

**THE FLAG**

**How to Display It  
How to Respect It**

On Flag Day, June 14th, representatives of over 68 organizations met in Washington for a conference, called by and conducted under the auspices of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, to draft an authentic code of flag etiquette. The code drafted by that conference is printed on this and the following pages, together with diagrams illustrating most of the rules. While the rules adopted by the conference have no official government sanction, nevertheless they represent the authoritative opinion of the principal patriotic bodies of the United States and of Army and Navy experts, and are being followed by all the organizations which took part in the gathering, including 45 other organizations which have since adopted this code representing over 20,000,000 of people. The conference constituted itself a permanent body, so that modifications in the rules can be made if this proves desirable. The rules as given are from the final corrected draft of the code as brought out of the conference. Legion posts will find the rules and diagrams worth calling to the notice of school pupils and citizens generally.

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.

1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

5. When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States, the National Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half mast.

8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosetts, or drappings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half staff, the

Flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the Flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag, or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel, the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and other flags on his left.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should not be cast aside or used in any way that would be disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.

**CAUTIONS**

1. Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States.

2. Do not dip the Flag of the United States to any person or any thing. The regimental color, state flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.

3. Do not display the Flag of the United States with the union down except as a signal of distress.

4. Do not place any other flag or pennant above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

5. Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.

6. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States.

7. Do not use the flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.

8. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

9. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed in a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

10. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

11. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

12. Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.

13. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

14. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag of the United States is flying.

15. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

**PROPER USE OF BUNTING**

Bunting of the national colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

**SALUTE TO THE FLAG**

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress and hold it as the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.

**STAR-SPANGLED BANNER**

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we battled at the twilight's last gleaming;  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,  
Through the perilous flight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were  
So gallantly streaming;  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs  
bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that  
our flag was still there.

**First Chorus**  
Oh, say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

2  
On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.

**Second Chorus**  
'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh! long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

3  
When our land is illum'd with liberty's cry,  
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory,  
Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile  
The flag of her stars and the page of her story;  
By the millions unchain'd who our birthright have gain'd  
We will keep her bright blazon forever unstain'd.

**Third Chorus**  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever when free men shall stand  
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land  
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a Nation  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."

**Fourth Chorus**  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"I would like to go a step further and insist upon Americans being able to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."  
"I have noted audiences singing—I should say trying to sing—the American air, but outside of about 2 per cent they are only mumbling or pretending to sing. I would like to have the spirit of America show itself in song. I hope you will insist upon some suitable provision to that end in your code."—President Harding to National Flag Conference called by the American Legion.

**HISTORY OF THE FLAG**  
The American Flag is the third oldest of the National Standards of the world; older than the Union Jack of Britain or the Tricolor of France. The flag was authorized by Congress June 14, 1777. This date is now observed as Flag Day throughout America.

The flag was first flown from Fort Stanwix, on the site of the present city of Rome, New York, on August 3, 1777. It was first under fire three days later in the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777.

It was first decreed that there should be a star and a strip for each state, making thirteen of both; for the states at that time had just been erected from the original thirteen colonies.

In 1794, Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union and the number of stars and stripes was raised to fifteen in correspondence. As other states came into the Union it became evident there would be too many stripes. So in 1818 Congress enacted that the number of stripes be reduced and restricted henceforth to thirteen representing the thirteen original states; while a star should be added for each succeeding state. That law is the law of today.

The flag was first carried in battle at the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. It first flew over foreign territory January 28, 1778, at Nassau, Bahama Islands; Fort Nassau having been captured by the Americans in the course of the war for independence. The first foreign salute to the flag was rendered by the French Admiral La Motte Piquet, off Quiberon Bay, February 13, 1778.

The flag first rose over thirteen states along the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of some three million people. Today it flies over forty-eight states extending across the continent, and over great islands of the two oceans; and one hundred thirty millions owe it allegiance. It has

been brought to this proud position by love and sacrifice. Citizens have advanced it and heroes have died for it. It is the sign made visible of the strong spirit that has brought liberty and prosperity to the people of America. Let us accord it honor and loyalty.

**RESPECT OF THE FLAG**  
When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. It is in the blood of some to deride all expression of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street and stagger drunk in public places, and the by-standers will not pay much attention to you; but if you should get down on your knees and pray to Almighty God or if you should stand bareheaded while a company of old soldiers marches by with flags to the breeze, some people will think you are showing off.

But don't you mind! When Old Glory comes along, salute, and let them think what they please! When you hear the band play "The Star-Spangled Banner" while you are in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it, either!

For of all the signs and symbols since the world began there is none other so full of meaning as the flag of this country. That piece of red, white and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upward. It is the full-grown flower of ages of fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.

Your flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course we haven't arrived yet at that goal; there are many injustices yet among us, many senseless and cruel customs of the past still clinging to us, but the only hope of righting the wrongs of men lies in the feeling produced in our bosoms by the sight of that flag.

Other flags mean a glorious past, this flag a glorious future. It is not so much the flag of our fathers as it is the flag of our children, and of all children's children yet unborn. It is the flag of tomorrow. It is the signal of the "Good Time Coming." It is

not the flag of your king—it is the flag of yourself and of all your neighbors.

Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come, as you see it flying from the masts of our ships on all the seas or floating from every flagstaff of the Republic. You will never have a worthier emotion. Reverence it as you would reverence the signature of the Deity.  
ALVIN M. OWSLEY

**SALARIES PAID EARLY**  
(Continued from page 1)  
City salaries on the first of each month without waiting for a meeting of the council.

The city health officer made a report on several sanitary matters. It was found that a barn existed in the midst of the business district, within a few feet of the city hall. The condition of the barn was not objected to but the location was considered very undesirable. The health officer also called on all restaurants to scrub their garbage cans and to keep them covered. People under quarantine were urged to keep isolated to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

A condition which has bothered the city authorities for some time where a sewer breaks to the surface of the ground behind some buildings on First street, was ordered cleaned up.

The usual routine bills were allowed.

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**COLISEUM**  
**Four Big Spectacular Programs**  
SUNDAY-MONDAY JANUARY 13-14  
COLEEN MOORE, LLOYD HUGHES, RUSSEL SIMPSON and WALTER LONG in  
**THE HUNTRESS**  
A new type of Western—something different—refreshingly original.  
"WHERE AM I?" Comedy

TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY JANUARY 15-16  
MAY McAVOY in  
**HER REPUTATION**  
As opinions are formed through reading SCARE Headlines in our daily newspapers. What are they? Are they authentic, or do they oftentimes make ungrounded statements? You'll see the consequences in "HER REPUTATION" of front page newspaper scandal.  
"INTERNATIONAL NEWS"  
"AESOP'S FABLE COMEDY"

THURSDAY-FRIDAY JANUARY 17-18  
MAURICE MAETERLINCK'S  
**MONNA VANNA**  
The most stupendous production in the history of motion pictures. French Critics give highest praise to Maeterlinck's "MONNA VANNA." "MONNA VANNA" wins praise from critical New York reviewers.  
"SIX A. M." COMEDY

SATURDAY JANUARY 19  
WILLIAM RUSSEL in  
**WHEN ODDS ARE EVEN**  
A story of daring adventure and strife for the possession of newly found mining property.  
"MONKEY FARM" Two reel comedy.

**When a Fellow  
Needs a Friend**

Ma and dad topped the milk for their coffee and left Johnnie the skimmilk for his portion.  
Lucky the lad that gets the milk to drink just as it comes from the dairy.

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