

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1903.

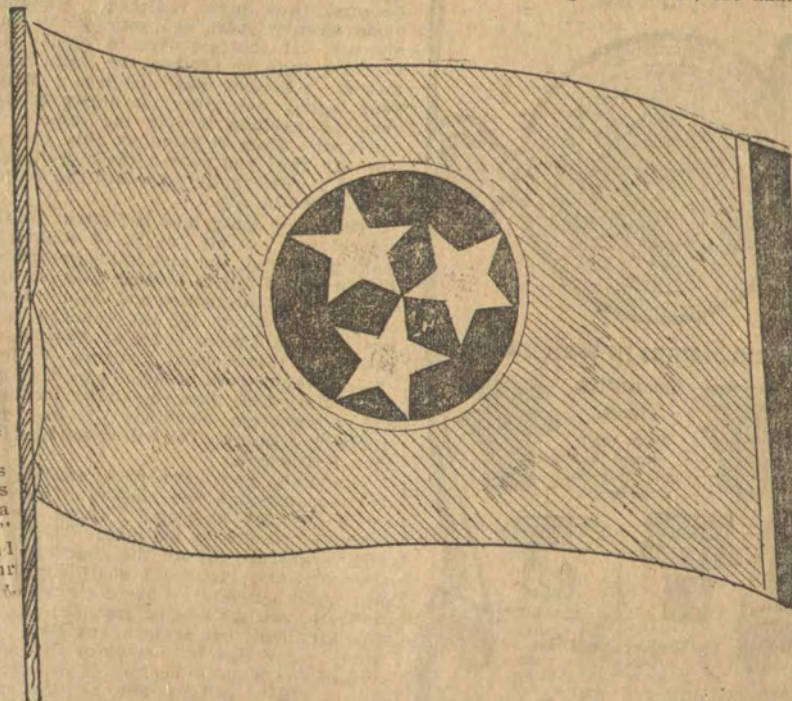
Proposed Tennessee State Flag.

Mr. LeRoy Reeves of Johnson City, originator and designer of the state flag for the adoption of which Representative Miller has introduced a bill in the House, writes a letter to the Banner in favor of his flag, as follows:

"I have for a long time been impressed with the fact that Tennessee stands in need of an appropriate state flag. After giving the matter some thought and experiment, I arrived at the design, a rough drawing of which I enclose, though the poor quality of the red coloring matter used in the drawing prevents it from

gestive design; (2) so designed that its details are discernible at a considerable distance; (3) a symbol, and not a description by words; (4) and especially should it be a suggestive symbol, appealing to one's imagination, the poetry and sentiment of his nature, and not to every-day prosy facts and interests. You will note the insufficiency of the former flag. (See acts of 1897, page 769.)

"The intended meaning of the present design is: The three stars of pure white, representing the three grand divisions of the state, bound together by the blue, three making one—an indissoluble unit; the red, a suggestion of the common protection; the white edgings bring the colors into stronger contrast; the final bar



showing the flag to the best advantage. I sent a bill covering the above to S. E. Miller, our Representative in the Legislature, and he has kindly introduced same.

"A joint resolution was passed in 1897 providing for a flag, but for many reasons it needs improvement. It provides for a flag of red, blue and white—three sections 'so shaped by diagonal lines as to represent the geological lines of the state,' with the words and figures 'The Volunteer State' '16.' The design has not been a success and has never received the approval of public use and adoption. It is heavy, without symmetry or grace, and has other objections. The lettering cannot be read at a distance nor while the flag is waving, and unless it is floating freely the first color is hidden.

"The ideal flag should be (1) as simple and easily made as comports with a sug-

relieves the sameness of the large field and keeps the flag from showing all crimson when hanging limp.

"It is unnecessary to mention our need of an appropriate banner for state buildings and exhibits at the various expositions, for use at interstate gatherings in general, for the use of the Tennessee militia at such gatherings, and, with the simple addition of the number of the regiment, for use as a regimental flag for Tennessee troops when in the general service.

"I do not wish you to criticize the former flag, nor do I mean to do so unnecessarily. Its originator deserves commendation for his purpose. However, the design is unsatisfactory, and if you would lend the last measure the support of a short commendatory editorial, urging its adoption, on the above or other grounds, I would thank you."

A FLAG FOR TENNESSEE.

Whenever a member of the Tennessee Legislature can find nothing else to do, he introduces a flag bill and orates about it. At this session the Hon. Ernest Miller, of Washington county, is the only statesman, so far as we have observed, to come forward with a flag measure, but the session is young yet. After having introduced his bill the attention of the Hon. Miller was called to the fact that the statutes already contain a useless ornament similar to his bill, but that made no difference to the gentleman from Washington. He would introduce his bill anyhow, because the flag which he proposes has more red and blue on it than the one already provided for, and which has never been made. Representative Miller, being a Republican, must do something for his State in the flag business. His bill is entitled "an act to designate, adopt and declare a flag or banner for the State of Tennessee." The bill provides for a flag or banner of the following design, colors and proportions:

An oblong flag or banner, in length one and two-thirds times its width, the large or principal field of same to be of color red, but said flag or banner, ending at its free or outer end, in a perpendicular bar of blue of uniform width, running from side to side—that is to say, from top to bottom—of said flag or banner, and separated from the red field, by a narrow margin or stripe of white, of uniform width; the width of the white stripe to be one-fifth that of the blue bar, and the total width of the bar and stripe together to be equal to one-eighth of the width of the flag.

In the center of the red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue, separated from the surrounding red field by a circular margin or stripe of white of uniform width and of the same width as the straight margin or stripe first mentioned. The breadth or diameter of the circular blue field, exclusive of the white margin, shall be equal to one-half of the width of the flag.

Inside the circular blue field shall be three five-pointed stars of white, distributed at equal intervals around a point, the center of the blue field, and of such size and arrangement that one point of each star shall approach as closely as practicable without actually touching one point of each of the other two, around the center point of the field; and the two outer points of each star shall approach as nearly as practicable without actually touching the periphery of the blue field. The arrangement of the three stars shall be such that the centers of no two stars shall be in a line parallel to either the side or end of the flag, but intermediate between same; and the highest star shall be the one nearest the upper confined corner of the flag.

This would indeed be pretty. In fact, we go farther and say that it would be too lovely for anything. Why hasn't somebody thought of it before? What strange providence was it that called the Hon. Miller from his post of duty in Washington county and put it into his mind to provide a suitable flag or banner for the proud State of Tennessee—a State that has already held a centennial exposition without this flag? The General Assembly should hurry up matters and pass this bill. After it has become a law, whether the Governor signs it or not, a resolution should be passed appropriating a suitable sum of money for having one flag made. This lone flag should be presented to the gentleman from Washington as a reward for his services to a long-neglected people. Such brain, energy and patriotism should not go unrewarded. *Chattanooga News*

FLAG FOR TENNESSEE

Nashville Banner Jan. 28, 1903
BILL INTRODUCED IN LOWER
HOUSE LOOKING TO ADOPTION OF ONE.

The following bill looking to the adoption of a flag or banner for the State of Tennessee was introduced in the Lower House of the General Assembly this morning by Mr. Ernest S. Miller of Washington County:

"An act to designate, adopt and declare a flag or banner for the State of Tennessee.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee that a flag or banner is hereby designated and adopted and declared to be the flag or banner of the State of Tennessee, which flag or banner shall be of the following design, colors and proportions, to-wit:

"An oblong flag or banner, in length one and two-thirds times its width, the large or principal field of same to be of color red, but said flag or banner ending at its free or outer end, in a perpendicular bar of blue of uniform width, running from side to side, that is to say, from top to bottom of said flag or banner, and separated from the red field by a narrow margin or stripe of white, of uniform width; the width of the white stripe to be one-fifth that of the blue bar; and the total width of the bar and stripe together to be equal to one-eighth of the width of the flag.

