

HOW

LANGUAGE IS DEVELOPED BY SLANGY ADDITIONS. In a recent statement to the press, Sir Israel Gollancz, professor of English in the University of London said: "There is a very real and grave danger in a situation and cultured Americans feel greatly concerned about it. From all ends of the earth fresh barbarisms are pouring into the country. The English language in America is like the herd of Gadarene swine, but we may hope that it may not altogether annihilate itself. I still have a belief that the London conference will prove not to have been in vain."

The most natural reply to the Englishman is: Who can stop it? What can be done about it? What harm would so-called barbarisms do? Didn't the language—every language—develop by barbarisms?

To most people who use language, it is merely a means of communication. As long as the proper information is passed on, the individual is usually satisfied. This information fits the mood of the speaker. It is slangy, different, dull or picturesque. The words are picked up and spoken in the same fashion.

What is the present speech? The best phrase of a user of Oxford English is a vulgar latinism or street French or Scandinavian word. Sir Israel can no more stop the onrush of language with its new barbarisms than he can bring back time which is past.—Des Moines Tribune-Capital.

How Quarantine System Guards Nation's Health

The United States national quarantine system is operated by the United States public health service for the purpose of preventing the introduction of various diseases that, when once admitted, tend to become epidemic, such as plague, cholera and yellow fever. Few persons are aware that at every maritime port of the United States and along the Mexican and Canadian borders experienced officers of the public health service are actively engaged in this supervision and treatment of ships, passengers, crews and cargoes from foreign ports, so as to prevent the entry of contagious diseases. The public health service operates approximately 100 stations in the United States and insular territories, and it also has on duty at the American consulates in foreign countries many officers engaged in supplementing the sanitary safeguards in force at the quarantine stations by preventing the embarkation of diseased persons at foreign ports of departure.

How Mines Are Made Safe

As the coal is excavated from the seam, the mine workings would cave in if they were not prevented from doing so by the walls and ceilings being held in place by timber beams and props. The simplest method of timbering in a mine is, where a cross-brace called a crown-tree or collars is laid across the tops of two props, which are placed at a slant to reduce the span. Beams are then placed on top of the collars at right-angles to prevent any material dropping down between the collars. Where the pressure of the sides is very great, a strut is placed between the props to keep them apart. Where pressures are exceptionally heavy double-timbering is adopted.

How to Fight Earthworms

Earthworms at the roots of certain house plants may be destructive to the plants. They can usually be controlled by placing the plant in water up to the surface of the soil. Then you can keep adding water until the worm is driven to the surface and removed. Watering with lime water is also recommended, though care must be exercised in the use of lime with certain plants. Sometimes it may be best to remove the entire ball of soil, locate the worm and remove it.

How to Wash Leather

To wash the leather on furniture, add one tablespoonful of vinegar to each cup of warm water required. Wash the leather with a soft cloth which has been wrung out of this solution. Wipe dry with a clean cloth and polish with a cloth which has been dipped in one egg white beaten and mixed with a teaspoonful of turpentine. Polish with a flannel cloth.

How Squirrels Make Trouble

Telephone officials of Chatham, Ont., are lamenting because black squirrels gnaw holes in the lead casing of the telephone cables. The breaks occur when water seeps into the holes during rainstorms. Five important telephone cables in Chatham were severed in one day in this manner.

How Camel Carries Water

According to Pycraft, an English authority, a camel carries water in small cells or chambers in the walls of the stomach which are closed, as soon as they are filled, by the contraction of string-shaped fibers that surround their openings.

Scientists Unable to Cope With the Locust

Scientists have studied the locust for centuries. They still do not understand the inspiration of its migrations or the irregular abundance of the insects. Where do such armies come from? They have flown in solid phalanxes from Africa to England; swarms have been seen at sea twelve hundred miles from the nearest land. Apparently most of them remain for years in remote desert regions; then something within them impels the advance upon man's gardens.

The gulls once saved Salt Lake City from a locust invasion, and the grateful citizens raised a monument to their winged saviors. In the old days our plains farmers kept flocks of turkeys, regarded as the locusts' mightiest enemies. But apparently the plow was more potent still, for when the plains went into cultivation the great breedings of the locusts ended, and the Rocky mountain locust that ravaged the prairie states in the 70s and 80s is a rare insect today. The Russians have had some success with poison gas distributed by airplane; but airplanes are not always readily available when the swarms begin to fly. In most of the Arab countries today a flight of locusts is still as appalling as in the day of Joel.

