

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Ye that triumph, ye that sigh, Kindred by one holy tie, Heaven's first-rate alike ye see— Lift the heart and bend the knee!

—Mrs. Hemans.

To what lengths may we not go in this matter of a skirt, Not to many—if we are to believe the original French models now being shown.

It's really amusing to go to one of these autumn openings. A mannequin appears in a skirt that just has the mildest flirtation with her knees, and the announcer bawls out, "For madam." If this skirt is supposed to represent respectable maturity, what—so wonders the innocent bystander—are they reserving for wild and frolicsome youth? This query is soon answered. In a second arrives another mannequin, arrayed in a gown with equally parsimonious knee covering, and the announcer then cries, "For mademoiselle." No differentiation, you see. According to the fashion openings, goose flesh is going to be allotted with impartial hand to both the flapper and her mother. Also to her grandmother.

All of which is fantastic. If there is any greater tragedy than to see a woman past 40 in one of these ridiculous sixteen-inch-off-the-ground affairs, one has not encountered it, No, and the fact is that perhaps only half our young girls succeed in looking their best in the skirtette. It's really a matter that should be studied hard and long—this thing of adopting the excessively short petticoats of fashion—and it all comes back to the question of individuality. If you haven't any anatomical shortcomings, then you may let your skirt do the shortcoming. Otherwise, allow your hem line to drop even to the eight or nine inch limit, and be sure that if the line of your clothes is smart and your accessories correct, nobody will pass any more adverse criticism upon you than, "Now, there goes a sensible woman." I may add that some of the leading figures in our social and dramatic life take the greatest liberties in this respect. Does not, for example, the beautiful Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt appear in long skirts?

Fashion this season is kind to the mature woman. For several seasons she has had to accommodate her features and her figure to modes definitely those of youth, and while in the life of the modern woman youth is prolonged far beyond the period that used to mark its passing, there have been many unfortunate examples of women striving for a uniform mode of dressing, regardless of the fact that 40 may not always emulate 20 with success.

Youthful boyish fashions have by no means passed out of the picture, but the gracious femininity of other types is recognized by designers and their charm emphasized as much by the beauty and richness of materials as by the cut and detail that contribute so much to the character and distinction of the new fashions.

Rarely have fabrics of such beauty been employed in the fashioning of even the simplest frocks, and one of the startling innovations of the moment is the appearance of gleaming metal brocades and supple chiffon velvets used for daytime frocks that heretofore have been developed in materials of a more utilitarian aspect. The silhouette of the moment with its flares and ripples, its cascading draperies and intricately fashioned flounces may best be described as versatile, and its adaptability to the velvets, lames and lustrous satins which are the important fabrics of the season is self-evident.

Probably the most generally accepted silhouette is one that starts at the shoulders with a rather close line and widens gradually to the hem, which in many cases achieves an uneven line by the use of intricate draperies and is amazingly chic and interesting. This flaring line is very pronounced in evening wraps modeled on the lines of a cape or following closely the most tailored silhouette of a day coat.

These reflect the luxurious tendencies of the present fashion in the use of velvet, both for the major part of the wrap itself and for the lining, which provides the note of strong contrast in models fashioned of costly furs or gleaming metal brocades.

A strikingly beautiful cape of silver tissue shows the fine shirring about the shoulders to obtain the narrow look and is lined with American Beauty chiffon velvet, which also forms a wide scarf collar wound twice around the neck and hanging in a panel down the back.

My floors, my floors, my floors! What in the world can I ever do to keep them attractive with the children running in and out?

That's a question that Dr. C. N. Wenrich can probably help you answer. Dr. Wenrich was formerly head of the department of physics at the University of Pittsburgh. Now he conducts a research laboratory for a big linoleum company in Pennsylvania. There amid his test tubes and queer machines, I found him.

"Tell me, doctor," I began, "how my readers may get the greatest amount of wear from their fine linoleum floors and tell me, also, what you find to be the easiest way in which to keep a linoleum floor clean."

"Well," he began, "in my recent experiments I selected the factory restaurant, a cafeteria frequented by our office men and women, as well as by hundreds of factory workers—mechanics shod in heavy-soled shoes and big muddy boots.

"A long strip of linoleum was divided off into three sections. One section was polished with liquid wax, another with wax in paste form, and one section received no protection at all. These three strips were placed as close to the door as possible—right where feet scraped the hardest, where umbrellas were drippiest, where shoes were muddiest. The position of each

The World Court--What is It?

