

Some Other American Flags



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

TLINK of the American flag, as all of us do on June 14, which is Flag day, and we naturally think of the national emblem with its thirteen alternate red and white stripes and its 48 white stars on a field of blue. But this flag, which is variously and affectionately known as "Old Glory," "The Stars and Stripes," and "The Star Spangled Banner," is not the only banner which calls for the respect and loyalty of all Americans. For there are "some other American flags" which have their place in our national tradition, even though they are not so well known as "the Red, White and Blue."

First of all, there is the President's flag, the personal banner of the Chief Executive of the nation. Some day, if you see flying from a short staff attached to the radiator cap of an automobile, a blue flag, edged with white and yellow silk fringe, bearing the United States coat of arms in the center, with four white stars in each corner of the flag, you won't need the cheering of the crowds to tell you that the President of the United States is riding in that car. Or if you see a flag of the same design, with perhaps a slight difference as to the fringe, floating over a house or snapping in the breeze from the bow of a ship, it will bring the same message—that the President is in that house or is riding on that ship.

But the President is not the only high official who has his own personal flag. If the secretary of war is making an official visit, there is displayed a red flag, bearing the United States coat of arms (with some minor differences from that shown on the President's flag) and four white stars in the corners. If it's the secretary of the navy, it's a blue flag with a white anchor in the center and the four stars. If it's the secretary of the treasury, you will see another blue flag but the design on it is even more complicated. Two crossed anchors are surrounded by a ring of thirteen white stars. In front of the intersection of the anchors is a shield bearing in the top half a pair of scales (of the balance type) and in the lower half a key. The symbolism of these is, of course, clear. The secretary of the treasury holds the key to the nation's strongbox and from the earliest days the balance scales were used in weighing precious metals. The secretary of commerce also has a blue flag with the four white stars but in the center is a white shield, at the top of which sails a three-masted vessel and below a lighthouse casts its beams abroad.

The Presidential flag has had an interesting history. Insofar as the question of a proper design for it has resulted in a series of heated controversies over several points of heraldry involved. Its history has been one long record of changes and restorations until finally in 1910, under President Woodrow Wilson, there evolved the President's flag as it is today. Before that time each president had the right to select the design for his own flag and most of them did. But the Presidential flag used by President Wilson has been used by our Chief Executives since that time.

A distinctive flag for the President had its origin in the navy. On April 13, 1805, Gideon Wells, secretary of the navy, issued a set of naval regulations, prescribing that on the occasion of the visit of the President on board a man-of-war, the American ensign should be displayed at the main. This was the first official order to designate a flag denoting the presence of the President aboard a national ship. A change was made the next year when the rectangular Union Jack of dark blue, bearing horizontal rows of white stars, one for each state, was adopted as the President's flag when on board a national vessel. Although this was the first distinctive flag for the President, it was an unfortunate choice. In the navy the Union Jack at the foremast is a signal for pilot. Thus in the case of a ship with only one mast, the display of the Union Jack might mean either the President or the pilot; in the case of a two-masted the signal would be confusing; and since, at that time, a Jack at the rigging was a signal of distress,

PATRIOTIC NEGLIGES! The photograph shows, left to right, Elizabeth Vivial with the secretary of war's flag; Helen Appello with the Coolidge flag; Mary Davenney with Old Glory; Helen Basqui with the Taft flag; and Anna Corcoran with the Roosevelt flag. These Presidential and army flags are all manufactured at the quartermaster's depot in Philadelphia.

its use for the President was hardly one complimentary to the highest officer in the land.

In 1803, however, the national ensign was again designated as the President's flag and it remained thus until 1882, when William E. Chandler, secretary of the navy, issued an order, which was approved by President Chester Alan Arthur, that "the flag of the President of the United States shall consist of a blue ground with the arms of the United States in the center." It was not until 10 years later, however, that the army followed the lead of the navy by adopting a distinctive flag for its commander in chief, and when it did its action marked the beginning of a series of controversies which were to last for nearly two decades. Under a general order, issued March 28, 1898, from the adjutant general's office by direction of the secretary of war, the President's flag for the army was designated as a flag of scarlet bunting with white stars in each of the four corners and in the middle of the field a large blue star, outlined in white and bearing in the center the United States coat of arms. Around this central star were other white stars representing the states of the Union.

