

FAMOUS AMERICAN FLAGS



FLAG MADE ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS

Starry emblem of our country rich in history and honor :: And the grand old banner will soon be making more history and receiving greater honor on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium



FIRST U.S. FLAG TO BE RAISED IN CUBA



THE FAMOUS "STARRY FLAG" OF JOHN PAUL JONES

IN THE LIMELIGHT

SAILOR'S RISE TO HIGH RANK



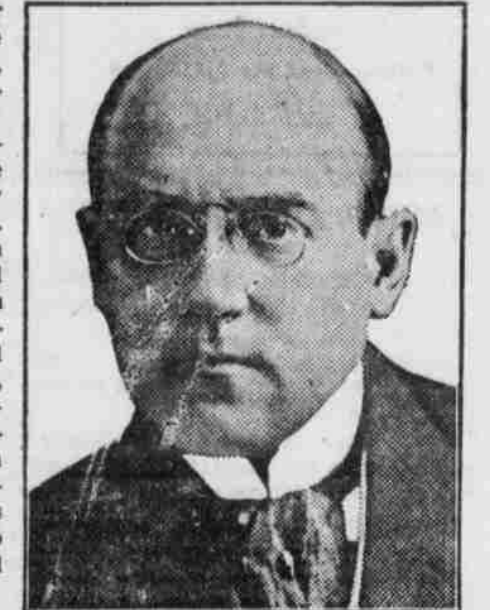
In recognition of the services rendered since he went to London to perfect arrangements for joint naval action of the war vessels of the United States, Great Britain, and France, Rear Admiral William S. Sims has been promoted to vice admiral. The only other officer of this rank in the navy is Vice Admiral Dewitt Coffman, who is second in command of the Atlantic battleship fleet.

Vice Admiral Sims, who is the ranking American naval officer abroad, is in command of the destroyers now operating in European waters.

In the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American war, Admiral Sims, then a lieutenant, was naval attaché at Paris, and was entrusted with buying ships and supplies for the navy. He spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, keeping in touch with sources of supply in Europe, and rendered valuable service. He remained an attaché at Paris until 1900, when he was recalled and sent to the Asiatic station, being assigned to duty on the battleship Kentucky.

In 1902 Lieutenant Sims was ordered to the navy department and placed in charge of the office of naval practice. He remained there nearly seven years, and it was during this time that great improvement was made in the navy in gunnery, largely owing to the methods introduced by him.

SEES LATIN AMERICA AS ALLY



Speaking at a special open-air Liberty Loan mass meeting under the auspices of the churches of Baltimore, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, said:

"That the whole western hemisphere will be directly engaged in the war before another year passes is not only possible, but very probable. Speaking unofficially, for no one can speak today in this crisis for all America, but basing conclusions on the consistent attitude of the Latin-American press and the expressed opinions of Latin-American statesmen, it can be said that, despite the justifiable, and even praiseworthy, neutrality of some of the Latin-American countries, there is no question whatever that it now looks as if events would inevitably cause all of them to align themselves with the United States and its European allies.

"The preponderating public sentiment everywhere in Latin America is undoubtedly pro-American and ally. The governments remaining neutral cannot be described as being in any way under German influence. It may be that it would be far better for the eventual best interests of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy if they would remain neutral. Certain mighty and irresistible, but almost intangible, forces and influences of both sentimental and economic character toward a break with Germany are, however, powerfully at work everywhere in Latin America, and cannot be checked."

COMMANDS MARINES IN FIELD



Col. Charles Augustus Doyen, who commands the 2,600 marines in France, as a part of the fighting division under Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, is one of the best-known officers of the corps. He is a veteran of the Philippine campaigns, of the operations in various parts of the West Indies, and in other parts of the world. Until his designation as commander of the marine regiment which accompanied Pershing overseas, Colonel Doyen was in command of the Washington, D. C., marine barracks.

Colonel Doyen is a native of New Hampshire, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1881. He is a close friend of Admiral Sims, the commander of the American forces in European waters, and during his few years at sea he and Sims were shipmates on the old corvette Swatara. Sims was then the ensign and Doyen a second lieutenant of marines.

Colonel Doyen has long been considered one of the best disciplinarians in the corps. He is an expert when it comes to machine-gun warfare, and he is one of the officers who have had a prominent part in the organization of the machine-gun units of the Marine Corps, which are today on a par with the best organizations in the world.

