Italy is shown as a naked child waiting patiently to draw what advantage she can whichever way fortune turns. On the verso is a representation of the Last Judgment: a figure representing God in the clouds holding a sickle, while below him is the world in flames. The quotation on this medal reads, "Smite him dead! The Day of Judgment will not ask your reasons!"

Götz's Lusitania medal (No. IV) frankly makes no attempt at art or composition, but the artist crowds boldly into all the space at his disposal suggestions of events which, in his opinion, will appeal to the inflamed passions of the German people. On the obverse is shown the Lusitania, laden with aeroplanes and munitions, equipped with a ram like a battleship, sinking in mid-ocean. The inscription reads, "No contraband!" "The liner Lusitania, sunk by a German submarine, 5 May, 1915." This date has attracted much attention, as

it is two days earlier than the actual sinking of the ship. On the verso we see Death standing at the window of the Cunard Line selling tickets. One of the passengers holds a newspaper on which are the words, "Submarine danger." The gentleman in the tall hat is supposed to be a German warning the passengers. Above the picture are the words, "Business first."

The "American Neutrality Medal" (No. V), by Götz, was circulated at home and in neutral countries other than America much more freely than here, for obvious reasons. The obverse shows the head of President Wilson, on whose forehead is a laurel wreath with fillets embroidered with eagles. Below this are the English words, "Liberty, Neutrality, Humanity." On the verso Uncle Sam is sitting on a pile of cannon balls beside a cannon, holding out a ship in one hand, while he clasps in the other a bag supposed to hold \$1,000,000. Around the edge are the words, "America's neutral trade."

This little collection of Götz's medals would be incomplete without showing the one representing "The Three Counts Von Spee" (No. VI). The idea represented in the medal is far better than its execution, but it is a really beautiful conceit to show,

as it does on the obverse, the heads of Count Maximilian and his two sons, Heinrich and Otto, all three of whom lost their lives in the Battle of the Falkland Islands. The verso shows an eagle flying just above the water near the Falkland Islands, carrying a branch of laurel, some leaves of which have fallen.

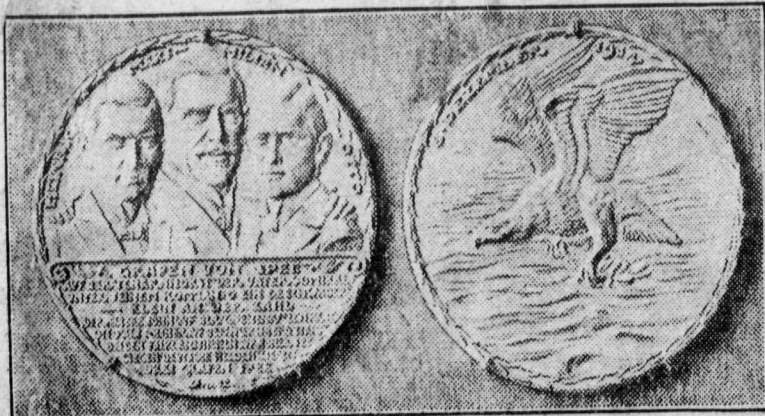
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Turning to another German designer, Prof. Paul Sturm, we may consider his New Triple Alliance (No. VII). Sturm's work is more ambitious than Götz's; but it is much more

poorly composed, and the modeling is clumsy. In this medal is shown on the obverse the heads of the German Emperor, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Emperor Franz Josef, with the words, "To God Alone the Glory." Below these heads is a group of officers studying a war map. On the verso are shown three soldiers, one carrying a rifle and the other two in a range finder. Above them is a scroll with the words, "Brothers in Arms," while around the edge runs the inscription, "England Wishes to Starve Us Out, Russia to Plunder and Rob Us, France to Lay Our Land Waste With Fire, and Italy to Avenge the Ruin of Belgium."

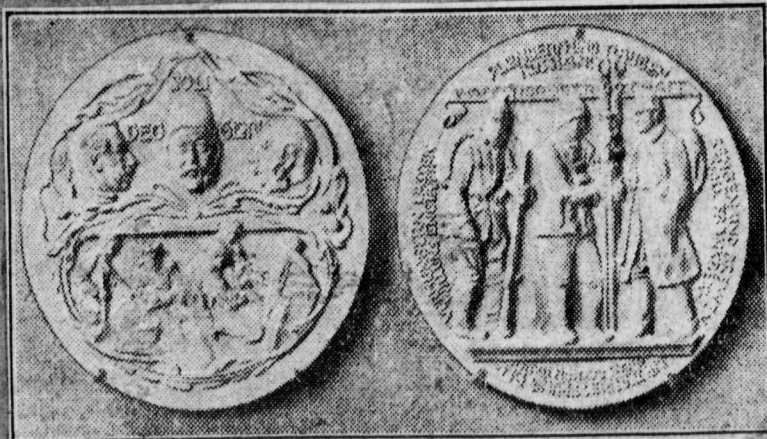
Other medal artists who have sought to advance the propaganda of the Fatherland by means of their art are Oertel, Löwenthal, and Eberbach. Few heroes of the war have escaped their ambitious efforts, which include representations of the Crown Prince, Prince Eitel, the King of Bavaria, Prince Rupprecht, Prince Leopold, the King of Saxony, Duke Albrecht, von Hindenburg, von Falkenhayn, von Kluck, Count Zeppelin, von Bethmann-Hollweg, Dr. Helfferich—to say nothing of more modest heroes like von Müller, the captain of the Emden, Weddingden, who torpedoed three cruisers, and others. Medals represent the submarine more often than any other single subject, and the inscriptions vary from "Gott Strafe England," to the "Freedom of the Seas." Bismarck is shown standing on a ship decorated with eagles' heads, and the German eagle is frequently shown, looking covetously on some fortification or other, hungry for its prey.

