

Favorite Styles in Hats to Wear With Your Furs



Each season with the return of fur we welcome back the softly molded, close-fitting hat which offers no brim interference with collar or scarf.

Ensemble Rain Set of Hat and Coat New Fad

Raincoats for the season vary a great deal from those of former years and are brought out in new materials.

The ensemble rain set, consisting of hat and coat, is becoming more "the thing." No doubt this has been brought about by the use of the new fabrics which may be so readily handled in the making of hats.

Two types of hats are offered to go with this coat. One is a small, snugly-fitting turban with an ornament on the side to accentuate its irregular outline.

Another attractive rainy-day outfit comes in waterproof and sportproof velvet. This material, too, comes in the new colors, though it seems that preference so far this season is given the ones with small all-over designs in blending colors.

Woolen Weaves Popular for Fall and Winter

Woolens are receiving more attention than they have been accorded for many a long year, for the reason that the new weaves merit a successful season.

Inclusive of all woolen weaves which will be much used for fall and winter, cashmere weaves, tweeds and novelties, basket weaves, wool crepes, border and panel effects.

Stress Circular Skirts in New Season's Fashions

The circular skirt is more or less an innovation for sports wear, the term sports being used in its more elastic sense. Platted skirts are not entirely passe, but they are not, naturally, listed among the high places, since the wearing of them has become more or less general.

The newest version of the platted skirt is really a skirt to which has been added a flounce, always irregular, which is platted. The exception to this glittering generality is the skirt with two or more platted tiers.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

THE RAG DOLL

It was a little time before Christmas, and Judy dreamed that she was up in Santa's workshop.

There she saw tables and tables and tables with half-made toys upon them. She saw huge barrels and packing cases and toys being taken off. She saw Santa's huge pack which he wore upon his back on Christmas Eve as he went to visit all the boys and girls in the world.

She saw toys which were all finished and were standing up by each other in rows, which hadn't been put away for the great Christmas season yet.

There were Teddy Bears and woolly lambs, little pink rag dolls and there were trains of cars and boats and airplanes.

There were games and balls and tops. There were sailor boy suits. There were whistles and all sorts of toy animals. There were dolls all beautifully dressed with china faces and china bodies.

There were some with rag bodies but china faces, and there were others—oh, there were so many of all sorts she simply couldn't look at them all.

She felt dizzy looking at so many. And she saw Santa Claus, his red coat lying on a chair nearby, working for all he was worth, making toy after toy, painting one, putting it together, fixing it so it would be all right.

There he was, his white beard hanging way down on his chest and his eyes—well, she had never seen such eyes before.

They were laughing! Yes, actually laughing. She saw those blue eyes of his twinkle and—she saw them laugh. Oh, how happy he looked. And yet



Oh, how she would love that doll how busy he was. He no sooner finished one toy than he made another.

Goodness! How quickly he worked. Now he was making—what was it—could it be?

Judy held her breath. This was almost too exciting!

Yes, he was actually making a doll—the very sort she wanted—a nice rag doll with a painted face, a doll to hug and love.

Oh, how she would love that doll Santa Claus was making.

Then it seemed as though the shop were far away and the toys grew less and less clear, and the last she saw was an arm of a rag doll being finished while Santa smiled as though to say:

"You'll do, little doll, you'll do." Then she heard her mother calling her to get up. "It's late," her mother said.

"Oh mother," Betty began, "I had such a dream. I dreamed I saw Santa Claus in his shop."

"Oh, he was the most beautiful old man I ever saw in all my life—and yet he wasn't exactly old—no, not old at all."

"Oh mother, you should have seen his eyes! How they laughed."

"And he was making—think, mother—he was making a rag doll. The very sort of a doll I hope he will give me for Christmas."

"Do you suppose he may give me that doll, mother? And I saw the whole shop and all the toys—and everything."

"Oh, I hope Santa Claus brings me a rag doll."

Now the Dream King had sent this dream to Judy, and it was as real as a dream can be.

But it was absolutely real that Santa Claus was making a rag doll and that that rag doll was going to be found on Christmas morning in Judy's stocking.