The 2,700 officers and men in France with Colonel Doyen are organized into companies of 250 men. The command is one almost entirely composed of veterans, and it is understood that among the force will be at least one company each of grenade throwers and another which will operate the trench mortars. A great many of the men who are under Colonel Doyen are veterans of the Dominican, Haitian, and Vera Cruz operations.

NORTHCLIFFE'S ERRAND COMMERCIAL

With the possible exception of Premier Lloyd George, Baron Northcliffe of the island of Thanet wields more power than any other man in Great Britain. Courageous, resourceful, vigorous in attack and persistent in purpose, Alfred Harmsworth probably has had more to do with shaping British policies since the war began than any other Englishman, not excluding even Lloyd George.

Never before has the power of the press been so strikingly and sweepingly demonstrated as by the career of Lord Northcliffe. Beginning life as a reporter, in less than thirty years—he is now fifty-one—Alfred Harmsworth has achieved a position unparalleled in the history of journalism in the world. He is now the controlling owner of a string of British newspapers larger in influence, character and resources than any previous combination in any country. Lord Northcliffe is intolerant of blundering. He is intolerant of the policy of "muddling through," and sternly and strongly protests the blundering operations which are avoidable.

Lord Northcliffe comes to the United States on a purely commercial errand and does not succeed Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign minister, as head of the British mission in the United States in any way. Lord Northcliffe will have no diplomatic standing.



ALTHOUGH as yet the baby of nations, Uncle Sam has many flags of which he has reason to be proud. Most of them are in the possession of the government, but a few are owned by individuals or army posts.

One of them, now kept at the statehouse at Annapolis, Md., was carried by the Maryland troops during the war of the American Revolution, and is made in accordance with the act of congress, June 14, 1777. It is positively known to have been the regimental flag of the Third Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. John Eager Howard, at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., in January, 1778, in which fight it was held by William Bacheor. Bacheor was sent home to Baltimore wounded and took his flag with him.

After Bacheor's death in March, 1781, the flag remained in his family, and when the British invaded Maryland in 1814 this same flag was carried by William Bacheor's son, in the battle of North Point, as a banner for the Twenty-seventh Maryland regiment. This William Bacheor died in 1885. The flag, in 1907, was presented to the state of Maryland and has since then reposed in its capital building at Annapolis.

Another famous banner is the battle flag of Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, the same which flew successfully on the masts of his flagships, the Niagara and the Lawrence, in the battle of Lake Erie, September, 1813. This flag had been made at Perry's express command, but at the suggestion of Purser Hambleton, he added the words it bore, "Don't give up the ship," the last uttered by Captain Lawrence, killed in the fight in June, 1813, between the English and American forces. These words have erroneously been attributed to Perry, but are, in fact, an adoption of Lawrence's sentence to Perry's flag. The banner is a bunting of one solid color bearing its famous motto in large letters across its face, and is now kept at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A British Trophy.

In the same chamber at the academy is a gorgeous royal British standard which was captured from the parliament house when the capital of Canada fell, in 1813, into American hands. It is a magnificent ensign with five quarterings, all in radiant tones, the heraldic blazonry being such as was used in the time of George III. In one corner is a red lion poised in air, to denote Scotland; in another is the golden harp of Ireland; two other quarters contain three golden rampant lions for England, while in the central quartering is a combination of the arms of Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick and Luneburg, with some emblems of the Holy Roman empire.

In the National museum in Washington is the real Star Spangled Banner, the same flag which floated over Fort M'Henry in September, 1814, when it was attacked by the British, and the one around which Key wrote his immortal poem. Being 36 by 26 feet, it will hang from the second story of a building to the first floor. In spite of time it is well preserved, and the stars and stripes which "gleamed through the perilous fight" are still plainly to be seen.

Mexican trophies are to be seen at the Naval Academy. These flags are all unique in design, bearing the Mexican condor standing on a cactus, with a snake in its mouth. There are several of this war, one of them being the flag captured by Gen. Winfield Scott and Commodore Matthew Perry at the fall of Vera Cruz in 1847.

In the antechamber to the rooms of the secretary of war, in Washington, is the famous flag which flew over Fort Sumter in April, 1861, when it was fired on by the Confederate batteries. This was the shot which opened the great war between the states.

The flag of the Merrimac is now owned by the family of the late Capt. Beverly Littlepage, formerly of Washington.

Another flag of the Merrimac is in the possession of the Merrimac.

Regan's Flag.