Medallurgy as an art has received no impetus from the war medals produced in Germany. That it will yet be employed to record permanently and in artistic fashion some glorious achievements of some gallant leaders cannot be doubted; but the source will



VI. The Three Counts von Spee, by Götz

undoubtedly be French. When one looks at the superb medals of Dupré or Dupuis, he can form some conception of the possibilities which remain in the French art.



VII. The new Triple Alliance, by Sturm

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*Evening Sun
Jan 23/19*

BRONZE TOKEN FOR HEROES' KINDRED.



Obverse of medal commemorating the 304th Field Artillery.

FAMILIES GET HERO MEDALS

304th Regiment's Friends
Honor Them.

TO COMMEMORATE DEAD

Anonymous Subscribers Pay for
Bronze Tokens.

Relatives of men of the 304th Field Artillery who died in the world war are receiving a lasting tribute to the heroism of their soldier sons or husbands.

It is a bronze medal commemorating the bravery of those who fell in the fight.

The medal is being sent by the auxiliary of relatives of all the men of the 304th to the family of each man who died. A few subscribers who withhold their names are paying the cost of its manufacture. The letter accompanying the medal is signed by Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador to France, whose son, Elliot Bacon, is Captain of the 304th's Battery C.

It was at the suggestion of R. J. Mahon, whose son is captain of Battery D of the same regiment, that the plan for sending the medal was adopted.

The medal is more than two inches in diameter. On the face is the emblem of the 304th and on the reverse side are the name of the man, the date of his death and the name of the section in which his regiment was fighting when he was killed. An inscription reads, "To Commemorate the Glorious Dead of the 304th Field Artillery, United States Army."

The names of all the men killed with the 304th have not been officially announced yet, but about twenty families so far have received the medals and more will be sent out as soon as the names of the dead are officially made public.

The letter that accompanies each medal expresses the pride of all those in any way connected with the unit in the heroism of the men who died fighting "for the cause of justice."

It was Battery C, commanded by Capt. Bacon, that was privileged to fire the Presidential salute on the occasion of President Wilson's formal visit to the troops in France.

Evening World Aug 20/18

Wants Badge for Draft Exempts.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Several days ago I read a letter from one of your readers in regard to men who have been rejected by the draft board for physical reasons which are not apparent to casual observation. Although I am not yet old enough to be drafted, I have tried practically every branch of service, and have been rejected because of ear trouble. Still I hear remarks about slackers. Why doesn't the Government give us some mark, such as a button, to show that we have tried to do our part? A. R. DIER

58 Evening World
Apr 23/18

STANDARDIZATION OF RED CROSS INSIGNIA HAS BEEN EFFECTED

AUTHORIZED RED CROSS MEDALS AND BADGES

OFFICIAL MEDAL



Enrolled Red Cross Nurse. Enrolled Red Cross Dietitian



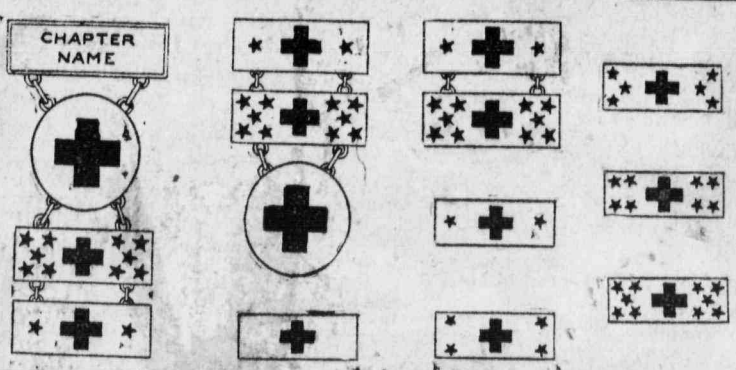
STANDARD BADGES



CLASS OF SERVICE



PERIOD OF SERVICE OR SPECIAL QUALIFICATION



N.Y. Journal
Mar 17/18

Miss Liberty Is Picked by Upton Men

Camp Upton, March 14.—An official emblem has been designed for the Seventy-seventh Division, the National Army unit that has been in training at this cantonment. The emblem, which was suggested by Major Lloyd C. Griscom, formerly in the diplomatic service and now division adjutant, was designed by Captain J. S. S. Richardson, division intelligence officer.