For the Dream King had told Santa Claus it was what she wanted and that was why Santa Claus had smiled so when he had finished making the doll—because he knew how the doll was going to please Judy, and how dearly she would love it.

Love and Kisses to All

A woman had taken her three-year-old boy into the voting booth while her husband voted in that adjoining.

When they met after casting their ballots, the little chap said to his father: "Daddy, mother must love all the politicians."

"How is that?" the father wanted to know.

"Well, I saw her mark kisses after a lot of their names."

Preparing Willie—What did I learn today, teacher? Teacher—Why do you ask? Willie—They'll want to know at home.—Christian Advocate.

Ensemble Fashion for Evening Wear

Hats and Coats Included in Smart Innovations of Present Season.

Now comes the evening ensemble, even with hats and coats. The announcement from Paris that these accessories were to be added to the formal costume was rather startling and at first not wholly credited. An ensemble on this very line, however, was presented with complete success in one of the smart fashion revues in New York, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times.

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Also, they wore, in the most nonchalant manner, short, decolette, sleeveless "coats" over evening gowns of which these tiny jackets were a part. The ensembles were artistic and complete and the details so subtly worked out that the effect was the reverse of startling and altogether charming.

This latest phase of unusual combinations in evening dress was but one of many. Another is the bolero. Whatever the model, the bodies usually take a bolero form in many of the gowns.

This feature of last year, which had its first success in afternoon dress, has now appeared in the sheerest stuffs and most delicate treatments in the sort of costume that will be worn for dining at a restaurant, the play, or for the smart supper dances.

The bolero is made in practical jacket form and may be removed. Its most important adaptation is in the decolette bodice in which it is seen in a variety of designs.

In another evening gown of seagreen chiffon the bodice was long and soft in front, and there was a girle, which was concealed at the back of the bolero. It swung free, with considerable fullness. The entire bodice was dotted with rhinestones that sparkled like dew drops on the sheer green. The skirt had a deep circular flounce formed in intricate lines rip-

ward the front and gathered into a choux, with long ends on one hip. The upper part of the skirt is made of lace, being slightly gathered across the back and forming a panel in front. The bottom flounce is gathered full and flares sharply over an under-flounce of the taffeta.

One of the extremes in evening dress shown this season is an original model from a prominent New York gown. This is an artistic creation of black tulle which presents a silhouette of five flounced tiers.

The gown has a simple bodice which disappears under a belt of black velvet ribbon embroidered in brilliants, with up-turned ends crossed in front. This outline is repeated in each of the three flounces of the skirt, which ends just below the knees in front and drops low at the sides, one side being longer than the other. The bodice of this gown is cut loose at each side of the belt and hangs in the form of a bolero at the back. It has a strip of the same velvet ribbon embroidered to match the belt over each shoulder.

The extreme of the bolero mode is the side girle with which the hips are swathed in some of the gowns, the bodice being lifted to blouse at the back. This subtle and sophisticated design is being adopted by all the prominent French couturiers in one way or another.

Louiseboulanger makes a long, slim evening gown of Japanese green noncrushable velvet with a bodice that has a slender vest of silver tinsel. This is crushed about the waist and hips, meeting in front. The skirt, which is slashed at the bottom, dips low at the back and has graduated panels at the sides, is attached with a shirred heading and lifted sharply in the middle.

Uses Neptune Green Moire. Magdaleine Des Hayes, whose creations never vary from the thoroughly feminine, makes a formal evening gown of neptune green moire. In this design the drapery is gracefully swathed with a forward movement. It is drawn low about the back and caught in front with an adornment of emeralds and brilliants. The V-shaped decolette neck line is finished with a similar ornament, and the skirt, of moire, untripped, is gathered full to hang low at the back, and lifted high in front.

A Patou evening gown of gold chiffon is made with two circular flounces over gold metal tissue, the material drawn low about the hips and lifted in front where it is caught with a buckle of yellow sapphires, through which is drawn brown velvet ribbon in long loops and streamers.