"In the centre of the red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue, separated from the surrounding red field by a circular margin or stripe of white of uniform width and of the same width as the straight margin or stripe first mentioned. The breadth or diameter of the circular blue field, exclusive of the white margin, shall be equal to one-half of the width of the flag.

"Inside the circular field shall be three five-pointed stars of white, distributed at equal intervals around a point, the centre of the blue field, and of such size and arrangement that one point of each star shall approach as closely as practicable without actually touching one point of each of the other two, around the centre point of the field; and the two outer points of each star shall approach as nearly as practicable without actually touching the periphery of the blue field. The arrangement of the three stars shall be such that the centres of no two stars shall be in a line parallel to either the side or end of the flag, but intermediate between same; and the highest star shall be the one nearest the upper confined corner of the flag.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it."

Last Notice.

Pay metered water tax. ja26 3t

Our State Flag.

The Miller bill in the house for a new state flag calls fresh attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the old flag. The latter is open to criticism in many ways. The inscription, "The Volunteer State," is not effective, being illegible for the most part, and the arrangement of the colors to represent the geological lines of the state is neither artistic nor easily comprehensible. In short, the present flag is too complicated in design, and is not sufficiently striking.

The flag proposed in the Miller bill is a banner of red, edged with a band of blue, separated from the red by a streak of white, while in the center is a circle of blue, containing three stars, representing the three grand divisions of the state. This seems sufficiently symbolic, while the design is easily decipherable and is effective at some distance. Tennessee should have an appropriate and artistic flag, and this described in the provisions of the Miller bill seems to fulfill these conditions.—
Nashville News. *Johnson City Comet*
Feb. 5, 1903

are we in opinion.

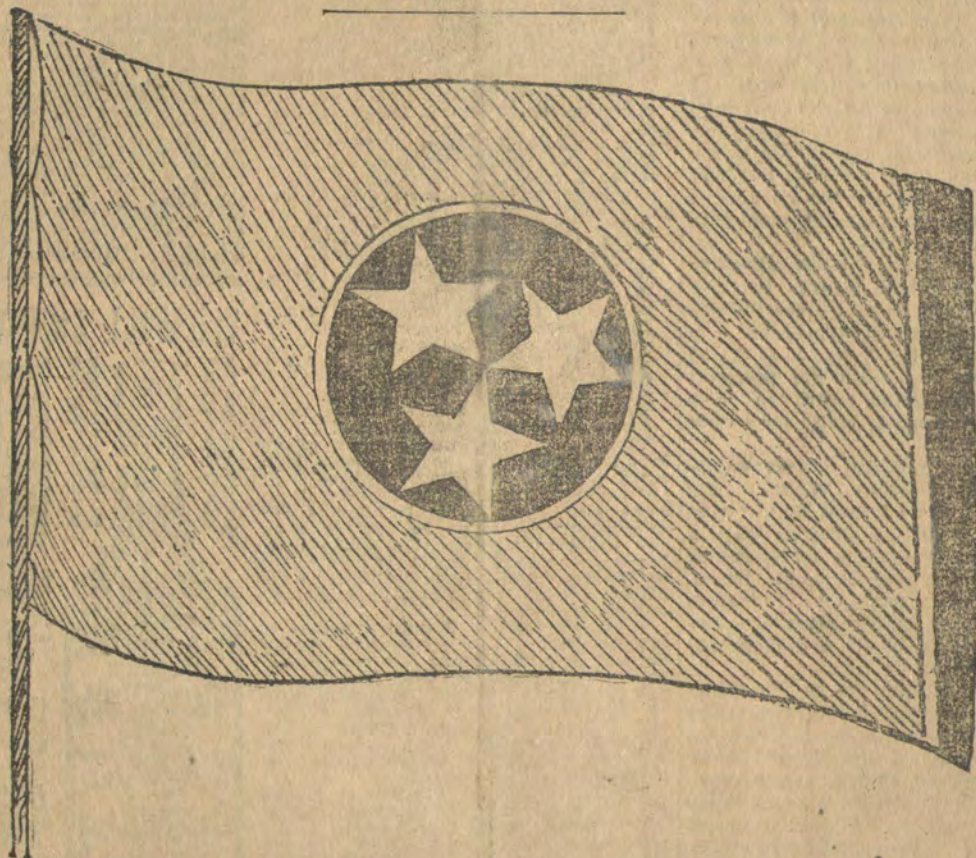
The need for a State flag is obvious. In national parades, at expositions, for purposes of distinction and picturesque effect, it is well to have a State banner. As the troops of different states follow each other in procession, the different flags make the divisions plain. For State buildings they are similarly useful, and there are many occasions when we need these distinguishing banners. *Nashville "News"*
Feb. 1903

The Tennessee Legislature approved

Chattanooga Press.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1905.

TRIUMPHANT FLAG OF TENNESSEE



BLESSED ARE THEY WHO LIVE UNDER IT!

A TOAST TO THE ABSENT SONS OF THE VOLUNTEER STATE.

When other states and other flags, whether great or small,
Claim your love and loyalty in this land of the free,
Cease not to love the flag of the greatest state of all—
The flag of Tennessee!

—G. E. H.

Tennessee is a peculiar state. It is an indissoluble whole and yet it is formed of three grand divisions. These are: Middle Tennessee, West Tennessee and East Tennessee.

Somewhere an imaginary line is drawn between these three grand divisions but no man has ever drawn it on the map and none will ever dare to! For, while those who live in each division of the state swear by all the gods that their particular part of Tennessee is the cream of God's own country, they are loyal to the other parts and they love it all.

Men have gone to other states and to other lands, and made money, and then returned to Tennessee and made themselves content without a cent.

If some catastrophe of nature should suddenly eliminate from the face of the earth all other land and leave nothing but a vast expanse of seas, the people of Tennessee could live forever with not a thing that mortal man desires denied them, for within the confines of the Volunteer state we have all that God created for the happiness of human beings.

With all that, strange as it may seem, the state has no flag. But it is to have and must have one immediately. We cannot do without it. The cut shown above is a design for a flag drawn by LeRoy Reeves. A bill to adopt this design as the flag of the state has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Faw, and in the Senate by Senators R. H. McLaurine and Douglas Wilde.

To appreciate its beauty one should see its colors. The large field is crimson, the outer field and the bar is blue, the stars and the edgings are white. A glorious combination when unfurled to the breeze!

As to the significance, the three white stars represent the three grand divisions of the state, which are bound together by the endless circle of a blue field, the symbol being three in one—an indissoluble trinity.

Let us have that flag! *Passes.*

A TENNESSEE FLAG

Nashville
Banner

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT MODELS

February 4th,
1903

State sovereignty is not so emphatic a sentiment in certain portions of the country now as it was back in the latter sixties when John C. Breckinridge was a candidate for the presidency; but an American commonwealth is still in some essential respects a political entity, and should have a symbol of its autonomy distinct from that of the Federal Government. Every state in the Union has a coat-of-arms enshrined on a great seal, and every state should likewise have a flag.

This idea was broached in the Legislature of 1897 and its agitation resulted in the adoption of a joint resolution providing for a state flag. The flag then adopted has seldom been seen, and very few people know of its existence. Few could even so much as describe it. The fact that it does exist has been recalled by the bill introduced by Representative Miller providing for a new flag, one of simpler design and more likely to appeal to the popular favor.

The flag of 1897 has so much of inscription and symbolism as to make it quite a complicated affair and altogether impossible from an artistic point of view. These facts moved Mr. LeRoy Reeves of Johnson City to make a new design, and it is the flag of his devising provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Reeves' flag is an improvement on the one adopted by the General Assembly of 1897, because it is more simple, but probably something still more desirable might be suggested. That, at least, is the opinion of a Nashville artist, who talked on the subject with a Banner reporter.

The Tri-Color.