It represents the Statue of Liberty, with the figure 77 on each side of the shield. The official insignia will be stamped on all property of the division and used in other ways to designate the unit.

Evening
Sun
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1917 Heroes May Get Medals

New Decorations Ordered by President Will Date From April 6 Last Year—Mexican Campaigners Also to Get Recognition.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—General orders issued by the War Department in connection with the four new decorations and insignia to be awarded American soldiers indicate that all who have served since April 6 of last year will be eligible.

- The new decorations and insignia are:
- First—The Distinguished Service Cross.
- Second—The Distinguished Service Medal.
- Third—War service chevrons.
- Fourth—Wound chevrons.

The President also has authorized a Mexican service badge. Members of the Vera Cruz expedition of April 14 to Nov. 26, 1914, and members of expeditions into Mexico between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917, are eligible. Others eligible are those who were in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties to the United States troops; and members of the Mexican border patrol between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, who were in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own command.

The orders regarding the four decorations and their award at present in France say that recommendations for the decoration are to be sent the American general in command in Europe, who shall forward them to the President. He will direct how the award shall be made.

There also is provision for cases of men dangerously wounded or ill. On this the order says:

"In any case where the person recommended for the award of the Medal of Honor is at the time of the recommendation apparently fatally wounded or so ill as to endanger his life, the commanding general of the expeditionary forces in Europe is authorized to act immediately upon the recommendation as the representative of the President, afterward reporting his action by cable."

BUTTONS FOR PATRIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
At the close of your terse, forceful editorial in Tuesday's HERALD under "Concerning Camouflage," commenting on your esteemed correspondent's letter signed "C. D.," you say:—"The German spy who is dangerous already is bedecked with ribbons and bond buttons and all the paraphernalia of patriotism," which is all very true; but I beg leave to draw your attention to what follows:—"C. D.," referring to a bond button, "may justly rest under suspicion and they are subject to close watching." Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask:—If a person had not the money to buy a bond and therefore not entitled to wear such a button would it not be against all American sense of justice to make that person feel the cruelty of such a stigma, especially if his heart was truly patriotic? And would not such an undemocratic procedure only add deep mortification to the deeper sorrow of the many poor but patriotic fathers and mothers who unhesitatingly bid goodby to their soldier sons, perhaps forever, to become nevertheless the objects of "suspicion and close watching" at the hands of people wearing bond buttons, merely indicating after all that they are receiving interest on money loaned to their government, whose bonds are even better than gold?

There is but one button, Mr. Editor, that all men, women and children should be proud to wear. A button issued only by our government and given only to those who in accepting them pledge themselves under solemn oath to do nothing against the welfare of our country and to allow no one within their knowledge, to do so, directly or indirectly. But are there 40,000,000 patriots in our population of 110,000,000 who are really desiring to do their little bit? If there are then let us ask our government to get out such a button as soon as possible and let each one of us pay ten cents for same, which will mean 400,000,000 cents! Allowing three cents for the manufacture and distribution of each button will mean 1,200,000,000 cents. And 120,000,000 cents deducted from 400,000,000 cents will mean 280,000,000 cents or \$2,800,000 for our government; It is a very small item, Mr. Editor, but it is not to be returned with interest! And we will then be better able to recognize our friends by the button he or she wears. And God help the man or woman who may be caught wearing it only as a mask to better serve the sinister schemes of our enemies in and out of our country!

B. A. RONZONE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1918.

Soldiers Can't Escape Those Silver Chevrons Must Wear Them if They Did Not Serve Abroad, Says Secretary Baker

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Protests of army officers and men who, through no fault of their own, were held in this country and did not have the opportunity of winning gold or blue chevrons for service in France were swept aside to-day by Secretary of War Baker, who announced that silver chevrons must be worn by all in the military establishment who served at home during the war.

When the silver chevrons were authorized more than a week ago army officers who have been in the service for many years, but who were not assigned to duty in France, interpreted the order as optional and not compulsory. They believed they would be saved what many of them regard as the humiliation of wearing the conspicuous decoration until to-day.

In response to an inquiry, the War Secretary corrected the impression that soldiers could use their own judgment about wearing the chevron. He said:

"Ten years from now the army of the United States will consist of two classes of people—those who served in this war and those who did not. Men who have nothing on their sleeves will be those who have joined the service after the armistice. Men who were in service during the war, either abroad or at home, will wear the appropriate chevron. It will designate those who were in the forces during the war from those who were not."