Carthage Made Great by Its Able Leaders

Ancient Carthage was the world's first experiment in straight plutocracy. Its frame of government was much similar to that of Rome. Its ruling families governed through a senate, checked in one way or another by a popular assembly. Some of the ruling families kept power by alliance with the public, but what really made the city great was the ability of a few men, many of them of the Barcidæ family—Hanno, Hamilcar, Hasdruba and, above all, Hannibal.

Yet the spirit of the city differed from that of Rome. Its people were at once more oriental and more commercial. Its religion was a weird affair, with the sacrificing of children in the burning mouth of a god. And its trading spirit went so far as to weaken its strength. Its mercenaries were good fighters, while they were paid, but in the end the Roman legion, manned by citizens of the republic brought them to the ground.

Frascati and Tusculum

One of the most delightful excursions from Rome is south to Frascati and Tusculum. This section is higher than Rome, and cooler, so it has become a favorite summer resort for Romans and foreigners alike. There are many beautiful villas owned by famous Roman families, and often the public is admitted to the gardens of ancient trees and splashing fountains, and to the interior courtyards and galleries. It is a hard climb to see them all, so many people prefer to hire little donkeys before leaving Frascati. The road to Tusculum was built by the ancient Romans—Cicero's chariot used often to pass over it on the way to his summer place, and all the patricians came this way to the theater which is in a fine state of preservation to this day.

Philosophic Fable

Once upon a time there was a man who discovered that he could run faster from a Lion than he could after a Rabbit. One day while marveling over the fact that the Rabbit always got away when he chased it, and that in escaping from a Lion he always ran faster than any Rabbit was ever known to run, it came to him that if he could only be chasing bunnies at the same time that he was fleeing Lions he would always be able to capture the one at the same time that he was getting away from the other.

After that he always had Rabbit stew for dinner any day he got between a Lion and a Rabbit, and he went looking for Lions every day.—Kansas City Times.

Mankind's Duty

There is nothing lost in doing good, nor is there lack of wisdom in cloud or light. They are all above us and beyond us, and for them we are not to account, but the talent given in our keeping, we are held to render its return with something added. Progress is the law of life, and progress is the product of doing. Our work is here and it is within our grasp and power to do our best. We cannot advance in this life, by asking that our work be done for us, nor if we possessed untold wealth would we be content.—Sparks.

Historic Colonial Mansion

The Wythe house in Williamsburg, Va., was the home of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was the first professor of law in America, teaching at the College of William and Mary. Among his pupils were John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. It was in the George Wythe house that George Washington, with Lafayette and Rochambeau, planned the battle of Yorktown.

All in the Spacing

Printers have much to answer for. Ella Wheeler Wilcox had opened a certain set of verses with one of her cosmic lines, typical of her style: "My soul is a lighthouse keeper," but the printer in setting it up caused it to read: "My soul is a light housekeeper."—Kansas City Star.

Land of Sagas



Typical "Row House" of Rural Iceland.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

ICELAND'S celebration this summer of the thousandth anniversary of the organization of her popular assembly, the Althing, finds a country that has advanced like the rest of the world in its chief city, but has retained the simple life in its rural districts. So simple is rural life that in many parts of the island the villages and farms are not connected by roads; only trails exist, and all travel is done on pony back.

The island's one sizable city is Reykjavik, the capital. Of the 104,000 people in Iceland, about 25,000 live in Reykjavik.

Politics was responsible for the first settlement in Iceland, and fish brought about its development. Ingolf and Hjordleif, two disgruntled chiefs of Norway who refused to acknowledge Harald Haafager, the first Norwegian king, settled on the southern shore of the island in 871 A. D. When the value of the fishing grounds found by these pioneers became known, a number of Scandinavian settlements came into existence.

For hundreds of years Reykjavik was only a small fishing village and trading post. But the village had the good fortune to be situated on one of the best available harbors. As the population of Iceland increased and commerce grew, this spacious harbor became a popular haven for trading vessels, and steadily the city grew.

To the visitor approaching by water, Reykjavik's commercial aspect conceals all evidence of the fact that this city has been the capital of Iceland since 1800 and its seat of learning. Scores of fishing craft and commercial vessels, battered by the sea and in need of paint, dot the anchorage. The quays are lined with warehouses, and here and there along the shore are cod-drying grounds, white with slabs of fish. Anchored vessels may be seen filling their holds with alternate layers of fresh fish and salt, thus preserving the fish for a quick trip to northern European ports.

Scenes in Reykjavik

After one lands, however, and enters the city, commerce is no longer dominant. Broad streets are lined with rather gaudily painted wooden and corrugated iron houses. Along the streets American automobiles dart.

