

MEDALS of HONOR for

Twenty - One Men During Past Fiscal Year Have Been Awarded Gold Medals by the Secretary of the Treasury for Saving Others From Watery Graves. The Wreck of the Hana-lei and Its Heroes—A Fight Against the Elements on Lake Superior—Silver Medal for Army Officer—A Hero of the North River, N. Y.—Other Winners of the Medal.

EACH year the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, awards gold and silver medals of honor to persons who have distinguished themselves by saving, or endeavoring to save, others from drowning. Medals were first awarded for this purpose and from this source more than forty years ago. Many deeds of heroism, both daring and dramatic, have been recorded since that early beginning, but perhaps in all this time no proud symbols have more justly gone to those who are unmarred than the twenty-one men who were tendered the gold medal during the fiscal year of 1915. Winter and storm, suffering and despair and a glorious but relentless sea form a wonderful background for figures moving in a drama.

And such a stage as this the men who took part in the wreck of the steamer Hana-lei and that of the Waldo had. There is dispute in the coast guard service as to which of these wrecks offered the greater opportunity for fearlessness among the life savers; but the Hana-lei, which ran on a reef off Point Bonita, California, November 23, 1914, is agreed to have been a more terrible catastrophe.

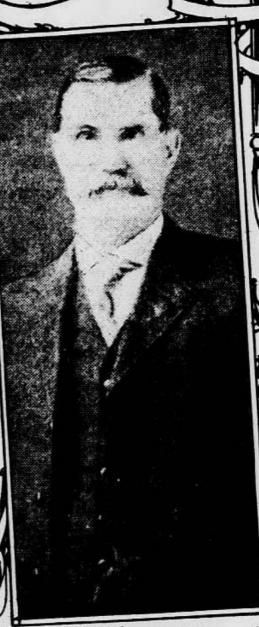
Joseph L. Nutter, a surman of the Fort Point coast guard station; Joseph L. Nutter of Point Bonita station and Michael Maxwell, a surman of the latter station, were among the recipients of the gold medals, among the many who took part in the bravery attendant upon this disaster, because of their display of a high order of skill, judgment and individual heroism in the words of coast guard officials.

The Hana-lei had left Eureka, Cal., on the day before the wreck, bound for San Francisco with a cargo of lumber. There were thirty-three persons on board, including the crew. When Point Reyes, about sixteen miles from the scene of the wreck, was reached, a fog was on; but it was not heavy, outlines of houses and trees on shore could be seen, and the captain proceeded after recognizing the lines of the lighthouse. It was then 12:30 in the afternoon. The bells of the Hana-lei had not struck one when breakers were seen rushing toward the vessel in the mist, and three miles from the famous and fearful Duxbury reef, the steamer grounded.

The appeals of the wireless gave the location of the wreck as on this well known reef, and the life-saving service in San Francisco, sixteen miles away, sent the Point Bonita and Fort Point



CHAS. A. TUCKER, KEEPER AT EAGLE HARBOR COAST GUARD STATION



THOMAS H. MCCORMICK, KEEPER AT PORTAGE COAST GUARD STATION



JOHN S. CLARK, KEEPER AT FORT POINT COAST GUARD STATION



CLARENCE H. TINGLE



WILLIAM T. HALL, OF NEW YORK



JOSEPH L. NUTTER, KEEPER AT POINT BONITA STATION, CALIFORNIA

crews to the supposed scene in a few minutes after the radio was received. The revenue cutter McCulloch had received an independent "S. O. S." and she immediately turned her steps also toward Duxbury reef.

The lifeboats reached the reef a little over two hours after the message came. The fog had become impenetrable; it was a big, gray veil hiding the sea, and "grounded" not far off, unseen, were a number of ships whose whistles screamed continuously. It was a weird world and an awful one for even experienced seamen to be plunged into.

But the little world inside the vessel being pounded to pieces on the rocks was more hopeless, and so the keepers, Clark and Nutter, who had not yet been able to see the Hana-lei, dashed their boats directly into the breakers of the reef, where so many had died and were to die.

Listed to starboard, at an angle of 45 degrees, every swell of that vast ocean that is so peaceful until roused and so merciless when challenged, was shortening the tiny span of life that seemed left upon this disaster, because of their display of a high order of skill, judgment and individual heroism in the words of coast guard officials.

The power boat Defender, in charge of Keeper Clark, started round the stern side of the steamer, and the majestic, but broken, Hana-lei, followed the charge of Keeper Nutter, followed the breaker into a furious surf as it reached the terrifying reef, and even though manned by such experienced sailors, it was next to impossible for the lifeboats to live.

