



À MARECHAL FOCH
Généralissimo des Armées Alliées
présenté par des Amis Américains aux Etats Unis
 — le 11 Novembre — 1918. —

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The Foch Victory-Harmony Banner

This banner, comprising forty-eight Ally flags, has been presented to the great Marshal Ferdinand Foch by American friends in the United States, in recognition of his services in the cause of civilization. The motto, "Victoria Concordia

Crescit," means "Victory Grows With Harmony." The flag of France has been placed at the head of the banner in honor of the French people and of Marshal Foch. The flags of the four great nations are placed in the first row

—protectors of Belgium and Serbia. All other flags are placed so as to produce a harmonious picture, and not in any order of precedence.

FLAG LORE

No. 1—France: The origin of this flag is uncertain. The "Tricolor" is the national and also the ensign flag of France, and shows simply the three colors without any coat of arms.

No. 2—Belgium: This flag is often shown without any coat of arms, but in this instance it is included.

No. 3—British Empire: This has a very interesting history. It shows the combination of the flag of England, No. 15, the cross of St. George; the flag of Scotland, No. 21, the cross of St. Andrew; and the flag of Ireland, No. 27, the cross of St. Patrick. These three flags superimposed comprise the Union Jack of the British Empire, which covers the entire surface of the British flag.

No. 4—United States: This had originally thirteen stars, and the stars have increased to forty-eight, one for each state. It is interesting to know that the flag of the United States was borne into St. Paul's Cathedral, London, at the time of the entry of the United States into the war. It is probably the first time this flag has been so honored by such a public demonstration in Great Britain, and the event is significant of the cordial relations between the two countries.

No. 6—Italy: Was devised by Napoleon, was discarded at his overthrow and was revived when Victor Emmanuel first became king. The naval flag of Italy, No. 12, has a crown over the shield.

No. 7—Japan, and No. 13—Japan navy: These flags show the sun in No. 7 and the sunburst in No. 13.

No. 8—Canada, No. 9—British navy, No. 11—Australia, No. 17—New Zealand, No. 23—South Africa: All these flags have a Union Jack in the upper left hand corner. Each country has a coat of arms or other designation to differentiate its flag from the British flag. Australia and New Zealand each shows the Southern Cross.

No. 14—Brazil: Shows a green background representing the vegetable kingdom, a yellow diamond representing the mineral kingdom and a blue circle representing the heavens, with the stars of the Southern Cross when at the meridian at Rio.

No. 16—United States Marine Corps: Similar to the United States national flag and has the words on the fourth bar "U. S. Marine Corps."

No. 24—India: The Union Jack with the Governor General's coat of arms in the centre.

No. 25—China: Has five stripes, representing the departments of China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan.

No. 26—Cuba: A lone star in a red triangle and five stripes.

No. 28—Siam: An elephant, an anchor and a wreath, which is the flag of the King. The modern Siamese flag has five stripes, but is not shown in this banner.

No. 31—Poland: A very beautiful flag showing a white eagle on an amaranth colored background. It is of legendary origin. Two brothers, Czech and Rus, founded a settlement which grew to be the city of Gnezno. Czech found a white eagle's nest

and took the white eagle for his emblem and thus founded what grew to be the Kingdom of Bohemia.

No. 33—Wales: Dragon on two horizontal bands, white and green.

No. 35—Arabia: New flag of the Arabian nation.

No. 38—Hawaii: The only United States flag having a similar shield to the British shield in the upper corner and this represents the cantonal feature of the first flags of the United Colonies of America.

No. 43—French Governor of Colonies: Small French flag on a blue background.

No. 44—Monaco, and No. 45—San Marino, the two smallest republics in the world.

No. 47—Czecho-Slovakia, No. 48—Jugo-Slavonia.