The Asturvollura, the city square, is the center of interest in Reykjavik. Facing it is the great stone house in which the thousand-year-old Althing meets every two years. On another side is the cathedral, built of stone, but with a tower of wood. It was built in 1847. In the center of the square is a statue of Thorvaldsen, famous sculptor of Iceland. This statue was a gift from the city of Copenhagen in 1874.

In another part of the city are the buildings of the Iceland university, which was only recently established—1911. In the same section are the museum and library, the latter housing 80,000 books and manuscripts. In the museum is a collection of Icelandic antiquities, geological specimens, and objects of industrial art.

A unique feature of the capital city is its public laundry of naturally heated water from hot springs that were once geysers.

Because of the lack of roads in many parts of the island all the travel is done on pony back. But out from Reykjavik, Akureyri, and even smaller towns, roads are reaching farther and farther; and Icelanders vision the day—many of them not without sadness—when the pony will lose his all important place in the Icelandic transportation system, and when automobiles will bowl along over a network of highways that penetrates even the seared volcanic wastes of the interior.

Farming and fishing are the chief industries. Forty-seven thousand Shetland ponies are raised, chiefly for export, and the sheep number about 900,000. During the short summer season many vegetables can be raised, but the potatoes grow only to the size of walnuts. The grass is usually cut by hand because it is so short, and the whole family takes part in the haying process.

Its Ancient Sagas

Iceland is the land of the Sagas, the oldest literature of Europe, of which Sir Rider Haggard says: "Too simple, too prolix, too crowded with detail, they cannot vie in art with the epics of Greece; but in their pictures of life, simple and heroic, they fall beneath no literature in the world, save the Illad and the Odyssey alone."

The language in use today is the same as the ancient language of all Scandinavian countries, the Icelanders alone having preserved it, chiefly due to the remoteness of their island. Since December 1, 1918, Iceland has been recognized as an independent state, united with Denmark only through the identity of the sovereign. The island is about 310 miles long from east to west and 190 miles long from north to south, with an area of 40,000 square miles.

More than one-eighth of the island is covered with glaciers, and an equal area is covered with old lava fields. An automobile trip over one of these fields of desolation shows a picture of destruction difficult to describe.

In the small country villages the meals are excellent. But the hosts are very apologetic for being unable to provide what they think the visitor would like to eat. Naturally the tinned food which is a luxury to them, and to which travelers are more than accustomed, can very well be omitted in favor of their fresh chicken, excellent haddock, and fresh-water salmon. In Iceland, as in Norway, many plants and flowers are grown indoors, and some especially large geranium blooms are to be seen.

Historic House Rebuilt

For Iceland's millennial celebration, an early Icelandic house that was burned 819 years ago was reconstructed. The new house duplicates, as nearly as possible, the historic home of one of Iceland's greatest lawyers—Njal. He was learned in the voluminous and technical law of Viking Iceland before William the Conqueror brought the English jury system to England on the end of a Norman spear.

Iceland has rebuilt Njal's home because the fame of his legal skill, together with the story of his death amid melodramatic scenes, has been preserved in one of the most cherished of Iceland's sagas, "The Story of Burnt Njal." The saga came into being eleven years after Lief Ericson's journey from Greenland to American shores, which was in the year 1000 A. D.

The appearance of many Viking houses resembled a street of modern row houses in eastern United States and seaboard cities. The triangular Viking gable ends ranging in a line suggested a series of cottages shoulder to shoulder, but each Viking gable roof usually sheltered a single room. The whole sprawling Viking house of many gables was connected by a narrow hall that linked the rooms in the same way that covered passages link up the many buildings of a New England farmhouse. Turf often roofed the Viking's house, and in spring he lived beneath a carpet of wild flowers.

Interior of the Residence

Leading men of the island, such as Njal, usually had one high-roofed, large hall in their houses. This hall had three divisions lengthwise; a nave and two low side aisles separated by low stone walls. The high roof of the nave was supported by two lines of wooden pillars brought over stormy seas from Norway in the small Viking ships. This hall was a sleeping, eating and living room for the chief and his retainers. Some of these halls, which served as eating, living and sleeping rooms, were very large. One in Iceland was 200 feet long and 80 feet wide.

Down the center of the hall was one long fireplace. The smoke from the fire found its way out through holes cut high up in the roof. Benches for the family, servants and retainers ran along each side of the long fireplace. In the low-roofed aisles parallel to the long axis of the hall were bunks for sleeping. These bunks usually had swinging doors which locked on the inside so that the sleeper could lock himself in his compartment.