Written for the Watchman by Mary A. Wilcox, Ph. D., Prof. emerita Wellesley College.

The World Court is a group of eleven men of the highest legal attainments who meet every June at the Hague to hear and decide questions upon which nations are at variance. They come from all parts of the civilized world, one from Japan, one from Brazil, one from Cuba, one from the United States and several from different nations of Europe. They represent all the different legal systems of the world and each upon taking office makes a solemn public promise to exercise his powers as a judge "honorably and faithfully, impartially and conscientiously."

No nation unless it has agreed in advance to do so is obliged to lay a dispute before the Court but if it does so it must promise to accept the Court's decision. Of the 48 nations who have signed the treaty whereby they become members of the Court several have announced their purpose to refer to it all disputes of certain kinds. But the more powerful ones like England and Japan reserve the right to decide in each case whether to ask its services. Finland and Russia were recently at variance and Finland wished a decision from the Court. The Court, however, refused to consider the matter because Russia was unwilling to have it discussed. It is obvious that if our own country should join the Court it would rest with us to decide whether or not we should submit a question.

One of the decisions the Court may render is as to the exact meaning of a treaty. It is surprising how often after a treaty has been signed the nations concerned differ as to the meaning of some of its details. Another question as to whether one nation has infringed another's rights and if it has, what amends it should make. Such questions when decided by impartial judges who are natives of neither of the contending nations are much less likely to leave behind them a rankling feeling of injustice on one side or the other than if settled more or less unsatisfactorily by the disputants themselves.

The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration, the child of the first Hague Conference, formed in 1900, is still in existence and may be called upon when desired. The World Court, however, possesses many advantages. The Hague Tribunal is a list of some 130 men from whom arbitrators may be chosen for any given case. Such persons must of necessity be more or less unpracticed in arbitration; it may be that no one of them is called upon to serve more than once in his life time. Decisions by such occasional arbitrators are less likely to result in building up a system of international law. Moreover the desired arbitrators may find it impossible to release themselves from other engagements and at best the machinery to be set in motion requires several months, involving a delay which in critical times may be serious.

The World Court judges, having a regular salary, owe their first duty to the Court. Beside the June session they may, whenever desirable, be convened for a special session so that pressing business may be speedily dealt with. If in 1914 such machinery for dealing promptly with an emergency had been in existence the world war might perhaps have been averted.

strip, of course, was alternated every few days so that each received its turn near the open doorway.

"Nine thousand scraping feet tramped this linoleum floor in 30 days—more wear, by far, I venture to say, than the linoleum in any woman's home receives in years and years—and then the test strips were brought over here to my laboratory.

"How much wear do you suppose those strips showed? Will you believe me when I tell you that the waxed strips showed practically no effects from the heels that had tried to bruise, or the grease that had tried to stain? A dry mop, moistened with a little liquid wax, quickly removed all signs of dirt and made the linoleum look as fresh as though it had just come from our plant. It was no trick at all to remove the surface dirt that had accumulated. It brushed off the glistening surface of the waxed linoleum as easily as, I dare say, you remove crumbs from your kitchen table top.

"A comparison of the strips showed much less wear on the waxed linoleum than on the unwaxed piece. For the wax, you see, had formed a protecting film that kept the wear from the linoleum. The wear on the waxed linoleum was so negligible, so infinitesimal, that I can state that a properly laid linoleum floor—one cemented over builders' deadening felt—that is kept waxed and polished, should last a lifetime.

"In applying wax to the linoleum floor I would caution your readers against getting it on too thick. Let them spread a little wax between layers of a piece of cheesecloth and rub it in well.

"Now about cleaning. Such a floor needs only a dry dust mop to keep it clean. You will find it well to sprinkle a little liquid wax on the mop occasionally, just to freshen-up the much-walked-on places.

"You understand, of course, that waxing is only recommended for in-laid linoleum floors. Printed linoleums should not be waxed, but should be treated instead—say twice a year—with a coat of clear, water-proof varnish."

HOMES OF PILGRIMS HAD PAPER WINDOWS.

"Bring oil paper for your windows," wrote one of the Plymouth Pilgrims to some one who was about to come over.

Window glass was not then in general use in England, and oil paper for a long time let a dusky light into the obscure rooms of many settlers' houses.

