

ODD COMPANY FOR QUAKERS

Reactions to Voice of Man of Peace Said to Be Same as Those of General Hindenburg.

An interesting story reaches us from a Quaker source about the discovery of a German professor of phonetics who is engaged in collecting and analyzing phonographic records of the voice of speakers of every country and language.

Recently he begged a well-known English Quaker, who was on a visit to Berlin in connection with international peace work, to allow a record of his voice to be made.

At the conclusion of the test the professor pronounced that the verdict of the machine was that the reactions to the Quaker's voice were exactly the same as those to General Hindenburg's.

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INDIANA AS LITERARY STATE

Beginning of Its Eminent Place in Literature May Be Traced to Gen. Lew Wallace.

It may be surmised what made Indiana a literary state: "Ben Hur" and the fortune it built. Imaginative and book-minded youth of that commonwealth today—truly no more gifted, in all probability, than that of any other—looked upon Gen. Lew Wallace's monumental work and pronounced it good (as the world did) and also worth while, and imaginative youth did not bury its talents in a napkin.

It forthwith began to write and brought forth fruit, some six-fold and some ten-fold—honoring the example of General Wallace and establishing what is now one of the most famed schools of literature in the world.

Headed by Booth Tarkington, Indiana continues to interpret the life of the great central American valley, aided by new colonies of writers all over the West who have followed Indiana's lead. They, for the most part, stem from Gen. Lew Wallace and his "Ben Hur," though they have traveled far from that ancient, romantic ideal.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

American Explorers Helped.

The British occupation of Palestine to the present time has proved of greater usefulness to American explorers than to those of the mandatory power. The work at Beisan is only a commencement of American researches in the Holy Land. The famous historical sites of Tannach and Megiddo have been allocated provisionally to two other American universities; while a third university, that of Harvard, has obtained a renewed concession for the site of Samaria, where, previous to the war, they had disclosed imposing Roman ruins of the period of Herod, and earlier remains down to that period in Jewish history when Ahab first established on that site the capital of Israel.

While British universities have been slow to respond to the great opportunity which now lies open, there is, at any rate, much satisfaction to be derived from the increasing activity on the part of American colleges. Harmony and enthusiasm prevail, and the friendly rivalry thus established is a healthy and helpful stimulus.

Contented Cows.

"Hawkins told me about following Corot in the fields when he was painting. One day when the master had made a particularly beautiful landscape, with cows browsing in the foreground, Hawkins objected to the fact that Corot had painted in a pond when there was really none in sight. 'My cows will be in my picture for a thousand years,' he answered, 'and I put in the pond to give them some water.'"—From "Seven to Seventy," by Edward Simmons.

One for the Vicar.

A new vicar called on a young woman with musical ability and asked her how she spent her Sundays. "I rest," said the young woman, "and during the rest of the week I practice. What do you do on Sundays?" "Oh, I preach," replied the vicar, smiling. "And during the rest of the week do you practice?" she asked.—London Tit-Bits.

Egypt Needs Foreign Capital.

The Egyptian government is preparing to offer valuable concessions to American or English capitalists who might wish to avail themselves of an abundance of raw material to establish industries in that country. It is said the government believes Egyptians incapable of developing their country industrially.

AMERICA AS "BOSTON LAND"

Abenaki Indians Know No Other Name for the Whole of the United States

In the early days of the Colonies the Abenakis, or "Eastern Indians," and through them other more distant tribes, had accepted an Indianized form of the term "Bostonian" as the name of the New England colonists. After the Revolution, when the colonists called themselves Americans, the Indians did not change their name, but extended the meaning so that it was the equivalent of "American." And by an odd further extension of the term, Abenaki Indians today, talking their native tongue, would speak of the whole United States as "Boston Land."

This word belonged to their trading vocabulary, and presumably the first fur traders who went to the Columbia carried it into the Chinook jargon, which corresponds to the Chinese Pidgin English. Frenchmen probably in the same manner picked it up from the Indians and took it to Europe.

