

BALL ROOM GOWNS

Simple Straightline Models and Fuller Skirted Frocks.

Two Types of Dresses Are Vying With Each Other; Short Sleeves Are Used.

Two types of evening dresses vying with each other at the present moment are the simple straightline models of crepe de chine and the bouffant fuller skirted frocks.

In the new French frocks in which a fuller silhouette is achieved, short sleeves or draperies to simulate sleeves are used. All the new dresses show greater attention to sleeves than to any other part of the costume.

There is the dropped yoke with short puff sleeves as well as deep puffs at the bottom of a tight-fitting cap sleeve. Or the yoke may continue over the shoulder and be slashed at the sides, giving the effect of a draped sleeve left open its full length.

The off-the-shoulder line is very prominent in the newest evening frocks and there is a surprising number of variations of the 1830 employment.

Many of the dresses show a draped effect at one side. It is interesting to note that many of the evening frocks are of velvet and that bright-colored velvets are quite as much in evidence as black.

An equally attractive use is made of another heavy fabric—faulle. A lively green blue silk is chosen for it. The foundation is of the faulle and the ruff



The Dance Frock Made of Blue Faulle and Blue Chiffon.

flares are of chiffon in exactly matching hue. The corsage ornament introduces a contrasting touch of color in the form of flowers of a faded orange shade with green blue velvet streamers. This model has the dropped shoulder and puff sleeves.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Vanity cases of metal brocade in Chinese patterns are chic.

Suits of striped woolen fabrics are trimmed with wool fringe.

Neckwear for next season is built along waistcoat lines to a very large extent.

Hatpins with pendent tops in jeweled effects are smart accessories to the hat.

For dressy hats for the season immediately ahead black lace is to be very much used.

Long snakes in shaded green sequins are found in the evening costume covering a few inches of what the absence of sleeve leaves bare.

For fall, simplicity will dominate the evening gown, more elaborate garments not coming into their own until the season for formal entertaining. The simple and inexpensive little dance frock will usually be found a good early season investment.

Sleeve lengths in fall blouses are as varied as in frocks, long, tight-fitting sleeves being frequently favored, while elbow and three-quarter lengths are just as popular. Some flare at the lower part and fit the arm rather smoothly above, while the sleeve that is loose along its entire length is also often seen.

Dinner Table Blossoms.

Flowers most used for the dinner table are the aquilegias or columbine with their exquisite daintiness of outline and wide range of color. Their upright flowers, long spurred petals, and tassels of golden streamers, give a lightness and airiness to the table that is much to be desired. About five blossoms, arranged irregularly with tall grasses, have a loveliness of effect that even the flowers from shops cannot surpass. Blooms of these flowers last a long time in water and the buds will develop well.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

What is it that counts here? Only that which is truly given, only that which is done for the love of doing it, only those plans in which the welfare of others is the master thought, only those labors in which the sacrifice is greater than the reward, only those gifts in which the giver forgets himself—these are the things that the King never forgets.

All clothes wear out through exposure to sunlight, air, rain, mechanical strain and bacterial action, says "Textile Chemist" in the London Daily Mail. Of these, sunlight is by far the most harmful. Hence, clothes not in use should be stored in the dark.

But light is selective in its action. A dark fabric is less affected than one which is brightly colored. So that a Briton's love for drab-colored clothing cannot entirely be condemned.

Moreover, red and yellow light are less destructive than the blue, violet and ultra-violet light.

Not all fabrics are affected alike, for white wool and silk rapidly deteriorate in strong sunlight, cotton and linen are much more resistant.

In spite of this, however, it would not be economical to use all cotton clothing, since colors fade more rapidly on cotton than on wool.

A dyed woolen fabric is exposed to sunlight the fabric is attacked first and the dye is thereby partly protected. In the cotton fabric the dye protects the cotton.

A coarse dress material is more resistant than a fine one to sunlight. Clothes are not much affected by pure rain and air. In manufacturing towns, however, the atmosphere is often slightly acid, and it is then particularly destructive to wool.

Some fabrics are most susceptible to certain kinds of microbes, and these flourish best under warm and moist conditions. Clothes wear better when they are frequently brushed free from dust.

Cotton and woolen fibres are very elastic and strong. They can withstand a great deal of rubbing. So that generally it is not until clothes have suffered from exposure to sunlight that they fail to resist the strains caused by ordinary wear.

