

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., February 1, 1924.

THE AMERICAN FLAG AND HOW IT SHOULD BE DISPLAYED.

There is but one Federal statute which protects the flag throughout the country from desecration. This law provides that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises the flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof. Congress has also enacted legislation providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia.

In adopting the Flag code, at the Flag conference, emphasis was laid on the following suggestions for State legislation regarding the flag.

"Based upon the opinion of the Supreme court of the United States rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan, every State should enact adequate laws for the protection of the National flag. State flag laws should include the following:

1. That June 14th, Flag day, be set apart by proclamation of the Governor recommending that Flag day be observed by people generally by the display of the Flag of the United States and in such other ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.

2. That the Flag of the United States be displayed on the main administration building of each public institution.

3. That the Flag of the United States with staff or flag pole be provided for each school house and be displayed during school days either from a flag staff or in inclement weather within the school building.

4. That the Flag of the United States be displayed in every polling place.

5. That the use of the Flag of the United States as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything be prohibited.

6. That the use of the flag for advertising purposes in any manner be prohibited.

7. That the penalty (fine or imprisonment) be provided for public mutilation, abuse, or desecration of the flag.

The code recommends that bunting of the national colors should be used for covering speaker's desks, draping over front of platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in review, the code recommends that all persons present should stand at attention facing the flag. Men's head dress should be removed with the right hand and held at the right hand salute. Women should stand at attention, facing the flag, as the flag is passing in parade, salute by placing the right hand over the heart. If the National anthem is played and no flag is present, all stand at attention when uncovered and salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining their position until the last note of the anthem is played. If in civilian dress and covered, men should uncover and stand at attention, facing the music. Women should stand at attention and salute.

The pledge of the Flag is as follows: "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."

"The Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as the National anthem.

The code rules for the proper manner of displaying the Flag are as follows:

1. The flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset only or between such hours as designated by proper authority 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 place of the Flag of the United States is on the right, that is, 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 Flag of the United States must 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 the flags of two or more nations are to be displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other in time of peace.

7. When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a 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 other than 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 right, that is, 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 or drapings 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 drape over the front of the platform. If flown from 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 to half-staff the flag is first hoisted briskly 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 congregations right as they face the clergyman with the service flag, State flag or other flags on the left wall. If in the chancel the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation.

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 might be viewed as 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.

HELEN E. C. OVERTON,
Regent Bellefonte D. A. R.

RADIO MOVIES COMING SOON, SAYS SCIENTIST.

London.—Ten years from now, perhaps years before that, people may sit in a hall in London and watch the inauguration of a new President in Washington, or folks in Washington or New York may assemble and witness on the motion picture screen the coronation of an English King simultaneously with the progress of the ceremony.

That is just one of the wonders of television which Dr. Fournier D'Albe, noted British scientist and inventor, is willing to stake his professional reputation will be as common in the next decade as broadcasting by wireless has become in the present day. Television, he predicts, will make it possible to display on a screen thousands of miles away events that happen in any part of the globe.

"Within five to ten years from now," Dr. D'Albe declared, "it is highly probable that we shall be able to sit in a hall in London and actually watch the Derby or the Varsity boat race, or a naval review, or a prize fight in America; or, for that matter, a battle. I mean watch a moving picture of any of these things on the screen at the moment they are happening."

"Then, perhaps a little later, will come exploration pictures. Explorers will carry television cameras with them. They will climb Mount Everest, or penetrate to the North Pole, or stalk big game in Central Africa, or examine the floor of the ocean in submarines, and we—sitting in ordinary picture theatres hundreds or perhaps thousands of miles away—will accompany them step by step so far as vision goes."

Dr. D'Albe, who is the inventor of the optophone, which enables the blind to read through their ears and of the tonoscope, which renders speech legible to the deaf, is convinced that television will be accomplished during 1924. Early developments may be crude, he admits, but the fact of television—which means seeing by wireless—will be established.

"As we know that wireless waves can be relayed almost indefinitely I see no reason why in ten years time we should not be able to see what is happening on the other side of the globe," Dr. D'Albe continued. "It is only a matter of effort in research, and if the public interest is there the effort will be there."

The advent of television has been brought appreciably nearer, according to Dr. D'Albe, by the progress made in the development of wireless receiving sets. The chief asset of the problem, he asserted, is not the sending, but the receiving of the wireless waves necessary to instantaneous photographic reproduction of distant events. Dr. D'Albe estimates that it is necessary to send 200,000 wireless signals per second in order to reproduce a good wireless picture. "The trouble begins," he said, "when you try to disentangle these signals as they pour in at the receiving end."

"Many methods have been devised, but up until quite recently all were clumsy or costly. Simplification there must be, and simplification is proceeding at a very great pace."

"Remember every successive picture has to be completed in one-twentieth of a second. This means that the synchronization of sender and receiver must be perfect. If the feeble, or tract, at one end is a thousandth of a second out in following the movements at the other end the consequences to the picture are fatal."

Despite the difficulties presented in working out so elaborate a problem Dr. D'Albe is certain it will be accomplished within the next few months. He refused to predict that he would be the one to do it, declaring that "there are many competitors and the race is keen."

Bread for sandwiches should be cut in even slices, a quarter of an inch thick, and always cream the butter to be used, so as not to crumble the bread when spreading.

Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Coffee is "Servant of Mankind" Three Years' Investigation Shows

Massachusetts
Tech.
Scientist
Finds
Beverage
Gives
Comfort
and
Inspiration



PROFESSOR SAMUEL C. PRESCOTT
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

"COFFEE is a beverage which, properly prepared and rightly used, gives comfort and inspiration, augments mental and physical activities and may be regarded as the servant rather than the destroyer of civilization."

Professor Samuel C. Prescott, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after three years of scientific research on the subject, makes this sweeping reply to those who have been attacking coffee. As head of the Department of Biology and Public Health of Massachusetts Tech., Professor Prescott had direct supervision of the long study which cost \$40,000 to make. His purpose was to learn the truth about the great American drink. During the continuous experiments the entire laboratory was given over exclusively to purposes of coffee research and more than 1,000 reports were reviewed and digested.

Great Benefactor

"It may be stated," Professor Prescott stated, "that after weighing the evidence a dispassionate evaluation of the data so comprehensively surveyed has led to no conclusions that coffee is an injurious beverage for the great mass

of human beings, but on the contrary that the history of human experience, as well as the results of scientific experimentation, point to the fact that coffee is a beverage which properly prepared and rightly used gives comfort and inspiration, augments mental and physical activities, and may be regarded as the servant rather than the destroyer of civilization. The time and place do not permit a recital of the great mass of literature, music and art which have been produced under its beneficent exhilaration or more than a suggestion as to the place coffee containing beverages take in the dietary of the progressive nations of the earth.

"Coffee if properly prepared has a remarkable stimulating and fatigue relieving effect due to the action of the caffeine which acts on the central nervous system. It promotes heart action, mildly increases the power to do muscular work and increases the power of concentration of mental effort, and therefore is an aid to sustained brain work. It has no depressing after effect. It is not habit forming and does not require continually increasing quantities to give satisfactory stimulation."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

The habit of looking at the best side of any event is worth far more than 1,000 pounds a year.—Dr. Johnson.

It is reported that the Chinese influence is strongly evidenced in the new colors being developed for spring, 1924, fashions.

Already are there being shown blouses of the tuck-in-at-the-waist variety. The first of these old-time favorites will undoubtedly be much worn at the winter resorts in the Southland.

The circular handkerchief edged with lace, or footing, and delicately embroidered as a further embellishment, is a holiday novelty already seen.

Square and oblong veils of the decorative order are much in vogue; ribboned or floss embroidery is the accepted mode of trimming, and two-color effects as well as single-color veils are in good style.

The shops report the constantly increasing vogue of neckwear, and by spring, when new tailor-made suits and dresses make their appearance, the neckwear vogue will surely be well established.

Silk or chiffon evening scarfs edged with ostrich of matching color serve as lovely accessories for evening and dance frocks.

Knitted fabrics in wool and in silk are so varied and beautiful in color, design and texture that an entire wardrobe made of these interesting materials is a possible and desirable achievement.

Cube and melon shaped beads in imitation of Chinese antique are stressed in necklaces, both long and of the choker variety. Beads of carved wood combined with galalith beads are used for long costume chains. Crystal, imitation jade, rock amber in a pleasing selection of colors are used for both the waist-length and the choker chains. Ear rings to match these various chains are considered necessary to complete the costume.

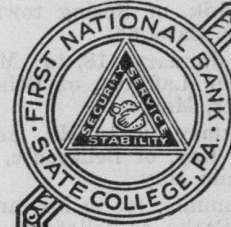
It is very chic, for the moment, to match the color of your fur with shoes and gloves. If your costume is green with gray fur, gloves and shoes are gray; but, then, the hat should be black. In the recherche for ensemble effects, in all-dipped-in-the-same-vat effect must, just the same, be avoided.

Tins and indeed all metal cooking utensils should be laid out to dry for a while before putting away; and, by the way, even the most careful of cooks is apt to neglect her pot lids, yet these get caked and dusty just as do the pots to which they belong.

A pot once burned on the bottom is prone to let its contents stick and burn again. Preserving kettles, for instance, even with their enamel interiors, should be carefully watched for the mischief once done, subsequent preserves may burn at any time.

Enamel utensils are pretty and clean looking, but they are spoiled if chipped or scratched, for not only do they stain, but they crack and break off if hard used. They should not be washed with soda nor should aluminum pans.

"Why do city people not use more milk?" asks L. W. Lighty, farm ad-



The Cost is Small

A Private Box in our Safe Deposit Vault rents for only \$2.00 and up per year—and the security is just what you desire—protection from fire and theft.

Why not rent a box now?

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
STATE COLLEGE, PA.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

There are Still Some People who Keep their Money at Home

The newspapers recently told of a robbery in which the robbers narrowly missed the hiding place of thousands of dollars, that the owner had concealed in his house. The next day he took it to a bank.

What if they had found it?

How foolish to take such risks when a good bank is near.

The First National Bank

61-46

Bellefonte, Pa.

The Fauble Reduction Sale

Positively Ends
Saturday Feb. 2

GET BUSY

Faubles

Gas on Stomach May Cause Appendicitis

Constant gas causes inflammation which may involve the appendix. Simple glycerine, buckthorn bark, etc., as mixed in Adlerika helps any case gas on the stomach in TEN minutes. Most medicines act only on lower bowel but Adlerika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel and removes all gas and poisons. Excellent for obstinate constipation and to guard against appendicitis. Sold by all druggists. 69-6