

FLAG ETIQUETTE

It is an American and especially a Southern habit to be courteous, respectful, reverential in the presence of age and honorable service. Our flag is as old as our nation, as honorable as the sons who have fought and died in defense of American principles, yet we fail woefully to pay that respectful, reverential courtesy to our flag which is her due. That we may all know to the end that we may practice flag etiquette the following official rulings are presented.

The Code

The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

The field of the flag is the stripes; the union is the blue and the stars.

When the flag becomes old or soiled from use it should be decently buried.

When two American flags are crossed the blue fields should face each other.

In decorating, the flag should never be festooned or draped; always hung flat.

The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trademarks.

As an altar covering, the field should be at the right as you face the altar, and nothing be placed upon the flag except the Bible.

The American flag, the emblem of our Country, is the third oldest national flag in the world. It represents liberty, and liberty means obedience to law.

When the flag is displayed from a staff the blue field should be in the upper corner next to the staff.

From private poles the flag may fly at all hours, day and night, with due respect to the colors.

In crossing the American flag with that of another nation the American colors should be at the right.

When the flag is passing in parade, in review, or is being raised or lowered, the spectators should—if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, uncover, and stand at attention.

When carried in parade or when cross with other flags the Stars and Stripes should always be at the right.

The flag should never be worn as the whole or part of a costume. As a badge it should be worn over the left breast.

There are three standard sizes for the flag provided by the War Department regulations: Garrison flag 20x38 feet; Post flag 10x19 feet; Storm flag 5x9 1-2 feet.

In handling the flag it should not be allowed to touch the ground, and never allowed to lie upon the ground as a means of decoration—nor should it be laid flat with anything upon it.

If you hang the flag from a window it should be suspended by the same edge which is ordinarily attached to the pole, and if two flags are hung together the cantons should be placed together. If the flag is draped across the street the blue canton should be up.

In draping the flag against the side of a room or building the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or the east.

When the flag is used in unveiling a statue or monument it 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.

Always stand when The Star Spangled Banner is being played or sung, and protest when used in a medley.

The flag contains thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, representing the thirteen original states, and a star for each state in the union.

When the flag is shown horizontally the blue field should be at the upper left hand corner to the observer; when vertically the blue should be at the upper right corner; when in either position the flag should be fastened only at the top.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral; in placing the flag at half staff it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position.

Whenever our flag and any other are hoisted on the same staff, the Star Spangled Banner must float from the top. In the heart of every American citizen the American flag must have the first and highest place—must be supreme.—L. A. W.

YOUR WAR VS. MY WAR

(New York Tribune.)

Henry Ford sitting on the universe is deliciously naive and omniscient and preposterous. The cleft between fifty millions and common sense is bottomless. But let no one lose sight of the fact that, essentially, the fallacy of Henry Ford is the fallacy of all pacifism. Every pacifist believes, at bottom, exactly the two opposite and contradictory falts that he does. The only difference is that most pacifists are not planned down in a willow chair and compelled to answer

the question of a cross-examiner until their inmost basic beliefs are dragged out to the light for all to see.

Also, the plight of Henry is instructive vindication of how pacifism comes about. Most pacifists lack his candor and childlike confidence in his own absurdity. They conceal their unreason beneath a wealth of philosophic generalization mingled with grief over the wounds of war. Not Henry. Calmly he sits on his throne and dispenses a new wisdom, his own personally invented fifty-million theory of the universe. History simply isn't so. It isn't true, let us say, that this peaceful, pious country of ours has fought six wars in a matter of a century and a half—or one every thirty years on the average. (This is omitting the Indian wars altogether, of course.) Henry knows better than all the wise minds of the past, better than all the annals of recorded time.

So quite naturally and simply Henry resolves all his contradictions into the one immortal pacifistic paradox, which we may define as follows: All war is murder—except my war—the war I would have to correct all of God's work at once and settle everything my way.

The "Deity Complex" is what the Freudians call this cheerful omniscience built on colossal ignorance. An individualism gone mad might be its social explanation. Would a mild insanity be too severe a term for the affliction of such pacifism?