"The French," he said, "are a people in whom the artistic instinct is very highly developed. The old white flag of the Bourbons, which bore the emblem of the fleur de lis, was a beautiful banner, but it was eclipsed in beauty as well as otherwise by that passionate emblem of the revolution, the tri-color, which still survives, and everywhere is the recognized insignia of the French republic. The tri-color was first a cockade and then took the form of a flag. It is strikingly simple, three perpendicular bars, red, white and blue, but no flag was ever designed that was more impressive or had a more enthusiastic following."

This artist suggested instead of the Reeves design an arrangement something on the order of the French tri-color, as represented below.



This flag, it will be observed, would consist of three perpendicular bars of equal width, red white and red, with a blue rhombus in the centre, in which might be inscribed the three stars suggested in Mr. Reeves' flag, or else the state coat-of-arms.

"This design," the artist suggested,

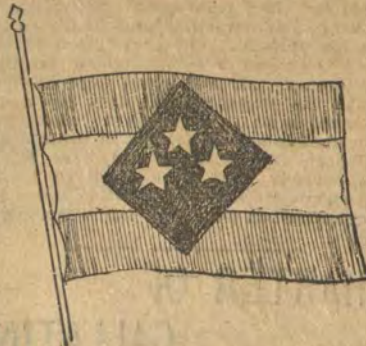
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

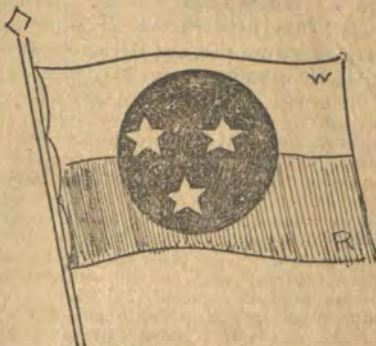
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

"might be varied so as to make the bars horizontal instead of perpendicular. Or a circular instead of rhomboid figure might be used in the centre for the blue field."



Another possible variation, and "still simpler design, would be only two bars, one red, one white, either perpendicular or horizontal."



Either of these flags would preserve the national colors in simple and effective arrangement and at the same time afford an entirely novel design.

Objection to Reeves' Design.

The chief objection to the Reeves flag made by the artist is that it has too great a proportion of red. "When limp," he said, "it might be easily mistaken for the British flag, which is all red with the Union Jack of blue in the corner; or, what is worse, it might be supposed to be the blazing oriflame of the incendiary anarchists. The narrow blue and white stripes on the end of this flag have something of a barber pole suggestion."

Evolution of Flags.

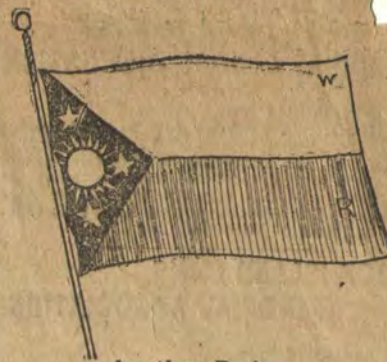
There has been a notable evolution in the designing of flags. The stars and stripes grew out of a modification of the British flag. The American ensign was at first like that of the mother country, solid red with a blue corner field, the only difference being stars in the place of the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, which appear in the Union Jack. Later the red field was divided into thirteen alternate red and white stripes.

When the Confederate Congress at Montgomery came to adopt a flag the result was one differing from the old flag only in the number of its stars and stripes. Congressman Brooke, of Mississippi, offered a resolution instructing the committee to adopt a flag as similar as possible to that of the United States, and many communications were poured in on the committee urging similar advice, and it was adopted. Later this flag was changed and the result was something like the original British model, a solid color for the main body of the flag with a field in the upper corner next to the flag-pole bearing a cross.

The Filipino Flag.

The Cuban Republic adopted a picturesque flag, evidently suggested by that of the United States, having a triangular field in the centre next to the flag-pole, instead of the square in the upper corner, a star and five stripes. The flag of the Filipino insurgents, which was a very pretty one, was patently suggested by that of Cuba. It might, in its turn, suggest a model from which the proposed new flag

of Tennessee could be designed. The proposed flag was like this:



Another Design.

Another flag design was suggested to the Banner reporter by a young lady, who doesn't claim to be an artist, but hopes to be one. It was like this:

The upper bar is white, and the lower red. The large star in the centre is blue and the three small stars within the large one are white. The large star would represent the State, and the small ones its three grand divisions.



The young lady further suggested that the large star might be used instead of the rhombus in the three-barred flag designed by the artist, a cut of which is given above. The bars may be perpendicular, as is the French tri-color, or horizontal, as in the German flag, or red, white and black.

The birth of republicanism among nations has had a tendency to improve national flags. It has made them simpler and done away with grotesque heraldic devices. These heraldic flags are still retained in the royal standards of Europe, which are usually different from the national flag displayed on merchant ships and elsewhere. The royal standard of Great Britain, for example, is an elaborate affair, combining the insignia of England, Ireland and Scotland. The flag of an American state should be as simple as possible.

If a new flag is to be adopted in Tennessee it would be well to have a legislative committee appointed for the purpose that would ask for models and make its selection from the best that may be presented.

CURED MEATS DONATED TO UNITED CHARITIES.

Swift & Co. yesterday donated to the United Charities of this city the display of cured meats which was on exhibition during the reception which was held for the entertainment of the people of Nashville at the new branch house of that company, which is located at No. 614 North College street. The donation amounts to 300 pounds of hams, bacon and meats cured in other fashions. It was turned over to Miss Fannie Battle, Secretary of the United Charities, to be distributed among the poor.

COMPROMISE TALK.

Statehood Proposition Takes on a New Phase.

By Associated Press.

Washington, February 4.—There was again yesterday considerable talk about the Senate of the possibility of a compromise on the statehood proposition. A suggestion, which appears to meet with some favor on both sides of the controversy, is that the two territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico be admitted as states and that Arizona be united with New Mexico until the area now covered by that territory shall include 200,000 people, when it shall become a state, and that Oklahoma be admitted as it now stands, but that at some definite time in the future the Indian Territory shall be added to Oklahoma.

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sell Banner Patterns. Strictly accurate
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Journal of Feb. News. 1, 1903

DEMISE OF J. L. BLAIR

Removed the Last of a Fam-
ily of Twelve Children.

He Was Descended From a
Most Prominent Family.

Proposed State Flag Reminds One of
How Tennessee's History is Inter-
woven With Number Three.

Jonesboro, Feb. 28.—Mr. John L. Blair, aged seventy-six years, died at his home near Garber's Mills, six miles south of Jonesboro, Thursday morning.

Mr. Blair was descended from one among the oldest and most distinguished families of East Tennessee. He was a brother of the late Mrs. David Sullins of Cleveland, Tenn., and was the last survivor of a family of twelve children. His brother, Captain Frank S. Blair, was prominent in Virginia some years ago as one of the leaders of the Mahone party.

His father, Hon. John Blair, served six consecutive terms in congress from this district, from 1823 to 1835. During his first term in congress Henry Clay was speaker, and it was during this term that the Presidential election of 1824 was thrown into the house of representatives for settlement and John Quincy Adams was elected over Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford. Hon. John Blair was in congress with Polk, John Bell, Sam Houston, Davie Crockett, Balie Peyton, etc.

Mr. Leroy Reeves of Johnson City, has gotten up a flag for Tennessee, and Mr. Ernest Miller, representative from this county, has introduced a bill in the legislature to have it adopted as the flag of this state. It is certainly commendable in these two young men to take such interest in a flag for Tennessee, and it is to be hoped their efforts will be crowned with success.

The three stars on the flag submitted by Mr. Reeves represent the three grand divisions of the state.

