

Bellefonte, Pa., September 22, 1922.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

By L. A. Miller. From the palmy days of Eden to the present time the woman question been, of all others, the hardest to settle; in fact, it never has been set-tled, and if the future is to be judged

by the past, it never will be. Those fair daughters of Eve, who pretend to be so meek, so tender and o unobtrusive, have ever made bold to stand with the hardy sons of Adam, no matter where his lot may have been cast. The blazing suns and chafing winds of the desert deterred not Sarah from following Abraham, even after he had denied that she was his wife and allowed her to be taken by Pharaoh the King. Neither did the promised hardships of a new country, the anger of an outraged parent, and the chances of being made a slave,

stop Rachel from following Jacob. Our country and times are full of instances of woman's daring and adventure. There is no gulch so dark, canyon so deep, or mountain so high but that she may be found there be-side the sturdy miner or restless pioneer. It is the nature of the creature, and it is well known that a woman's nature cannot be changed entirely.

She may tremble a little more perceptibly than man in the presence of danger, but her fear quickly vanishes. She may stop still in the face of towering obstacles, but in the course of time she comes up smiling and triumphant. She may complain more at the outset, but she is more cheerful at the close. With such a factor as this in the case what is to be done? How is everything to be settled? Full of caprices, indefatigable in the prosecution of her pet notions and as crafty as a lawyer, she ever has been, and ever will be the undefined term in the domestic or social problem. She has her faults, just as any other living Milton: "O, why did God, creator wise, that peopled highest heaven with spirit massuling creator at left this."

Milton: "O, why did God, creator ing little bits of fur which they wear including those who went to camp principle of the country of the massuling creator at left this."

According to the dash of the massuling creator in the dash of the massuling creator at left this. spirit masculine, create at last this novelty on earth, this fair defeat of

If there is one thing that women will kick stronger against than another, it is against rules. She will suffer herself to be encased in rigid stays, endure skin-tight shoes and wear her hair twisted painfully, yet she cannot endure iron-clad rules relating to domestic affairs, especially if they are made by a man. She wants to be free to act according to her feelings in all matters except fashion.

In all domestic affairs she claims the right to the casting vote, and regards the veto power as one of her prerogatives. Some women go farther, and exercise the veto power outside of the domestic circle, but these are special cases. It may often be

or unwritten, to hinder her from doing so. That incompetent women often assume to do it is manifestly true, and it is a pity if her better half is not so constituted as to take it philosophically and kindly. If he does not, there can be no harmony, no domestic bliss, no fireside felicity.

The man who will compel his wife

The man who will compel his wife to get up first in the morning, start the fires and prepare the breakfast is a brute; and the woman who will compel her husband to get up, light the fires and put the teakettle on, is no better. There should be no compelling whatever in such matters. Sometimes it is more convenient for one, sometimes for the other. If one cannot bear to get up and leave the other snoozing comfortably, it will probably be better for both to get up and divide the duties. At any rate this is not a question to be decided by an outside court, but one that must be settled by arbitration, and the interested parties as arbitrators.

Improbable as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that a large per cent. of the domestic infelicity prevalent today, as well as in times past, has been and is due to the neglect of just such small affairs as this. Were a man dealing with any other woman than his wife, he would make a bargain, have a definite understanding and live according to the contract. So would a woman agree with any other man than her husband what her duties should be. Why should husbands and wives not have such arrangements?

More than half of the infelicity extant is due entirely to a lack of the exercise of common sense. Husbands and wives seem to forget that they are men and women, but look upon each other as a species of chattel property. The marriage contract is regarded as a surrender of the obligations incumbent upon ladies and gentlemen, at least as far as they are jointly concerned.

O, we do all offend, There's not a day of wedded life, if we Count at its close the little, bitter sum Of thoughts, and words, and looks unkind

and forward, Silence that chides and woundlings of the

But prostrate at each other's feet, we

Each night forgiveness ask. -Muturin S. Bertram.

# Faithful to the Last.

A Virginia gentleman was troubled picturesque styles. by a disobedient and lazy coachman, who had been in the family a long time and was well out of reach of discipline. He disobeyed orders and neglected his duties and made himself a

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

If one door should be shut God will open another; if the peas do not yield well the beans may; if one hen leaves her eggs another will bring out all her brood. There's a bright side to all things, and a good God everywhere. Somewhere or other in the worst flood of trouble there always is a dry spot for contentment to get its foot on and if there were not it would learn to swim .- C. H. Spurgeon.