Table etiquette seems to give many people much more worry than it deserves. Natural courtesy and consideration for others save us from committing any dreadful blunders as a rule, and little lapses in the way of using the wrong implement with which to eat a dish are not half as important as the blushing and embarrassed victims believe!

Here are some simple rules which you can soon learn that will prevent your going wrong on tiny points.

Always break bread which accompanies soup, fish or meat with your fingers; never cut it with a knife. Do not crumble it into the soup or soak it in your gravy.

As regards the proper use of knives and forks you will generally find that these are laid in the order in which they should be used. All you have to do is, at the beginning of each course, to take those which you find nearest to your plate.

Here are a few special points:

Oysters are eaten with a fish knife and fork.

Soft, made-up dishes, such as vegetable entrees and fish rissoles, with a fork only. For sweets, also, a fork only is correct.

The fork only rule, however, must be modified sometimes. If you find that using a fork by itself tends to make bits of pastry crust hop out on the floor or juice splash on the tablecloth, take a spoon as well, rather than embarrass your neighbors and yourself by such antics. After all, etiquette was made for people, not people for etiquette, and it is not well bred, in the best sense of the word, to carry any rule to an absurd extreme.

If you find, to your horror, that you have inadvertently started your fish with a steel knife, or any such small blunders, don't attempt to retrieve or to apologize to your neighbors. Just go on quietly and the chances are that no one else will notice the mistake.

It is a dreadful crime, for obvious reasons, to take butter or salt with your own knife, instead of with the implement provided.

Fruit, such as oranges, apples or pears, should be peeled with a fruit knife and eaten with a fruit knife and fork—never with the fingers. This fork—never with a certain amount of peeling wants a certain amount of practice to do nicely. If you are doubtful whether you can manage it, decline the course and take an opportunity of practicing at home before next time.

"Never talk with your mouth full" is a maxim that was dimmed into all of us in our nursery days. But it should be framed, "Never have your mouth so full that you can't talk." Otherwise we should all be condemned to eat our meals in dead silence, or to take twice as long over them.

If you are entertaining, don't press food on your guests after they have refused. This is often done under the impression that it shows hospitality; but really it is embarrassing and bad form.

One of the most unpardonable of all table blunders is to discuss at meals unpleasant subjects such as illness, operations, visits to the dentist and any other topic calculated to spoil the appetites of those present.

Often the industrious housewife finds to her disgust that her jelly refuses to "jell." Another trouble she has is that, in order to make her jelly jell, she is obliged to boil her fruit juices for a long time, a result being that the product loses the natural flavor which is so desirable, acquiring a cooked taste. The reluctance to jell arises from an insufficiency of "pectin" in the fruit juices. On that account strawberry jelly is particularly liable to prove unsatisfactory in point of flavor. This can be overcome by making from apple juice, a concentrated syrup, a little of which added to any fruit juice will make her jelly jell properly without much preliminary boiling. The housewife can make a supply of it when apples are plentiful and store it away for use at other seasons.

Operators Who Braved Fire and Flood Get Vail Medals

Two Pennsylvanians are included in the list of nine persons who this week will receive silver medals, each accompanied by a special cash award of \$250, given for "conspicuous examples of noteworthy service," while in the employ of the Bell Telephone System.

Miss Katherine Lind, Operator in Charge of the telephone office at Mahaffey, Pa., and Frank C. Wells, a lineman in the Pittsburgh organization, are among those who qualified for these medals, provided by the Vail Memorial Fund, established in honor of the late Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

A gold medal, with a special cash award of \$1,000 has been given Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, Chief Operator of the



Miss Katherine Lind, operator in charge for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania at Mahaffey, Pa.



Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, chief operator at Homer, Neb., and obverse of the Vail Medal.



Frank C. Wells, lineman for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh.

Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in Homer, Nebraska. All three of the above persons were among the 49 Bell System employees who, a few months ago, received bronze medals. The bronze medal, however, was not accompanied by a cash award.

