

Making Silks for the American Trade.

Silks of various sorts have been manufactured in the United States of America for a long, long time, but it is within the last few years that a great impetus has been given to the industry. "We have surprised ourselves," said Mr. J. A. Migel, a silk expert, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "With the exception of the heavy, laborious fabrics, such as hand-made heavy brocades and silver tinsel materials, we are the equal here in the United States, of any silk-weaving country in the world today. We have some wonderful looms; they seem, some of them, almost to talk. One of the newest of these enables us to repeat designs at wide intervals. We have long been able to repeat small patterns at frequent intervals, close together, that is, but not with wide intervening spaces." As he spoke, he showed his caller some beautiful heavy silk, 40 inches wide, with broad stripes of dark colors and, here and there, scattered rather infrequently over it, a small medallion in soft but beautiful opalescent colors, reminding one somewhat of the colors in a peacock's tail. This was made on one of those new American looms. "We have plenty of materials for silk weaving here in this country, plenty of artistic talent for designs and plenty of dyes to get the colors that we desire," he continued. "We have also taken great strides in the printing of silks here. In fact, we have perfected a method of accomplishing this by extracting color. It is an interesting process. We dye the silk the color we want for the background—say brown, for instance; then, with certain rollers, we go all over it and extract the red, perhaps, then the black and so on from different parts of it, until we have achieved the design we want. This new process gives a much cleaner cut print than the old method of applying the colors. "As for inspiration for designs, we find that everywhere about us. Of course, each silk manufacturer is eager to go where others do not believe that imagination is needed more than inspiration, for as I said, we have plenty of inspiration around us all of the time. For instance, one day a girl came in here wearing a tie that was finished off with little balls on the ends. As I looked at her, I noticed that those balls fell into an excellent design and the artist who was with me at the time sketched it hastily, the girl obligingly standing still for a few moments so that we could get it on paper. I mention that just to prove my assertion that the inspiration is wherever we are. The problem of the design of silks resolves itself, however, in the last analysis, into the question of how it is going to look on the girl or woman who wears it. One designer, whose work has pleased me much, is a Japanese student of botany, who has been able to combine his knowledge of flowers with his knowledge of handcraft. "This next season is to be one of plain silks, that is, solid colors. Satin is to be a favorite. Also, there will be beautiful brocades in solid colors, monotonous, as we say. This, of course, is merely the logical reaction from the brilliant, many colored effects which have been so popular for some time." Among the new silks already prepared for the fall and winter wear, which this manufacturer then showed, was a beautiful brocade, a soft, crepey silk made up of broad stripes all in one color, the difference being that half were satin finished. The brocade design was woven in also in the solid color, but, where the pattern began in the plain stripe, however, it was finished on the crepe stripe also in the satin, and the same was true of that begun on the crepe stripe. One of the new silks, which he expects to be popular in the coming season, is a soft, rich, pebble-back charmeuse, Moonglo Crepe, as he calls it, and a very lovely fabric. "With all due respect and admiration for the beautiful silks made in the Old World, where they have been manufactured for centuries, there has never been, to my knowledge, a real demand in this country for foreign silks on the ground of their wearing any better than American silks. A few exclusive houses, however, have believed that, by bringing a small quantity, perhaps 15 yards, of some silk over here, they could sell it at an exclusive price to a woman who would like to have something that no other woman here could have and was willing and able to pay for it. That, of course, made other women want exclusive, imported silks. Now those silk manufacturers in Europe can afford to sell 15-yard quantities, because they can sell 15 yards in each of several different countries. We, however, have only one market, practically, America, and it does not pay us to weave only 15 yards of a kind; we need to make 1000 or 2000 yards. That is one drawback when we urge the people who like to be exclusive to make an energetic, persistent demand for American silks. As a matter of fact, I should say that nine-tenths of the silk that has been sold in this country as foreign has been sold under false pretenses; it has really been manufactured right here. We are making silks on a large scale now, here in the eastern part of the United States, and, as I said, we have every facility for a great silk industry. "It is time for the American women not to be hoodwinked by a label; they only pay just that much more," Mr. Migel concluded. "It stands to reason, in my opinion, that American manufacturers who know the American type of woman, who are constantly mingling with her in her sports and home and entertaining, are much better adapted to supply, intelligently and satisfactorily, her demands individualized, as one might say, than somebody who does not know her at all." —For high class Job Work come to the "Watchman" Office.

American Men of Draft Age Flock Into War Service.

