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W. D. B. AINEY TALKS TO WAYNE COUNTY TEACHERS

Congressman From Fourteenth District Gives Interesting Account of His Trip to Switzerland—Presents Diplomas.

The principal speaker of the Wayne Institute Wednesday morning was Congressman W. D. B. Ainey, of Montrose, who spoke on the interesting subject of "Universal Peace." Mr. Ainey was greeted with enthusiasm. A large number of our prominent townspeople thronged the auditorium at this time so eager were all to hear and greet him. His speech was most interesting and was given in a charming way. Following are some of the many good thoughts he gave to his attentive audience:

The subject of world peace is exciting the attention of all the nations at this time. It is easier to wave the battle flag than the white flag of peace. The proper conception of a man is to realize all that he may become and his duty to live with that goal in view. Men often think they can attain only by breaking down. We conquer in the race not by tripping up a man but by outrunning him. The real competition is not with others but with ourselves. Man's greatest expression of life is the living out of those principles which make him what God intended him to be. There is need for such a man. An unselfish life is needed. War is against all that. The real problem is the problem of mutual helpfulness—the desire to raise humanity to the highest point. We travel along and find a discord—selfishness—in national life and international life and so the honor of war comes. War is a destroyer of homes, a destroyer of nations. The misunderstanding among the nations can be done away with. We have the Hague court. It is only a court of arbitration. Back of the Hague nations is necessary. Many things are being done in the interest of universal peace. The Interparliamentary Union is a great factor in this movement. The countries have selected their lawmakers to gather together, at stated times in the interest of world peace. The Red Cross society was made possible under this influence. Four men were chosen to represent the United States in that great meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Ainey considered it a rare privilege to be associated with those great men in beautiful Geneva. Twenty other nations were represented in that assembly and there were nearly 150 men in all.

Over the tomb of a man our country loves to honor are the words, "Let us have peace." He was our soldier President, U. S. Grant, and that motto was the whole expression of his life. Yet we rarely think of these words and too often think of him as a man of war. We as a rule, think more of the glory of war than we do of peace. It is an economic problem—to do away with war. The present debt of the world powers is 35 billions of dollars and nearly all of this is for war or preparation for war. Seventy per cent. of the expenses of our own government are incurred in paying the tribute of past wars or in preparation for future ones. Two billion dollars are spent by the nations for armaments, and 16,500,000 able-bodied men are taken from the realms of activity to make up the standing armies of the world. Much more is spent for warlike preparations than for education. In England four dollars are spent for war preparations to one dollar for education; in Italy nine dollars to one, and in Russia twelve dollars to one. The interest on this money would furnish a college education for 125,000 students. And all this expense is merely in preparation for war. It doesn't take into consideration the great loss of life and expense caused by war itself. This is not an argument against proper defense, but against war. How are you going to stop war? What causes war? It is caused by selfishness and misunderstanding among the nations. We can get rid of the misunderstanding—these international meetings will do away with those—but selfishness will still exist. I am sorry the United States Senate refused to accept the arbitrator measures which should have been accepted at their last session. One of the men at the great gathering in Geneva was a Turk. Mr. Ainey became intimately acquainted with him and, marveling, at the excellent English he spoke, told this Turk that he must have spent a great deal of time in either England or America to have acquired the ability to speak the English language so fluently. But his reply to Mr. Ainey was that he had acquired his use of English not in England or America, but at the American College at Beirut, Syria, and said that he knew both Drs. Henry and Samuel Jessup very intimately. And he said that not until the unfolding of the Great Day would the wonderful influence of that college and the Drs. Jessup be really known. Since returning from Switzerland Mr. Ainey sought out the relatives of the doctors that he might tell them of the words spoken by the Turk, and the daughter of one of these doctors gave Mr. Ainey considerable information concerning this Turk in whom he was so deeply interested. He learned that he is a very bright and very good man. He has made a number of translations, is a member of the Turkish Parliament, and is not a Mohammedan but a Christian. It speaks well for peace when such men represent a nation.