The Indians did not use the term Pastonki from lack of another name for the white settlers. It is clear that from the beginning they must have called them Iglis or Igris, which was as near as they could pronounce "English."

UNABLE TO PASS THAT UP

Paul Had to See Small Chum Get Hit "Licking," if He Was Late for School.

Little Paul was fifteen minutes late to school, and it was the custom of the teacher, when any of her pupils were tardy, to require an explanation then and there.

"Why were you late, Paul?" the teacher asked when he took his seat. "I just couldn't help it," Paul evaded.

"That is not an answer. Why were you late?" the teacher insisted.

"Well, Freddy Jones, who lives next door, made me late," Paul replied.

"How did Freddy Jones make you late?" teacher persisted.

"He got a licking," was Paul's surprising answer.

"How did the fact that Freddy Jones got a whipping make you late to school?"

"Well, if you gotta know all about it," Paul finally gave in, "just as I was starting to school I heard Freddy's dad say, 'Fred, I am going to have to punish you!' All I did was to slip around and look in the basement window while Freddy was getting that licking. There—that's why I was late!"—Kansas City Star.

Altogether Too Much Work.

Two hours a day was too much work, so he quit.

Really, you know, this thing of working all of two hours is unthinkable.

"What?"

This employee of a certain downtown restaurant felt just that way about it. He had been working for the establishment for twenty-four years.

For the past few years he came and went much as he pleased, being retired, in a sense, and yet not retired, in another sense.

Recently the management required him to serve behind the counter from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. every day.

He stood it for several weeks. Then he went to see the big boss.

"It's too hard," he said.

"I'm sorry," said the boss. "I guess you can stand it."

"I resign," declared the employee. And he did.—Washington Star.

Paint Made Resistant to Light.

Painters like to use lithopone because of its many good qualities. This white pigment is, however, not recommended for outside work, due to the fact that it darkens when the painted surface is exposed to sunlight. A French investigator has determined that it is the ultra-violet rays of light that cause the pigment to darken. To prevent the action of these rays it is only necessary to surround each particle of lithopone with a layer of material which is insensitive to light and which at the same time does not impair the good properties of the pigment. Such materials are blanc fixe, alumina and oxide of zinc. A lithopone paint made in this way gives most excellent results.

Prohibit Hunting on Sunday.

Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all states and provinces east of the one hundred and fifth meridian except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin and Quebec, and in some states certain days of the week constitute closed seasons throughout the time in which killing is permitted, and hunting is prohibited when snow is on the ground in New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.

Gay Railings for House Fronts.

In London many of the houses in the residential sections are supplied with railings either for decorative effect or for the protection of the basements. From time immemorial it has been the custom to have these painted black, but a change in the order of things has been recently voted and these railings are being painted in gay color combinations.

ANCIENT LAW STILL STANDS

Edict Issued by Roman Praetor 2,290 Years Ago Held to Be Enforceable in Scotland.

A Roman praetor's edict of 2,290 years ago still affects innkeepers and ostlers in Scotland. A Drainie farmer handed his horse to an ostler to be stabled, and the ostler placed it into a double stable, where, shortly after, a second horse was placed. These two horses had previously shared a stall, and were known to be quiet and not quarrelsome. The farmer's horse was sound when it was put into the stable, but when he returned for it, it was found to be lame on the off fore leg, and two days later, on the advice of a veterinary surgeon, was destroyed. The farmer sued the ostler and the judge dismissed the case, which was appealed. The appeal judge held that in law the Praetorian edict of 367 B. C. applied and that the injury was not due to "the act of God." The lord justice-clerk said the case raised questions of importance and difficulty. The first question they had to decide was whether a stabler fell within the praetor's edict. After carefully considering the arguments adduced and surveying the authorities cited, he was unable to find in modern law any warrant for the suggested discrimination. He was of the opinion that stablers, as well as innkeepers, according to the law of Scotland, fell within the edict.

CONDOR GIANT AMONG BIRDS

California Species Believed to Have Exceeded in Size Its Cousin of South America.