It is wonderful how much Tennessee history is interwoven with the number three. For instance, Tennessee was the third state admitted into the union after the ratification of the United States constitution by the original thirteen; Tennessee was the third state honored with the privilege of furnishing the President of the United States, and has furnished three; Tennessee has been in the Union three times, first as a part of North Carolina in 1790, 2d as a state from 1796 to 1861, and again from 1866 to the present time. Tennessee first came into the Union in 1796 during the progress of the third Presidential canvass, and voted her three electoral votes for Jefferson, who afterward became the third President. Tennessee has voted three times in succession for Jefferson for President; three times in succession for Andrew Jackson and three times in succession for Grover Cleveland. Tennessee is divided into three natural grand divisions; is washed by three great navigable rivers—Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi; has had three capitals where the legislature met, governors were inaugurated and United States senators have been elected. Tennessee has also had three constitutions and three governors by the name of Brown.

There were three settlements then formed the Wataway association; and there were three counties that in organizing the state of Tennessee

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE.

A State Flag.

To the Editor of the Banner.

I have read with much interest an article in the Banner of Wednesday last, which discusses my design for a Tennessee flag and gives certain suggestions and designs by others. What we all desire, of course, is not to insist each upon his own design, but to find what will be the most appropriate flag. If that suggested by me (and already introduced in the Legislature) can bear criticism, let it stand; otherwise, let it give place to a better one. However, perceive that the authors of the various designs suggested have fallen into certain errors that I have endeavored to avoid. As suggested in the article mentioned, the object of such a flag is to represent the autonomy of the state and not its Federal relationship. For the latter purpose we already have one flag upon which each state is represented. If we undertake to design a flag as much as possible like the United States flag the primary object is not attained and the result is useless. Hence, beyond the use of the primary American colors, the state banner should be as little like the Federal flag as possible.

The same reasoning applies to the objectionable tendency to copy after foreign flags. Our object is not to reproduce with slight changes some foreign standard, but to adopt a symbol distinctly Tennessean. Why copy the tri-color? It has, it is true, a history that should enshrine it forever in the hearts of all Frenchmen; but our banner is to emblemize Tennessee's statehood, and not to remind the world of the glories of "La France." Why copy any flag? A flag practically like that of Cuba or the Philippines, as suggested by the fourth design, is out of the question. The first design much resembles that of the flag of Peru and could very well claim kinship with that which floats just across the Rio Grande. The second is susceptible to the same objection. All when hanging limp would more or less resemble foreign flags. The rhomboid centre fields do not appeal to one's sense of symmetry and proportion. As can be seen, all the designs are heavy and lack the airy grace that a banner should have.

As further stated in the article, the tendency is to do away with heraldic designs and is toward simplicity. The flag should mean something, but it should not be complex. Hence, wording, or the state arms (as suggested), would be out of place upon the flag. To be the flag of the people it should be one that is easily made. The purest patriotism is that learned in childhood. Let the banner be such that the children may learn to love it while their untrained fingers fashion it. Let it be theirs in fact—not in theory.

Now, what rule should we follow in the selection of a state flag? While it should not be similar to the Federal flag or foreign flags, at the same time the state flags heretofore in use have, as a class, certain distinctive characteristics that it is well to follow. The propriety of doing this is plain. The rule has been, a solid ground of a single color, unrelieved except by a single emblem or device in the centre. As instances of this, see the flags of South Carolina, Virginia and Texas. The last two are blue. That of Virginia has in the centre her arms; that of Texas is unrelieved except by "a single star." Should we not follow the rule? Those mentioned are impressive from their very lack of intricacy. The divisions, if any, should have some meaning. If the flag be cut up into sections it fails to convey the primary idea of unity. The main body of the flag should be of a solid color. The blue ground has, already, been twice appropriated. I respectfully disagree with the artist interviewed (as per the former article) in his opinion that the design, as introduced, has too much red. A field of bright, rich crimson, particularly when relieved by a small proportion of blue and white, makes a beautiful flag. A crimson ground is pleasing and striking. The ground, or field, of the well-known Confederate battle flag was of this color.

In the flag proposed by me the circular blue field which contains the three large stars, exclusive of the narrow white mar-

gin, occupies half the width of the flag and is in the centre of the crimson field, which field is still further relieved of sameness by the final perpendicular bar of blue. It would be impossible for the flag, when hanging limp, to resemble the British flag; and the further fear of the artist that it might, when thus hanging, "be supposed to be the blazing oriflame of the incendiary anarchist," is likewise without substantial foundation. The flag could not thus hang without plainly showing the final bar and a large part of the blue and white centre. Likewise, the "barber pole" objection is untenable, though if such an objection be serious the correction might begin with the "stars and stripes." The flag does not end in "narrow blue and white stripes," but in a heavy blue bar, with a narrow edging of white next to the red field which contrasts the blue more strongly. The narrow edge of white around the circular blue field is for the same purpose of contrast. For an effective flag, when only a small number of stars are used they should be large. This is shown by the before-mentioned Confederate battle flag. Again, if they be not large the symbol—three making one, or three united in one—is lost, the idea given being that of three, small, separate bodies, comparatively lost in a larger.

The plan suggested by the young lady—three stars within a star, is desirable if it were practicable, which it is not, as I found by experiment. To preserve the symbol, we cannot vary the number of stars; and a star cannot be constructed of three stars. Therefore, her design is subject to the objection mentioned in the paragraph just preceding. Further, there can be no harmonious arrangement of three small stars within the larger star—at least not without giving precedence in position to one star over the others or to one pair of stars over the remaining one, which should not be when the stars represent the grand divisions of the state. I took care to provide against this in drawing the bill for the introduction of my design.

As for my own design, it is as follows: A flag of red (bright crimson) with length twice its width, ending in a bar of blue, separated from the red by a narrow margin of white; in the centre of the red, a circular field of blue, with width one-half that of the flag, and surrounded by a narrow margin of white. Inside the blue field, three large white stars, distributed regularly around the centre, with a point of each star almost touching a point of each of the others at the centre, and with the two outer points of each star almost touching the edge of the circular field. The three stars represent the three sections of the state. They are bound together by the endless circle of the blue field, forming a uniform figure—the component parts of the indivisible whole, around which is the crimson—the solid field of statehood, suggesting still further its unity as well as the common protection; while the blue, contrasting bar marks its final limit.

LEROY REEVES.

Johnson City, February 7.

TO THE EDITOR.

Brief communications on timely subjects are acceptable for this column, but responsibility for the opinions of contributors is disclaimed.

FLAG FOR TENNESSEE.

Vineland, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1903.

Editor The Sentinel:

I see that before the legislature is a bill to designate, legally, a flag for Tennessee, and considerable ingenuity displayed in arranging its outlines; but why draw specially on geometrical science for a design when the geographical form to outlines of our state accurately followed furnishes not only a good but better and more appropriate form?

Now, Mr. Editor, or "Mr. Legislature," or Mr., Mrs. or Miss Reader, take down your map and look at the outlines of a flag for Tennessee as I describe it. First, the Mississippi river or western part of the boundary is the left-hand end of the flag to be attached to the staff; our line with Kentucky and Virginia the upper edge; our line with Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia the lower edge; and our line with North Carolina the end or edge to the extreme right. The three divisions of the state make unique and appropriate divisions of the flag—the western section to be bounded by the Tennessee river as it runs almost squarely across the state; though it will be as well, or better, to let all of Hardin county be in the western section; whilst from that boundary eastward to the western boundary lines of the counties of Marion, Sequachie, Bledsoe, Cumberland, Fentress and Scott will be the middle section—all the rest, embracing East Tennessee, the eastern section. Let the eastern section constitute the red field; the middle section the white, and the western section the blue; but as there is an offset in our line with Kentucky along the lines of the counties of Henry, Weakly, Obion and Lake, let the central white field fill out that offset by extending to the "flag-staff"—or Mississippi river. Let each division be represented by a white star in the center of its field—the central being on a white field should be surrounded by a red margin or "halo." I might suggest that the more important rivers be shown by white lines on the red and blue fields, and red or golden lines on the white field; and I cannot avoid suggesting that a smaller class of white stars (one for each state in our union) ought to be set as marks along the Cumberland range of mountains as "signal lights" designating the location of our great and well-nigh exhaustless deposits of mineral wealth.