In the rooms of the Stevenson Post at Roxbury, Mass., is preserved one of the strangest banners the world has ever seen. In a tobacco factory in Richmond, in Civil War times, many Federal soldiers were prisoners, among them a Timothy J. Regan. Regan conceived the idea of making a flag of Federal Stars and Stripes even in the close confinement of their prison. There were about 20 men and they secretly got together the material.

A flannel shirt made the blue ground, a shirt of white cotton furnished the white stars, and goods were bought sufficient to make the red and white stripes. In hiding, they worked at their task till at last it was finished. It was thrown to the wind at once in a place which was sheltered from the view of the guards, then torn into strips and divided among the men. After the war, Regan, by persistent effort, managed to get together all the pieces and had them sewn into a flag, which is now at Roxbury.

The flag of the Maine, the ship whose sinking precipitated the Spanish-American war in 1898, is kept at Annapolis. Near by the banners captured by Dewey at Manila from the Spanish, as well as trophies of the battle of Santiago.

The banner which floated over the North pole, raised there April 6, 1906, by Commander Robert E. Peary, now lies in safekeeping in the vaults of a safe deposit company in Washington. It was made by Mrs. Peary, the stars being worked in silk embroidery. It was flown in the wind on the shores of the Polar sea for more than a fourth of its circumference. The bits of white with which it is dotted indicate the fragments which the explorer left with records at different places in his journey. Some were deposited at Cape Morris K. Jessup, the farthest northern point of land on earth; one was left at Cape Thomas Hubbard, another at the starting point of the dash for the pole—Cape Columbia—five bits are in the ice of "Peary's Farthest North," in 1906, and one is yet in the eternal stillness of the North pole itself.

Oldest Flag in Museum.

The oldest flag in the National museum, at Washington, is the first United States flag of which there is authentic record. This is the banner of John Paul Jones. On the very day the law was enacted establishing a national flag for the United States of America, June 4, 1777, congress appointed John Paul Jones to be commander of the Ranger. History does not relate, with authority, the exact date of the making of the Ranger's flag, but it must have been very soon after the congressional enactment, because the war department states that "the ship Ranger, bearing the Stars and Stripes and commanded by Capt. Paul Jones, arrived at a French port about December 1, 1777, and her flag received, on February 14, 1778, the first salute ever paid to an American flag by foreign navy vessels."

Later, Paul Jones set his loved ensign high above the Bon Homme Richard and it waved triumphant over many a fierce encounter with the foes of the new country. The most notable of these was when it came in contact with the British ship Serapis in 1779 and went down. Commodore Jones rescued his precious "starry flag" and hoisted it over the captured Serapis, bringing it home covered with honor.

The museum authorities believe this to be the

first American flag that came into existence after the enactment of congress. As evidence of the theory they point to the 12 stars instead of 13. Had this flag had an official predecessor the mistake in the number of stars would hardly have occurred.

This historic standard, kept intact by long and loving care, shows its age in much-frayed edges and worn patches. The 12 stars, arranged in three parallel perpendicular rows, still stand out stanchly on their unstable foundation, for the blue field and the 13 red and white stripes have grown pathetically threadbare.

The National museum contains a collection of remnants of flags that participated in naval engagements from the time of the Revolutionary war to the war with Mexico; also those of foreign vessels of war captured by the navy during those periods. This display of fragments is quite interesting. It was collected by Peter Force of Washington, and presented by him to the library of congress, which transferred it to the National museum.

Among these remnants is a piece of the British flag of La Guerriere, used during her encounter with the Constitution, and of the Java, worsted by the same indomitable American, as well as a fragment of the flag of the Algerine brig Zoua, captured under Decatur.

A division of the museum's flag collection relates to the Civil war, and the most interesting of these is the garrison flag of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. This flag was lowered December 26, 1860, when Maj. Robert Anderson, First United States artillery, moved his forces to Fort Sumter. The flag was secured by his second in command, Capt. Abner Doubleday, and remained in his possession until presented to the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

In the National museum also is the United States flag raised in New Orleans by the volunteer flag committee after the occupation in 1862. This was the first Federal flag raised by citizens of any of the Confederate states after the commencement of hostilities. Here, too, is the flag of the United States ship Kearsarge, in use at the time of the surrender of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, also the first United States flag raised in Richmond after the surrender. This was used as headquarters flag by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., when he took possession of the city.

The history of our war with Spain is illustrated at the National museum by a series of flags of picturesque interest. There is here the Spanish garrison flag used at Fort San Cristobal, San Juan, Porto Rico, during the entire war, and floated over the fort during the bombardment by the American fleet, May 12, 1898. There is, too, the flag lowered from the customhouse at the plaza, Ponce, Porto Rico, when it surrendered to the United States. The yellow stripe in this flag was painted red to give it a chance to escape identification. Another flag here was taken from the trenches before Santiago, and still another is a guidon used by Spanish infantry at Porto Rico.

