

FLAG DAY

By Charles V. Stanton

June 14, though not a legal national holiday, is the day upon which, by Presidential proclamation, we annually honor the flag of our country.

The flag, however, is only a symbol. It is a symbol of a people — their ideas, their purposes, their sentiments, their deeds.

The flag of our country — Old Glory, The Stars and Stripes, The Colors — no matter by what name it is called, still is but the composite of the men and women who make up the United States of America.

This thought was beautifully expressed in 1914 by Franklin K. Lane, then serving as Secretary of the Interior, who spoke to employes of that department.

He said: "This morning, as I passed into the land office, the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: 'Good morning, Mr. Flag-Maker.'"

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "aren't you mistaken? I am not the President of the United States, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the Army. I am only a government clerk."

"I greet you again, Mr. Flag-Maker," replied the gay voice. "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's home-stead in Idaho, or perhaps you found the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma, or helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter; whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greetings, Mr. Flag-Maker."

I was about to pass on, when the flag stopped me with these words: "Yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of 10,000,000 peons in Mexico; but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn club prize this summer."

"Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska; but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag."

"Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics, and yesterday, maybe, a schoolteacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will one day write a song that will give cheer to millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said impatiently, "these people were only working."

Then came a great shout from the flag: "The work that we do is the making of the flag."

"I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow."

"I am whatever you make me; nothing more."

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become."

"I live in changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heartbreaks and tired muscles."

"Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly."

"Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward."

"Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blazes judgement."

"But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for."

"I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring."

"I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and the statute-makers, soldier and dreadnaught, draymen and street sweeper, cook, counselor and clerk."

"I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow."

"I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why."

"I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution."

"I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be."

"I am what you make me, nothing more."

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

James Marlow

Spotlight Is Still Focused On Stevenson, Rockefeller

WASHINGTON (AP) — It's the greatest play on words since somebody invented abracadabra. Adlai E. Stevenson and New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller deny they're looking for a job but they don't deny they'd run for the phone if the employment agency called.

For a pair being shy, they manage amazingly well to keep their names in the headlines.

Rockefeller withdrew from the race for the Republican presidential nomination without ever having admitted he was in it. Now he is back in it by saying he would accept a draft while firmly denying he's a candidate.

Stevenson won't even agree he'd accept a draft by the Democrats to be their presidential choice. But he doesn't say he wouldn't. The last few days his hat seemed to be in the ring. Then he grabbed it back.

Both men continue to stride across the national political scene, making political speeches and noises like candidates. Neither has denied he would just love to be picked.

Stevenson makes speeches explaining his own five-point "grand strategy for peace" and issues statements criticizing the Republicans and President Eisenhower.

He termed the administration's handling of the spy plane a blunder, at the same time speaking out against partisan fault-finding at this time.

Rockefeller criticizes the Eisenhower administration in a number of fields, but says "I think the administration has done a wonderful job."

He shocked the Republicans last week by calling Vice President Richard M. Nixon to come out of the political bushes and say where he stands.

Rockefeller says it is "urgently necessary" for Nixon to state his position on the issues but that, even if Nixon doesn't, he will support the vice president if the latter gets the nomination.

The governor says one of the vital signs of national political health is debate within the party. But when Nixon challenged him to a public discussion, Rockefeller didn't accept.

Playing hard to get worked well for Stevenson in 1952. That was the year the Democrats picked him the first time. In 1956 he got their nomination again but that time he campaigned for it.

Last week Eleanor Roosevelt got a telegram from Stevenson which made her finally believe he was a candidate because of Stevenson's words. He told her: "I will serve my country and my party whenever called upon."

She said that made it "clear Mr. Stevenson is a candidate." This was too positive for Stevenson who then issued a statement: "I will not seek the nomination for president by the Democratic

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Political interest today centers on Mr. Nelson Rockefeller's rather startling statement of yesterday in which, after asserting that he is NOT a candidate but would ACCEPT the Republican nomination for President if it were tendered to him on a silver platter, he—

1. Criticizes the Eisenhower administration's defense program and advocates a three billion dollar increase in defense spending, and... 2. Says the nation must achieve a faster rate of economic growth, urges federal aid for school construction and endorses medical aid for the aged under the social security system in contrast with what he calls the "basically unsound" plan of the Eisenhower administration.

Let's take these criticisms up in order, starting with No. 1: Does Mr. Rockefeller (in the full text of his statement) say IN DETAIL just how the additional three billion he wants to spend and justify his contention by EXPERT knowledge that three billion dollars more are NEEDED in order to make us safe?