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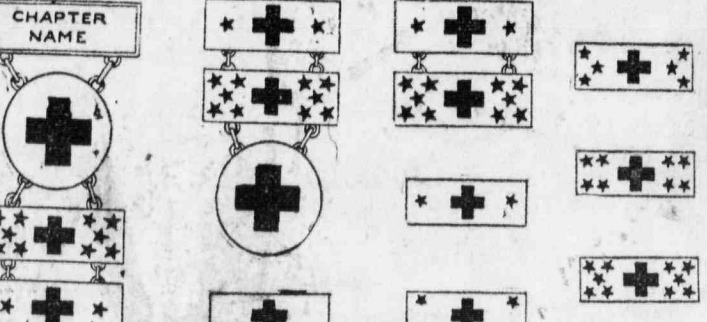


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HOME DEFENSE NURSE LIFE SAVING CORPS MEDICAL SERVICE



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World Oct 3/18

N. Y. American Feb 6/19

Presentation Was Made With Impressive Ceremony

(By the Associated Press.)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY
IN FRANCE, Nov. 27.—An impres-
sive ceremony marked the presenta-
tion yesterday of the French War

Cross to the Americans. It was late in the afternoon when the regiment, to which the company that suffered the casualties is attached, marched to the top of a big grassy hill. There, under skies threatening rain and with the cold, wintry wind blowing, they formed three sides of a hollow square. At the base of the square the regimental colors and the Stars and Stripes cracked in the wind. The regiment was called to attention as the General commanding came up and took his position in the open side of the square.

The General first read the citation for the whole company, which was standing near the colors, breaches in the ranks showing where the men now prisoners in Germany or in hospitals had formerly stood. The General congratulated the company, saying:

"Occasions arise frequently in war, and will arise frequently again, where clear headed coolness and courage are necessary. This company behaved on one occasion as it was expected to do and as every other company of American soldiers is expected to do under similar circumstances. The French General commanding the sector considers these men have earned War Crosses and I here deliver them and the citations."

As the regimental band played "The Star Spangled Banner" the regiment came briskly to the salute, remaining in that position until the last notes had been borne away across the valley by the wind. The regiment then marched back to the nearby town where it was billeted, seemingly with just a little more snap in every step. And the men who had in their pockets the coveted French decoration, which is awarded only for heroic deeds in the face of the enemy, wore broad grins of satisfaction.

Sun Nov 28/18

15 HEROES DECORATED.

French War Crosses Given Americans in First German Raid.

(By the Associated Press.)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 27.—An impressive ceremony marked the presentation of the French War Cross to the American soldiers who withstood the first German raid early this month. Fifteen officers and men, cited with their company by the French General commanding the sector, were decorated yesterday.

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"You must understand that you must not wear them, but must keep them in your possession until Congress authorizes the wearing of them."

He then presented the company's citation and cross to the Lieutenant commanding. Next the three lieutenants stepped from their positions, saluted and received their individual crosses. The General congratulated each. Next the

A Button of Honor for Every American Soldier or Sailor!

FROM time to time the Congress is asked to bestow medals of honor upon soldiers or sailors of the nation who, in action, have shown extraordinary heroism.

These medals are the most highly prized awards which our military system allows. They are superior in the honor they typify to the more numerous issued distinguished service medals which may be conferred by executive authority under a general grant of power.

For exceptionally meritorious service performed not in action, but in preparation for action, or in care of the victims of action, the commander-in-chief or his delegates may issue distinguished service crosses. Of distinguished service medals and distinguished service crosses a few have been awarded and others will doubtless come.

These are the only rewards of merit existing in our military establishment, except promotion or honorable mention.

The process by which these awards are determined consists of recommendations by eyewitnesses forwarded upward through military channels and approved at each upward step.

At best it includes only a small proportion of the instances of exceptional bravery or exceptional service that characterize our army and navy.

If an officer in action sees or learns of the exceptional service he may report it, in which event a reward may issue.

If the brave act or the exceptional service is not seen it may never be known to the public, for true heroes are seldom boasters.

As a matter of fact, very many instances of the finest merit in our fighting ranks during this war were not seen, and will not, therefore, be rewarded.

Moreover, who knows how many young men were ready and eager to do extraordinarily brave deeds, but through no fault of their own were not permitted to have the opportunity?

This newspaper believes that the Government should issue to every soldier and sailor emerging from this war without proved discredit a button of honor which he may wear throughout his life as a badge of demonstrated devotion to his country at the time of its supreme call.

In no previous war has it done this, but no previous war ever called so many Ameri-

cans into the field or laid upon our citizenship so great an obligation.

The man who did not get across and the man who got across but did not, however eager, get into battle is entitled to a token of honor quite as much as the man who was favored by opportunity.

The picking of a few for special honor is democratic when their service warrants it, and when the opportunity to do that service is open on equal terms to all.