It really isn't a bit surprising that the smartly charming coat-dress is given a place of great prominence in the autumn wardrobe. There isn't a more versatile garment to be had, and, with one in her possession, a woman feels that she always has something to depend upon.

fect lines. They are handsomely tangered, and have a grande dame air about them which appeals always to those who are distinguished for their those who are distinguished for their when houses will be built entirely of when houses will be price of building while the price of buildin

youthfully graceful as ever, it has sev-and such houses will outlast the wooderal rivals in style. These models, which follow the wrapped-around theme, are looked upon with favor. One of the new brown tones is usually past generation. The great old house chosen, such as maroon or cafe au lait, or it may be caramel, any of which are delectable in the soft autumn materials. And with her new fall chapeau in a matching shade of velvet pulled smartly down over her permanent wave, milady feels herself correctly gowned for anything short of the formal affair.

A coat-dress is delightful for shopping when one does not prefer a suit ington club that of all Americans and when a top coat is too heavy, yet drafted for the world war under Class summery-appearing things are not to 1 21 per cent. were physically unfit for be thought of. It is quite correct to wear at the luncheon in town, or even more than one young man in five was at a restaurant dinner when occasion physically unfit to perform any type demands. It makes a charming garb of army duty either here or abroad. for a stroll through the park on cool The head of the army's medical corps days, and many women consider it the reported the total number of men of only fitting background for the dash-

models to be had in the finer materials more were rejected by the military developed on these becoming lines, authorities. Even 47 per cent. of which will not be found uncomfortable even in the warmest rooms. Many of the new matellasse fabrics, for insance, make up stunningly as a coat dress. Terra cotta is one of the fashionable fall shades, and in matellasse

striking enough to rest on its merits 68 inches.—Ex. necessary for them to exercise this alone. The most that is permitted as power, and also the power of suspend- a rule is black silk or soutache braid, ing the habeas corpus. When such ne- which is always smart; scalloped side cessity arises, it is fortunate if they closings, bound in self-material, or are equal to the occasion. If a woman is competent to wield side, the wide sleeves or the reverse. That Morning Lameness power, there is no law, written A little later it is promised that they or unwritten, to hinder her from do- will appear with fur at neck and cuffs,

Many houses are displaying milli-nery with dresses and especially original are the Moyen age modes, re minding one of a gladiator's helmet Covering the head and extending down the back of the neck like the close-fitting cap. A seam across the top of the velvet or panne helmet shows a thick, high-standing piping from ear to ear, and forms a crescent-shaped piece over the head. Fur is becomingly used for the seam crossing the tip of these helmet hats of satin or velour. In metal tissue these Moyen age-shaped chapeaux are realistic and will be very becoming to a certain type of face.

Very full skirts, showing a flat effect in front and at the back, are quaint examples of the early age, and made with close-fitting corsages. The high collars and pleated ruffles of wide lace at the top, turning back to the shoulders, are effective in their

Some full-skirted models display gathers from a low waist line and others are gathered inserts only from the

lected his duties and made himself a general nuisance until in desperation his employer decided to threaten him with dismissal. "I can't put up with you any longer," he said. "At the end of the month you hunt another place."

"'Nuther place, nothin'." was the reply. "I druv yeh to yer baptism, I druv yeh to yer weddin' an' I'll jest stick here till I drive yeh to yer funeral."

The Maison Chanel, whose house was practically made famous by success in sports coats, shows many attractive models with a wider and moderately long skirt, and plain corsage with a waist line marked by a string tie of the same fabric as that composing the dress.

The sheath-like silhouette is favored in rich metal tissues for beautiful evening dress models. The Maison Chanel, whose house

l evening dress models.

## HOUSES OF THE FUTURE.

The Scientific American calls attention to the fact that houses are being built all over the country of concrete, either poured into forms, or concrete blocks. It predicts that this class of houses will become very common in the near future, and that improvement in methods, will make it a comparatively cheap form of construction, and

practically indestructible.