America's men of fighting age are flocking into war service. An unprecedented wave of enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps is sweeping the country. Men of conscription age, whose numbers were drawn far down in the master list and who fear they may not be called for army duty are crowding recruiting stations throughout the nation. The first rush came immediately after draft day, recruiting officers declare. Reports gathered by the United States press show the rush to the colors is country-wide. In addition to men who want to be sure of seeing service, many whose names were drawn well up in the list are volunteering in the hope of being able to select the branch of service with which they will fight. During the past three days 333 men have volunteered, been examined and sent to Fort Slocum for training, in New York. This is an increase of 50 per cent. In addition to acceptances, there have been as many more applications. More are still coming. Most of the volunteers are men drawn so far from the top they felt they would not be taken in the draft, Colonel Walsh, in charge of recruiting, said. Chicago reports 300 enlistments during the two days, an increase of 70 per cent. Applications for enlistment in the marines there have increased 400 per cent. Milwaukee reports scores clamoring to be taken into the national guard. The guard quota is filled, however, and new companies must be formed if the men are accepted. At Kansas City, 105 men enlisted in the regular army the first two days of this week, a 50 per cent. increase over the daily quota before the draft. Application for enlistment in the navy trebled. Indianapolis and Cleveland report big increases. At Indianapolis 148 men joined the regulars in two days. A majority of those "joining up" were men who would not be called in the first draft. At Detroit, where thirty-three enlisted in one day, the men said they were volunteering in order to be able to choose their branch of service. Pittsburgh reported 103 enlistments in all branches in two days. In Philadelphia applications for enlistment are coming at a rate of 180 a day. This is almost double the rate before the draft. Boston reports similar conditions. Enlistments in the army there totaled 157 for two days. Navy and marine corps enlistments also increased.

Want Girl Farm Hands.

A cheerful and welcome change in the general chorus against the valuelessness of city-bred people for farm labor is the piercing cry from farmers and fruit growers of New York for girls and women workers immediately or sooner. The appeal has fallen to Mayor Mitchell's committee of women on national defense and that body is doing everything possible to get enough girls to pick the fruit, which is threatened with loss of market value by over ripening. The farmers and fruit men explain that they will pay the women pickers the same wages given to men, but prefer girls because the nimble fingered office workers who took a chance at the fruit fields for a vacation proved faster and more careful with the fruit than the average man. Of course male pickers will not be turned away, but the call makes special mention of the preference for girls. After so many unfavorable reports of the disappointment with young men and boys sent broadcast from the cities to farms by various semi-official organizations, the pointed choice of New York's farmers and fruit growers for city girls is almost as surprising as finding the end of the rainbow. But the 150 or so girls sent out by the Mayor's committee who seem to have captured the economic admiration of the farmers, may be that State's brilliant exception to the general experience as the phenomenal success of the Pittsburgh High school boys was in Mercer county, while city boy farm workers elsewhere as a rule did not make a hit. Whatever the local explanation, the fact is that New York State is overflowing with ripening small fruit, chiefly berries, and that the growers strongly prefer city girl pickers, which gives office-tired stenographers and typewriter operators a fine opportunity to get a vacation in the country and earn from \$9 to \$11 a week, and a coat of real tan. The difficulties surrounding the harvesting of crops of all kinds constitute problems which deserve the serious consideration of officials interested with scrutiny and guidance of food conditions much more than some almost theatrical tactics displayed recently. There seems to be abundant foods of all kinds, plenty for everybody, but there appears to be far less system in handling crops than in producing them, evidenced by the frank statement of New York produce interests that New York's farm products market has broken down just as the flow of farm commodities makes a begirning.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

His Valid Claim.

"Does he claim exemption from the draft?" "Yes. On the ground that he has dependents to look after." "Who are they? He has no children." "That's true, but he says his wife's relatives would have nobody to be row money from if he were sent to war."—Detroit Free Press.

Both Askers of Riddles.

Tailor—When are you going to pay me that bill? Owens—I declare old chap, you remind me of my little nephew. Tailor—I do? Why? Owens—Because you ask questions that for the life of me I cannot answer.

—Over 18,000 women are employed in the metal trades in Great Britain.

"Uncle Sam's" Chinese Wall.