World peace can come only through mutual confidences between the people of the nations. There must be between them a feel-

SUSQUEHANNA, NILE AND COLORADO RIVERS

Greater Rainfall in Basin of Local River Than in That of Mighty Colorado.

The following will be of great interest to the people living along the famed Susquehanna river.

The Colorado river, which drains an area of some 300,000 square miles is often called the Nile of America, and like the Nile is subject to an annual summer rise which comes at the time the water is most needed for irrigation. In Winter Supply Paper 289 of the United States Geological Survey, an interesting comparison is made of this great southwestern river with the Egyptian Nile and with the Susquehanna. The Nile is similar in type to the Colorado; the Susquehanna shows the difference in flow between arid and humid regions. In the comparison a normal year, based on a 10-year record for Colorado and Susquehanna rivers and such data as could be found in regard to the Nile, have been used. The Colorado has been taken as the standard of comparison. The Nile has 5.7 times the drainage area, and the Susquehanna one-eighth the area of the Colorado. The rainfall in the Nile basin is 3.8 times greater; that in the Susquehanna basin is 4.5 times greater. The runoff per square mile from the Nile basin is 1.3 times greater; that from the Susquehanna basin is 3.7 times greater. The discharge of the Nile is 10.8 times greater than that of the Colorado; that of the Susquehanna is 4.5 times greater. The annual maximum flow of the Colorado varies from 50,000 to 150,000 second feet and occurs in May, June, or July; for the Nile it is about 353,000 second feet and occurs about the first of September; for the Susquehanna it is from 150,000 to 550,000 second feet, and occurs during March, April or May. The annual minimum flow of the Colorado varies from 2,500 to 5,000 second feet and occurs during January or February; that of the Nile is about 14,500 second feet and occurs about the end of May; for the Susquehanna it is from 2,200 to 11,000 second feet and occurs in September or October. The mean flow of the Colorado for the period 1894 to 1903 was 10,700 second feet. The mean flow for the period 1904 to 1910, however, was 25,400 second feet.

U. S. SUIT TO DISSOLVE THE UNITED FRUIT CO.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Department of Justice probably will file a suit in the near future against the United Fruit Company. The action will be based on alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and will ask for the dissolution of that big industrial corporation.

The company has been under investigation by the Department of Justice for some time and it was learned to-day that a bill of complaint in the case already has been prepared. The United Fruit Company has an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, outstanding \$28,700,000. The company owns the entire capital stock of the Tropical Fruit Steamship Company, which has in operation a fleet of eighteen steamships, maintaining a regular service for passengers and merchandise between the West Indies, Central America and the United States. The company also owns the controlling stock in the Nip Company with an authorized capital of \$7,000,000. Through this company it has undertaken the development of a cane sugar plantation in Cuba along the most advanced lines.

The United Fruit Company is a New Jersey corporation organized in 1899. It not only produces and transports but distributes its own fruit in this country. It is this distributing plan of the business that has been the subject of complaint to the Department of Justice. It has been charged that the United company has built up a countrywide distributing business and has resorted to unfair practices. The reported preparation to begin suit against the United Fruit Company indicates clearly that there is to be no letup by the Attorney-General in prosecutions under the Sherman law during the closing days of the Administration.

The Department of Justice is making plans also to push the pending suits along as far as possible before President Taft steps out. It is hoped by the Attorney-General to have many of the suits now pending out of the way, at least so far as the lower court is concerned before March 4. This will not be possible though in the case of the United States Steel or the Harvester trust suits. Gov. Wilson's Attorney-General will inherit both of these big suits and any additional ones that the Taft Administration may begin between now and March 4. ing of kindred sympathy. Wars will not cease until the time comes when love and justice take their way. Mr. Ainey believes that world peace will not really come until the people of all the nations are living out in their lives the principles and truths of the Christian religion. Then selfishness will disappear and peace shall prevail. At the close of the morning's session Hon. Mr. Ainey presented the diplomas to the winners of the oral and written spelling contests. There were thirty of each. Only one boy was among the winners of the oral contest and this boy should receive special commendation. He won both contests. He is a Poleander. Let American children "sit up and take notice."