The museum is also custodian of the pennant flown by Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago.

The United States Marine Corps has a number of flags of vital import. It is proud of its trophies, and well it may be, for it was the foremost in winning them. The Marine Corps possesses the first American flag under fire in Cuba. This flag was raised by the Marine battalion at Guantanamo, the tenth of June, 1898, and flew during the hundred hours of continuous fighting by the marines at that point. After its use in this engagement it was hauled down and sent to headquarters at Washington.

Another noteworthy flag belonging to the corps is the signal flag used by Sergeant Quick at the battle of Cuzco. During the engagement the fleet stationed in the bay, while firing on the enemy, was seriously endangering the Spaniards surrounded. A volunteer was requested to go out and signal to the fleet to stop firing. Sergeant Quick immediately responded, and in full view of the enemy stood and wig-wagged the Dolphin to stop firing. The signal flag was rent in several places, but the sergeant escaped injury. For this act he received a medal and honorable mention.

Among some later flags to come into possession of the Marine Corps is the large United States flag used by the marines during the siege of the legation in Peking at the time of the Boxer riots. It may be recalled that the guard of the Oregon served in Peking. This was their post-flag and was planted on the Tartar city wall, where it was jealously guarded. Later it was hoisted on the ruins of the Imperial Chien Men as a signal to the allied forces, and it has the honor of being the first signal the latter had that their friends were still living. The flag shows its hard usage at the hands of its enemies, being torn in several places by volleys of shot and shell assailing it.

Another Chinese memento possessed by the Marine Corps is a large Imperial flag captured on the walls of Tientsin by the marines when they attacked the city. This is a large pennant-shaped affair of turkey red, with enigmatical Chinese characters in its center.

FUNERAL OF TURKISH CROWN PRINCE

The following account of the funeral cortege of the Turkish crown prince is given by Alexander Brody, who saw the ceremony:

On the scarlet covered coffin in which the body of Jussuf Izzeddin, the crown prince of Turkey, who had killed himself in his harem, was carried to the grave lay his fez, or "kalbag," in token of his military career.

The coffin was made of wood, for metal is too scarce even for a prince, and it was borne by the eunuchs of the royal household. Jussuf had been kind to his servants although stern with their peers.

A gigantic negro with the eyes of a faithful hound constantly smoothed the red cloth lest a wrinkle might dishonor the solemnity of the occasion, and he kept constant watch on the pallbearers. The 500 burly negro eunuchs were as one in their grief. Following them were the chamberlains and attendants of the household, with red caps on their black heads.

The coffin was gently laid on the Mussalla tasay, a prayer stone, fragments of an old Greek column dating back to the days of the victorious emperors. The holy prayer was chanted: "Bismillah irrahman, elhamd ve ilahil, rebbi ul alamin" ("In the name of God, the merciful and gracious"). Then the holy men approached, dervishes of all ranks, nevels and rapists, the monks who impose punishment on themselves by imposing camel's-hair bushes two feet high on their heads. The funeral death song is heartrending. The green cloth about the heads of some indicates that they have arrived

at sainthood through a visit to the tomb of the prophet at Mecca.

After the dervishes came the members of "Union and Progress," the Young Turks, in Parisian dress. Some of the faces were milk white; now and then one saw a gray head among them.

In the eyes of the dervishes burned the fire of the past; in the Young Turks that of the future. Which one is approaching his last hour in the Ottoman lands?

The head of a more conservative Turk came in view, that of the new heir to the sultan's throne, Vahdettin, of Persian type, long, narrow-nosed features resembling Abdul Hamid's.

One may only conjecture concerning this representative of royalty, grown up in the shade of the harem walls, in constant companionship of women of the Orient, who never divulge anything about their lords and masters. The new crown prince is long past middle age. Behind him rode Prince Medsid, aged and worn; in fact, the whole royal family has left youth behind.

A group of Arabs came next. The rays of the cold spring sunlight threw pale gold over the fancy costumes of these men of the desert.

A prominent merchant whispered: "They are the Arabs, of the faith, yet they do not obey Allah because he is merciful, but because they fear him, and not without reason. I fear that we cannot trust them in this holy war, at least some of them. They value money too highly, especially silver, although they have no contempt for gold." —New York Herald.