Such a house was burned down over Njal's head. Njal had been too successful in the Iceland courts. He knew Icelandic law so well he could repeat it all from memory. So he, his sons, and his friends and servants were attacked by a rival gang. With spears and battle axes they beat off the attackers who finally set fire to a haystack which in turn fired the house. Women and children were permitted to go out safely, except Bergthora, Njal's wife, who chose to stay with her husband. Njal himself was too old to fight so he and Bergthora lay down together, covered themselves with an ox hide and awaited their fate.

—Harry S. Tice, of Howard, is one of a group of 40 men enrolled in a course in athletic coaching in the Penn State College summer session. The course, divided into two three-week periods, deals with football and track coaching, with the latter division now in progress. Nate J. Cartmell, track and cross country coach of the college teams, is in charge of this division, while Bob Higgins, newly appointed football coach, had charge of that part of the instruction.

—Are you reading your own paper or that of some other person?

FEED

We Offer Subject to Market Changes:

Table listing various feed items and their prices per 100lb. Items include Hecla Scratch Feed, Wayne 32 per cent Dairy, Wayne 24 per cent Dairy, Wayne 20 per cent Dairy, Wayne 16% Dairy Ration, Wayne Egg Mash, Wayne 18% Pig Meal, Wayne 28% Hog Meal, Wayne All Mash Starter, Wayne All Mash Grower, Wayne Calf Meal, Rydes Calf Meal, Bran, A. Midds, B. Midds, Corn and Oats Chop, Cracked Corn, Corn Chop, Flax Meal, Linseed oil meal, Cottonseed Meal, Gluten Feed, Alfalfa meal, Alfalfa loaf meal, Beef Scrap or Meat Meal, Hog tannage, Oyster Shells, Mica Spar Grit, Stock Salt, Common Fine Salt, Menhaden 55% Fish Meal, Bone Meal, Charcoal, Dried Buttermilk, Dried Skim Milk, Pratt's Foultry Worm Powder, Pratt's Foultry Regulator, Cod Liver Oil, cans gal., Cod Liver Oil, bulk gal., 1/4 bbl. 1st Prize Flour, 1/4 Bbl. Pillsbury Flour.

Orders for one ton or more delivered without extra charge. We make no charge for mixing your own rations.

Your orders will be appreciated and have our careful attention.

A. F. HOCKMAN BELLEFONTE

Feed Store—23 West Bishop St. Phone 95-J Mill—Hecla Park, Pa. Phone 5524

Employers, This Interests You

The Workman's Compensation Law went into effect Jan. 1, 1916. It makes insurance compulsory. We specialize in placing such insurance. We inspect Plants and recommend Accident Prevention Safe Guards which Reduce Insurance rates.

It will be to your interest to consult us before placing your insurance.

JOHN F. GRAY & SON Bellefonte State College

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Lethal Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WE FIT THE FEET COMFORT GUARANTEED

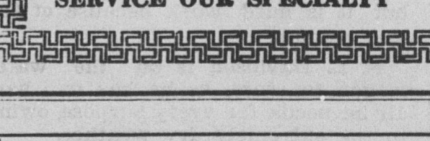
Baney's Shoe Store

WILBUR H. BANEY, Proprietor 30 years in the Business

BUSH ARCADE BLOCK BELLEFONTE, PA.

SERVICE OUR SPECIALTY SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED

A STEAK OR A ROAST



provided by us will broil or roast to perfection. From the first bite to the last delicious mouthful, you'll enjoy every morsel of it. Tenderness is assured, for our meats are selected with care, and are the choicest that you can buy. But you pay no more for the better quality and greater satisfaction.

Telephone 666 Market on the Diamond. Bellefonte, Penna.;

P. L. Beezer Estate....Meat Market



Can you see when the washing is spotlessly clean?

Properly shaded light bulbs of the right size make laundry work easier and the washing look better.

WEST PENN POWER CO

BETTER LIGHT MEANS BETTER WASHING

FIRE INSURANCE

At a Reduced Rate, 20% 73-36 J. M. KEICHLINE, Agent

666

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia 30 minutes, checks a Cold the day, and checks Malaria in 10 days. 666 also in Tablets.

IRA D. GARMAN JEWELER

1420 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA Have Your Diamonds Reset in Plantin 74-27-tf Exclusive Emblem Jewelry

Fine Job Printing

A SPECIALTY at the WATCHMAN OFFICE

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest

BOOK WORK that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.