But in our army and navy the opportunity to do conspicuous service was not open to all on equal terms. It came to some by chance and to others through selection from above. There is no other way by which war can be waged and there is no possible objection to the allotment of tokens of special distinction which, however led up to, are deserved.

There is, however, great need of a broad, democratic method of rewarding ALL who have staked their comfort and their lives in their country's service in the titanic war.

That is why the Hearst newspapers are demanding six months' bonus pay for each veteran as he comes back into civil life.

That is why they are pressing for the prompt provision of adequate employment for every veteran so released.

But in addition we should have the button of honor, to be worn in pride by the veteran throughout the remainder of his life and bequeathed to his descendants as a priceless heirloom.

It will be a simple means of conferring due distinction upon all who merit our profound appreciation and it will tend to reduce the discrimination between those who were so fortunate as to get the chance to show exceptional heroism in action and those of equal willingness and equal courage and equal potential quality as soldiers who, by reasons not within their control, were denied this chance.

The uniform is now the soldier's badge of honor, but when the time of wearing the uniform is past every soldier should have a distinguishing button to show that he wore the uniform in the nation's defense, that he has the right to the recognition which the uniform confers. The men who rallied at their country's call and defended democracy merit every honor their country can give them.

Let the Congress be quick to betoken that this Republic is not ungrateful.

"A. E." Medal Proposed For U. S. Troops

IF A BILL now before Congress becomes a law, American soldiers may soon be awarded an emblem of heroism similar to the famous Victoria Cross of the British. It is proposed to call this token of bravery the American Eagle Medal. Men so fortunate as to win the medal would have their names inscribed upon it, followed by the initials "A. E."

George R. Hussey, a jeweller of Providence, R. I., and the man responsible for the idea, has proposed that the medals be cast from two cannon now standing before the War Department Building in the National Capital, both of which were brought to this country by Lafayette. Mr. Hussey has prepared a design for the medal. In size it has about the same circumference as a half dollar, with the figure of Liberty crossing the ocean on the front. This figure carries the flag in one hand and a sword in the other. The motto underneath is "Pax et Arma Tuentur," or "Peace Is Protected Through Arms."

there is an eagle with outspread wings, encircled by an olive wreath. Above the eagle is a cloud effect and two clasped hands, signifying a joining in brotherhood between the United States and her allies.



It is not intended to supersede the Congressional Medal of Honor or any other American medal with the new one, but its sponsor believes that something of the kind now proposed is demanded by the big events in which we are

World July 29/17

Victory Medals Are Now Ready

4,500,000 for All Classes of
War Service

Awards May Be Informal, or
at Armistice Day Observ-
ance, November 11

The much delayed distribution of the Victory Medals, the coveted circles of bronze authorized by Congress to commemorate the part that the United States played in the World War, is now well under way from the office of the Quartermaster's Corps at Philadelphia.

The first of the 4,500,000 to be distributed, which was also the first struck off at the Philadelphia Mint, where the medals were made by the United States coiners, was awarded to President Wilson, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, through Secretary Daniels.

The medal, which is suspended from a ribbon of various colors which blend into each other in a rainbow effect, was designed by James Frazer, a New York sculptor and medallist. It bears on the face a figure characterizing Victory and on the reverse a shield of the United States and the names of the nations allied with us in the Great War.

The emblem is not a selective award and every man or woman who served with the United States forces during the war, whether in this country or abroad, is eligible for it. Additional clasps, to be worn on the ribbon, will be awarded for participation in any of the following major operations in France: Cambrai, Somme, Lys, Aisne, Ypres-Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and the engagement at Vittorio Veneto, Italy. Similar emblems have been authorized by the governments of the Allied powers.

With medals given by the Navy Department clasps will be included for various branches of the service, such as: Destroyer flotilla, Queenstown; Sixth Battle Squadron, Grand Fleet, North Sea, and mine sweeping detachment. No clasp will be awarded for shore duty.

10,000 Applications a Day

Applications may be made direct to the Adjutant General at Washington in the case of a soldier, or in the case of a sailor to the Secretary of the Navy. The applicant's discharge or a certified copy of it must accompany the application. The most direct method of applying is to any recruiting station, or, in this city, at 461 Eighth Avenue. Capt. Kivlin, in charge of the applications in New York, said to-day that his office is handling an average of 10,000 applications a week and that medals are being received by the applicants about five days after they have made application.

Arrangements have been made with the War Department, by the New York State American Legion which authorize the Legion to accept applications. The medal may be awarded at the applicant's option, either informally, and direct, or through the American Legion, on November 11, when Armistice Day will be observed throughout the country, at which time a formal representation will be made to those who so desire.

Five Starred Victory Medal



Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.

Decoration commemorating the participation of the United States in the World War. The bars, each of which is awarded for participation in a major operation, are the only distinction between the medals awarded to those who served on the line and those who did not get that far.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY IN NAVY TO BE OUT SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Navy Department has sent word to all ships and stations that the bill providing medals or other decorations to be awarded officers and men for distinguished service during the war, now only awaits the President's signature. Designs for the second and third classes of the three decorations have been accepted, but the submitted design for the Medal of Honor, the first decoration, to be awarded only for gallantry in action, has been disapproved, and new models are being prepared.