Naturalists have determined that the California condor exceeds in size its cousin, the condor of the Andes of South America, and is larger than the giant or wandering albatross which travels the ocean lanes of the Pacific, south of the equator. The extreme wing expanse of the California condor is close to twelve feet. Through careful measurements, the naturalist learned that the condor of the southern countries is smaller in all respects.

One of these largest birds that fly is on exhibition in the Natural History museum at San Diego, Cal. Beside the condor, the turkey buzzard, a smaller relative, appears to be a dwarf. Both birds are carrion eaters, a fact which has contributed substantially to the near extinction of the condor. Naturalists of earlier years record that the condor was once fairly common in California.

Ranchers and settlers have been indirectly responsible for the killing of many condors through the placing of poisoned meat intended for consumption by coyotes, bobcats and panthers. Large numbers have also been wantonly killed through the indiscriminate use of firearms.

Problem in Psychology.

A commuter who spends most of his time on the train thinking instead of playing bridge or reading the papers has a new problem that he has been unable to solve.

"I buy a monthly ticket, which entitles me to two rides each day, Sundays included," he says. "I never come to town on Sunday and so I have four or five round-trip tickets left over at the end of the month. When a holiday comes along I have another one. Occasionally the conductor fails to punch my ticket and I can't help having a feeling of exultation, a sort of idea that I am ahead of the game in some way. Of course the extra ride is simply added to the unpunched rides on the ticket at the end of the month and is no real gain.

"Now, why should I be pleased at gaining something of absolutely no value to me? Perhaps Einstein could answer. I can't."—Chicago Journal.

Wild Boars Become Plague.

From the few swine that were let loose on the island of Santa Cruz in 1547 have come a race of ferocious wild boars. They have lost virtually every trace of their original domesticity, and have become powerful wild beasts as fleet of hoof as deer. They mature enormous tusks, long hoofs and bristles that are like wire, and are the plague of the ranch people who have sought to develop the island for sheep and cattle raising.

The boars tear down fences faster than the ranchers can build them, they root up garden stuff as soon as it springs from the ground, and not infrequently they have been known to gore horses, sheep and cattle. Young lambs are one of their favorite foods, and in the killing and eating of them they show skill and cunning and carnivorous traits comparable to the tactics of wolves.

How Toads Hatch Young.

The Surinam is the name of a thoroughly aquatic toad that inhabits South America east of the Andes and north of the Amazon, and which is rendered famous by its method of reproduction. The eggs are carried on the back by the mother, and the skin thickens and grows round the eggs until each is enclosed in a dermal cell, which is finally covered by a horny lid, believed to be formed by a secretion of the skin or else to represent the remains of the gelatinous capsule which at first surrounded the eggs. These, which may number about 100, and measure five to seven millimeters in diameter, develop entirely within these pouches, and the young hop out in the perfect condition, without the vestige of a tail, which they never acquire.

TREASURE SEEKERS GO SOUTH

Brazil Is New Land of Promise That Beckons Those Who Woo the Fickle Goddess, Fortune.

Treasure seekers are turning their eyes toward the old gold coast again. This time they are not thinking of the sunken hulks of overloaded ships three centuries under the sea that might by some mad miracle of luck still be salvaged. Nor have they heard another series of maudlin whispers of a board of pirate gold just found by the crew of a rum runner hunting a hidden harbor.

Yellow gold and flat slabs of feathered emerald engraved by Indians before the Spanish flag and the Catholic cross were carried into the Americas do not interest them.

It's the repeated news of new diamond fields that have been opened recently between the mouth of the Magdalena river and the headwaters of the Rio Grande of Brazil that is filling the veins of those who seek sudden wealth with a fever to find a fortune in blue clay beds or along the banks of streams that rise somewhere inland in mountain ranges that border Jungles, the New York Sun states.

Footloose adventurers everywhere are looking up ways and means of reaching a likely port along the gold coast somewhere between Caracas and Cayenne, or of arriving in Brazil somewhere between Bahia and Sao Paulo.