One other distinctive design for evening is the gown of two colors and two materials. This is necessarily less formal and less elegant than the gown made all of one fabric, but the models shown from both French and American designers present a number of elaborate creations ideal for dinner and theater and for any informal evening affair. In such gowns the skirt is usually made of velvet, moire or satin and the attached bodice of satin, chiffon or metal brocade. The material is plain and usually embroidered or veiled with lace, or else it is a beaded sheer fabric.

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ted, as is usual, but flat. This admits of treatment as if it were a heavy silk or satin. The skirt is fitted snugly to the hips to keep the silhouette slim and flares widely at the bottom. It is high in front, somewhat longer at the back and very long at each side. The plain tulle surface is saved from dullness with a large antique buckle of brilliants, which holds in front a crepe de chine girle dropped at the back to accentuate the bolero bodice. This is detached at the lower edge and then caught under in the manner of a blouse.

Lace Over Taffeta. Nicole Groult, who never strains at effect, achieves chic in an evening gown of black chantilly lace over black taffeta, in which the silk is not merely a slip but a part of the creation. In this the sleeveless bodice of taffeta is cut square in the neck, and the lace which covers it as a blouse is draped like a scarf from one shoulder and carried across the back, forming a bolero, which drops over a swathing girle of the silk. This is drawn to-



Attractive Evening Gown of Black Transparent Velvet.

ward the front and gathered into a choux, with long ends on one hip. The upper part of the skirt is made of lace, being slightly gathered across the back and forming a panel in front. The bottom flounce is gathered full and flares sharply over an under-flounce of the taffeta.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Written for This Paper by FRANK P. LITSCHERT

The relation of the states to the federal government, and the powers which should be enjoyed by each have always formed one of the nicest questions in American governmental affairs. For a time the question of state rights was uppermost, and divided geographical sections of our country as well as political parties.

The civil struggle of the sixties settled for all time the question as to the right of a state to secede from the federal government or to nullify a law of the United States Congress. Since the close of that struggle there have been developments in America which have tended to increase the powers of the federal government.

In a recent address before the Union League Club at Chicago, Governor Christianson, of Minnesota, pointed out in a sane and logical way some of the reasons for the growth of federal power and certain of the dangers which have come along with it. Governor Christianson pointed out that some of the increase in federal power was necessary owing to the great growth of our interstate trade.

But there is danger that federal regulation may go too far, that we may set up at Washington a government of regulation by autocrats and bureaucrats that would be harmful to the further progress of our people. This is something which we must avoid, by all means, if we are to remain within the constitutional limits set by the forefathers.

If anything is certain it is that the American people would not tolerate any such sort of government. Our states are individualities in themselves, and the smaller communities are individuals in a smaller way. Of course the exact balance between national and local government is difficult to find, and for that reason it is a problem which requires the best thought of American statesmanship.

It is a changing problem, too. For just as conditions change in our industrial, commercial and political fabric, just so the balance between national and local government is apt to call for revision.

But the real danger of national bureaucracy is not in the annoyance such interference might give the in-

dividual. It is far deeper than that. As the people get farther away from their government they are apt to forget how to govern themselves. As the Minnesota executive puts it: "When a government is removed too far from the people, the people are prone to feel that it is all-powerful. Their imagination plays upon it and invests in it with a potency it does not have. They shoulder upon it all sorts of duties in the belief that it has magical powers of performance. They assume that any evil can be cured by passing a law or issuing a proclamation. A people that puts too much confidence in legislation leans upon a slender and fragile reed. Government cannot take the place of the individual; it cannot supply the lack of personal responsibility. Vigilance is the price, not only of liberty, but of efficiency. People who put too much trust in government too often relax their own initiative. They let George do it, and George falls down on the job. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself. If you can't do it yourself, hire some one who is close enough to you so you can watch him while he is doing it. The way of progress and security in government, of freedom and democratic accomplishment, lies in a strong local government backed up and operated by alert, vigilant citizens."