During the Spanish-American war the army Presidential flag was hung upon the wall of the cabinet room in the White House, symbolizing the position of President McKinley as commander in chief of the army and was the first war flag of its kind that had thus ever been used. But for some unknown reason the navy Presidential flag, which would symbolize his position as commander in chief of the navy, was not thus displayed. The army Presidential flag was first exhibited publicly at the peace jubilee celebration in Chicago in 1899 and again at a similar celebration in Philadelphia. Later both the army and the navy flags were twice hung in the main hallway of the White House during army and navy receptions but the army flag was never hoisted until March 4, 1901, when it flew over the Presidential reviewing stand at the second inauguration of McKinley.

The first controversy over the Presidential flag came up in 1899. The War department order of 1898 had definitely directed that the official coat of arms on the central star should be "as determined by the State department" and the arms referred to are those shown on the great seal of the United States, which is in the custody of the Department of State. The shield thereon had always displayed seven red and six white bars, alternately red and white, which was strictly in accordance with the act of congress of June 20, 1782, establishing the great seal. In 1899, when the equipment officers at New York and Mare Island, where flags for the navy are made, were furnished their flag books for the year, they called attention to the fact that the shield on the President's flag erroneously displayed seven white and six red stripes, instead of the reverse. It was discovered that the design had been copied from a publication of the State department, entitled "The Seal of the United States."

The matter was taken up unofficially with the State department and ended with an admission from officials of that department that "there was no logical reason for the reversal of the colors which was presumed to be the result of an arbitrary heraldic license." In 1902 the acting secretary of the navy issued a memorandum that "the State department certifies that the shield has seven white and six red bars, alternating white and red, and it is ordered that such shall be the seal on the President's flag."

Meanwhile the army continued to make its flag with the seven red and six white stripes on the shield. In November, 1902, it was decided that

something should be done to reconcile the differences in the design on the shield. A committee from the War department and the Navy department called on President Roosevelt and suggested that since other nations had but one flag for its chief, it was not consistent for our President to have two. So it was decided to adopt a new flag, closely patterned after the older navy flag, but with several modifications. A short time later orders were issued by the secretaries of the two departments that the colors on the shield, as certified by the State department (seven white and six red bars) be followed and on November 21, 1902, it was officially announced that the controversy between the two departments over the design of the President's flag was at an end. The only other change was to make the eagle white, heavily stitched in black.

Despite the agreement, however, the flags used by the two branches of the service were not yet the same. True, both used the same device as to the eagle and the shield, but the navy clung to its blue field and the army to its red field. It was not until the next administration that decided steps towards uniformity were taken. On June 24, 1912 and again on October 29, 1912, President Taft issued executive orders that "the color of the field of the President's flag shall be blue," but the army did not immediately conform and a difficult situation arose at the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson in March, 1913. The reviewing box in front of the White House was decorated with two President's flags, provided by the War department and the Navy department. The Navy department's was blue, but the War department's was red!

This revived the old controversy and when again in 1915 there was a double display of colors the matter assumed a serious aspect. It was pointed out to President Wilson that an agreement should be made and a standard flag adopted for both branches of the service. The President called in Lieutenant-Commander Byron McCandless, aide to the secretary of the navy, and requested him to prepare a design for the Presidential standard. The new flag was to consist of a blue field with four white stars in the corners, since the flags of an admiral and of a general bear four stars as a sign of command, and the President is the highest ranking admiral and general. Instead of an exact reproduction of the great seal, President Wilson expressed a desire to have his personal seal, a modification of the great seal used on the President's stationery in the White House, on the flag. This seal differs from the great seal in that the eagle's head is turned to the sinister (its left) and the stars above the eagle are differently arranged.

