

78 CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS of HONOR

to A.E.F. ★ ★ ★ By John Dickinson Sherman



Oh, the English, an' the Irish an' the 'owlin' Scotties, too. The Canucks and Austriles-uns an' the 'airy French polks. The only thing that bothered us in all our staggerin' ranks was wot in 'ell would 'appen w'en the 'Uns 'ad 'it the Yanks.

THE United States of America is preparing an illustrated history of the great war which will tell exactly what happened when the Huns hit the Yanks. In the meantime congress has picked out a few sample fighting Yanks and awarded them the Medal of Honor, not for doing their mere duty, but for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty." Incidentally, this list could be easily doubled and tripled. Again: The names of American soldiers who wear other American, British and French decorations are legion; six of the 12,000 Americans who fought with the Canadians were awarded the Victoria Cross, the British decoration corresponding to the Medal of Honor. One out of 15,400 soldiers in action received the Medal of Honor.

I would like to see the official citations setting forth the acts of supreme courage of each of these 78 medalists printed in full in every newspaper in the land. I would like to see these citations made into a text-book and put into the public schools. I am not bloodthirsty, but I approve efficiency, even in killing Huns. And I think such a book would be an incentive to patriotism to every red-blooded American boy and girl—our future citizens.

As it is, there is space for little here besides the names of the medalists. Study the list and find out many interesting things for yourself. You will note, for instance, that 21 are officers and 57 enlisted men. Nineteen paid the price with their lives. New York leads with nine; Illinois is second with seven, and California, Missouri, New Jersey, South Carolina and Tennessee share third honors with six each.

Military experts have long regarded the Marines as the most efficient fighting men of all the armies of the world. Nevertheless, 39 of the medals go to the men of the National Guards; 23 to men of the selective draft organizations, 13 to regular army and marine units, 2 to the tank corps and 1 to the air service.

By divisions, the Thirtieth leads with 12 medals; it is the National Guard organization of the Carolinas and Tennessee. Second honors go to the Eighty-ninth division, which is the selective draft unit of western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota and New Mexico. The third is the Thirty-third or National Guard Division of Illinois. Fourth honors go to the famous Second division of regulars, which includes the marines, while fifth place is shared by the two New York divisions, the Twenty-seventh and the Seventy-seventh.

Sergeant Ellis, a regular, put in a whole day far in advance of the first wave of his company repairing machine-gun nests single-handed. He killed more of the enemy and captured ten machine guns and more than 50 prisoners.

Lieutenant Woodfill, also a regular, reduced ten separate machine-gun nests, killing at least 12 of the enemy with rifle and pistol and nearly two with a pick.

