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Belleville, Pa.  
Practices in all the courts.  
Consultations in English and German.  
Office, Crider's Exchange Building.

**Penns Valley Banking Company**  
CENTRE HALL, PA.  
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**H. G. STROHMEIER**  
CENTRE HALL, PA.  
Manufacturer of  
and Dealer in  
HIGH GRADE  
Monumental Work  
in all kinds of  
Marble and Granite  
Don't Fail To Get Our Prices

**Jno. F. Gray & Son**  
(Successors to GRANT HOOVER)  
Control Sixteen of the Largest  
Fire and Life Insurance Companies  
in the World.  
**THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST**  
No Mutuals No Assessments  
Before insuring your life get the  
contract of THE HOME which in  
case of death between the tenth  
and twentieth years returns all  
premiums paid in addition to the face  
of the policy.  
**MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST  
MORTGAGE**  
Office in Crider's Stone Building  
BELLEFONTE, - PA.  
Telephone Connection

**Save Pennies—  
Waste Dollars**

Some users of printing  
save pennies by get-  
ting inferior work and lose  
dollars through lack of ad-  
vertising value in the work  
they get. Printers as a rule  
charge very reasonable  
prices, for none of them  
get rich although nearly  
all of them work hard.  
Moral: Give your printing to  
a good printer and save money.

**Our Printing Is  
Unexcelled**

**Got Something  
You  
Want to Sell?**

Most people have a piece  
of furniture, a farm imple-  
ment, or something else  
which they have discarded  
and which they no longer  
want.  
These things are put in  
the attic, or stored away  
in the barn, or left lying  
about, getting of less and  
less value each year.

**WHY NOT  
SELL THEM?**

Somebody wants those  
very things which have  
become of no use to you.  
Why not try to find that  
somebody by putting a  
want advertisement in  
THIS NEWSPAPER?

**Both Costly and Stately**

Two Elements That Mark the  
New Fashions That Come  
From Paris.

**DAY OF THE TALL WOMAN**

She is No Longer Compelled to Wear  
the Extremely Abbreviated Skirt  
of the Last Three Years—  
Evening Gowns Have  
Dignity.

New York.—Any observant person  
glancing over the masses of women  
gathered in the large centers would  
not say that there was any lack of  
new autumn dressing. Hundreds of  
new gowns were worn, and winter hats  
made their appearance in mid-Septem-  
ber, but the burden of the dressmak-  
ers' plaint was that these models were,  
as a rule, bought from the shops at  
reasonable prices and that the expensive  
gowns which cost them such an  
amazing sum of money were neglected.  
The early autumn was perplexing  
in regard to fashions. No expert who  
saw behind the scenes can deny it. If  
America had not been peculiarly pros-  
perous, if the stock market had not  
been turning men into millionaires  
with a rapidity that took the breath  
away, the situation would have been  
tragic to the importers.

You see, the prices in Paris have  
never reached such a height in the  
history of women's clothes. That's a  
big statement, but on reading the  
itemized bills that were made by the  
women of Europe during the first and

operated on these days, and I'm al-  
ways keeping myself in condition  
for it."

The day of the flapper will never  
be over, for all the world loves youth,  
and to be young and to look young  
will be the whip over every woman  
until another race of being follows  
this one. But as much as is spoken  
on this subject, there are thousands  
of women who prefer to be stately  
than absurd and who have found the  
last three years excessively difficult  
for them, willy-nilly, upon even the  
strong-minded women who had re-  
solved to look dignified at the expense  
of fashion.

Adapted Themselves to Fashion.  
Short skirts in the evening were  
comfortable because dancing was the  
universal recreation, but when short  
skirts left the length demanded by the  
fox trot and almost reached the  
length demanded by the ballet, it was  
necessary to do something strange in  
the way of a new fashion.

America produced an entire race of  
women to meet these new gowns, it  
would seem, for the tall, Anglo-Saxon  
type has felt like a giant among Lil-  
luputians, like a well-clothed woman  
against a native Hawaiian. In the  
clothes which she selected, where all  
the little women came from, gracious  
knows, and how they all reduced them-  
selves to the consistency of planked  
shads and the sinuosity of French eels,  
is a matter for the student of the hu-  
man race, and not the student of  
dress.