The new design was prepared by the bureau of construction and repair under the direction of Commander McCandless and was approved by the President in an executive order dated May 29, 1916. So at last the controversy was ended and a President's flag, uniform for both branches of the service, came into being. But though the army-navy controversy over the President's flag was thus ended, there are those who are not yet satisfied with the President's flag. They point out the fact that the seven white and six red bars on the shield, even though it does have the endorsement of the State department, is not in conformity with the arrangement of these colors as prescribed in the act of congress of June 20, 1782, adopting the great seal of the United States, nor as prescribed by the act of congress of April 4, 1818, prescribing alternating red and white stripes in establishing the American flag.

But more serious than this, according to heraldry experts, is the fact that on the President's flag the eagle's head is turned towards the sinister, that is, away from the flag pole. It is one of the ancient rules of heraldry, they say, that no bird or animal ever look away from the staff, for if such a flag is carried into battle, the hand thus turned would make it look as though the bird were retreating from the enemy. On all other flags on which the eagle appears, its head always faces the staff, regardless of which side of the flag one looks at.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Assembled for Information of Our Readers.

The 35th year of the Eugene Bible university closed with the commencement exercises on May 24.

Strawberry growers engaged in selling berries will not be required to take out the usual nurserymen's license when they sell strawberry plants on the side.

Fire of undetermined origin gutted the Deuel block at Medford, causing property damage estimated by owners at \$200,000. The business district was threatened.

Plans to merge the Wasco, Sherman and Hood River and Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson councils of the American Legion into a district council are under way.

Figures at the state penitentiary revealed that Lane county, except for Multnomah county, headed the list of those sending prisoners to the penal institution.

Eighteen miles of new telephone line will be built in the Siuslaw national forest during the coming summer, it was announced by R. S. Shelley, supervisor.

A report was current at Pendleton that the contract had been let to Hurley & Son of Moscow, Idaho, for work on the Camas grade section of the Pendleton-John Day highway.

Harry Lane, 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lane of the Liberty district, died in a hospital at Salem as the result of an infection which developed from a tonsil operation.

The dates of the Grizzly Gulch celebration to be staged by Grant county residents has been set for June 5, 6 and 7. The "Days of '62 celebration," an annual event, also will be staged.

The Marion county court has been petitioned by timber men to close several miles of the county road above Finger with a view of lessening fire hazards and also expediting logging operations.

Markers are being placed on all graves of world war veterans who are buried in Eugene. The stones are furnished by the government and are being erected by members of the American Legion post.

The city commission of Bend has passed an ordinance forbidding the operation of gasoline or steam-powered boats on the Deschutes river within the city limits, so as not to disturb the nesting of ducks.

Acres of alfalfa is rapidly increasing in Lane county, according to O. S. Fletcher, county agricultural agent. It is expected that 1500 acres will be planted this year as compared with 1000 acres last year, the agent said.

A new stage line for the hauling of express and passengers will be inaugurated between Marshfield and Crescent City before July 1, at which time the new federal contract for mail service between the two points will become effective.

Work on the market roads in Baker county is well under way, with prospect that practically all such roads in some sections of the county will be placed in first-class condition within the next few weeks, County Judge Baird has announced.

Poorer by a dollar, which has been safely removed from his throat by Dr. Arthur Jones, throat specialist of Boise, Walter Struthers, 16, is recovering from an unusual accident. The Yale youth put the dollar in his mouth and, presto, it was gone.

Apple thinning was begun in several orchards of the Rogue River valley and will be well under way soon, and will cause more work this year than in the past due to the heavy set of the fruit. Pears also will be thinned this season more than in the past.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.17½; soft white, western white, \$1.04½; hard winter, northern spring, western red, \$1.02½.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$20 per ton; valley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.50@24; clover, \$17; oat hay, \$17; oats and vetch, \$17.50@18. Butterfat—30@33c.

Eggs—Ranch, 20@24c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$11.50@12.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.50@11.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$8@9.

Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, western white, hard winter, western red and northern spring, \$1.04; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.17.