Allies' Medals for Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
The editorial article in your paper of Nov. 21, calling attention to the fact that American soldiers, having served with the Allied armies, could not, upon joining the American Army, wear any medals of honor received for acts of bravery or deeds of valor while fighting against Germany, failed to mention the fact that Willard Saulsbury, senator from Delaware, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, and a distinguished member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had foreseen the situation and had offered an amendment to Senate bill 2796, providing for just such a contingency. This bill, with Senator Saulsbury's amendment attached, passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where it was favorably reported by the Committee on Navy Affairs, and is now upon the House calendar, ready for action in the coming session of Congress.

EDWIN A. HALSEY.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1917.

ARMY HEAD FAVORS ACCEPTING MEDALS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Baker Seems Pleased U. S. Of-
ficers in France Sanctioned
Trench Heroes Taking Honors
Proffered by Allies.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of War Baker indicated to-day that he will raise no objection to members of the American expeditionary forces receiving conditionally medals of honor from the French authorities for distinguished conduct. When his attention was called to the despatch stating that twelve officers and men who survived the German raid on the night of Nov. 2-3 had been decorated by France, Mr. Baker said he understood the question whether the men could accept the medals and not wear them was determined by the American law officers on the ground and was not submitted to the department.

Mr. Baker did not give the slightest intimation that he was displeased with the decision of the legal advisers of Gen. Pershing that the men could receive the medals but must refrain from wearing them until authorized by act of Congress. He said that undoubtedly the medals awarded to the three men who lost their lives in hand-to-hand fighting will be turned over to their relatives. Mr. Baker added that he had not examined the constitutional provision which forbids the acceptance of such honors.

In the Navy Department Secretary Daniels made it clear that he is opposed to any change in the present rule, and if Congress asks his advice he will so recommend. Mr. Daniels said the United States Government always has recognized acts of heroism and conspicuous efficiency and will continue to do so whenever occasion requires. His position is that it would be far more appropriate for the United States to extend suitable recognition to its own forces than to permit them to accept foreign honors.

The Secretary of the Navy pointed out that the Constitution specifically provides that "no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title or decoration or any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign state."

The view is held in some quarters that, closely construed, this language would not apply to enlisted men, although it may apply to commissioned officers. It is held by those who take this view that the framers of the Constitution merely sought to prevent high Government officials receiving gifts or honors of any kind from foreign potentates.

METAL IS SCARCE FOR MAKING WAR MEDALS

London, Jan. 3.—The War Office is finding it difficult to get enough suitable metal for manufacture of war medals. Its one of the traditions that medals should be made of guns captured from the enemy, but nowadays guns are not made of the right metal for this purpose. The Canadians were asked to-day to turn over a certain bronze gun recently captured for manufacture of Victoria crosses.

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Applications may be made direct to the Adjutant General at Washington in the case of a soldier, or in the case of a sailor to the Secretary of the Navy. The applicant's discharge or a certified copy of it must accompany the application. The most direct method of applying is to any recruiting station, or, in this city, at 461 Eighth Avenue. Capt. Kivlin, in charge of the applications in New York, said to-day that his office is handling an average of 10,000 applications a week and that medals are being received by the applicants about five days after they have made application.

Arrangements have been made with the War Department, by the New York State American Legion which authorize the Legion to accept applications. The medal may be awarded at the applicant's option, either informally, and direct, or through the American Legion, on November 11, when Armistice Day will be observed throughout the country, at which time a formal representation will be made to those who so desire.

Five Starred Victory Medal



Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.

Decoration commemorating the participation of the United States in the World War. The bars, each of which is awarded for participation in a major operation, are the only distinction between the medals awarded to those who served on the line and those who did not get that far.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY IN NAVY TO BE OUT SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Navy Department has sent word to all ships and stations that the bill providing medals or other decorations to be awarded officers and men for distinguished service during the war, now only awaits the President's signature. Designs for the second and third classes of the three decorations have been accepted, but the submitted design for the Medal of Honor, the first decoration, to be awarded only for gallantry in action, has been disapproved, and new models are being prepared.

Allies' Medals for Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in your paper of Nov. 21, calling attention to the fact that American soldiers, having served with the Allied armies, could not, upon joining the American Army, wear any medals of honor received for acts of bravery or deeds of valor while fighting against Germany, failed to mention the fact that Willard Saulsbury, senator from Delaware, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, and a distinguished member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had foreseen the situation and had offered an amendment to Senate bill 2796, providing for just such a contingency. This bill, with Senator Saulsbury's amendment attached, passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where it was favorably reported by the Committee on Navy Affairs, and is now upon the House calendar, ready for action in the coming session of Congress.