The first feature of the new fash-  
ions that causes the smile on the tall  
woman's face, is the introduction of  
the train. She is quite aware that



On the left is a black panne velvet made by Worth, which hangs in a  
straight line from bust to ankles, and is made gorgeous by a deep, unfitted  
girdle of rhinestones arranged in lattice work and edged at the top with a  
narrow band of small pink roses. A suggestion of the First Empire is  
given in the Napoleonic wreaths of pink roses on the skirt, with the drip-  
ping tassels of crystals.  
On the right is an early Italian gown by Bernard called Madonna. It is  
as straight as a mummy case and is made of metal gauze over green chif-  
fon. The huge flowers are of stamped silver. The deep girdle placed below  
the waistline is of jet beads, and there is a deep neckline made from a jet  
rope, which forms the shoulder strap.

second empire, and also before the  
French revolution under the reigns of  
Louis XV and Louis XVI, it is quite  
possible that the statement can stand  
without argument.

**Cite Higher Cost of Materials.**  
France excused herself on the plea  
that material was so costly to produce  
that the designers had to put out an  
immense amount of capital to secure  
the right fabrics to create gowns that  
the Americans would buy. She in-  
sists that she did not make more than  
her usual percentage out of the more  
than two thousand models which she  
offered to the American public in Au-  
gust.

If you wonder why half the matrons  
in the country are smiling as they  
come out of the dressmaking places  
and shops, it is because their day in  
dress has come. We will now be stately  
in the evening.

This does not mean that one shall  
instantly relax vigilance over the flesh.  
Double chins, a pad at the back of the  
neck, rounded hips and a thickened  
diaphragm, are no more desirable now  
than they were six months ago.

The doctors have made so much of  
this fight against flesh, approving of  
it in its moderate form and urging it  
upon every woman in the name of  
health, that it is not probable that we  
shall let the figure grow old merely  
because the fashions have changed.

There are so many reasons for keep-  
ing slim these days that every woman  
is provided with a good one. It may  
be the mere feminine desire to be fash-  
ionable, or it may be the extreme rea-  
son advanced by one woman at a din-  
ner the other night, who said: "The  
doctors say that it is necessary to  
keep slim because, if one is operated  
on, the less fat the knife has to go  
through, the better."

To the shocked inquiry of the other  
woman as to whether she expected an  
immediate operation, she said: "Oh,  
no; I have nothing the matter with  
me as far as I know, but everyone is

With the exception of a few eccen-  
tricals, all the evening gowns pre-  
sent a stately effect and give a vivid  
impression of dignity. They hang in  
straight lines down the figure, it is  
true, and have not a regulation waist-  
line, but the absence of frivolity and  
the presence of ecclesiastical needle-  
work, touch up each frock with a  
ceremonial aspect.

Frequently, in the new evening  
gowns, one sees a way of escape from  
needlework for the woman who does  
not wish to adopt it. Its expense is  
against it, where the majority of women  
are concerned. It is not possible  
to get this kind of needlework cheaply  
done, and all manner of bullion threads  
and colored crystals have advanced in  
price. The dressmakers are already  
substituting cheaper trifles for these  
costly ones, as in the first place, few  
women will pay the original price, and  
in the second place, it is difficult to  
get the material and workmanship in  
this country.

However, for the satisfaction of  
those who like the conservative rather  
than the new, there is the truth star-  
ing one pleasantly in the face that  
velvet, satin and silk net are reckoned  
among the first factors in a brilliant  
evening gown.

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**Famous Starck Pianos**

Shipped Anywhere in the United States on 30 Days' Free Trial

**Easy Payments No Money Down**



**Our Big Free Trial Offer**

We require no payment in advance  
on a Starck piano. You are not asked to  
tie up your money in any way. All you do is to  
let us ship you the piano for 30 days free trial in your  
home where you test it and try it in your own way.  
At the end of 30 days you decide whether the piano is just the one  
you want. If it is, you keep it, paying our low factory-to-home prices  
in payments to suit you. If for any reason it does not prove to be  
up to your expectations in every way and the finest piano you have  
ever seen for the money, you may send it back and in that event we  
will pay the freight both ways.

**The Sweet Toned Starck**

The first requirement in a good piano is tone quality. Starck pianos  
are not only beautiful pianos—but more than this—they are scientifically  
constructed so that each separate part of the piano performs its own work in  
producing a tone of marvelous sweetness, purity and power. You will be de-  
lighted with the matchless tone quality of the Starck.