Eggs—Ranch, 21@25c.
Butterfat—37c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$11@11.50.
Hogs—Prime light, \$11.40@11.65.
Lamb—Choice, \$9@10.

Spokane
Cattle—Steers, good, \$9.75@10.25.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$11.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$9@9.50.

In 43 of the 85 fires in Oregon, exclusive of Portland, during April, rural properties suffered damages in the amount of \$123,805, or two-thirds of the aggregate of \$185,395. This information was contained in a report of Clare A. Lee, state fire marshal, issued recently.

Agricultural and manufactured products of southern Oregon will be displayed before representatives of 21 Latin-American countries at Sacramento August 25 to 30, during the Pan-American reciprocal trade conference, according to word received from the California city.

Lakeview fire department received from Pendleton a high-powered fire truck. The purchase of the truck, plus some changes in the water mains which Lakeview will make within the next 30 days, will give Lakeview new fire insurance rates considerably lower than the present ones.

A total of 195,850 seedlings have been shipped this spring from the Oregon Forest nursery near Corvallis, says a statement by State Forester Elliot. Most of the stock went to farmers for shelter belts, windbreaks and woodlots. This is nearly 75,000 more than was shipped last year.

The total enrollment for the year 1929-1930 at the southern Oregon state normal school, according to Miss Katherine Vincent, registrar, is 721. Of this number, 250 students were registered from Jackson county. Coos county is next in representation with 68 registered, and Douglas a close third with 62.

The elm tree beetle is ravishing the elms of Jackson county. These beetles cause the trees to lose their leaves during the early summer months. County Agent L. P. Wilcox has declared war against the insects and warns citizens that two seasons of such happenings will result in the death of the tree.

The Oregon Feed Dealers' association at a meeting in Eugene recently went on record as being against the practice of using old sacks for the sale of poultry and dairy feeds. The dealers stated that in the use of the old sacks there is a danger of contamination and the spread of disease among poultry and domestic animals.

The first barrel of this year's crop of strawberries harvested by the Grants Pass and Rogue River growers was sealed recently at the new plant of the Allen Packing company at Grants Pass. The gross weight of the barrel is 500 pounds. Officials of the company say that it requires 450 pounds of berries to pack the barrel.

The Elks' lodge and the American Legion will put on the annual "Days of '49" again this year. Plans are rapidly nearing completion for a ten-acre mining camp with buildings and houses of logs where the calendar will be turned back for a week each year to the gold rush days of '49. This year the event will be on the week of July 4.

Try this one on your bedstead. Miss Claire Thomen, student at the University of Oregon, climbed into bed, and immediately left it—with a shriek. Shrew arms had gripped her about the ankles. Students found a small octopus, measuring five inches from tip to tip, in the stomach of a shark and placed it in Miss Thomen's bed for "cold storage purposes."

A flow of natural gas was reported to have been struck in a well drilled at the Vincent Preschere place, near Roseburg. In an effort to secure water for domestic purposes, a well was bored 140 feet, where a heavy flow of water was struck. The water came in faster than it could be baled out, and later was found to be impregnated with gas. Flames shot high into the air when a match was applied to it.

First-half taxes for the year 1930 have been received at the state treasury department in the amount of \$1,159,839.87, according to announcement made by Thomas B. Kay, state treasurer. Total collections for the first half will aggregate \$2,316,533.92. The counties which have paid their first half taxes in full include Multnomah, Clatsop, Columbia, Curry, Hood River, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Morrow, Polk, Union and Wallowa.

E. Gramse, deputy fish warden, made an unusual catch on the Deschutes river a few days ago. Fishing for redear trout with two flies on his line, Gramse hooked a large fish on the lower fly and while the victim thrashed through the water another fish took the upper fly. After a 15-minute struggle, Gramse landed the catch and found he had hooked a 19 inch Chinook salmon on the lower fly and a 10-inch redear on the upper.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Baker crowned in main Eagle creek three miles from Sparta while on a fishing trip. Although no one witnessed the tragedy, it is believed the two fell into the swiftly running stream while crossing a log.