That prompts another question: Who is better qualified to judge our military defense needs—President Eisenhower, a dedicated military professional who has devoted his life to military affairs and who has had more military experience than any American now living... or Mr. Rockefeller?

That, it seems to me, is a fair question. We Americans want to know. If our military program is inadequate, it is OUR lives and fortunes that are at stake.

In his now celebrated statement, Mr. Rockefeller urges faster rate of economic growth... meaning,

presumably an accelerated rate of growth FORCED by government. He wants federal aid for school construction. He wants increased medical aid for the aged under social security.

All of these SOUND like endorsement of the philosophy of the spenders. They seem to suggest that in Mr. Rockefeller's opinion the Republican party should pledge itself, if returned to power this fall, to SPEND MORE THAN THE DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN SPENDING.

Or— At least— To spend more than has been spent under the Eisenhower administration.

We must remember, of course, that we do not have before us the full text of the Rockefeller statement. We have as yet only the digest of its principal points that has been provided for us by the news services.

Before we can draw accurate conclusions, we must have the FULL TEXT. We must study it carefully. We must balance one statement against another. Before we can arrive at an accurate judgment of what Mr. Rockefeller proposes, in the event that the Republican party takes him at his word and DRAFTS him as its nominee for the high office of President, we must have the full text of his statement so that we may study carefully, even prayerfully, what he is proposing in his dramatic entrance into the political arena.

But— On the face of what we are able to see so far— A lot of us will feel a sense of disappointment in Mr. Rockefeller.

Hal Boyle

Philosophic Male Ponders Why Women Want To Wed

NEW YORK (AP) — Why do women want to marry? This is something the philosophic male often ponders. For to his unprejudiced eye, it often seems that most of the woes that befall women can be traced, directly or indirectly, to marriage.

Marriage appears to cause many of them to go to rack and ruin. Or if it doesn't, then what does? What else is there to blame?

A single girl of 22, in many ways, represents femininity at its peak. She is neat, strong, healthy, and attractive. She has a job and is financially independent. She likes sports and is well-informed on world affairs. She reads the latest books. She keeps up with everything.

She doesn't know it, but she is in the prime of life. What happens? Well, she listens to some wedge-headed youth who tells her, "What's a pretty dame like you doing wasting yourself behind a typewriter? Why don't you let me take you away from all this empty nonsense?"

She does. She marries the goof. And then what happens? Why she goes straight downhill. She falls apart like a wet paper bag in a

hurricane. The years peel her like she was an artichoke. Before marriage she could play 36 holes of golf and then demand, "Anybody for tennis?" After marriage she can't walk half a block without looking around for a taxi.

Before marriage she could carry a 25-pound pack on an all-day hike without help. After marriage she can't struggle into a girdle without help.

Before marriage she liked nothing better than inviting a boy friend to her apartment and dishing him up a nice meal. After marriage she suddenly can't stand her own cooking anymore. She wants to eat out at least three nights a week.

Before marriage a nice cloth coat suited her fine. After marriage something happens to her metabolism. "I just can't take these cold winters the way I used to," she says. "I have to have a fur coat or I'll freeze to death."

Before marriage she could talk on any subject. After marriage the only topic she is really interested in is, "why don't you either ask your boss for more money, or look for a better job?"

Before marriage she loved acting as a baby sitter. After marriage she spends most of her time trying to find a baby sitter.

Before marriage half a dozen guys stood in line to help her paint her apartment. After marriage she wails, "If this house is ever going to get any new wallpaper, I guess I'll have to put it up myself."

Before marriage, when she got a new dress, everyone said, "Gee, you look pretty." After marriage, her husband merely growls, "What'd it cost?"

Before marriage she didn't have a gray hair in her head, and she had a shape like a willow tree. After marriage—

But why go on with it? What matrimony does to the average woman is obvious to everyone—even herself.

The puzzle remains: Why do women eagerly seek marriage, when they know its terrible price?

Coos Bay Clerks Union Ends 21-Store Strike

COOS BAY (AP) — Members of the Retail Clerks Union who had been on strike for the past three weeks in 21 retail stores here returned to work today.

The clerks voted 92 to 19 Saturday to accept a new two-year contract offered by the Associated Employers of Coos Bay.

Under the new contract, the clerks received a 40-hour week and an across-the-board 17-cent hourly pay increase.

convention. Therefore I am not a candidate."