One feature of the form of flag suggested is that its extreme north-eastern point (its "East Tennessee" extension, if you please) will be in the form of a "pendant."

I hope our ingenious young friend Burns, of Johnson City, will suggest some suitable characteristic device for that part of the central "white field" which takes a part of Kentucky into the "blue field;" also that he will aid in suggesting the proper tracings of our rivers and scattering the stars along the crests of our beautiful mountains.

N. A. PATTERSON.

Note.—If the suggested flag seems too long for its width, contract it, but let the three fields be proportionately the same. A flag and state map will be unique.

THE NASHVILLE AMERICAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

MEDICAL MISSIONS

DR. W. J. WANLESS SPEAKS TO STUDENTS OF VANDERBILT.

NEEDS OF FOREIGN FIELD

For Fifteen Years Has Been Located at Miraj, India—One Physician to Every 25,000 Population—Experiments With Probable Leprosy Cure.

Dr. W. J. Wanless, a Traveling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, on Wednesday addressed the medical students of Vanderbilt upon the need of medical missionaries in the foreign fields. He will speak at the University of Nashville Medical Department at 4:15 o'clock this evening and to-night will address the local Student Volunteer Union. On Tuesday Dr. Wanless delivered the first of his addresses in Nashville, speaking to the medical students of the University of Tennessee.

To-morrow morning he will leave for Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and thence will return East, speaking in Rochester on the way. Nashville is the only Southern city visited by Dr. Wanless in his tour of the East and Middle West and Canada, as in his itinerary he included only the cities ranking in the first-class as medical educational centers.

His mission is to interest Christian medical men in the mission work of India and other foreign fields. In this endeavor he has visited Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and Cleveland. While some have already volunteered for the work, Dr. Wanless' work is of the sort which is not expected to bear fruit for some time. He presents to the medical student an avenue into which too few medical men have bent their steps, and urges that they, when ready to enter upon the real work of their profession, will consider the foreign mission field and its calls upon them as men and as Christians to enter.

Dr. Wanless, who is a Canadian, for fifteen years was in the India field, being a medical missionary at Miraj. He has been home on a furlough for a year and will leave this country in May to return to Miraj. Miraj is in Western India, some distance from the coast, 250 miles from Bombay. Here is located the Presbyterian Hospital, which represents an investment of \$25,000, the gift of J. H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Recently Mr. Converse gave Dr. Wanless a \$2,500 gift to enlarge the building. The institution is almost self-supporting. Dr. Wanless is the physician in charge.

He also conducts the Miraj Medical School for the training and education of native medical assistants. These natives take a full medical course, but receive no diploma except a certificate of their ability to assist regular physicians. The native as a rule lacks initiative and works considerably better under suggestion and direction. As an assistant to a physician they are nearly all successful, but when they come to practice for themselves they somehow seem to fail. This is due in great measure, however, to the native prejudice against native physicians. Ninety per cent. of the population will employ a Caucasian physician if obtainable.

In the United States there is one physician to every 575 population. There is probably not a hamlet in the country but has at least one practicing physician.

In India there is one regular physician to every 25,000 inhabitants, and 560,000 small villages with no regular physician. India is a country of very small villages. In China there is one regular physician to every 300,000 inhabitants. The Government of India maintains four medical schools and many hospitals and dispensaries.

In all of India there are but 285 medical missionaries, of whom 100 are American. Dr. Wanless is in hopes that as a result of his tour as a Traveling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement the number of Americans will be doubled or at least increased 60 per cent.

A mile from the hospital at Miraj is the Leper Asylum, over which Dr. Wanless has supervision. Here have been conducted experiments with a recently discovered probable cure for leprosy, the anti-toxin prepared by Surgeon Captain Rost from the lepra bacillus. After a dozen or so inoculations, in nearly every instance, a symptomatic cure has resulted, and the for-

PROPOSED NEW STATE FLAG FOR TENNESSEE

Of Ample Design But at Same Time Signifies
Something Harmonious and Easily Recognized at Distance.

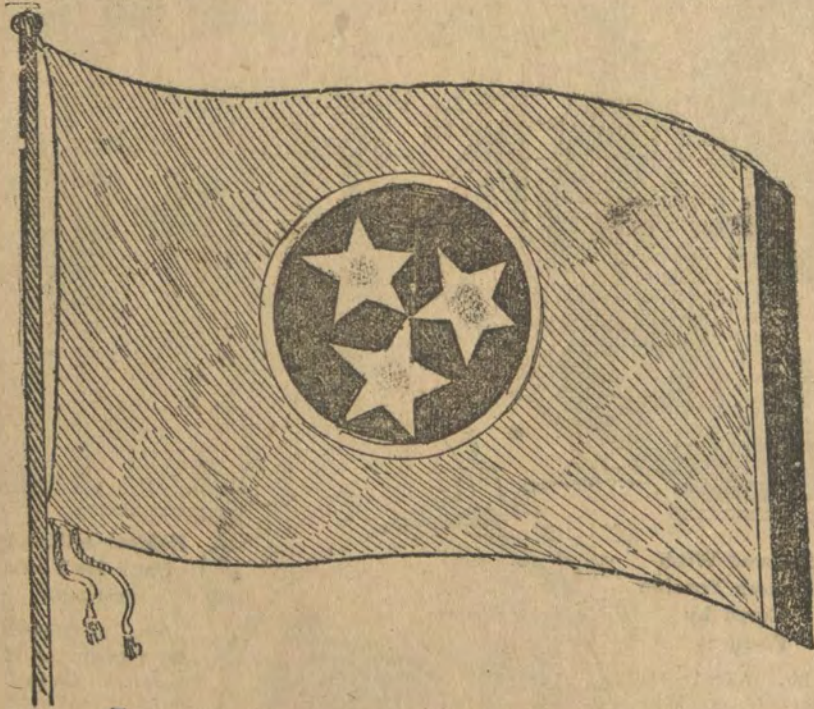
An official state flag for Tennessee was proposed last week in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Representative W. W. Faw of Williamson County. His idea is to give the state a simple, but at the same time a distinctive, flag, and one that means something. The flag he suggests was designed two years ago by Mr. LeRoy Reeves of Johnson City. It has met with favor and will probably be adopted by the General Assembly.

The state has a flag, adopted under a joint resolution passed the year of the

and shows nothing except when a strong wind holds it out so it can all be seen.

The new flag is as simple as one can be made that at the same time suggests something. It is so designed that it can easily be recognized under almost any circumstances. It is a symbol and has no wording or lettering on it that has to be read.

In the present flag the three stars are of white and are in a blue circular field. This represents the three grand divisions of the state bound together as an indissoluble unit. The red general field carries out the color scheme of red white and blue. A white edging brings the colors



PROPOSED TENNESSEE FLAG.

Tennessee Centennial Exposition, but it has never met with favor, and none of them are ever seen. It is a flag of red, white and blue so divided by lines as to represent the three grand divisions of the state. It is without symmetry or grace,

into stronger contrast and the bar on the end keeps the flag from appearing nearly all red when it is hanging limp.

The bill adopting the proposed flag is now on second reading in the House, and is in the hands of a committee.

Special to The Journal.

Nashville, April 3.—The morning passed the Bowden or substitute bill, providing for the examination, by two disinterested stockholders and the regulation of state banks. Reports of all examinations must be filed with the comptroller. Under this bill there is to be no state examiner. There was considerable debate over the bill, Jetton denying, as charged in a bank circular, that there was a job in his bank bill, which the senate refused to pass.

The state fair bill was again re-set, this time for next Friday.

The assessment bill was then taken up in committee of the whole and finished before noon adjournment. There was only one change from the present law, and that was in reference to suits for back taxes in Shelby, Hamilton and Davidson counties. Several amendments to the bill were offered, but none were adopted, except the one noted.