The annual Northwest assembly and conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south will be held in Corvallis beginning June 18 and extending until June 28, according to preliminary arrangements being made by those in charge there.

WHAT BRIDESMAIDS WILL WEAR; CHIC PRINT JACKET COSTUMES

WITH such a wealth of entrancing materials as the fabric field offers for the fashioning of frocks for the bridesmaid this season, fancy is given free range to choose "the one you love best," tuning your selection, of course, to the wedding scene from a pictorial viewpoint.

There are, however, certain fabric trends which it is well to keep in mind, before making a final decision in regard to media for the gowns—beautiful which the fair attendants of the bride will wear. An outstanding choice, this season, is lace, another is

silhouette of bouffant skirt and short waisted fitted bodice.

Jacket Costumes Popular.
The jacket costume has become a staple so far as the wardrobe of the fashionable woman is concerned. The interesting feature about these practical wearable ensembles is the materials of which they are made. The fact that most of the newer weaves are washable is almost unbelievable, considering the handsomeness of their appearance.

Here's some of the stunning weaves which go to make up the swanky



Typical Bridesmaid's Costumes.

organdie and if we may venture to suggest a third it is printed cotton net. Not that taffeta, silk crepe or satin, chiffon, tulle, moire and a continued list of lovely weaves have become obsolete. No, indeed! But notwithstanding the lure of these materials, many stylists are turning to organdie, net and lace as being "different" from the usual choices.

Now that the entire fashion world is in the throes of an acute lace-consciousness it follows in natural sequence that many of the maids attending June brides will be lace-clad. Thus it is that lace fine as cobweb and patterned with intriguing all over florals, reflecting also every lovely tone and tint, is, at this time, providing a new theme for the creator of wedding party frocks.

The charm of lace is accentuated in the beguiling gown pictured above to left. The long single streamer of self-lace offers endless possibilities in the way of graceful gesture as the cortege keeps step to the joyous strains of the wedding march. Then too, the several gowns, being in orchid, blue, rose, perhaps also maize and pale green, play a most effective color

jacket costumes which "everybody's wearing" these days—pique in brown, black, or navy, shantung in dark-sult colorings, allover embroidered effects on linen or pique and in printed design, shantung patterned in vivid motifs, embroidered crepe, also silk-embroidered pique and legions of printed crepes.

Designers are in a mood to "make it snappy" when it comes to color for these now-so-chic jacket costumes. They emphasize color in two ways, either through the sprightliness of the print itself or by adding accessories which splash color in "spots" from head to foot. A jacket and skirt of brown linen, per example, with a blouse of orange handkerchief linen, a hat also in tones of orange, adding a pocketbook and scarf of orange, egg-shell and brown print fabric, is sure to present a most striking color study.

Then again the message of color is carried through the print of the fabric in a manner as convincing as the picture herewith reveals. In this instance every item from dress to hat, blouse and scarf is highly colorful.

As to just how colorful one's costume is, depends largely upon the



Jacket Costume in Colorful Print.

symphony. The diaphanous beauty of the ensemble is accentuated by draped wide-brim capelines of transparent hair braid, the trimming of these chapeaux tuning in to the general color scheme.

Designers are all enthusiastic in regard to organdie this season, especially for bridesmaid wear. The quaint gown in the picture to the right has hand-painted clusters of flowers painted on the organdie, the piping about the neckline being variously keyed to the general color scheme. The poke bonnet is of filmy lace, and its quaintness is supplemented with puff sleeves, a prim bouquet and a

print of which it is fashioned. For instance, some of the smartest town suits for summer are made of dark washable printed fabrics which space little figures in gay lines over navy, red, black, brown, or perhaps dark green backgrounds.

With these clever jackets and skirts of handsome print, the blouse is playing a most sensational role. Dotted swiss, handkerchief linen, pique de sole, organdie, embroidered batiste are but a few of the weaves of which smart blouses (especially tucked ins) are made.

JULIA BRYANTLEY

(©-1930 Western Newspaper Union)