

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., September 16, 1927.

## Women Protest Order by Employers to Bob Hair.

Berlin, Germany.—Two hundred working girls and matrons are up in arms at Tannrode, Thuringia, over an attempt to introduce the bobbed hair forcibly. At the local electric works a bulletin unexpectedly appeared to the effect that the women must have their hair bobbed or run the risk of being fired.

The women objected not so much to the idea of bobbed hair as to the expense of achieving and keeping it up. They pointed out that they were earning but 4 to 5 cents per hour, which means a weekly wage of about \$2.

The barber's charge for a woman's haircut is 50 cents, or one-fourth of a week's wage and the cost of keeping up the bob, they figure amounts to about 37 cents per week.

## Telephone Service Last Year in Europe Showed Greater Commercial Use.

Telephone wire service between nineteen of the principal European cities increased nearly 100 per cent. during 1926, according to the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee. The average requirement in 1925 was 130 minutes, which has in the Berlin-Paris connection been reduced to 68 minutes this year; the London-Amsterdam average connection now takes 34 minutes instead of 61, as in 1925.

The success of the commercial use of the telephone in the United States has stimulated an effort toward the widest possible extension of an international telephone service in Europe. In this work can be seen another attempt to break down the age-old barriers between the Continental nations. Any instrumentality which tends to stabilize business and effectively extends the field of operations with consequent increase in volume of trade, should lessen the difficulties of international commerce.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### DAILY THOUGHT.

Boys, flying kites, haul in their white-winged birds; You can't do that way when you're flying words. Thoughts unexpressed will sometimes fall back dead, But God himself can't kill them when they're said.

—WILL CARLETON.

Paris has already signed her Letter of Fashions for the early days of autumn, so that as fast as one successful wardrobe is completed, one's mind and eye turns to the edicts of the famous couturiers in Paris. The "dernier cri" in matters of good dressing says a Paris fashion correspondent in the Kansas City Star, come to the world through collections of models shown for the "demi-saison," as the French term midseason clothes. But when all is said and done, the new models do not mean those exclusively for between seasons; but herald, as well, coats, suits and many frocks which are to be worn in the early autumn.

One of the most important topics in the world of fashion is that of the length of skirts, and upon this pivots one of the most exciting bits of news that rushes out of the dressmaking portals. They are longer. With these few words, it seems that the whole story is told, but much more is to be said upon this vital subject in the ways of the mode. Sports clothes obviously hew to the line of brevity for the sake of activity, so that the distance of the hemline from the ground instantly segregates fashions into two wholly different classes: those of sports character and dressy types. For afternoon and evening wear Paris not only sponsors but accepts the longer skirt, an idea which glided forth in many guises for the early summer modes and which now stands as an established fact. Midseason showings have emphasized the longer-skirted frock, not only in its illusion, but in its reality, and frankly shows that the lengthened skirt is not a fly-by-night fashion, but one that is descending upon us with avidity.

In an attractive frock named "Folle," the loose panels, which remind one of box plaits, come below the body of the dress, which in itself is longer, while the panels add a few more inches to the depth. But this is only one of hundreds of frocks shown in Paris wherein the skirt is longer. Circular skirts are both long and wider. Draped models always descend at the point of the drapery whether this is in the center front of the skirt or one side, while fan-plaiting is inset at both sides of the skirt to give fullness as well as depth at these side points. A point of length, shown in earlier collections—the long back dip in evening gowns of chiffon—finds emphasis in the midseason shows so that one is guided into safe channels of correct fashions by choosing a simple unadorned gown in either a pastel tone or one of the small floral prints which have such great vogue this season.

As if a vote had been taken as to which color would be most popular for early autumn, the couturiers of Paris showed quantities of gray in every imaginable type of frock, coat and ensemble. Unlike the grays we used to know, which were hard and cold, the new grays have a pinkish tone, and some appear to be mixed with white, which softens them enough to become many types of coloring. Blues are passing because the strain of popularity is too great to hold them for the late mode, and in the place of blue comes golden and reddish brown shades, which taper to points of biscuit and delicate tints of champagne. Green stands among the unbanished, while purple tones, such as those of the pansy and violet ink, advance with enthusiasm in the procession of colors.

Smartest of all in the true sports clothes is the jersey suit. The charm of a dress, such as a one-piece suit or ensemble of jersey is in its comfort and in the fact that it answers for service in many ways. It is so unpretentious and, however sophisticated, apparently so simple that a woman who begins with one or two sports suits is intrigued to use the model for as many costumes as she requires.

The first models in jersey and knitted goods were crude affairs, warranting to make woman appear at her very worst. But style and workmanship have improved season after season, and the latest jersey and knitted things are delightful.

The scarf has become so important a part of the costume that it is no longer considered as merely an accessory. With the vogue of printed chiffon for every type of dress, from dance frock to sports, the most filmy scarfs are shown. They are made of the most elusive sheer stuffs and the most enchanting of colors, in every shade down to the faintest pastel and flower tints. Sombre colors are especially charming in scarfs to be worn with tulle and chiffon dance frocks. Some elaborate French scarfs are made of net, embroidered in graceful designs with gilt and silver thread. The dyed-lace scarfs are pretty and very popular. Scarfs of plain or printed crepe-de-chine are smart for daytime and sports wear. These are done in bold modernistic and cubist patterns, in weird colors, usually printed on a white or light background. A striking novelty is a practical muffler of white, light beige or gray cashmere, fringed at the ends. Also each end is hand painted in a sophisticated motif—scenes with figures of animals. The Deauville scarf is again being worn.