- Anderson, Johannes S., sergeant, Company B, 132d infantry, 33d division, Chicago.
- Barger, Charles D., private, first class, Company L, 354th infantry, 89th division, Stotts City, Mo.
- Barkeley, David B., private, Company A, 356th infantry, 89th division, San Antonio, Tex. Deceased.
- Barkeley, John L., private, first class, Company K, 4th infantry, 3d division, Blairstown, Mo.
- Bart, Frank J., private, Company C, 9th infantry, 2d division, Newark, N. J.
- Blackwell, Robert L., private, 119th infantry, 30th division, Hurles Mills, N. C. Deceased.
- Call, Donald M., second lieutenant, tank corps, Larchmont, N. Y.
- Chiles, Marcellus H., captain, 356th infantry, 89th division, Denver, Colo. Deceased.
- Colyer, Wilbur E., sergeant, Company A, 1st engineers, 1st division, Ozone Park, L. I. Deceased.
- Costin, Henry G., private, Company H, 115th infantry, 29th division, Cape Charles, Va. Deceased.
- Cukela, Louis, first lieutenant, 5th regiment marines, 2d division, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dillboy, George, private, first class, Company H, 103d infantry, 26th division, Boston, Mass.
- Dozier, James C., first lieutenant, Company G, 118th infantry, 30th division, Rock Hill, S. C.
- Eggers, Alan Louis, sergeant, machine gun company, 107th infantry, 27th division, Summit, N. J.
- Ellis, Michael B., sergeant, Company C, 28th infantry, 1st division, East St. Louis, Ill.
- Forrest Arthur J., sergeant, Company D, 354th infantry, 89th division, Hannibal, Mo.
- Foster, Gary Evans, sergeant, Company F, 118th infantry, 30th division, Inman, S. C.
- Funk, Jesse N., private, first class, 354th infantry, 89th division, Calhan, Colo.
- Furlong, R. Chard A., first lieutenant, 353d infantry, 89th division, Detroit, Mich.
- Gaffney, Frank, private, first class, 108th infantry, 27th division, Lockport, N. Y.
- Gregory, Earl D., sergeant, headquarters company, 116th infantry, 29th division, Chase City, Va.
- Gumpertz, Sydney G., first sergeant, Company E, 132d infantry, 33d division, New York city.
- Hall, Thomas Lee, sergeant, Company G, 118th infantry, 30th division, Fort Hill, S. C. Deceased.
- Hatter, M. Waldo, sergeant, Company B, 356th infantry, 89th division, Neosho, Mo.
- Hays, George Price, first lieutenant, 10th field artillery, 3d division, Okarchee, Okla.
- Heriot, James D., corporal, Company I, 118th infantry, 30th division, Providence, S. C. Deceased.
- Hill, Ralyn, corporal, Company H, 129th infantry, 33d division, Oregon, Ill.
- Hilton, Richmond H., sergeant, Company H, 118th infantry, 30th division, Westville, S. C.
- Hoffman, Charles F., gunnery sergeant, 5th regiment marines, 2d division, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Johnston, Harold I., sergeant, Company A, 356th infantry, 89th division, Denver, Colo.
- Karnes, James E., sergeant, Company D, 117th infantry, 30th division, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Kaufman, Benjamin, first sergeant, Company K, 308th infantry, 77th division, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Katz, Philip C., sergeant, Company C, 363d infantry, 91st division, San Francisco, Cal.
- Kocak, Matej, sergeant, Company C, 5th regiment marines, 2d division, Albany, N. Y.
- Kelly, John Joseph, private, 6th regiment marines, 2d division, Chicago.
- Latham, John Cridland, sergeant, machine gun company, 107th infantry, 27th division, Westmoreland, England.
- Lemert, Milo, first sergeant, Company H, 119th infantry, 30th division, Grossville, Tenn.
- Loman, Berger, private, Company H, 132d infantry, 33d division, Chicago.
- Luke, Frank, Jr., lieutenant, 27th aero squadron, Phoenix, Ariz. Deceased.