Twice they started on their opposite ways and twice returned, for the motors refused to work in the boiling surf. The attempt ended when the Defender capsized and all the life savers of the Fort Point station, with the exception of the keeper and one surman, hanging on as she righted, Clark went down into the lashing waters, and, upon coming to the surface, found himself twelve or fifteen yards away from the boat, which had instantly adjusted herself, through the violence of the waves.

Men who live along the sea and re-

claim the lives of others from its perils seldom lose their presence of mind in its danger to themselves. Clark called to the crew to take the Defender into smooth water and try the motor again from there, and shouted to the seaman overboard to get to the wreck for refuge if he could.

But Clark made for the shore, through the surf that was raging over the great teeth of the reef. Three times he was swept out to sea, once being shot entirely round the gradually sinking steamer. For nearly three hours he fought for his own life. He had ceased to think and was scarcely conscious.

Somewhat now he got close enough to the beach for the people who had come down and were watching this tragic play of the sea to get him on to the sands. But by that time he was utterly unconscious and did not know he was out of the water for some time.

Night had come then, and neither fog nor beating surf had become less intense than the day. The Hana-lei, as it is dared to the Hana-lei, and the power boats went alongside. Further effort was made to get the Hana-lei to the beach, but the first streak of light appeared in the heavens the sleepless keepers, Nutter and Clark, rose for action. Clark discovered that his boat was still powerless and directed two of his men to join him on the other station's boat. They all set out for the wreck, plying with marvelous skill and daring through the outlying reefs, over which tremendous seas still broke. They finally succeeded in reaching the stiller waters between the outer reef and the surf line. There was a great quantity of oil on the waters or such an attempt could never have been made. The Hana-lei, as the eager men scanned the scene, even their many years of experience as coastmen had furnished nothing like this which they saw stretching before them.

For a distance of 200 yards out from the land, and for a mile on each side of the wreck, the untiring waters were grinding timber of a hundred lengths, parts of the ruined vessel and its provisions and furnishings; while scattered about in places near the Hana-lei were a part of the passengers and crew. They hardly looked like human beings,

so coated with oil were they, as they clung or floated helplessly. The ship had disappeared, had broken up hours before. Many of the people on the water were seen to be dead, as the rescuers came closer, and hardly better able to make signals were the living ones.

Surman Maxwell has been signaled out from among the fellows because he leaped into the floating wreckage and supported two half-dead survivors until the other station's boat came. Clark, who had been picked up, was seen to be alive, and there were fifteen bodies.

During the night a San Francisco newspaper had loaned a mammoth motor launch to the Golden Gate life-saving station, and, unknown to the Fort Point and Point Bonita crews on the other side of the reef, crossed the bay and proceeded overland to the wreck, a distance of six miles over rough mountain roads. The exact point of the wreck had been ascertained correctly before these men started, and they were thus enabled to save twenty-nine people.

Such brief mention of these rescues in honor of the men who saved lives is necessary because of the fact that the three crews then forty-three out of the sixty-six souls on board the Hana-lei were saved and the dead all recovered.

Nearly every one remembers reading of the worst snowstorm that ever visited Lake Superior. It was in 1913, in November, and, beginning on the 7th, continued for days. Early on the morning of the 11th what seemed to be a group of people shipwrecked and almost dead from exposure, on Gull Rock on the southern shore of the lake, to be a sort of Arctic flying Dutchman, ghostly, crawling out from the worst snowstorm that ever visited Lake Superior. It was in 1913, in November, and, beginning on the 7th, continued for days. Early on the morning of the 11th what seemed to be a group of people shipwrecked and almost dead from exposure, on Gull Rock on the southern shore of the lake, to be a sort of Arctic flying Dutchman, ghostly, crawling out from the worst snowstorm that ever visited Lake Superior.

Before he and his crew started, at 1 p. m. of the 10th, he sent a message to the other station, "alabaster" and as he emerged from the canal, and there was an array of ivory and bone combs with their double rows of teeth, bone and metal hairpins, hairpins with ornamental heads, and unguents for her hair, milleday had on her dressing table a favorite cosmetic was in the shape of a bird, "alabaster" and several long, narrow bottles with a spreading neck, made of stone, alabaster or terra cotta. It held unguents or perfumes. Mirrors were usually of bronze or silver, but there were mirrors of other metals that would take a high polish. The Greek slave rubbed white lead into the skin of her mistress. This made the complexion exceedingly fair. Rouge was used freely to give rosy cheeks; red ochre was used under the eyes. Powders and perfumes of myrrh and other fragrant herbs were used for the feminine world whose vanity dic-

ated more than their natural height wore high sandals. The custom was to go about the house barefooted, but upon leaving the home lady had many pairs of sandals to choose from. The simplest consisted of a leather sole, which was shaped to fit the foot and fastened on by means of straps.