The assessment bill was taken up immediately when the senate re-assembled in the afternoon, and passed, after a futile effort, on the part of Jetton and Garrett, to amend it so as to cut the fees of the state revenue agents from fifteen to five cents.

New Bills.

Woodlee—To provide for service of process upon non-residents in courts of report.

McLaurine and Wikle—To adopt a state flag.

McMurry—To prohibit liquor dealers from shipping liquor, except on written order to consignee.

Tollette—To bar any title to claim to real estate unless claimant has reported said claim to tax assessor and has paid taxes thereon.

Howse—To provide for the compilation and publication of 3,000 copies of a state manual and blue-book.

Tollette (by request)—To increase the number of mine inspectors from two to three and increase the appropriation to \$12,250.

Tollette—To require persons and corporations who sue for recovery to title to land that tax for six preceding years have been paid.

Senate bills, third reading:
To provide free libraries and create a state library commission; tabled.

To make it unlawful to remove baggage from hotels and boarding houses by means of false and fraudulent promises; failed for want of constitutional majority.

To amend charter of Sweetwater; passed.

To authorize Sweetwater to issue waterworks bonds; passed.

To provide for the semi-annual reports of county trustees; rejected.

In the House.

Twenty-seven members failed to answer roll-call in the house this morning, but several came in later.

New bills:

Evans—To regulate the employment of legislative lobby counsel and agents and punish bribery of legislative members.

McKinney, Mellen and Moxey—To authorize reduction of Knoxville laws to one act.

Hickman and others—To authorize the

made a motion to make his order for Thursday.

In the afternoon the house up the revenue bill in committee whole.

The paragraph in reference to life insurance companies by striking out the \$100 concerns. Agents of such amendment, were also the annual state tax. ment prohibits such ing for any other tax of \$100 on pub 50,000 and over w

The section on by adding to the "Except persons may sell \$15 w without paying

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GOV. COX

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Special to The Nashville, A

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ator.

Our Commercial Club was about as slow on its car service bill as the railroads are in furnishing cars. The body started to work several weeks after a similar bill had been killed.

The flag designed by our fellow townsman, Capt. LeRoy Reeves, of the State Guard, should be adopted by the Legislature as the State emblem. Bills have been introduced to that end and should pass.

Johnson City may get excited over the liquor question, but there is not over a ripple in the Legislature about the matter so far as this town is concerned. The bill to repeal the S. Home act has never had the chance of becoming a law. Only very few men are willing to

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TENNESSEE FLAG DESIGNED BY LEROY REEVES.



A bill covering this flag has been introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Faw, and in the senate by Senator R. H. McLaurin and Douglas Wike. Its colors are: Large field, red, (crimson); circular field and bar, blue; stars and edgings, white.

Description: The three white stars represent the three divisions of the State. They are bound together by the endless circle of the blue field, the symbol being three making one, or three bound together in one—an indissoluble unit. The crimson field of statehood suggests still further the idea of unity, as well as of the common protection. The final bar of blue relieves the sameness of the crimson field and prevents the flag from showing too much crimson when hanging limp. The white margins contrast more strongly the other colors.

State Flag is Authorized By Tennessee Legislature

TEXT OF BILL DESIGNATING BANNER FOR COMMON- WEALTH—OTHER NEW LAWS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The bill passed by the Tennessee legislature, in recent session, officially adopting an insignia for the state of Tennessee, and declaring the same to be the flag or banner of the state, is published by authority as follows:
An act to designate, adopt, and declare a flag, or banner, for the state of Tennessee.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, that a flag or banner is hereby designated and adopted and declared to be the flag or banner of the state of Tennessee, which flag or banner shall be of the following design, colors, and proportions, to-wit:

An oblong flag or banner in length one and two-thirds times its width, the large or principal field of same to be of color red, but said flag or banner ending at its free or outer end in a perpendicular bar of blue, of uniform width, running from side to side—that is to say, from top to bottom of said flag or banner—and separated from the red field by a narrow margin or stripe of white of uniform width; the width of the white stripe to be one-fifth that of the blue bar; and the total width of the bar and stripe together to be equal to one-eighth of the width of the flag. In the center of the red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue separated from the surrounding red field by a circular margin or stripe of white of uniform width and of the same width as the straight margin or stripe first mentioned. The breadth or diameter of the circular blue field, exclusive of the white margin, shall be equal to one-half of the width of the flag.

Inside the circular blue field shall be three five-pointed stars of white distributed at equal intervals around a point, the center of the blue field, and of such size and arrangement that one point of each star shall approach as closely as practicable without actually touching one point of each of the other two around the center point of the field; and the two outer points of each star shall approach as nearly as practicable without actually touching the periphery of the blue field. The arrangement of the three stars shall be such that the centers of no two stars shall be in a line parallel to either the side or end of the flag, but intermediate between same; and the highest star shall be the one nearest the upper confined corner of the flag.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed April 17, 1905.
E. RICE, speaker of the senate.
W. K. ABERNATHY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
Approved April 17, 1905.
JOHN I. COX, governor.

SENATE BILL No. 156.
An act to amend "an act relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporators to be accepted as

surety thereon," being chapter 175, of the acts of 1895, approved May 14, 1895.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee. That section 9 of the said act of 1895, chapter 175, be amended by striking out the second paragraph of said section and substituting the following:

"The said deposit shall be held by the treasurer as security for any liability incurred by the company making said deposit by reason of the breach of any bond or obligation referred to in this act; provided, however, that said surety company organized under the laws of any other state or government, and having a general deposit in some state of the United States of a sum not less than \$100,000, consisting of lawful money of the United States, or of an equal amount in the bonds of the United States, or of any state, the value of which shall be at or above par, as security for any liability incurred under this act, shall be required to keep on deposit only the sum of \$25,000 in the state consisting of lawful money of the United States, or an equal amount in the bonds of the United States or of the state of Tennessee; provided further, that no deposit in this state shall be required of any company organized under the laws of any other state or government, which has an actual paid up cash capital of \$300,000, of which at least \$200,000 shall be invested in the bonds of the United States or other good securities, to be itemized and certified as such by the insurance commissioner of the state in which said sum is deposited, reckoning same at their current market value, and to be approved by the insurance commissioner of Tennessee, which \$200,000 shall be deposited with and held by some insurance commissioner or other proper officer of some state of the United States as security for the protection of all policyholders and creditors in the United States; provided further, that said surety company organized under the laws of any other state government, and having such general deposit, shall file with the treasurer of this state a certificate from the officer of the state with whom said general deposit has been made, showing that the said company has deposited with the said officer the sums required in the lawful money of the United States, for the benefit of all liabilities of said company in any or all states."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 28, 1905.
E. RICE, speaker of the senate.
W. K. ABERNATHY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN I. COX, governor.
Approved April 12, 1905.
A true copy.
Attest: JOHN W. MORTON,
Secretary of state.

CHAPTER 89.
House Bill No. 155.
A bill to be entitled "An act to amend section 3162 of the code of Tennessee 'in respect to bonds to be executed on appeals in the nature of a writ of error,' so as to provide for bonds on appeal from judgments in actions on account."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the gen-

eral assembly of the state of Tennessee That section 3162 of the code of Tennessee be amended to read as follows "In actions founded on bonds for the payment of money, bills single, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, written obligations for the payment of bank notes, or promissory notes, bond or written obligations for the delivery of the specific articles, or on indorsements of negotiable instruments, if the appellant take an appeal, or an appeal in the nature of a writ of error, from an inferior to a superior jurisdiction, the bond shall be taken and the surety bound for the payment of the whole debt, damages and costs, and for the satisfaction of the judgment of the superior court where such cause may be finally tried and determined; Provide that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as depriving appellants the right of appeal in forma pauperi." Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.
Passed March 22, 1905.