- Mallon, George H., captain, 132d infantry, 33d division, Kansas City, Mo.
- Manning, Sidney E., corporal, Company C, 167th infantry, 42d division, Flomaton, Ala.
- Mestrovich, James I., sergeant, Company C, 11th infantry, 28th division, Fresno, Cal.
- Miles, L. Wardlaw, captain, 308th infantry, 77th division, Princeton, N. J.
- Miller, Oscar F., major, 361st infantry, 91st division, Los Angeles, Cal. Deceased.
- McMurtry George G., captain 308th infantry, 77th division, New York city.
- Neibaur, Thomas C., private, Company M, 167th infantry, 42d division, Sumner City, Idaho.
- O'Shea, Thomas E., corporal, machine gun company, 107th infantry, 27th division, Summit, N. J. Deceased.
- Peck, Archie A., private, Company A, 307th infantry, 77th division, Hornell, N. Y.
- Perkins, Michael J., private first class, Company D, 101st infantry, 28th division, Boston, Mass.
- Pike, Emery J., lieutenant colonel, division machine gun officer, 82nd division, Des Moines, Ia. Deceased.
- Pope, Thomas A., corporal, Company E, 131st infantry, 33d division, Chicago.
- Pruitt, John H., corporal, 78th company, 6th regiment of marines, 2d division, Phoenix, Ariz. Deceased.
- Regan, Patrick, second lieutenant, 115th infantry, 29th division, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Robb, George S., first lieutenant, 369th infantry, 93d division, Salina, Kan.
- Roberts, Gerald W., corporal, tank corps, San Francisco, Cal. Deceased.
- Sampler, Samuel H., sergeant, Company M, 142d infantry, 36th division, Mangum, Okla.
- Sandlin, Willie, private, Company A, 132d infantry, 33d division, Hayden, Ky.
- Sawelson, William, sergeant, Company —, 312th infantry, 78th division, Harrison, N. J. Deceased.
- Seibert, Floyd M., sergeant, Company F, 364th infantry, 91st division, Salina, Cal.
- Skinker, Alexander R., captain, 138th infantry, 35th division, St. Louis, Mo. Deceased.
- Slack, Clayton K., private, Company E, 124th infantry, 31st division, Lampson, Wis.
- Smith, Frederick E., lieutenant colonel, 308th infantry, 77th division, Portland Ore. Deceased.
- Talley, Edward R., sergeant, Company L, 117th infantry, 30th division, Russellville, Tenn.
- Turner, Harold T., corporal, Company F, 142d infantry, 36th division, Seminole, Okla. Deceased.
- Turner, William S., first lieutenant, 105th infantry, 27th division, Dorchester, Mass.
- Van Iersal, Louis, sergeant, Company M, 9th infantry, 2d division, Newark, N. J.
- Villepigue, John C., corporal, Company M, 118th infantry, 30th division, Camden, N. C.
- Waalkner, Reider, sergeant, Company A, 105th infantry, 27th division, Noreland, Norway.
- Ward, Calvin, private, Company D, 117th infantry, 30th division, Morristown, Tenn.
- West, Chester H., first sergeant, Company D, 363d infantry, 91st division, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
- Whittlesey, Charles W., lieutenant colonel, 308th infantry 77th division, Pittsfield, Mass.
- Wickersham, J. Hunter, second lieutenant, 353d infantry, 89th division, Denver, Colo. Deceased.
- Wold, Nels, private, Company I, 138th infantry, 35th division, McIntosh, Minn. Deceased.
- Woodfill, Samuel, first lieutenant (now captain), 64th infantry, 65th division, Fort Thomas, Ky.
- York, Alvin C., sergeant, Company G, 328th infantry, 82d division, Fall Mall, Tenn.

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SERIOUS DAMAGE BY CLOVER WORM

Alfalfa Crop Suffers Much Injury in Eastern Part of the United States.

BEST MEASURES OF CONTROL

When Outbreaks Are Particularly Severe Use of Hopperdozer Is Advisable—Caterpillar Feeds on Different Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Serious damage to alfalfa by the green clover worm has been reported to the United States department of agriculture from several parts of the eastern half of the United States, where this pest is distributed generally. Although for many years it has been known to occur commonly on clover and has received its popular name from this fact, its injury to this crop has rarely been sufficiently serious to justify control measures. It usually confines its attacks to leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, cowpeas, and vetch, but sometimes feeds on strawberries and blackberry plants and some common weeds.

Best Control Measures. The best control measure consists in timely cutting of the alfalfa crop, so as to remove the food supply when the caterpillars of this insect are most abundant. Clean culture is also rec-



Alfalfa is Highly Regarded as a Forage Crop.

ommended, and when outbreaks are particularly bad the use of the hopperdozer is advisable.

There are three or four generations of the green clover worm a season, according to the bulletin, which allows ample time for the insect to increase greatly in a summer. The caterpillars are killed in considerable numbers by natural insect enemies, but this method of control can not be relied upon for protection of the alfalfa crop. The alfalfa should be mowed when the insect is in the caterpillar or worm stage—from ten days to three weeks after the time of the appearance of the moths in great abundance. To insure success the field should be left as clean and bare as possible in order to remove the food supply and any shelter protecting them from the direct rays of the sun, which hastens their destruction.

Clear Fields of Insects. If these measures can not be carried out without injury to the alfalfa, either from premature cutting or too prolonged delay, wait until the alfalfa is ready for another cutting. It ought to be possible, however, before the summer is passed, to clear the fields of this insect in this manner.

In the eastern states premature cutting often results in permanent injury to alfalfa, especially while it is young, and for this reason the cutting of this crop much in advance of the normal period is not recommended.

As the caterpillar feeds on many different plants, ditch banks and fence rows should be kept free from weeds. The caterpillars have been caught readily by dragging a field with a hopperdozer, such as is used for grass-hopper outbreaks. It does not hurt the alfalfa when not used to excess, and will catch many injurious insects.