A CANDID FRIEND OF THE COVENANT

(Asheville Times.)

Several months ago a great joint debate was staged with the proposed league covenant as the proposition to be debated. The debaters were two of the ablest men in the United States, and great interest was taken in the discussion. The thing that seemed to surprise everybody was the very large degree of agreement which the speakers manifested. As was said a few days later, one of them damned the covenant with faint praise, while the other praised it with faint damns.

This is typical of a very large body of intelligent opinion in this country. Of course, there are a few extremists. President Wilson, for instance, wants the covenant just as it happens to be at the precise moment at which he is speaking, being apparently oblivious of changes made in the past and intolerant of changes proposed at the present. Col. George Harvey, on the other hand, although he is the original Wilson man, is utterly opposed to this or any covenant for a league of nations. But these extreme positions are the exception among the bigger men. For instance, the Review of Reviews guardedly advocates the covenant, but shows no vast amount of enthusiasm. After a careful discussion of the matter, in which it freely admits a large number of serious errors on the part of President Wilson, that magazine reaches the conclusion that "it does not follow however that the peace conference has done fatally bad work." With this admirably cautious statement of the covenant's ablest defender, we find ourselves pretty well able to agree.

We further agree with the Review of Reviews in the following statements:

"Most of these men (the so-called experts whom the President sent to Paris), in the political sense, are not representative, and the country unfortunately does not know who they are, and does not indeed know that they are there. In our judgment it has been a profound mistake that Republicans like Mr. Taft, Mr. Root, Mr. Knox, Mr. Borah and Hiram Johnson, have not been either members of the formal group of five delegates, or else advisory members of the American body, serving upon the great commissions, helping to shape the league of nations, to adjust economic problems, and to determine the proper lines of future action for this country.

"It seems to us that President Wilson's method of choosing and organizing the American personnel at Paris has been unfortunate from the political standpoint, as well as from that of the world's business reconstruction. "That copies of the full treaty should have been in the hands of hundreds of subordinate Americans at Paris and of some Americans in this country, while no Senator had been officially permitted to see a copy, was not only an exasperating circumstance, but a public misfortune of a dangerous and far-reaching character."

If all other advocates of the proposed covenant would be as refreshingly frank as this, the discussion would be easier than it is.

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ILLINOIS WOMEN WILL BE ACTIVE IN THE CAMPAIGN

The first state gathering of the Illinois Republican women was held in Chicago recently. District chairmen already appointed by Col. Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Ill., chairman of the Republican state central committee, were called to a luncheon and conference by Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, state chairman.

Plans were formulated for so thorough an organization that eventually a "block system" will be perfected to assure an accurate canvass in each community. As soon as the list of district chairmen is completed county chairmen will be named who will in turn be assisted by township and city chairmen. Thus, by early winter, it is planned to have at least 45,000 Illinois women actively engaged in the Republican campaign.

Mrs. Dobyns' Views

Politics demand the same whole-souled support as did the war, in the opinion of Mrs. Dobyns, who was an ardent worker in the Red Cross and headed the speakers' bureau in Liberty Loan campaigns.

"The greatest antidote for bolshevism is the patriotic interest that home-loving women, as well as men, can display in their use of the ballot," she declares.

Aside from the women chairmen there will be no separate organization for women in the Republican ranks, the leaders believing that the heartiest co-operation is secured through a "fifty-fifty" working basis.

ITALIAN CLUB FORMS WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The Roman Republican Club, Inc., of Brooklyn, New York, has a flourishing women's auxiliary to their big club of more than 200 members, and, to insure good candidates at the primaries, have agreed to sign no petitions for nominations unless authorized by the organization itself.

The Roman Republican Club, the largest Italian political organization in the state, sprang up four years ago with the idea of elevating the ideals of the Italians, and its members have, during this time helped many Italians to become citizens of the United States and encouraged them to attend educational institutions. Their new women's auxiliary was formed by and with the co-operation of the Italian young women of East New York.

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