In cold weather the Grecian milleday wore her capacious cloak drawn tight about her. It was made to draw up comfortably over her arms and was frequently worn like a shawl. A garment which served as cloak and veil was owned by every woman. It could be worn in a hood-like fashion, or over the head. Grecian women veiled themselves before men.

The women of Egypt's fashionable world were devoted to pet monkeys. There is a question as to whether or not that pet of 2,000 years ago had a wardrobe with sweaters, garters, etc. but it is quite certain that he was adorned with a bow of pink, blue or yellow ribbon.

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McCormick of Eagle Harbor briefly recounted this part of the effort as it was taken on board by means of a rope ladder. Others leaped from her decks ten men were warned and sent without serious accident, and fourteen persons, including two women, were taken into the boat from our station. All hands were carried to shelter under Keeweenaw point and placed on the tug where they were warmed and fed. They had had little food for ninety hours. On the trip our lifeboat covered 160 miles.

Besides Thomas H. McCormick, head of the Portage coast guard station, the crew honored with the gold medals were: Donald, John C. Alfson, Fred C. Sollman, Paul Liedtke, Collin E. Westrope, David M. Small and Oscar Marshall.

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The women of India, to quote Dr. Hough, "excelled the women of every other nation in the variety and quantity of their jewelry. The nose jewel was worn by all women of India and was so large that it came down over the mouth. They wore rings on their toes as well as on their fingers and hands. Earrings were selected from jeweled headresses.

The comb, used by the Hindu woman, was not only a comb but a place for the lady's favorite perfume. When the maid dressed the hair of her mistress the perfume flowed from the hollow teeth and perfumed the hair. The Hindu women also wreathed themselves with flowers and probably after a fashion or which we know nothing.

Milleday of Persia began an elaborate toilet by summoning her maid, or slave, most skilled in "touching up" her complexion. A box which contained a handsome girl was selected from many others and a red substance was applied in the most approved fashion to her face. Her fingers were tinted, her finger nails touched with henna, and milleday's feet were colored with henna. Earrings and eye-brows were blackened with antimony.

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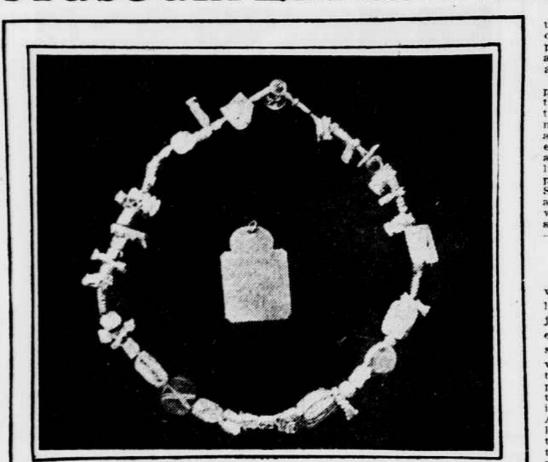
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Museum Exhibit Shows Miady's Boudoir Trinkets of Twenty Centuries Ago



EGYPTIAN NECKLACE, COMPOSED OF FIGURINES AND MEDALLIONS. (CENTER), AMULET OF WHITE METAL INSCRIBED IN HEBREW: "ALMIGHTY" AND "JERUSALEM."

TREASURES from the jewel caskets of ancient Egyptians, Romans, Assyrians, Hebrews, Greeks and Hindus form a part of a curious collection at the New National Museum. Dr. I. M. Casanovic, a curator at the museum, who has charge of this particular collection, asserts that many of these relics are two or three thousand years old.

Dr. Walter Hough, curator in the department of ethnology, says the history of the life, manners and customs of the Egyptians is much more easily traced than that of either Greek or Assyrian. A multitude of facts has been gleaned from the remarkable tombs of Egypt concerning that country, but certain periods of Grecian and Assyrian history are especially difficult to learn anything about. Designs and patterns wrought carefully on ancient metals are the most reliable sources of information.

That milleday 2,000 years ago preened, laughed and wept, frowned and dimpled over her mistress's face and her aristocratic mother with much the same charming petulance, the same merry caprices and all the persuasive ness that sweet sixteen makes use of to

gain its ends today. She was in truth a spoiled darling, but none the less certainly, adorable, entrancing. The small boudoir of a Roman favored by her mistress, and here the slaves took her in charge to skillfully employ their arts in improving upon nature, and she was as well groomed as the combined efforts of Mother Nature and Roman civilization could make her.

and style, but what it lost in cut and style it made up for in gaiety of color and diversity of pattern. The favorite colors of old Greece were red, yellow, purple and, as second choice, gray and green. The materials used for material, linen and silk. The Grecian garment was long and flowing, allowing ample freedom to the limbs and subjecting no part of the body to restraint. The entire costume was conducive to health.