W. K. ABERNATHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. I. COX, Speaker of the Senate
Approved March 27, 1905.

JAMES B. FRAZIER, Governor.
A true copy—Attest:
JNO. W. MORTON, Secy. of S.

CHAPTER 73.

Senate Bill No. 158.

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend section 3778 of the code of Tennessee being the code of 1858, and section 4526 of Milliken and Vertrees' compilation of the statutes of Tennessee, relating to the law relative to filing and the plea of non est facts suits on written instruments."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, That section 3778 of the code of Tennessee, being section 4526 of Milliken & Vertrees' compilation of the laws of Tennessee, be amended by inserting the following words after the words 'personal representative' in line said section, "or in case he refuses to do so, then any heir of the deceased, or other person, who any part of the estate, either by law, and who is a party to the suit, making the whole see the law read as follows: "If he be dead, the personal representative, in case he refuses or fails to do so, then any heir of the deceased, or other person, who inherits any part of the estate, either by will or by law, a party to the suit, may make under oath, according to his knowledge, information and belief."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws with this act be, and they are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.
Passed March 14, 1905.

J. I. COX, Speaker of the Senate.
W. K. ABERNATHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 21, 1905.
JAMES B. FRAZIER,
A true copy—Attest:
JNO. W. MORTON,

CHAPTER

House Bill No.

An act to provide for the filing of certified copies of deeds to convey real estate lands to be so conveyed more than one county power of attorney may be filed in one county.
Section 1. Be it enacted

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WILKERSON.

STATE FLAG TO FLY FROM CAPITOL

By
5/12 1911

The old United States flag, much tattered and torn, that has flapped and fluttered from the flag pole on the State Capitol for many a day—the exact number nobody seems to know—has been removed to make place for a newer emblem. The removal was ordered by Supt. Renfroe who, it is said, contemplates the hoisting of a Tennessee state flag. It will be remembered in 1905 the General Assembly adopted a design for a state flag. The national colors are represented in a blue circle in the center (the field) are three white stars. These stars are supposed to represent each of the three grand divisions of the state. The flag itself is red or maroon, ending in white and blue stripes. The state flag hasn't been made yet, and in the meantime Supt. Renfroe may replace the old United States flag with a new one of the same design and dimensions. No action has yet been taken by the Capitol Commissioners, as the matter has not been brought to its attention.

In the old days it was the custom never to display the national emblem from the capital flagstaff except when the General Assembly was in session, or a constitutional convention or other important state gathering was meeting in the state house, but that custom is "innocuous desuetude," and the modern habit is to display the flag on all occasions. The flag just removed is old, dirty and worn, and its displacement by a new one will occasion no regret.

TWO RILEYS GET OUT AT LAST ON BOND

Jo and Tom Riley, the two men arrested here some time ago, who were charged on the charge

Why Not Display the State Flag?

To the Editor of The American:

I have often wondered why the State flag of Tennessee is not displayed from the Capitol, especially when the General Assembly is in session. I understand that Tennessee has a flag, but I do not remember to have seen it anywhere; and I do not believe that there are many Tennesseans who are even aware that their State has a flag. During the State Fair, among all the flags and bunting with which the city was decorated, I looked in vain for the State flag.

Many of the States of the Union have flags. In Texas the tricolor with the lone star floats from the State Capitol, the proud emblem of the sovereignty of the great empire Commonwealth of the far Southwest. It also appears everywhere upon occasions when decorations are used.

A flag is the emblem of sovereignty. It symbolizes the character and dignity of the State or Nation it represents. The use of a State flag serves to preserve in the minds of the people the idea of State sovereignty. Every Tennessean who has State pride and who desires to see his State preserve its independence should encourage the use of the State flag on every occasion where its display is appropriate.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that proper steps should be taken to provide for the display of the flag of Tennessee from the State Capitol and the City Hall, to remind the people that Tennessee is not merely a province of a consolidated State, but is itself a sovereign State of a Federal Union.

ROSS WINN.

Nashville, Oct. 6.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

BY RUNNYMEDE

And Long May It Wave

Now that Memphis has been properly introduced to the State Flag, after a lapse of thirty-five years, it is to be hoped there will be no further fears that subversive interests have sneaked in, upset the orderly calm of the city on the bluffs.

Newspaper reporters who were sent out to track down the mystery surrounding the strange emblem displayed in honor of a distinguished visitor, James A. Farley, now know the background of red has nothing to do with Soviet Russia but rather symbolizes the courage of Tennesseans in their readiness to fight for liberty on all occasions. And the three white stars on a circle of blue are none other than the three grand divisions of the state, whose unity is depicted by the binding ribbon of white.

Authorized by an act of 1905, the flag was designed by Capt. Leroy Reeves of the Third Tennessee Regiment, and it is a banner of which any people might be proud.

More fortunate than its sister city, Nashville, as the capital, is familiar with them emblem which is used on all patriotic occasions. Copies of it are to be found in the state library, the Governor's office, and the Hall of Representatives where they may be viewed by visitors from Memphis and elsewhere.

division

SHOULD FLY STATE FLAG.

We note that the United States flag is habitually flown from the main building of the State Normal School at Johnson City and that the State flag is not, notwithstanding that nearly eight years ago (Ch. 498, Acts 1905), a state flag was adopted by law for Tennessee.

The Federal flag is displayed at the National Soldiers' Home and at the postoffice building, and properly so, since these are federal institutions, supported and controlled by the United States government. On the other hand the Normal School is a state institution, existing under its laws and supported and controlled by it, and in no manner under Federal supervision. It is an expression of the authority of the state within its own legitimate sphere; and while the use of the federal flag on all proper occasions is to be commended, it is as inappropriate to relegate the state flag at the Normal school in order to give the federal flag prominence as the reverse would be at the Soldiers' Home or the postoffice. Under the circumstances, it seems to us that the propriety of the use of the state flag at the Normal school would suggest itself to its authorities who are all, no doubt, patriotic Tennesseans.

condition by EDR

J.C. Staff Nov. 1, 1912

PRESENTATION BY THE D. A. R.

Tennessee Flag Placed In the
Postoffice Department At
Washington.

MRS. GEO. WHITE BAXTER

State Regent Represents Her
Sisterhood at Exercises,
Which Are Notable In
Character.

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

By JESSE S. COTTRELL.

Special to the Banner.

Washington, February 16.—On behalf of the D. A. R. of Tennessee, a Tennessee State flag was to-day presented to the postoffice department by Mrs. George White Baxter of Knoxville, Tenn., state regent of the D. A. R.

Officers of the department and the employes from Tennessee attended the ceremony of presentation, which took place at 11 a. m., in the office of Chief Clerk Norritt O. Chance, and the flag was accepted on behalf of the department by First Assistant Postmaster-General Daniel C. Roper.

Other ladies present were Miss Mary Temple of Knoxville, former regent of Bonny Kate Chapter; Mrs. Chas. H. Slack of Nashville, state historian of the D. A. R.; R. M. Gates and the following employes of the postoffice department from Tennessee: Joseph L. Brimer, A. Muir, C. A. Rollins, John Smoot of Knoxville, Robert Slag, Mrs. Robert L. Miller and Miss Alice Treiler of Memphis, T. D. Crowe of Columbia, Milton Stephens of Tellico Plains, J. A. Williamanette of Nashville.

The flag, which is of heavy red silk, six by ten feet, with a white circle and three stars on a blue background, is one of the most beautiful of the several presented by states. Mrs. Baxter said the three stars united as one to become a part of the nation's constellation and that Tennessee D. A. R. had looked forward to this event with pride.

NEVER TAKEN DOWN.

Throughout the year the large United States flag that hangs in the great inner court of the postoffice department building is never taken down. On flag day, however, it is drawn in and furled; the columns are decorated with the smaller flags of the states, and at the appropriate moment during the exercises, when the eight galleries about the court are filled with the employes and officers of the department, the flag is thrown out again for another year.