Sound muffling has become a part of the present-day standard of livability in the small home. The children will not be heard so much, nor need they be so constantly reminded "to keep still" if, in the building of the home, adequate attention is paid to this matter of sound deadening.

### ICED COCOA.

To every two cupfuls of cocoa made in the usual manner add half a cupful of whipped cream. Beat it into the cocoa, sweeten to taste and let it stand until cold. Serve in glasses partly filled with cracked ice.

## FARM NOTES.

—Dahlias are the show flowers for this month. Water the plants freely and fertilize well to produce strong roots and perfect flowers.

—Is the storage ready for the winter apples? If not, clean it out and, if there was much decay in the stored fruit last winter, fumigate or spray with copper sulphate or whitewash.

—Continue spraying the potato crop with bordeaux mixture to keep the late blight away. The longer the vines are green the more the tubers can grow and the better the harvest.

—One ounce of alum added to a gallon of lime whitewash increases its adhesive quality. Flour paste answers the same purpose, but a preservative, such as zinc sulphate, should be added.

—Have you picked out those good animals for the fair exhibit this fall? Don't be the fellow who says, "I have better stock than those prize winners at home." A good exhibit will advertise your business.

—Give the early pullets proper care and feed now to fit them for the best possible production next winter. You cannot fill the egg basket when prices are high by stunting the pullets and delaying their production period.

—It is too late to change the quality of the fruit on the tree but the fruit sold the consumer and the profit therefrom can be greatly improved by careful grading and packing. An honest attractive pack means repeat orders.

—For hogs, alfalfa is the best pasture obtainable, furnishing a maximum supply of ideal forage throughout the season, even in dry weather. As many as 20 shoats per acre can be carried. Better plant some for pasturing next year.

—Male birds with the flock are not necessary to get a good yield. It is important, however, that the breeding males have comfortable quarters between hatching seasons. Quality of the eggs is improved when the roosters are removed from the flock.

—Begin the annual fight against the peach borer on September 10 with paradichlorobenzene. Your county agricultural agent knows how much to use, where to treat, and what trees to treat. If you do not know him, get acquainted. You will find it worth while.

—Pick fruit according to the market, not too green, but if the market is distant, not too ripe, say horticulturists of the Pennsylvania State College. Well-matured, firm fruit carries better than green fruit and is infinitely superior to it on reaching the consumer.

—Cuttings of roses, geraniums, coleus, and the like may be made now. Insert the rose cuttings in wet sand, sprinkle often, and they will gradually take root. Transplant later to cold-frame or box. Cuttings from geraniums and coleus may be started in wet sand or water and will be right for house plants this fall.

—Late garden crops need cultivation the same as spring and summer vegetables do. Among those seeded late in August which will need cultivation for a long time yet are lettuce, spinach, Chinese or celery cabbage, endive, pepper grass, and mustard. State College specialists point out.

—Use sound, clean, mature fruit of late varieties for making apple cider. Unripe apples have less food value and are more sour because of higher malic acid content. Partially grown, odorless, flavorless, early windfalls, in which starch has not been changed to sugar, are worthless for cider making.

—House the laying pullets early. Normally developed pullets have completed their molts and start heavy production when about six months old. Put them in their laying quarters when they first start to lay. Early housing enables the pullets to get accustomed to their new surroundings before they start to lay, and removes a common cause of fall molts.

—Unless the soil is sweet it is practically useless to attempt to grow alfalfa. If there is any doubt in the matter, samples of soil, not over four inches deep, should be taken from several parts of the field, mixed together and a composite sample sent to your county agent for test. He will report whether lime is needed and the approximate amount per acre.

—Disease-free strawberry plants pay. H. E. Herr, of Lancaster county, has found that out.

—In the dry spring of 1926, Herr set out an acre of strawberries, using disease-free plants obtained from J. V. Meder, of Girard, Erie county. By using a tobacco planter which put a little water at the roots of the plants he got nearly 100 per cent. survival. This year he harvested 186½ bushels of berries which sold for \$932.50, an average of \$5 per bushel. Herr also disposed of nearly one hundred dollars' worth of plants.

—He grew his berries under the direction of the agricultural extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College. He practices rouging, according to W. S. Krout, the College berry disease specialist, and has a fine young patch which will bear next year.

—Experiments conducted for the last four years at the Idaho agricultural experiment station have shown that the vitamin content of a ration for laying hens is exceedingly important.

—Lawn clippings when used as a green feed proved almost as valuable as cod liver oil in preventing mortality from vitamin deficiency, in increasing production and profits over feed cost, and in increasing hatchability. This was found true when the clippings were used with a well-balanced ration, from 1924 to 1926.

—Results of trials conducted over a two and one-half-year period indicated that dried yeast, under the conditions of the experiment, was necessary. A one-year trial of orange juice and a six months trial of lettuce indicated that both contain sufficient vitamins to prevent vitamin deficiency.

—The "Watchman" is the most readable paper published. Try it.

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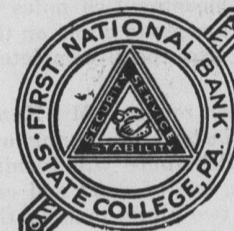
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