INTERESTING TALKS AT THE INSTITUTE SESSIONS

Tuesday Afternoon, Wednesday Morning and Afternoon, Professor Warren and Dr. C. T. McFarlane Gave Instructions to Wayne Teachers—Announcements Made.

Tuesday Morning Continued. Dr. Warren chose for his subject "A Tap at the Window." As an introduction he used the following story: A mother was accustomed to bundle up her child and send it out to play in the snow. When she wanted the little one to come into the house she tapped on the window and the child obeyed. But one day the mother forgot to tap on the window and sometime later she discovered that her little girl was gone. A diligent search revealed the whereabouts of the lost one who said to her mother, "If you had tapped at the window I wouldn't have been lost."

I have heard taps at the window which have kept me from wandering too far. An institute, if it stands for anything, is a tap at the window for anyone who may be wandering in the pedagogical field. A certain farmer raised only 30 bushels of corn to the acre while his son applied the scientific principles he had learned at school and produced 93 bushels to the acre. The speaker then applied this illustration to school work and gave several examples of how the most benefit can be obtained by using certain methods in teaching. In speaking of arithmetic he said: When a child needs his brain for adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing he cannot use his brain for thinking. Teach these fundamentals in the lower grades so that they will be performed by the habit portion of the brain.

Intermission, singing, roll call. Supt. Koehler then introduced an instructor who was here three or four years ago—Dr. C. T. McFarlane, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. McFarlane was warmly greeted. "Geography" was his theme. He spoke of his subject as being very commonplace and ordinary with nothing humorous about it but, nevertheless, deadly serious. In his discussion the speaker used the continent as a land unit. If a sheet of paper the thickness of ordinary foolscap were placed upon an 18-inch globe representing the earth the elevation in relation to the globe would be greater than that of the highest mountain systems of the earth. The great round earth may be spoken of as being blocked off in a series of upraised tilted blocks with an enormous depression at either pole known as an ocean. The great body of water surrounding the south pole has three arms, the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. In the eastern United States there is a mountain system, east of which is a coastal plain extending to the ocean and for some distance underneath. The waters of the ocean lap up over the edge of this sandy plain. This fact is of great significance for that intermittent taping has made it possible for Greater New York to exist. Our large eastern river cut down deep valleys so that their mouths are almost at sea level. The Hudson river once entered the ocean over a waterfall more magnificent than any we have today. These coastal plains vary in width. They reach their greatest width off the coast of Newfoundland. That gives a great extent of shallow water at that point. Because of the southern drift of the Polar current, enormous icebergs are carried south and melt in this water and the result is that this clear, cold water, somewhat freshened by the melting icebergs, is the home of large quantities of fish which are a great source of revenue. There is much good about the banks of Newfoundland and also much that is bad, for a warm current of air coming into contact with the cold atmosphere at the spot causes dense fogs. So, on account of the dangerous floating icebergs hidden by the fogs we know that only great precaution will avert serious disasters.

The Rocky mountains, rising as they do from a vast rolling plain apparently out of nothingness, are a sight of grandeur, with their rocky, jagged, barren peaks far above the snow line. In crossing them on a journey over the continent you climb and climb and the air clears and sun drops behind. And yet they are as nothing when compared with the earth itself.

Announcements; adjournment. Tuesday Afternoon. Singing. Prof. Warren spoke on the subject "First Steps in Reading." He first concluded his subject of the morning. The purpose of a drill is the establishing of a habit. Why do we want to establish a habit? That certain things can be done without thinking. There are some things in school which must be drilled upon and drilled with a will. Among all the subjects in the world, reading is the most important.