All milleday's garments were rich as to material, fine as to texture, but some were extremely simple as to design. A robe of a ravishing shade of blue was set off with an exquisite, simple border. More elegant apparel included dresses covered with patterns of flowers, floral and geometric designs were used. The egg and dart pattern was conventional and considered decidedly "chic." Ivy and laurel wreaths were also fashionable. Lotus buds and flowers were distinct favorites as designs, as well as the most graceful and even the human form were woven into Grecian garments.

Women of old Greece fastened their robes down the upper arm by a number of rings, and the strings of pearls which formed a loose sleeve which did not fall below the elbow. Extra fullness was held to the figure by cross-bands, shoulder-cords, and not infrequently a high girdle. The superfluous length was drawn up through a girdle and formed what was called a "kolpos." The simplest consisted of ivory and bone combs with their double rows of teeth, bone and metal hairpins, hairpins with ornamental heads, and unguents for her hair, milleday had on her dressing table a favorite cosmetic was in the shape of a bird, "alabaster" and several long, narrow bottles with a spreading neck, made of stone, alabaster or terra cotta. It held unguents or perfumes. Mirrors were usually of bronze or silver, but there were mirrors of other metals that would take a high polish. The Greek slave rubbed white lead into the skin of her mistress. This made the complexion exceedingly fair. Rouge was used freely to give rosy cheeks; red ochre was used under the eyes. Powders and perfumes of myrrh and other fragrant herbs were used for the feminine world whose vanity dic-

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and style, but what it lost in cut and style it made up for in gaiety of color and diversity of pattern. The favorite colors of old Greece were red, yellow, purple and, as second choice, gray and green. The materials used for material, linen and silk. The Grecian garment was long and flowing, allowing ample freedom to the limbs and subjecting no part of the body to restraint. The entire costume was conducive to health.

All milleday's garments were rich as to material, fine as to texture, but some were extremely simple as to design. A robe of a ravishing shade of blue was set off with an exquisite, simple border. More elegant apparel included dresses covered with patterns of flowers, floral and geometric designs were used. The egg and dart pattern was conventional and considered decidedly "chic." Ivy and laurel wreaths were also fashionable. Lotus buds and flowers were distinct favorites as designs, as well as the most graceful and even the human form were woven into Grecian garments.

Women of old Greece fastened their robes down the upper arm by a number of rings, and the strings of pearls which formed a loose sleeve which did not fall below the elbow. Extra fullness was held to the figure by cross-bands, shoulder-cords, and not infrequently a high girdle. The superfluous length was drawn up through a girdle and formed what was called a "kolpos." The simplest consisted of ivory and bone combs with their double rows of teeth, bone and metal hairpins, hairpins with ornamental heads, and unguents for her hair, milleday had on her dressing table a favorite cosmetic was in the shape of a bird, "alabaster" and several long, narrow bottles with a spreading neck, made of stone, alabaster or terra cotta. It held unguents or perfumes. Mirrors were usually of bronze or silver, but there were mirrors of other metals that would take a high polish. The Greek slave rubbed white lead into the skin of her mistress. This made the complexion exceedingly fair. Rouge was used freely to give rosy cheeks; red ochre was used under the eyes. Powders and perfumes of myrrh and other fragrant herbs were used for the feminine world whose vanity dic-

ated more than their natural height wore high sandals. The custom was to go about the house barefooted, but upon leaving the home lady had many pairs of sandals to choose from. The simplest consisted of a leather sole, which was shaped to fit the foot and fastened on by means of straps.

In cold weather the Grecian milleday wore her capacious cloak drawn tight about her. It was made to draw up comfortably over her arms and was frequently worn like a shawl. A garment which served as cloak and veil was owned by every woman. It could be worn in a hood-like fashion, or over the head. Grecian women veiled themselves before men.

The women of Egypt's fashionable world were devoted to pet monkeys. There is a question as to whether or not that pet of 2,000 years ago had a wardrobe with sweaters, garters, etc. but it is quite certain that he was adorned with a bow of pink, blue or yellow ribbon.

Milleday of old Egypt was excessively fond of jewels, and her jewel caskets contained many precious stones. Most of the rings were of pure gold, though occasionally milleday selected from her crowded jewel box an odd silver ring that had appealed to her fancy.

Dr. Hough believes that many styles of Egyptian wraps and veils are unknown, but many of the fabrics from which they were made were so exquisitely fine that material a yard wide could be drawn easily through a finger ring. For a fashionable gathering, milleday's slave selected from the pairs of sandals one pair with the toes turned up to height of two inches. All milleday's sandals turned up, but not less than two inches; but some were made of light blue beads, both square and flat in shape and ornamented with horizontal fluting.

The women of India, to quote Dr. Hough, "excelled the women of every