**The Celebrated Starck Player-Piano**

Lovers of music who are not musicians can render the Starck Player-piano any  
favorite selection with just as good expression as the composer himself.  
Being simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable in construction,  
the Starck Player-piano meets the demand for a reliable, high grade  
player-piano at a reasonable price.

**Easy Payments**

will be arranged to suit you. The first  
payment is not due until you have tried the  
piano 30 days and found it satisfactory. Then you can pay each  
month on amounts so small you will not miss the money.

**Every Starck Piano Guaranteed 25 Years**

**Piano Book Free**

Our big new beautifully il-  
lustrated catalog contains  
plenty of information of all kinds.  
It tells you how pianos are  
made, how to take care of  
your piano and other valuable  
and interesting information.  
Send for it today.

**Second Hand  
Bargains**

We have a large stock  
of second hand and slight-  
ly used pianos of all stan-  
dard makes. Here are a  
few sample bargains:

- Steinway... \$175.00
- Knabe... 165.00
- Emerson... 100.00
- Kimball... 70.00
- Starck... 195.00

Send today for our latest list  
of second hand bargains and our  
complete new illustrated catalog of  
Starck pianos.

**Direct From This Factory to You—  
Saves \$150.00**

Selling as we do, direct from our factory to your home, we  
are able to offer you low prices that will save you upwards  
of \$150.00 in the purchase price of your piano. You should  
take advantage of these money-saving prices and send today  
full particulars concerning our factory-to-home offer.

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Every buyer of a Starck piano is entitled to re-  
ceive 50 free music lessons through one of the  
best known schools in Chicago. These lessons  
are to be taken in your own home at your con-  
venience.

**Free Catalogue Coupon**

P. A. Starck Piano Co.,  
1967 Starck Bldg., Chicago.  
Please send without obligation  
on my part, your complete illus-  
trated piano catalogue, also full  
information concerning your  
factory-to-home prices and your  
easy payment terms.

Name.....  
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Town and State.....

**KEYSTONE STATE  
TOLD IN SHORT**

The Latest Happenings Gleaned  
From All Over the State.

**THINGS SEEN AND HEARD**

Charles Swede died from a broken  
neck sustained when caught under  
mine cars at the Draper colliery, Ma-  
hanoy City.

Physicians at the State Hospital at  
Fountain Springs, removing the ap-  
pendix from Charles McGrail, aged nine  
years, found a pin in it.

Business in Lancaster county in all  
branches is on the increase, and  
especially the silk mill and garment fac-  
tories are working overtime.

State Department of Agriculture re-  
ports show that there will be a serious  
falling off of the State's celery crop  
because of lack of rain during the  
summer.

Teachers in the Pittsburgh public  
schools have asked for an increase in  
salary from \$50 to \$100 a year. The  
high cost of living is given as the rea-  
son for the request.

Mrs. Rachel Kindig, aged seventy,  
of Bendertown, has died of burns re-  
ceived when her clothing caught fire  
as she was making apple butter at an  
open fire in the yard of her home.

At a rally of Dauphin County Chris-  
tian Endeavor workers at Penbrook re-  
ports were submitted showing that  
there are 112 societies with more than  
10,000 members in the city, county and  
West Shore towns.

Just thirty-two years in August, Mrs.  
W. K. Scott, of Lakesburg, started to  
make a quilt. This week this quilt  
was completed. It has 7,636 pieces of  
cloth as its component parts, and rep-  
resents approximately five months  
solid work.

Adam P. Rupert, cashier of Union  
Bank, Altoona, was stricken with  
apoplexy while sitting at his desk. His  
condition is critical. The banker has  
not been in the best of health since  
he was shot several years ago by  
Frank G. Hohl, the auto bandit who  
held up the Union Bank in broad day-  
light, and got away with \$2,800.

The trustees of the Dickinson School  
of Law have secured a site for the  
erection of the new building to be  
known as Trickett Hall. The plot is  
in the Mooreland district, but a short  
distance from Carlisle's new \$120,000  
technical high school.

In the New York city courts,  
Dominick Waitkus, a former miner at  
the Park Place Colliery, near Ma-  
hanoy City, was awarded \$12,000 dam-  
ages from the Lehigh Valley Coal Com-  
pany, by Judge Blackmar. Waitkus  
lost an arm at the mine two years ago.