Another form of construction that is "coming back" is the building of houses of field stone, where the material used is the pebble-shaped field stones, obtained, very largely, from old stone walls throughout the surrounding country. These stones, properly built into a house, give a very pleasing and substantial effect, and as time covers the stone with vines and moss the effect will be to depend upon.

The most distinctive thing about them, as you have doubtless already them, as you have devotion to pertheir devotion to pertheir devotion to pertheir devotion to pertheir devotion to per-

In other seasons they have been developed almost entirely on the lines of the redingote. But this year, although the redingote is still as smart and as the redingote is still as the redin

Drafted Men Physically Defective.

Surg. General Ireland told a Wash-As a rule, it is a bit heavy for house wear, in these days of steam-heated apartments. But there are many those taken into the service had some physical defect.

The number of defective men, according to General Ireland, varied by States from 64 per cent. in Rhode Island to 35 per cent. in Kansas. More crepe it is as lovely a thing as one could imagine. Faille crepe is also frequently used for this type of frocks and is often seen in black, with a touch of cinder gray on the sleeves' facings and side panels.

Trimming, however, except as it is severely tailored, is not the usual desire of the coat-dress. It is quite striking enough to rest on its merits

men from the cities were rejected (23 per cent.), than from the rural dispersant from the cities were rejected (23 per cent.), than from the rural dispersant from the cities were rejected (23 per cent.), than from the rural dispersant from the cities were rejected (23 per cent.), the foreign section is not railway, or other transportation company. The amended to read as follows:

"Section 8. No railway. The passes or passes men from the cities were rejected (23

MEDICAL.

If you are lame every morning, and

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CTIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AFPROVAL OR REJECTION, AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922. BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article fifteen (XV) of the Con-stitution of the Commonwealth of Penn-

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article fifteen, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same," be and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

The day has probably gone forever when houses will be built entirely of wood. While the price of building lumber remains at the present figure, brick, concrete, tile and stone can beat it out, as far as expense goes, and such houses will outlast the wooden ones four times over.

Another thing that has gone, undoubtedly, is the "big house" of the past generation. The great old house with its many gables and wide, rambling halls, will be a curiosity to our grandchildren. The house of the future, for any but the very rich, will be small, compact, easy to heat, and with no waste space.—Ex.

and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general or municipal election in favor of ular class, may be given the right and power to frame and adopt their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self-government, subject, however, to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations, as may be imposed by the Legislature. Laws also may be enacted affecting the organization and government of cities and boroughs, which shall become effective in any city or borough only when submitted to the electors thereof, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article seven-teen, section eight, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the granting of free passes or passes at a discount to clergymen.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section eight of article seventeen, which reads as follows:

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER 2-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Jordan's Aidney Fills. You can tell the state of the stat

November, one thousand lime and eighteen.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day at the places and within the hours at and within which said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2-A.

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number 3-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

They rection four of article pine which

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

repel invasion, suppress isurrection. defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds, to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars: for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3-A.

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment to section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article fourteen, which reads as follows: which reads as follows:

"Section 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may, from time to time, be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected," be amended so as to read as follows:

as to read as follows:

Section 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may, from time to time, be established by law; and no sheriff, except sheriffs in counties having a population of less than fifty thousand inhabitants, and no treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

A true conv of Joint Besolution Volume

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. Proposing an amendment to article three (III) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number 5-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to permit the exemption from taxation of real and personal property owned, occupied, or used by any branch or post or camp of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American War Veterans, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Miltary Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article nine be amended so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the terri-

torial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, institutions of purely public charity, and real and personal property owned, occupied, and used by any branch, post or camp of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

eenth aritcle thereof:—

That section one of article nine, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from faxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: as follows:

as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded and progressive taxes, and, in the case of inheritance and income taxes, exemptions may be granted; and the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 6-A.

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number 7-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That article three be amended by adding thereto the following:

ing thereto the following:

Section 34. The Legislature shall have power to classify counties, cities, boroughs, school districts, and townships according to population, and all laws passed relating to each class, and all laws passed relating to, and regulating procedure and proceedings in court with reference to, any class, shall be deemed general legislation within the meaning of this Constitution; but counties shall not be divided into more than eight classes, cities into not more than five classes, and boroughs into not more than five classes, and boroughs into not more than three classes.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

Fauble's Store will be closed Sat. Sept. 23rd

Jewish Holiday

until 6 o'clock p. m.

A. Fauble