NEW IDEA IN WATCH MAKING

Discovery, It Is Announced, Is Capable of Revolutionizing the Present Industry.

Not long ago there was announced a discovery described by the director of the international bureau of weights and measures as being capable of revolutionizing the watch-making industry. A successful method of regulation, remedying the variations in time of a watch due to the expansion and contraction of its parts caused by variations of temperature, is the result of the invention of C. E. Guillaume.

This so-called "secondary error" always has been one of the great obstacles in the attainment of perfection and precision in the watchmaking industry.

The chief feature of the Guillaume process is a change in the alloy used in the compensating parts. Then minimum expansion of nickel steel was found to be increased by the addition of 12 per cent of chrome as well as a small quantity of tungsten, manganese or carbon. By mounting a spiral of this steel-nickel-chrome alloy in the watch, according to the French announcement, the problem of compensation has been solved and the "secondary error" removed.—Washington Star.

To Develop Canada's Clay Deposits.

Numerous varieties of valuable clay deposits, some of these being brick, tile, earthenware and fire clays, have long been known to exist in Saskatchewan, Canada. To promote a knowledge of these deposits and to encourage their development, the provincial authorities have recently included a course of ceramics in the curriculum of the Saskatchewan university. Thus although there are no pottery-manufacturing plants in this province at present, the people of that section of the Dominion are obviously aware of the possibilities in the situation and are taking steps to make Saskatchewan one of the leaders in the manufacture of brick, tile, pottery, or other products of the ceramic industry.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Valuable Blood Medicine.

Golden seal is classed as the greatest of blood medicines and during the war the root went up to \$6 a pound. In the list it is rated at \$3.20 to \$3.90. The wild ginseng root is listed at \$11 to \$12. In early days it was a source of revenue to many a pioneer and it was so much hunted that a special implement, the "sang hoe," was made for its digging. The larger part of the ginseng goes to China where its utilization is something of a mystery. A number of plants other than ginseng, ordinarily regarded as mere weeds, are now being cultivated.

Shows Way to Save.

A Chicago savings bank has adopted an unusual "ballyhoo" that attracts crowds daily. In a glass case mounted on a dais outside the bank is seated the life-size figure of a boy about six or seven years old. The figure, operated by electricity, keeps depositing coins in a small savings bank.

So lifelike is the figure that within a few feet of it one might easily believe it to be that of a real child, and the expression of the face shows just about as much enthusiasm at depositing pocket money in a savings bank as does that of a real child.

Shoes Shined by Electricity.

Shoes can now be polished by electricity. The entire process is performed without hands by an ingenious machine, in which the dropping of a coin in the slot starts the dusting of the shoes, applying of polish, brushing to a shine and rubbing with cloths to a satinlike finish.

Record in Patents Issued.

Exactly 113,597 patents, the largest number on record, were filed in the fiscal year ended June 30, last year, according to the commissioner of patents. The previous record was made in 1921, when 107,656 were filed. The department also made a surplus over expenses, the commissioner states.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Old Silverware, Tea Sets, Tableware, Etc. Old Clocks and Old Jewelry Made New Again At Very Conservative Prices.... We will be very glad to furnish you an estimate for the work. F. P. Blair & Son, Jewelers and Optometrists Bellefonte, Pa.

Is it Worth While? Even in this age of progress we sometimes meet a man who does not keep a bank account. He says: "He does not think it worth while." Does he think that the rural delivery is worth while—or the telephone—or the automobile? A bank account is of as much importance as these; for in a crisis it may give the help that will enable him to keep his telephone, or his car—even his home. Identify yourself with a good bank; earn its confidence and stick to it. If you do you may feel sure of a friend in need. The First National Bank Bellefonte, Pa.

....This Week.... WE RECEIVED 150 Young Mens Suits —all Sport Models, with two pairs of Pants—that we are pricing at \$22, \$25, \$27.50 They are all unusual values—actually showing a saving of at least \$7.00 We know you will be interested once you see them Let Us Show You A. Fauble