But he didn't say he would object if the nomination were offered to him.

The Cartoonist Says: Cool



Readers Opinion

Reader Has Economy Idea For Legislators

To The Editor: Several times items have appeared in the papers that seem to wonder why the voters of the state refused to O.K. a pay raise for our legislators, but I have never yet seen a statement defending the decision of the voters, so I think it is time one is made.

I have heard the remark several times that it was their opinion that if for the past thirty years the legislators had received their pay just the same but had not been called to Salem as a legislative body in all that time the state would be better off today. And evidently a lot of the voters seem to have the same feeling. So with the voters having the opinion that they do, is it any wonder that the pay hike was denied?

Now it seems that if our legislators would do something other than find new ways to squeeze more money out of the people, the outcome of the pay hike might be different.

We've just got to vote, and each time we hope for improvement, and each time we are disappointed. C. E. Young P. O. Box 21 Glendale, Ore.

France Warns Russ On New Arms Plan

GENEVA (AP) — France warned the Soviet Union here it would be a serious error to believe the new Soviet disarmament plan, partly based on French ideas, could disrupt the solidarity of the Western Alliance.

French disarmament expert Jules Moch told the 10-nation disarmament conference the plan put forward by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev June 2 "denotes a complete change in the Soviet position, even if certain principles seem to have remained unchanged."

Moch recalled that Khrushchev and Soviet Delegate Valerian Zorin repeatedly emphasized that the plan contained proposals originally put forward by the French government.

"If—as I do not believe—the authors of the plan conceived it with the ulterior motive of exploiting it in order to weaken or disrupt the Western Alliance, they will have made a serious error, as nothing will shake our solidarity," Moch said.

In his first speech since the disarmament talks resumed June 7, Moch said the Soviet plan had obviously been drafted for presentation at the ill-fated summit conference.

Ormsby-Gore asked Zorin a series of questions, saying the answers were essential to permit the Western powers to determine their attitude to the Soviet plan.

Zorin replied that the questions should be settled by negotiation, and suggested that the Western delegations start the ball rolling by proposing their own answers.

Naval War Hero Takes Command Of Carrier

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Capt. Ralph W. Cousins, Navy flier who won the Navy cross for heroism in the Coral Sea fighting of World War II, will take command of the 62,000-ton attack carrier Midway on June 15.

He will relieve Capt. James H. Mini, who will become commandant of midshipsmen at the Naval Academy.

The Midway is being overhauled at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard here. The work is expected to be completed in September, after which the carrier will rejoin the West Coast fleet.

State Department Sees 'At Home' Victory For Khrushchev Theory

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev seems to have won a victory, at least at home, in battling against "leftist" opponents of his theory of peaceful coexistence.

That is the hasty interpretation of State Department Soviet scholars here of the strong defense of Khrushchev's policy and a denunciation of his critics made in Sunday's issue of Pravda, the Communist party paper.

The scholars say it will take a lot of study to evaluate fully the Pravda article. But they said that even a first glance confirms the theory that Khrushchev intends to maintain his line of coexistence and of negotiation to settle international disputes.

The Pravda article by N. Matkovsky said some persons mistakenly considered such things as meetings between Communist and non-Communist chiefs of state a departure from Marxism and Leninism.

"Comrade Khrushchev has said, on questions of ideology we have firmly stood and will stand like a rock on the foundations of Marxism and Leninism," Matkovsky said.

The article and discussion of it by the Soviet public took note that in the world Communist movement there has been some differences of opinion. It identified Khrushchev's opponents only as left-wing Communists, which apparently was aimed at Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist leaders in the Communist camp of the Premier's efforts to ease tension between the Western and Communist worlds.

Whenever Pravda prints a similar piece on ideological questions, it usually marks the end of extensive debate behind closed doors on the highest Communist level.

Soviet experts at the State Department said it would be highly speculative to say who were the opponents of the Khrushchev thesis in the Soviet Union itself. There is, however, no doubt that such a group exists.

While the Pravda piece has likely settled the dispute in the Kremlin by endorsing the Khrushchev line, what if any effect it will have on the Chinese thinking remains to be seen, the experts say.

Mao is not only regarded by many as the No. 1 ideologist of Marxism, he also represents a country which never was satisfied to be just a satellite.

Soviet Worker Prefers Food, Not Sputniks

MOSCOW (AP) — To hell with the moon, give me something better on my table, a Soviet worker here in a letter published on the front page of Pravda.