In his address to-day Mr. Roper said that the department now has state flags for use on these occasions from California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and to-day we are receiving the flag of Tennessee, and that in addition to these permanent contributions, a number of flags have been loaned from year to year so that there are usually exhibited also the flags of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah.

"Twelve states and territories, it seems," said Mr. Roper, "have no official flags, which, I think, is unfortunate, for it is a fundamental principle of our government that the sovereignty delegated by the people is divided between the individual states and the United States."

AN INSPIRATION.

"A state flag, therefore, serves a useful purpose. It is an inspiration to good citizenship in state affairs, just as Old Glory is an inspiration to good citizenship in national affairs. Mr. Roper, for the first time, Mr. Roper, the flag of Tennessee is a permanent feature

Roper will appear at our flag day exercises next June. After correspondence with the postmaster at Nashville and the secretary of state of Tennessee, we succeeded in getting a picture of the design adopted by the state legislature of Tennessee for a state flag, but found that no flags had ever been procured under the statute. Then the Tennessee D. A. R. came to the rescue at their conference at Knoxville in November, 1914, voted a flag for the postoffice department. Mrs. Baxter, the state regent for Tennessee, presents us with this flag of her state on behalf of the leaders of the American revolution of Tennessee, and I, on behalf of the postmaster-general, the employes of the postoffice department, and the postal service generally, wish to say that we are most thankful for this permanent contribution to our collection of state flags."

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

MOVIE

STATE FLAG OF TENNESSEE

Is Presented to the Postoffice
Department

By Mrs. G. W. Baxter, State
Regent, D. A. R.

Daniel C. Roper Accepts the
Gift On Behalf of the
Department.

2-17-1915

Special to The Journal and Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—A Tennessee state flag was presented to the postoffice department by Mrs. George White Baxter, of Knoxville, state regent of the D. A. R. at ceremonies held this morning at eleven o'clock in the office of Chief Clerk Merritt O. Chance. First Assistant Daniel C. Roper accepted the flag on behalf of the department.

Mrs. Baxter was accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Slack, state historian and Miss Mary Temple, past regent, of Bonny Kate chapter.

Mr. Roper explained that the large United States flag that hangs in the inner court of the postoffice department building is never taken down, but that on flag day, it is drawn in and furled, the columns decorated with the smaller state flags and then the flag of the nation is unfurled again for another year.

In his address, Mr. Roper said that the department now has state flags for use on these occasions from California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Tennessee, and that in addition to these permanent contributions, a number of flags have been loaned from year to year so that there are usually exhibited also the flags of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah.

"Twelve states and territories, it seems," said Mr. Roper, "have no official flags, which, I think, is unfortunate, for it is a fundamental principle of our government that the sovereignty delegated by the people is divided between the individual states and the United States. The state flag, therefore, serves a useful purpose. It is an inspiration to good citizenship in national affairs."

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From all over East Tennessee a vigorous protest has gone to the General Assembly not to trim the educational appropriations but rather to be more liberal if possible with the school interests.

Johnson Citians and Elizabethtonians not only believe that the government's big \$11,000,000 armor plate plant will be located in the Armor Plate Valley, but they know that the thinking people of other communities believe it will be located there.

STATE FLAG AT STATE NORMAL

Dear Mr. Slack:

In your eloquent response last night at the Normal school to the toast, "The History of Our State Flag," you failed to say anything about your subject. This, as I understand, is the practice of after-dinner speakers, and your obiter dicta concerning the ladies of the Woman's Club was very beautiful and therefore entirely excusable.

But it seems to me a brief word as to the history of our State flag might be of interest to some, and I submit herewith the few facts I have gathered concerning it: Some eighteen or twenty years ago a small boy in the public schools of a small East Tennessee town found to the humiliation of his youthful patriotism that while history told him of many State flags, some older than the United States flag, his own State had no flag. He determined that when he became a man he would design a flag. And so he did. The design was presented to the legislature of 1905 and officially adopted as the State flag. That school boy was Roy Reeves, of Johnson City, now Maj. LeRoy Reeves, of the National Guards and still of Johnson City.


Through its president the State normal school has had one of the best flag manufacturers in the country made out of heavy flag bunting, a beautiful copy of our State flag. It consists of a rectangular field eight feet by twelve feet, of crimson, in the center of which is a circular area of blue, containing three white stars representing the three grand divisions of the State, bound together in an indissoluble trinity. A blue bar relieves the sameness of the crimson field, and white margins serve to more strongly contrast the other colors.

The flag flown first after its adoption was raised by Maj. Reeves, May 22, 1905, over the armory of Co. F, Third Inf., at Johnson City.

This flag will be displayed from the flag pole at the State Normal school. Citizens of Johnson City are expected to enjoy it for its beauty and because of its local historical interest.

I venture, Mr. Editor, that like yourself, many of us will behold in this emblem our State flag for the first time.

C. E. ROGERS.

You'll say: 

B. DODD DID NOT

March 13, 1915

PAGE FOUR

THE STAFF,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily, in Johnson City, 1 year...\$5.00

save his skin is to interne his cruiser there.

THE TENNESSEE FLAG.

On an occasion of some ceremony at Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago, a Tennessee state flag was presented to the Postoffice Department by Mrs. George White Baxter, State Regent of the D. A. R., accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Slack, State Historian, and Miss Mary Temple, Past Regent of Bonnie Kate Chapter. The Department now has the State flags of a large number of the states, which it uses on flag day and other occasions.

The effort of these ladies to make the Tennessee flag better known and to foster state patriotism is to be commended. More than three years ago The Staff discussed this subject in an editorial which is still pertinent and is as follows:

We note that the United States flag is habitually flown from the main building of the State Normal school at Johnson City, and that the State flag is not, notwithstanding that nearly eight years ago (Ch. 498, Acts 1905), a State flag was adopted by law for Tennessee.

The Federal flag is displayed at the National Soldiers' Home and at the postoffice building, and properly so, since these are Federal institutions, supported and controlled by the United State government. On the other hand the Normal School is a State institution, existing under its laws and supported and controlled by it, and in no manner under Federal supervision. It is an expression of the authority of the State within its own legitimate sphere; and while the use of the Federal flag on all proper occasions is to be commended, it is as inappropriate to relegate the State flag at the Normal school in order to give the Federal flag prominence as the reverse would be at the Soldiers' Home or the postoffice. Under the circumstances, it seems to us that the propriety of the use of the State flag at the Normal school would suggest itself to its authorities who are all, no doubt, patriotic Tennesseans.

Acknowledged
in letter of 4/15/11

HERMITAGE CLUB
NASHVILLE

From The Nashville Banner

STATE FLAG TO
FLY FROM CAPITOL

The old United States flag, much tattered and torn, that has flapped and fluttered from the flag pole on the State Capitol for many a day—the exact number nobody seems to know—has been removed to make place for a newer emblem. The removal was ordered by Supt. Renfro who, it is said, contemplates the hoisting of a Tennessee state flag. It will be remembered in 1905 the General Assembly adopted a design for a state flag. The national colors are represented in a blue circle in the center (the field) are three white stars. These stars are supposed to represent each of the three grand divisions of the state. The flag itself is red or maroon, ending in white and blue stripes. The state flag hasn't been made yet, and in the meantime Supt. Renfro may replace the old United States flag with a new one of the same design and dimensions. No action has yet been taken by the Capitol Commissioners, as the matter has not been brought to its attention.

COURT

In the old days it was the custom never to display the national emblem from the capital flagstaff except when the General Assembly was in session, or a constitutional convention or other important state gathering was meeting in the state house, but that custom is "innocuous desuetude," and the modern habit is to display the flag on all occasions. The flag just removed is old, dirty and worn, and its displacement by a new one will occasion no regret.

I hope to see it
in field in the breeze
above the Capitol

Ewing