EDWIN A. HALSEY.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1917.

ARMY HEAD FAVORS ACCEPTING MEDALS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Baker Seems Pleased U. S. Of-
ficers in France Sanctioned
Trench Heroes Taking Honors
Proffered by Allies.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of War Baker indicated to-day that he will raise no objection to members of the American expeditionary forces receiving conditionally medals of honor from the French authorities for distinguished conduct. When his attention was called to the despatch stating that twelve officers and men who survived the German raid on the night of Nov. 2-3 had been decorated by France, Mr. Baker said he understood the question whether the men could accept the medals and not wear them was determined by the American law officers on the ground and was not submitted to the department. Mr. Baker did not give the slightest intimation that he was displeased with the decision of the legal advisers of Gen. Pershing that the men could receive the medals but must refrain from wearing them until authorized by act of Congress. He said that undoubtedly the medals awarded to the three men who lost their lives in hand-to-hand fighting will be turned over to their relatives. Mr. Baker added that he had not examined the constitutional provision which forbids the acceptance of such honors.

In the Navy Department Secretary Daniels made it clear that he is opposed to any change in the present rule, and if Congress asks his advice he will so recommend. Mr. Daniels said the United States Government always has recognized acts of heroism and conspicuous efficiency and will continue to do so whenever occasion requires. His position is that it would be far more appropriate for the United States to extend suitable recognition to its own forces than to permit them to accept foreign honors.

The Secretary of the Navy pointed out that the Constitution specifically provides that "no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title or decoration or any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign state."

The view is held in some quarters that, closely construed, this language would not apply to enlisted men, although it may apply to commissioned officers. It is held by those who take this view that the framers of the Constitution merely sought to prevent high Government officials receiving gifts or honors of any kind from foreign potentates.

METAL IS SCARCE FOR MAKING WAR MEDALS

London, Jan. 3.—The War Office is finding it difficult to get enough suitable metal for manufacture of war medals. Its one of the traditions that medals should be made of guns captured from the enemy, but nowadays guns are not made of the right metal for this purpose. The Canadians were asked to-day to turn over a certain bronze gun recently captured for manufacture of Victoria crosses.

Hudson Dispatch
Jan 10/20

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MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO FEW A. E. F. SOLDIERS

Less Than One Per Cent Won
Congressional Decoration
in Late War.

FIVE JERSEYMEN ARE AMONG COUNTRY'S 78

Less than one per cent. of the American soldiers who saw service with the A. E. F. won the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, the military decorations bestowed by the American Government for extraordinary heroism in action.

The official figures are: Medal of Honor, 78; Distinguished Service Cross, 5,241.

There were 941 awards of the Distinguished Service Medal which is the decoration conferred by the Government for conspicuous service in a position of great trust and responsibility.

The American decorations are the greatest in the world. Winning them calls for a greater act of honor, valor or service than required by any other nation. The man who wears one has done something!

These interesting facts are disclosed in the publication of *Heroes All!* which has just been announced by the Fasset Publishing Company of Washington, D. C. The book is an official record of the individual exploits and achievements of Americans in the great war containing the name and citation of those who were decorated with the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

Included in *Heroes All!* are tables which show the number of men from each Division and Regiment and each State and city who received the decorations. The Fifth Regiment of Marines and New York State head the lists. Nine men from New York won the Medal of Honor and 620 the D. S. C. Illinois with seven is second on the Medal of Honor list while Tennessee, South Carolina, California, Missouri and New Jersey with six apiece are tied for third.

On the D. S. C. list Pennsylvania is second with 420 while Illinois is third with 353. Massachusetts is a close fourth with 321.

An Ancient Thing.

The origin and history of the American medals and decorations generally are described in the introduction of *Heroes All!* by Harry R. Stringer, the editor. In part, Mr. Stringer writes:

"Tradition has it that the custom of decorating war heroes originated with the Chinese many centuries before the advent of Christianity, but the practice did not become popular until late in the Middle Ages when the armies of England wore badges after the decline of armor and before the use of distinctive uniforms. In this country the custom dates back to the Revolution.

"The Army Medal of Honor was authorized by Congress in 1862. Originally, the law governing the issuance of these medals provided that they were to be conferred only upon non-commissioned officers and enlisted men for deeds of extraordinary heroism, but popular agitation resulted in the removal of this restriction two years later and commissioned officers were made eligible to the decorations although the requirements were in nowise altered. At the same time the provision designating them as Civil War Medals strictly was eliminated.

"The war with Germany gave us our two other military decorations—the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. Congress established them in the Army Appropriation act of July, 1918.

"The American military decorations

rank with the highest in the world. There is none greater, perhaps, than our Medal of Honor. Our Distinguished Service Cross takes its place with the celebrated Victoria Cross of Great Britain which has been conceded to be the highest decoration for valor in the world while our Distinguished Service Medal is the equal of any foreign medal of its class."