Perhaps the strangest call ever piped on a man-of-war was sounded on board the United States steamship Petrel when it lay at Nanking, China, during the winter of the Chino-Japanese war. The Petrel lay in the Yangtze river; owing to a very severe season the river had frozen over to a depth of nearly two feet, and the Petrel was solidly caught in the ice. One morning, just after inspection, the order came, "All hands ashore to make a snow fort!" Immediately the entire crew came trooping over the gangplank; coal passers, engineers, blacksmiths, seamen, petty officers. Once ashore, they rushed about, tumbling one another in the snow, washing one another's faces, shouting and laughing until you would think Uncle Sam's ship was a boy's boarding school. Meanwhile the first lieutenant directed two men who carried armfuls of iron rods with a piece of red cloth tied to each to drive the rods into the ice; when the rods were in place they formed a square, with the Petrel in the centre. Then the lieutenant signaled to the boatswain, who piped the "belay!" The gun captains gathered their crews together and ordered them to roll snowballs. Starting with a handful of snow, each man rolled until he could go farther; then he would call a mess-mate, and the two would roll the constantly increasing ball until it grew so large that they might have to summon two or three more men to roll it into place. The balls were placed in double rows, and then the coal passers, with their shovels, filled the space between the two rows with loose snow; the rest of the crew raced up and down between the two rows, tramping down the snow as the coal passers threw it in. Thus was built the base of a great snow wall. Rolling more balls the men laid tier after tier filling in and tramping down the space until they had all the crevices with a wall sixteen feet high, eight feet through at the base and five feet at the top. It took three days to build the wall, and the men enjoyed the novel labor so much that they were reluctant even to knock off work for their meals. On the third day, the men with their shovels, shaped the wall, filled all the crevices with snow and shaved off the rough places until the sides were as straight and smooth as a wall of marble. Then they laid out the fire hose and, turning on a gentle stream of water, drenched the fortification thoroughly. The next morning what had been a great wall of soft, white snow was a huge monolith of glistening ice. The sailors were out in a hurry, scratching and jabbing at the ice, until every mother's son had his name, with place and date of birth, all the boats he had served on, and his entire seafaring history, inscribed on the ice. But the fort was not built merely to amuse the jack-tars. The Petrel was stationed at Nanking to protect the American consul and the other American citizens who lived there. After the wall had been completed, two six-pounders and a Gatling gun were rigged in each of the Petrel's fighting tops; by elevating her heavy guns on the deck below she had any attacking party at her mercy. A man could climb the ice wall even if he got to it. In case of trouble, the light guns in the tops could keep the enemy at a distance, while the heavy guns could shell the city.—Ex.

A Definition of a Friend.

What is a friend? I will tell you. It is a person with whom you dare to be yourself. Your soul can go naked with him. He seems to ask of you to put on nothing, only to be what you are. He does not want you to be better or worse. When you are with him, you feel as a prisoner feels, who has been declared innocent. You do not have to be on your guard. You can say what you think, express what you feel. He is shocked at nothing, so long as it is genuinely you. He understands those contradictions in your nature that led others to misjudge you. With him you breathe free. You can take off your coat and loosen your collar. You can avow your little vanities and hates and vicious sparks, your meanness and absurdities and in opening them up to him they are lost, dissolved in the white ocean of his loyalty. He understands. You do not have to be careful. You can abuse him, neglect him, berate him. Best of all, you can keep still with him. It makes no matter. He likes you. He is like fire that purifies all you do. He is like water that cleanses all you say. He is like wine that warms you to the bone. He understands, he understands. You can weep with him, laugh with him, sing with him, pray with him. Through and underneath it all, he sees, knows and loves you. A friend, I repeat, is one with whom you dare to be yourself.—Ex.

Sharp Reduction in Coal Prices Predicted Shortly.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Sharp reduction in coal costs was predicted by officials to-night as a result of the Senate's passage to-day of the food control bill carrying a provision for government fixing of fuel prices. The federal trade commission, which the measure authorizes the President to designate as an agency to enforce the provision, is ready to make out a price scale at short notice. For months the commission has gathered facts as to production costs and in a report to Congress pointed out that prices are too high. Bituminous prices to the general public were fixed at \$3.00 in a recent agreement between producers, members of the commission and other government officials. This price was to hold until a final price is determined upon. Investigation has convinced members of the commission that this price is too high and that coal can be sold at a much lower figure and still leave a handsome profit for the producer. President Wilson probably will issue an executive order at the time he signs the bill, authorizing the commission to proceed with price-fixing.

—For high class job work come to the "Watchman" office.

Training of Dogs.

Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, has issued the following statement relative to the training of dogs: Under the provisions of Section 26 of the Act of June 7th, 1917, the new game law of this State, dogs, when accompanied by and under control of their masters, may be trained upon any of the living wild game or birds of this State, excepting elk, and deer, and fawn, or wild turkeys, from the first day of September to the first day of March, next following, Sundays excepted, so long as no injury is inflicted upon said animals or birds. We recognize the fact that it would be impossible to adopt a hard and fast rule regarding the training of all dogs. We know that while the bird dog may be and should be limited in its range, both in the matter of time such dog may run as well as in the distance he may go from his master, that to attempt to apply to rabbit dogs or coon dogs a rule that might be applied to bird dogs would not only be unfair, but would also be ridiculous and impossible. We, therefore, propose to interpret this provision in a manner that will place bird dogs under the rule that might be applied to rabbit dogs, or to coon dogs, and to say that dogs in this respect shall be under a reasonable control by their masters. By this we mean that the person in control shall take his dog out, and shall see to it that the dog is taken home when the man returns to his home, and that dogs shall not be turned out to run as they please all day or all night as the case may be, regardless of what harm they may do. During that interval between September 1st and March 1st, next following, the majority of game, both animals and birds, is so fairly well matured as to be able to take reasonable care of itself for a limited period, but just as the fox hound can run down and kill a fully developed fox by persistent and continued effort, so much of our game could be and would be destroyed if dogs were to run at will during any period of the year in this State, and the law does not intend that this shall be, but the running of dogs in course of training will not be questioned during that period between September 1st and the 1st day of March, next following, if the dog is under the reasonable care and control of its master, and is not allowed to run for such a lengthy period as must, of necessity, result in injury or death to the game pursued.

Eradicating Poison Ivy.

The persistency with which poison ivy perpetuates itself, and its all too prevalent occurrence emphasizes the necessity for persistence in control measures. If possible, it should be grubbed out by one who is immune to the poison and the parts of the plant gathered into a pile and burned. Do not inhale the resulting smoke or allow it to get into the eyes. When no one can be found who is immune to the plant, it may be grubbed out in the fall after it has ceased to flower and the sap has left it. The person doing the work must be thoroughly protected against contact with plants by gauntlets and overalls, and the parts of the clothes touched by the plants should not come in contact with the skin. If this method seems undesirable, the botany department of The Pennsylvania State College recommends the application of a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid at the base of the stem close to the roots every few days. This may be done with an ordinary mechanic's oil can. Hot brine or caustic soda may be substituted for the sulphuric acid. Don't allow a dangerous plant like poison ivy to go to seed and contaminate the farm for years to come. Frequently found along fence rows and roadsides where it is often neglected. Poison ivy is distinguished from Virginia Creeper by the three leaflets to the group as compared with the five leaflets of the Virginia Creeper.

Government Shoe Orders.

The Government has just placed additional orders for between 300,000 and 500,000 pairs of army shoes for quick delivery—September, or earlier, if possible. These went to the manufacturer, largely in New England, who are already working on Government contracts. This brings the total Government orders close to 10,500,000 pairs. In addition there are the 2,000,000 pairs to be made for Russia. The Government has also called for bids to be submitted by manufacturers on 1,600,000 taps and shoe top-pieces to be used in repairing Army shoes. These Government orders for repair work will constitute an important item as time goes on and more troops take the field.

What D—d Stood For.

Young William was evincing much interest in the evening paper, but finally a puzzled look came over his countenance. "Mother," said he, finally, "what does D—d stand for?" "Doctor of Divinity, my son. Don't they teach you the common abbreviation in school?" "Sure; but that don't seem to sound right here." "Read it out aloud." "Witness: I heard the defendant say, 'I'll make you suffer for this. I'll be doctor of divinity if I don't!'"—Harper's Magazine.

Political Dates in Calendar for 1917.

August 22—Last day for filing nomination petitions. Wednesday, September 19—primary election day, changed from Tuesday. August 30—First day for registration in cities. September 4 and 5—Last days to be assessed in boroughs and townships. October 6—Last day to pay poll tax to qualify for voting at fall election. October 4—Last day for filing primary election expense account. December 6—Last day for filing election expense account. —Subscribe for the "Watchman."

It Will Pay You AND PAY YOU BIG

To buy your next Summer's Suit or your next Winter's Suit NOW. No promises but facts that you can see for yourself.

Investigate

You will see what we tell you is absolutely true.

FAUBLE'S.

Allegheny St. 58-4 BELLEFONTE, PA.

LYON & COMPANY.

AUGUST Clearance Sale

Of all Summer Dress Fabrics. Great Bargains in Every Department.

Lawn and Voiles for 10c. Continuation of our Under-muslin Sale of low neck and short sleeve gowns from 48 cents up. Muslin Drawers from 23 cents up.

A Closing Out Sale of all discontinued numbers of Royal Worcest-er and Bon Ton Corsets at less than cost to manufacture. Other bargains too numerous to mention in our limited space.

SHOES.—All Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children in black, white and tan. Low and high shoes at sacrifice prices.

Visit our store during the month of August and see for yourself the wonderful things we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Lyon & Co. Bellefonte.