The assignment phase is the important phase of the subject. How shall I assign a lesson? I don't know, it depends upon the circumstances. If you assign a lesson for the next day what kind of work shall it be? We must first take care of the vocabulary. In teaching the children new words, do not let them waste time in guessing at them. If one should learn five new words a day he would have a greater vocabulary than Shakespeare had. If you strike a difficulty a good motto is, "Divide and Conquer." Make lessons definite. We too often ask a question and then give away the answer. That is bad teaching. After a lesson is assigned and the vocabulary taken care of, the teacher should see to it that the pupils get the thought. It is dangerous for a child to read and not get the thought, because a bad habit is thus formed.

Intermission. Roll call. Singing. Dr. McFarlane occupied the next period and continued his work of the morning on "Geography." His talk was chiefly on climatic conditions and their effect on the earth's inhabitants as to industry, food, clothing, etc. It is difficult to know too much about any subject. It is comfortable to know why things are so and so. There is more to climate than temperature and moisture. Across the northern part of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and reaching out into the Atlantic Ocean when in a normal position is a belt of calm, or high pressure, where the winds blow up and down instead of across. This fact made it possible for Columbus to discover America and to return home safely. He left home at just the season when this belt was farthest north and so he sailed into the region of the north east trade winds, which carried him to our shores. He stayed here until this belt was farthest south and consequently the westerly winds carried him safely home. Industries can exist and prosper in a large area only when the area is physically adapted to them. The reason why the South African cavalry so far excelled in speed the English cavalry at the time of the war in South Africa was that the former were riding, in that hilly country, horses born and bred among the hills, while the English were riding horses which had been reared on the plains of central United States; they having purchased them from our country. The kind of industry pursued and the way people do it, the food they eat and the way it is prepared, the clothes they wear and the way they wear them—all this depends upon the environment in which they live. To those who have to teach elementary geography to children, you cannot know too much of the subject. Get away from the idea that all there is of geography is contained in the text book. Get hold of George Elliott's "Adam Bede" and read it for her fine geographical description. Read "Between the Gates," by Benjamin F. Taylor, and "The Curse of Minerva," by Lord Byron.

Wednesday Morning. Song service. Devotional exercises, led by Rev. C. C. Miller, of St. John's Lutheran church. Announcements, singing. Supt. Teitrick discussed "A Law of Teaching." When the day is dark and cloudy the teacher must lift the cloud for the day. She must furnish the sunshine for the inside. If you live, as you ought to live until 10 o'clock, the rest of the day will take care of itself. The secret is to start the day right. And the way to start right is to seek first the Source of all power and come forth with the benediction of the Eternal Father. Law is a method of operation. The teacher makes the school. What constituents make up the act of teaching? There are two actors, the teacher and the learner. There are three active processes, the teacher teaching, the learner learning, the gathering up of ends or the test. The teacher must know what he would teach. There are degrees of knowledge. Illustration is the oasis in the desert of teaching. The central art of teaching is the power to illustrate. I am emphasizing special daily preparation for the work to be done. The teacher sometimes needs to emphasize despatch. I find that pupils are getting slower and slower in their work. There is need to quicken them to more activity in their school work. There are always children who need special treatment, special thought. I plead for the teacher who will study the individual pupil. It is now fair to magnify the weaknesses of the children and hold them up before them. Encourage and not discourage. One of the great requisites in teaching is enthusiasm. You can be enthusiastic only as you understand your work. There is a requisite of governing power. That comes from knowing what you are going to do and how you are going to do it. Confidence is the cornerstone of cheerful, willing obedience. Ignorance and inefficiency destroy confidence. The teacher who is a good questioner is strong. A good question is grammatic, logical, concise, clear, snappy. Prepare each day a list of questions measuring up to this standard for each subject of your school work and you will become a giant before your school. A teacher's knowledge must be thorough and familiar. The speaker concluded his talk with the following quotation from Thoreau: "It may be a small matter but bear in mind that when anything is well done it is done forever."