EARLY FRUITS MOST DESIRED

Light Soils With Southern Exposure Are Best Adapted for Purpose—Liable to Injury.

Early fruits are usually most desirable, and light soils, with southern exposure, are best adapted for that purpose. Light soils, however, require heavy fertilizing and more mulch in summer. They are also more liable to injury to drought. As a rule, they produce lighter crops. If clay soil is used for early berries, it must be well drained, is more difficult to prepare, matures later crops, and is not so favorable for winter protection. If earliness is not a consideration, then one should not hesitate to use any soil, provided it can be made rich.

GOVERNMENT SHEEP FARM EXPERIMENTS

Several Important Results Obtained on Idaho Ranch.

Flock Handled in Same Manner as Are All Similar Bands in Hands of Wyoming Stockmen—Work to Be Extended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Several results of importance to western sheep men have been ascertained by experiments at the government sheep ranch near Dubois, Idaho, which has been in operation two years. Formerly it was customary for range sheep men to discard ewes which did not bear lambs when two years old. Extensive investigations by the department of agriculture have developed that such ewes are just as valuable for future breeding as those which bear lambs as two-year-olds.

Individual records are kept on the government sheep ranch relative to the weight of fleece, length of fleece, character of fleece, fineness of fiber and mutton quality of each animal, while detailed account is maintained of the offspring of each ewe. The particular utility of the results obtained arises from the fact that the flock is handled just as are all similar bands of sheep in the hands of Wyoming stockmen.

Experiments are being conducted to develop a type of sheep more suitable to the western range conditions than the types now prevalent. It is hoped to extend this work in both mutton conformation and length and weight of fleece.

There are at present about 1,500 head of purebred Ramboulllets, Lincoln Ramboulllets, Cotswold Ramboulllets, Leicester Ramboulllets and Romney Ramboulllets on the government ranch. Crossbreeding experiments are being conducted with all these breeds and crosses, as well as the use of purebred Corriedales, which have been mated with crossbred ewes.

RAISE MORE BREEDING SOWS

Remarkable Evidence of Expansive Power of Swine Numbers in Practical Farming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Even greater than the record number of breeding sows on farms in the United States a year ago, the number on April 1 this year reached the unprecedented total of 9,970,000, according to the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture. While the average gain for the whole country over last year is only 0.3 per cent there were gains greater than this in most of the states and as high as 8 per cent in California. Diminished numbers in the great swine states of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Louisiana and Oklahoma are sufficient to leave barely a gain to the United States as a whole.

Under the pressure of the necessities of the war the breeding sows on farms April 1, 1918, had been raised 9.5 per cent over 1917, a remarkable



A Bunch of Mortgage Lifters.

evidence of the expansive power of swine numbers in practical farming operations; and that this extraordinary increase in one year should have been held the next, and even a little exceeded, is a notable fact in swine history.

KEEP MANURE UNDER COVER

Amount of Moisture in Pile Can Be Regulated Much Without Danger of Leaching.

The advantage of keeping manure under cover, whether piled on the ground or in pit, is that the amount of moisture in the pile can be artificially regulated and with less danger of leaching than if it lies on the ground. In the open pit, surplus of moisture can not result in loss through leaching, but unless water or liquid manure is pumped frequently over the pile it will fire fang through heating. With both leaching and heating guarded against, manure can be kept for considerable periods without serious deterioration in fertility. However, it is always best to get manure onto the fields and under the surface as soon as practical. The best place for manure to rot is in the soil.

RYE IS READILY PRESERVED

Resulting Silage is Not Satisfactory Because Plant is Not Highly Palatable.

Rye may be preserved readily in the silo, but the resulting silage is not very satisfactory on account of its not being palatable. For best results it should be put into the silo in the blossoming stage or even earlier. In feeding value it is somewhat below that of corn silage.

The Complete List.
Anderson, Joseph B., sergeant, Company C, 119th infantry, 30th division, Atoka, Tenn.
Baker, Jake, corporal, Company H, 131st infantry, 33d division, Chicago.
Barnhart, Edward S., captain, 60th infantry, 5th division, Crawford, Wash.