The Swedish pioneers on the Delaware used sheets of mica—"muscovy glass," it was called—for the same purpose. Farther toward the south, where winter was less feared, a board shutter, sometimes "made very pretty and convenient," was at first the main device for closing a window, but about 1700 "window sash" with "crystal glass"—that is, with glass that one could see through—were spoken of as a luxury recently affected by the Virginia gentry.

Five years after the first landing the Jamestown colonists began to build the lower story of their "competent and decent houses" of brick of their own burning.

In New England some substantial houses were erected very early; New Haven people built city houses at the outside; but primitive Carolina dwellings were of rough clapboards nailed to a frame; and the houses of the poor were generally left unplastered, not only in Carolina, but as far north as Connecticut. Paint was rarely seen outside of the larger towns.

Oglethorpe, true to his military ideals, had all freeholders' houses in Savannah, his own included, made exactly alike; 24 feet long and 16 broad, inclosed with feather-edge clapboards, roofed with shingles and floored with deals.

It was a city of shanties—a fixed military encampment.

Penn planned a somewhat larger house for his colonists, to be divided into two rooms, the walls clapboarded outside and in, the intervening space filled with earth, the ground floor of clay, and a loft floor of boards.

To these pioneer dwellings we must add the New Jersey house, introduced by the Swedish pioneers. The sides of this were palisades of split timbers, set upright. Nor should one omit from the list the abodes of some of the aquatic Dutch, who dwelt with their families all the year round aboard their sloops playing in the rivers and bays about New York and up the Hudson to Albany.

But there was another class whose congenial home was the puncheon floor and mud-daubed walls. These people, who had not yet emerged from Saxon barbarism, were hereditary pioneers. As soon as neighbors approached them, the log-cabin dwellers sold their little clearings to a race of thrifter men and pushed farther into the woods, where wild food was plentiful.

Their social pleasures were marked by rude polity without any attempt at luxury or display, or any regard for the restraints of refinement; they were hospitable, generous, fierce, coarse, superstitious, and fond of strong drink; given to fighting and some of them to the barbarous diversion of gouging out one another's eyes.

The finer American houses were for the most part imitated from the forms prevailing at the same period in England. The large room called "the hall" was the most striking feature of many of the better dwellings of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries.

Mansions were built not for domestic retirement, but for festivity. They were the abodes of the rich and hospitable planters, whose delight it was to live surrounded by friends and guests and to rival one another in the magnificence of their great assemblies.

William Penn built a similar mansion on his manor at Pennsbury, the great room of which was called the audience hall: here the proprietor met his council and held parleys with the Indians.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mothers Have Their Day at Penn State.

Students of The Pennsylvania State College entertained their mothers on the campus last week-end when they started the observance of an annual "Mothers' day." Over five hundred mothers were present, and quite a few fathers were also there. The mothers attended a meeting of the Association of Parents of Penn State held Saturday morning, and showed great interest in the college and its future development. Students had arranged an attractive entertainment program and all voted the first occasion of its kind a great success. Fathers' day will be observed next spring.

SAVE THE BIRDS.

"We need the birds," concludes the Los Angeles Times. A farmer in the Middle West grieved that the pheasants ate his corn. The Iowa Game Department had a couple of birds killed and examined. They found the remnants of nearly 200 outworms, but no trace of corn. Even the crow is not as black as he is painted. He will not touch corn if he can get anything else. Here is after the insects all the time. Were it not for the birds the land would be eaten up with many insect pests in a few years.

Some Frenchmen may be disappointed at the result of the debt conference but they are not skilled in finances. One per cent, a year interest and no payment on principal for forty years seems a fairly soft snap.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. R. Barlow, et al, to Susan McKinney, tract in Worth township; \$2,000.

A. R. Barlow, et al, Exr., to Susan McKinney, tract in Worth township; \$40.50.

James C. Bloom, et ux, to Paul R. Harper, tract in Philipsburg; \$2,800.

Thomas M. Jones to John Sieks, tract in Philipsburg; \$1.

Thomas M. Jones to John Sieks, tract in Philipsburg; \$1.

W. R. Shope, et al, to William T. Boal, tract in Gregg township; \$750.

Mary J. Zubler, et al, to American Lime and Stone company, tract in Gregg township; \$12,000.

T. R. Griffith, et ux, to Leonard Griffith, et al, tract in Philipsburg; \$1. Jennie Davidson to Perry J. Hall, et ux, tract in Union township; \$3,000.