"America is a land of enthusiasms. And eating is notably one of them. The vast majority of people need pay little attention to fads and food propaganda. On the other hand, the general run of people do need to pay more serious attention to the quantity of food they eat. That is the main point. "Therefore, do not develop a foolish attitude against a particular food commodity merely because propagandists tell you or imply that you should do so. But eat less!"

WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

"The fashionable world has no monopoly on styles and fads. American life is permeated with them. For instance, consider the food question. Thousands of people in Pennsylvania alone are following their own pet theory on the nourishment problem— if indeed it has any right to be called," said Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health, today.

"Consider the man who refuses to serve potatoes even to his guests because he and his wife are dieting and then is so inconsistent as to drink two quarts of milk daily and consume all the salted peanuts of which he can get hold.

"And this fellow is by no means an exception, either. Under the fierce fire of modern propaganda many intelligent citizens have finally succumbed to an idea which in their mind somehow becomes important because it is vaguely associated with the reducing game. 'Game' is used advisedly inasmuch as most people are merely playing at reduction, except that fortunately diminishing minority of silly young girls who become devalitized by starving themselves into an unhealthy slimmness.

"As a matter of fact there is no need for hysteria on the food question. Meat, sweets, milk, grains and all their by-products should occupy their proper place in the daily menu where healthy people are concerned. "Certainly it is true that in some disease conditions red meat and sugar, for example, are contra-indicated. But speaking generally, all types of foods are entirely safe and healthy to consume.

"Rather than to develop a complex against a certain food, such as sugar, meat or potatoes, one should be on guard to keep a rational balance in the diet, and eat all things moderately.

When General Dawes goes to the Court of St. James' he must send us back home a photograph of himself in high hat and knee breeches with his underslung pipe.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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FARM CALENDAR

Keep Chicks Warm—Separating cockerels from the pullets at an early age usually makes it possible for the pullets to develop more rapidly. If the males are removed before they are old enough to do without heat some arrangement should be made to keep them warm and to prevent crowding after they are moved. Many cases of losses have been reported where cockerels were allowed to crowd after moving.

Thin Young Carrots—Carrot seed is small and almost always sown too thickly. Thin to three inches apart while the plants are very small or the plants will become spindly and unable to stand alone. Chantenay is a good variety.

Prepare Plants for Outdoors—Young flower plants started indoors should not be moved suddenly to outdoor locations. They should be given a gradual adjusting process before setting out.

Destroy New Weeds—Do not wait to see if a new weed will be a bad one before destroying it. Endless troubles and annoyance later may be avoided by promptly killing weeds in new infestations.

Control Berry Disease—Anthracnose of raspberries can be controlled by spraying the bushes with lime-sulphur four times during the growing season.

This is something we want to avoid in our American government. We have progressed so far because we have taken an interest in our government and have sought and generally elected to it "wise men who were qualified for the tasks to which they were assigned. Bureaucracy would promote not efficiency but national paralysis so far as the electorate is concerned.

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We help you to get what you pay for—instead of merely ink and paper.

Meyersdale Commercial MEYERSDALE, PA.

An Adventure of the Scarlet Pimpernel

CHAPTER I—The Scarlet Pimpernel, known during the French Revolution as the most intrepid hero in Europe, is an Englishman whose identity is unknown, but it is he who is hailed as a hero. In his time he is feared and loved by all as a spy, as he has rescued many a man from the guillotine. He has brought them safely into England. He has made his name known to the world. He has made his name known to the world. He has made his name known to the world.

CHAPTER II—The failure of the French Revolution is the section in which the Scarlet Pimpernel has recently been seen. He has been seen in the city of London. He has been seen in the city of London. He has been seen in the city of London.

CHAPTER III—Lauzet's arrest of the Desze family is the section in which the Scarlet Pimpernel has recently been seen. He has been seen in the city of London. He has been seen in the city of London. He has been seen in the city of London.

CHAPTER IV—The capture of the small city of Crotoy is the section in which the Scarlet Pimpernel has recently been seen. He has been seen in the city of London. He has been seen in the city of London. He has been seen in the city of London.

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