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SUPT. J. J. KOEHLER.

to quickly and sympathetically put ourselves in another's place. The speaker was not able to finish his talk on account of the time being up. An intermission of fifteen minutes was given and many of the teachers went to the court house to witness the spelling contest.

Prof. Warren then gave an informal talk on "Primary Reading," a few points of which are as follows: It is a tragedy to find an old man or old woman who doesn't care for or appreciate good reading. Do not teach reading by the "A B C" method. Everyone learns to read by the phonetic method. A child should know about 100 words before going into the primer. If he uses a bit of energy to recall a word then his brain is not free to read well. Do not teach diacritical marks in primary classes. They hinder, not help, and therefore should not be taught until about the fourth grade is reached.

ELECTION CLERK WRITES WITH MOUTH.

Being minus his two hands did not prevent Charles Harding from sitting as a member of the election board in the First ward of Blakely borough, election day. Incidentally he is generally credited with being the best penman on the board, the other election officers of the district cheerfully agreeing to this. Harding writes with the pen gripped between his teeth. Mr. Harding is a man well up in the thirties. When he was a mere boy, he wandered on the track of the old gravity, near his home, was run down by a trip of cars and both of his hands were so badly mangled that they had to be amputated above the wrist. This terrible affliction never phased the Harding lad. He went to school with the other boys and started right in to learn to write with his mouth.

The handless election officer made an unusual record, Tuesday. He was recording clerk on the board and maybe he did not have to work some to get down in their order the names of the more than two hundred and eighty voters who cast their ballots that day. No fewer than one hundred and fifty were voted during the last hour and a half that the polls were opened or at the rate of nearly two a minute. Never once did Harding call for a halt or ask for assistance.

Earlier in the day when the voting was not so heavy, Harding anxious to keep working not only wrote down the names, but with his right arm, minus the hand, passed the ballot to each voter as he entered the booth. He managed to do this by placing the ballots in a pile under his left elbow and then knocking each ballot off with the right arm. When Mr. Harding is not officiating on election boards he puts in his time as a solicitor up in the Mid-Valley. One of his hobbies is painting. He is real happy when he gets the brush between his molars and occasionally dips it into the paint can alongside of a sign painter.

NEW METHODIST PAPER.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in annual session in the Simpson church in Brooklyn decided on Tuesday to start a new paper for the advancement of the various benevolences of the church, including foreign missions, and \$15,000 was appropriated as a subsidy for the new publication. George E. Eckman, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, said that the present church papers are unable to do justice to this phase of the church's activities because of space limitations. The committee also voted \$1,103.346 as the annual appropriation for foreign missions.

Death of Mrs. Harriet Smith.

Early Thursday morning, Nov. 14, 1912, occurred the death of Mrs. Harriet Smith at her home in Siko, Pa. She was born in Siko 82 years ago, and for about thirty years held the position of postmaster at that place, holding same up to the time of her death. Cause of her death was dropsy, from which she was a sufferer for some time. Deceased was well and favorably known in Siko and vicinity and had many friends who will mourn her death. She is survived by the following seven children: Herbert of Thompson, Pa.; Edward and Elwin, of Siko; Frank, of Dyberry; Mrs. Mattie Bunting and Mrs. Ella Mitchell of Siko, and Mrs. Eva Bates, of Dyberry. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at the Mt. Zion Chapel.

HAWLEY YOUTH SHOT

Playmate Discharges Rifle and 22-Calibre Bullet Enters Leo Bauer's Neck—Is in Fair Condition for Recovery.

Another shooting accident where it was not known the gun was loaded occurred late Tuesday afternoon in Hawley which may prove fatal for Leo, 9-year-old son of Peter Bauer, who was shot by Thomas Keleher, a playmate, aged 11 years.