W. E. Snyder, et ux, to Andrew L. Benson, tract in Rush township; \$8,700.

L. Anna Stitzer, et al, to Theodore C. Kryder, et al, tract in Gregg township; \$100.00.

Bellefonte Trust Co., Exr., to William J. Miller, tract in Spring township; \$600.

L. Frank Mayes, treasurer, to S. D. Gettig Esq., tract in Marion township; \$6.41.

L. Frank Mayes, treasurer, to S. D. Gettig Esq., tract in Marion township; \$5.72.

L. Frank Mayes, treasurer, to S. D. Gettig Esq., tract in Howard township; \$13.47.

S. D. Gettig, et ux, to Mary E. Allison, tract in Marion township, et al; \$25.60.

Harry L. Mayes, et ux, to Arthur E. Adams, tract in Philipsburg; \$1.

Amanda T. Miller, et al, to Ralph L. Mallory, et ux, tract in Bellefonte; \$725.

Anna T. H. Henszey, et bar, to Levi G. Heath, tract in State College; \$1,875.

Leota H. Doty, et bar, to Hannah C. Hicks, tract in Ferguson township; \$700.

W. H. Johnstonbaugh, et ux, to Geo. T. Johnstonbaugh, tract in Marion township; \$3,500.

State Centre Electric Co. to M. B. Meyer, tract in State College; \$400.

Jemima J. Ishler, et bar, to Marion D. Meyer, tract in State College; \$2,140.10.

John L. Holmes, et al, to M. B. Meyer, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,500.

Irvin I. Foster, et ux, to M. B. Meyer, et ux, tract in Ferguson township; \$1.

Elizabeth Shawley to W. J. Armor, tract in Spring township; \$100.

William W. Gates, et ux, to H. G. Rogers, et ux, tract in Walker township; \$110.

Charles McCurdy, trustee, to Josiah Pritchard, tract in Philipsburg; \$20,600.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

MEDICAL.

Why Suffer So?

Get Back Your Health as Other Folks Have Done.

Too many people suffer lame, aching backs, distressing kidney disorders and rheumatic aches and pains. Often this is due to faulty kidney action and there's danger of hardened arteries, dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease. Don't let weak kidneys wear you out. Use Doan's Pills before it is too late! Doan's are a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Doan's have helped thousands. Here is one of many Bellefonte cases:

Mrs. E. E. Ardery, Reynolds Ave., says: "My kidneys were weak and out of order. My back ached, too, and I became run down. Doan's Pills, which I bought at Runkle's drug store, have always relieved these attacks and strengthened my back and kidneys." (Statement given April 5, 1922.)

On July 22, 1925, Mrs. Ardery said: "I have used Doan's Pills occasionally since I last recommended them and they have always brought relief." 60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 70-42

Autumn Modes

Especially Designed for the Larger Woman

Let us show you what stunning garments are here—decidedly of the latest mode and so becoming to the larger woman. You will be delighted with the slenderizing effect they give—a silhouette that is smart and distinctive.

We Have the Becoming Jabot Front

We have a truly slenderizing Frock mode of silk cation crepe with the pleated Jabot effect—at \$19.75 and \$25.00.

Long Graceful Lines in Coats

The Flares so smart this Fall—when placed at the sides and rear are lines the larger woman will appreciate because of the narrowing effect they give to the waistline. The Coat described is of a fine Brown Needle Point (Fur Trimmed) at \$47.50.

Dress Your Windows

According to the Fashion for Fall

With the coming of Autumn the home-maker's thoughts turn Draperyward, for she knows how important it is to have her windows throw an atmosphere of charm over the room as well as shut out the greyness of Winter. Glass Curtains, as well as Side Draperies, are being used in many new and attractive ways for Fall. Here one may not only choose Curtains and Draperies, but also learn the smartest ways to hang them.

Our Rug Department has a large shipment of New Rugs—in the Most Beautiful Patterns. You will profit by looking here for values—and will be delighted with their beauty.

Hazel & Company

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IT was a surprise party for Annabel. Two of her girl friends "organized" it the day before her birthday.

Annabel enjoyed it, but she was a bit disappointed because Norman wasn't there.

She couldn't imagine why he had not been invited—until one of the girls told her they could not get in touch with him because he had no telephone.

Norman was disappointed, too.



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