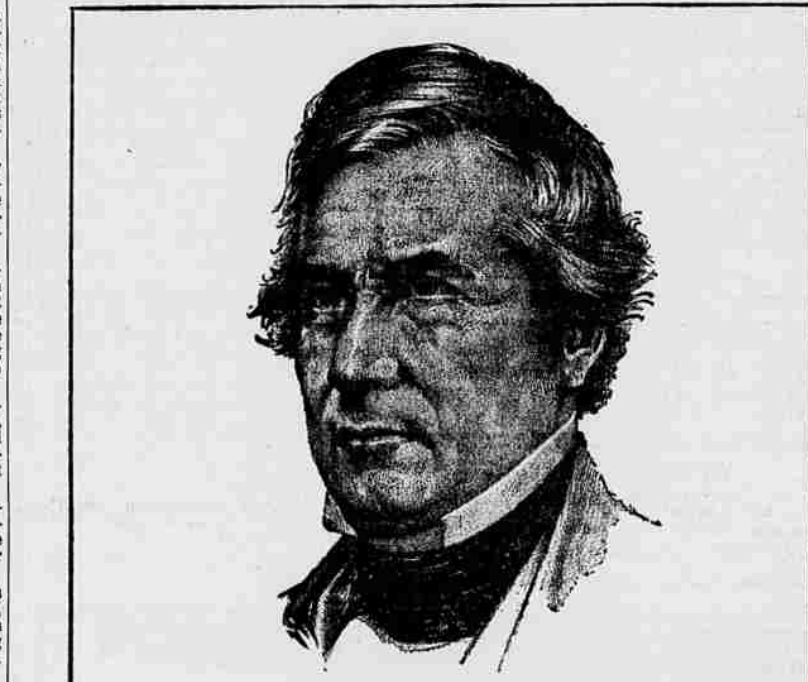
"What do Sputniks give to a person like me?" asked the unidentified writer, protesting the lack of consumer goods in the Soviet Union. "So much money is spent on Sputniks it makes people gasp."

The protest was the first to appear in a Soviet newspaper in some time. It brought down a storm of criticism from the paper and from another Russian worker picked out to answer the complaint.

"I have had moments when my heart filled with pride at the accomplishments of our scientists," replied engineer P. L. Podovolsky.

MR. PRESIDENT

by Patrick and Vinmont



MILLARD FILLMORE



Born in Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He attended the country schools until he was 15 when he was bound out as an apprentice to learn the trade of a woolcarder. Four years later he began the study of law and taught school to earn his way. He was admitted to the bar in 1823.

At 29 he was a member of the New York Assembly and for eight years a member of Congress. In 1844 he was defeated for the governorship of New York. His election to State Controller of New York in 1847 prompted the Whigs to nominate him for Vice-President with Taylor.

The second Vice-President to be promoted by death, he became the thirteenth President of the United States on July 9, 1850 and served two years and eight months.

Slavery was the chief issue during his administration. He signed the Fugitive Slave Law. With a political minority in both houses of Congress, many wise measures he recommended failed to be adopted. After an unsuccessful effort to succeed himself he was nominated by both the Know-Nothing and Whig parties in the election of 1856 but was again defeated. He died in Buffalo on March 8, 1874, aged 74.

EDWARD EVERETT

Born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1794. Before entering politics as a Congressman, 1825-35, he had graduated from Harvard, studied for the pulpit and served as a minister before he was 20. He studied in Europe five years and became the first American to receive a Ph.D. degree from Gottingen. He then taught Greek literature at Harvard.

He served as Governor of Massachusetts, 1836-40, Minister to Great Britain, 1841-46. President of Harvard, 1846-49, Secretary of State under Fillmore and as a United States Senator, 1853-54. He was outstanding in his support of the national government during the Civil War and was in constant demand to speak at public meetings. He delivered the last of his great orations at Gettysburg at the consecration of the National Cemetery. He died in 1865.

MRS. MILLARD FILLMORE

Born in New York, in 1798, Abigail Powers, a teacher, was married at twenty-eight to Millard Fillmore. She continued her work until his career was established. In fragile health, as First Lady she was ably assisted by her lovely daughter, Abigail, well educated and musically talented. Dismayed at finding not a book in the mansion, they founded the first White House library with volumes of their own choosing. At informal literary or musical gatherings or at State functions, the Fillmore ladies presided with simple dignity and a warm, natural friendliness. Mrs. Fillmore died in 1853.

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