The accidental shooting occurred near the Hawley Steam Laundry about 5:30 Tuesday afternoon. Young Keleher was standing on one side of the street and Bauer on the opposite side. He had a 22-calibre rifle with him and in a playful glee it is alleged called across the street to young Bauer, "I'm going to shoot you." He pulled the trigger, but alas! it was too late. The fire arm was loaded. There was a bullet in the cartridge and it took effect, entering young Bauer's neck. Keleher dropped his rifle and ran to Bauer's side. Aid was summoned and Dr. G. T. Rodman was called. The bullet entered the neck of the young lad's body. Grave hopes for his recovery were entertained all day Wednesday, but the latest reports are that it is expected he will recover.

This is only another incident of not knowing the gun was loaded. Boys, especially of juvenile years, ought not to be allowed to carry rifles, revolvers or other firearms. Many lives pay the toll in the course of a year because it was not known the gun was loaded.

HE BET ON ELECTION AND LOST

Dinner for the Crowd Was to Be Furnished in Event of Democratic President Being Elected.

Mr. Marks Bregstein, of the Clothing firm of Bregstein Brothers of this place will be the host at a dinner at the Hotel Heumann tonight (Thursday). The dinner will be the payment of a bet made by Mr. Bregstein with W. A. Sluman that there would not be a Democratic president elected. Of course he lost the bet and was obliged to furnish a spread for about twelve of his friends. The menu will be as follows:

- Cocktail a la Bull Moose
- Montreal Soup a la Mike
- Oyster Cocktail
- Olives
- Celery
- Almonds
- Baked Fish
- Mashed Potatoes
- French Peas
- Philadelphia Capon a la Sluman
- Champaign
- Neapolitan Ice Cream
- Strawberry Short Cake
- Coffee
- Cigars
- Police

TURKISH WAR PRACTICALLY ENDED.

(Special to The Citizen.) Governor of Turkey Asks for Peace—Czar of Bulgaria Has Agreed on Terms—Report Confirmed by Official Dispatch at Berlin.

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 14.—The war between the Turks and the Balkan Allies practically ended today when the Turkish governor sued for peace. The Czar of Bulgaria agreed on the terms today. Fighting has ceased. It is thought that it may be completely settled in a few days. Turkey admits defeat. The war was one of the shortest and fiercest ever fought. It lasted only six weeks.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—News of the war between the Turks and the Balkan Allies, having been ended, was confirmed here today by official reports having been received.

EGGS 72 CENTS DOZEN IN NEW YORK.

Price May Go Higher—Butter Also Jumped, Selling To-day for 34 Cents Wholesale.

(Special to The Citizen.) New York, Nov. 14.—All records for egg prices were smashed here to-day when retailers all over the city asked 72c per dozen for strictly fresh eggs. Eggs supposed to be fresh could be had for 60c per dozen. These are the highest prices ever asked for eggs. The rise in price began yesterday and in all probability will go higher. Butter also has made a decided advance in price, selling at 34 cents a pound wholesale.

NINE DROWN WHEN BOAT SINKS

Paddle Boat "Mayflower" Goes Down With 12 Men on Board—Three Picked Up.

(Special to The Citizen.) Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 14.—Nine persons were drowned last night in Garry Bay, 10 miles below here, when the small paddle boat, "The Mayflower," went down. Twelve men were in the boat, and only three were picked up on a small island in the bay. A fourth man was picked up but died soon after from exposure.

U. S. TREASURER RESIGNS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—United States Treasurer, Lee McLung, tendered his resignation to-day and it was accepted by President Taft. Mr. McLung will go into private business immediately.

DOYLE-DIX NUPTIALS.

Miss Clara Doyle of South Preston and Mr. Orva Dix, of Starlight, were married at high noon in the Methodist parsonage by Rev. Will H. Hiller. The parents of the bride and many friends of the couple were present.