D. C. Potter, aged sixty-four, a one-  
armed man, of Harrisburg, employed  
as a messenger by a telegraph com-  
pany, was attacked by highwaymen  
and robbed of his watch and money.  
He was found unconscious in the street  
with a leg broken and cuts about the  
head.

Melancholy Mrs. Tura Mills, aged  
sixty-four, of Almedia, Columbia  
county, threw a cord over the timbers  
of the barn and tying the ends to-  
gether, put her chin through the cord  
as she stood on the floor. She was  
found dead a half hour later with her  
feet still on the floor.

Because several of the employees  
failed to wear union buttons 500 men  
and boys employed at the Lehigh Coal  
& Navigation Company's No. 15 Col-  
liery, Tamaqua, went on strike, swell-  
ing the total to 2,600 idle at the com-  
pany's operations, owing to the button  
strikes.

Over-balancing herself as she leaned  
on the rail to shake some clothing,  
Mrs. Thomas McKinsey, aged fifty-nine  
years, fell twenty-five feet from the  
balcony on the second story of her  
home at West Fairview, and was in-  
stantly killed.

It was announced at the Williams-  
port plant of the United States Rubber  
Company that a building adding 25,000  
feet of floor space will be erected at  
once and the capacity of the factory,  
which is now over 9,000 pairs of rub-  
ber shoes, increased to 20,000 pairs a  
day, with an ultimate increase in the  
working force from its present  
strength of 675 to 1,300 or more.

On the very first day the Swiss  
Cleaners and Dyers put their new \$20-  
000 plant in operation, in Bethlehem,  
William F. Schneller, connected with  
the concern, and one of Bethlehem's  
prominent business men and citizens,  
received burns which resulted in his  
death. Escaping gasoline fumes are  
alleged to have escaped and communi-  
cated to the firebox of the boiler room,  
causing an explosion. Mr. Schneller  
was enveloped by flames and fatally  
burned.

**WINTER EXHIBIT  
OF FARM PRODUCTS**

State Department Of Agriculture  
Working Out Plans For Display  
Along New Lines.

Harrisburg—  
Detailed plans for the proposed mid-  
winter show of the best of the corn,  
apples, wool and dairy products raised  
in Pennsylvania are being worked out  
at the Department of Agriculture. The  
plan is to have the show January 23  
to 25, when the State Board of Agri-  
culture and other organizations are in  
session in Harrisburg and the legisla-  
ture is under way.

E. S. Bayard, of Pittsburgh, is chair-  
man of the general committee in  
charge with members from various  
organizations working with him.

The general plan is as follows:  
Corn, six classes, country exhibits,  
boys and girls exhibits, champion sim-  
ple and ten ear contests, prizes total  
\$261, a county challenge cup and two  
silver cups; E. K. Hishman, State  
College, in charge of entries.

Wool, four classes, including one for  
full-blooded Merino fleece of combing  
staple; crossbred wool divided into  
four classes, ram's fleece into two;  
prizes \$110.

Fruit, twelve classes for apples with  
a grand prize; displays to be plate,  
box and barrel; plans also made for  
exhibits of pears, quinces, walnuts,  
chestnuts and shellbarks, five speci-  
mens for fruit on plate displays and  
twenty for nuts, prizes \$300; arrange-  
ments made to keep fruit in cold stor-  
age in Harrisburg until show is given;  
F. N. Fagen, State College, in charge  
of entries.

Dairy exhibits will be along the  
same lines, numerous prizes being of-  
fered.

A number of prominent men of the  
State have offered prizes for the best  
displays at the show and it is expected  
that if it proves successful it will be  
an annual feature.

**CHESTNUT TREES HAVE  
AFFINITY FOR LIGHTNING.**

Out of a total of 2,000 trees on State  
forestry reservations struck by light-  
ning in four years 655 were chestnut  
according to data compiled at the De-  
partment of Forestry on causes of  
fires. Sixty-five of the trees struck  
started fires, some of them being  
checked before much damage was  
done.

Next to chestnuts the trees most  
frequently struck were pitch pine 227  
trees, followed by rock oak, white pine,  
hemlock, red, white and black oak,  
locust and sugar maple. Of the trees  
set on fire thirty-three were white  
pine. Most of the trees were struck  
in July.