Miss Lind was at her home in Mahaffey when a fire broke out in that town, Sunday morning, June 26, 1920. Hurrying to the telephone office, she relieved one of the operators on duty and assisted in calling nearby towns for help to fight the flames. As the fire neared the telephone office she instructed the other operators to carry the records to a place of safety, and remained on duty at the switchboard while firemen played streams of water on the roof of the building to keep it from catching fire. She remained at her post until the fire was under control. The other employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania to receive a silver medal was one of a crew that was erecting a telephone line near Larimer on July 8, 1920, when a fellow workman came in contact with a 2,200 volt power circuit. With no protection except the tape around the handle of his pliers, Wells, at the risk of his own life, cut

the heavily charged wire and released his fellow worker, just in time to save the man's life.

Mrs. Lothrop, who qualified for the most coveted of the Vail medals, is the mother of five sons, the youngest being twins, 16 years old. Two of her boys served over-seas during the War.

The Telephone Central Office in Homer was in Mrs. Lothrop's house. A cloud-burst, on the night of May 31, 1920, devastated the Omaha Creek Valley. While one of her boys rang the village fire bell, Mrs. Lothrop, at two o'clock in the morning, sat, lightly clad, at her switchboard, calling telephone subscribers to warn them of the approaching flood. She stayed at her post until the waters were waist-high and the switchboard was put out of commission. She reached a point of safety only after wading through water breast-high. About 25 houses were swept from their foundations, and many were carried down the stream by the flood. As much as she values the gold medal, it is probable that Mrs. Lothrop takes even more pride in the gifts of potatoes, cream, butter, fruit and other such produce, sent her almost daily by the farmers of the Omaha Creek Valley.

NOTES FROM THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

100,000 people in Pennsylvania have tuberculosis; some of them may live ten years or more. Unless excellent care is taken during that time they will spread the contagion so that another 100,000 will take their place.

The State Sanatoria have a capacity of 2200 beds. Not only is it impossible to take in the great number of advanced cases, but very frequently patients of this type refuse to be moved to a place far distant from home and friends. Meanwhile the children of the household are breathing in the active germs, with the result that they later become public charges.

Realizing that the removal of an advanced case to a distant sanatorium makes dying harder without accomplishing any lasting good, either to the patient or the community, the 1921 Legislature made possible the building and maintaining of tuberculosis hospitals by the counties.

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, chief of the Children's Bureau in the new State Department of Public Welfare, says "This act, more than any other one piece of legislation makes possible a wider scope of child welfare work, for if the counties care for the advanced cases, State facilities can be used for the treatment of children, who have been exposed to infection, and for the incipient cases who can be restored to a useful citizenship."

Dr. Mary Noble, director of the Division of Child Health, State De-

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partment of Health, believes that the building of such hospitals by counties will aid the child health campaign throughout the entire State. She said "Such will reduce the long waiting list of children who should have immediate care, for tuberculosis is preventable and curable in the early stages."

The voters of Delaware, Montgomery, Berks, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Clearfield, Cambria, and Beaver counties will have the privilege of voting for the erection of local tuberculosis sanatoria, at the November election.

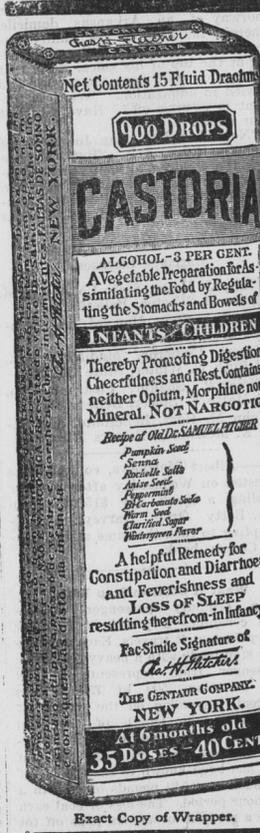
If the ex-service men of the world war have any doubt as to the place they hold in the hearts of their countrymen, it should be dispelled by the generous response given to the Commissioner of Health's claim for some one to make things home-like for the 200 lads who, after November 5th,

will be at the Veterans' hospital, at South Mountain.

Along with the American Legion, the Atlantic division of the American Red Cross has offered to station a representative at the hospital, to secure cosy furnishing for the place, and to assist in securing entertainment for the boys.

Col. Martin believes the boys cannot have too much comfort. He said, "The proposed soldiers' club will hardly hold all the fellows at the same time, nor will it be completed before Christmas. In the meantime we will fit up one of the rooms already available as a community hall, and there is no danger of this room being deserted after the club is completed."

—Keeping one's tongue from gule is one way of insuring and increasing personal happiness.



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