The following table shows the number of men from each State who were decorated with the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross:

	D. S. C.	M. of H.
Alabama	83	1
Arizona	12	2
Arkansas	28	0
California	135	6
Colorado	28	4
Connecticut	98	0
Delaware	5	0
Washington, D. C.	68	0
Florida	20	0
Georgia	64	0
Idaho	22	2
Illinois	405	7
Indiana	101	0
Iowa	99	1
Kansas	113	2
Kentucky	77	2
Louisiana	25	0
Maine	49	0
Maryland	79	0
Massachusetts	325	5
Michigan	193	1
Minnesota	89	2
Mississippi	26	0
Missouri	158	5
Montana	28	0
Nebraska	41	0
Nevada	4	0
New Hampshire	20	0
New Jersey	168	5
New Mexico	12	0
New York	613	9
North Carolina	173	1
North Dakota	24	0
Ohio	185	0
Oklahoma	80	3
Oregon	36	0
Pennsylvania	411	6
Rhode Island	27	0
South Carolina	99	8
South Dakota	11	0
Tennessee	145	6
Texas	140	1
Utah	16	0
Vermont	18	0
Virginia	117	2
Washington	57	1
West Virginia	45	0
Wisconsin	134	1
Wyoming	4	0
Totals	4920	75

The following table shows the number of men from each city in New Jersey who were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross:

Arlington, 3; Ashbury, 1; Atlantic City, 2; Bayonne, 2; Bloomsbury, 1; Burlington, 2; Camden, 6; Cliffside, 1; Collingswood, 1; Corneys Point, 1; Cranford, 1; Dundee Lake, 1; East Orange, 4; Elizabeth, 5; Engelwood, 2; Fair Lawn, 1; Flemington, 1; Florence, 3; Gladstone, 1; Glen Ridge, 1; Hackensack, 4; Haddonfield, 1; Harrison, 1;

Hoboken, 4; Homestead, 1; Jersey City, 15; Keansburg, 1; Lakewood, 1; Leonardo, 1; Leonia, 2; Montclair, 7; Morristown, 3; Mount Halley, 1; Newark, 33; Newfield, 1; Nutley, 1; Oakhurst, 1; Ocean Grove, 1; Old Bridge, 1; Orange, 3; Passaic, 3; Paterson, 3; Perth Amboy, 2; Phillipsburg, 1; Plainfield, 2; Port Jervis, 1; Port Morris, 1; Princeton, 1; Rahway, 1; Red Bank, 1; Ridgewood, 2; Riverside, 1; Riverton, 1; Rosell Park, 1; Rutherford, 1; Salem, 1; Short Hills, 1; Silverton, 1; Summit, 4; South Orange, 2; Springfield, 1; Trenton, 6; Union, 1; Upper Montclair, 2; Vineland, 1; West Hoboken, 1; West New York, 1; West Nutley, 1; Woodbury, 1.

Medals of Honor were given as follows:
Harrison, 1; Summit, 2, and Newark, 2.

Observer
June 12/17

U. S. MAY GIVE MEDALS TO BLACK TOM HEROES

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Washington, June 11.—United States Senator Frelinghuysen has introduced a joint resolution to convey the thanks of Congress to the men and officials of the police and fire departments of Jersey City for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them at the time of the explosion and fire at Black Tom pier, July 13, 1916.

The men mentioned in the joint resolution are Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Closterman, Patrolmen James F. Doherty, James Hamill, Alexander Kachler, Edward Schafer, John Tip-lady, Patrick Walsh and August T. Winhold, of the Fifth Police Precinct; Chief Roger Boyle, Battalion Chief John Gately, Lieutenant Patrick Meehan, and members of of Truck Five; Lieutenant John J. Hogan and members of Engine Company No. 8; Lieutenant William Finlan and members of Engine Company No. 10, and Captain August Motzer, and members of Engine Company No. 16.

The resolution provides that the Secretary of Commerce is directed to cause to be made at the United States Mint suitable gold and bronze medals which will be appropriately inscribed to express the high admiration in which Congress holds the services of the officers and men of both departments, and provision is made for an appropriation of \$100 for the medals.

Sun Nov 10/17

WOUNDED AMERICANS REACH HOME PORT

Philadelphia Men Decorated by French for Bravery.

Price McQuillan and Wayne S. Vetterlein, of Philadelphia, veterans of the Norton-Hartjes Ambulance Corps in the fighting at Verdun, arrived at an Atlantic port to-day wearing two decorations from the French Government for heroic services on Dead Man's Hill. McQuillan, who lost a leg, and his chum Vetterlein, who also was on crutches, both received the Military Medal and the War Cross with the palm and star.

The Americans were wounded early in August, while engaged in removing wounded under fire. They had three "blesses" in their ambulance and were about to put in a fourth when a shell burst overhead. The four Frenchmen were killed, the two young Americans badly injured and the machine wrecked.