

MANY TEACHERS WHO CAN'T SPELL

Over 10 Per Cent Deficient In New York City.

SOME EVEN ILLITERATE.

School Inquiry Committee Bears Out Report of Professor Elliott of Wisconsin, Who Has Been Examining Ratings of New York City School Ma'ams—Drastic Reforms Urged.

Many teachers both in the elementary and the high schools of New York city are unable to spell correctly and are deficient in the proper use of the English language. This fact has become known as the result of an examination of the letter files in the office of the city paymaster, made recently by a committee which has been investigating the schools for the New York city board of education.

The committee searched the files in investigating a complaint that the teachers and principals had not received their pay promptly. Representatives of the board of education asserted that this was a good reason why the city department should not have control over the payroll of the board of education. The attention of an examiner was called to several letters addressed to the city paymaster by school-teachers now in service and substitutes, which showed illiteracy on the part of the writers.

A collection of these letters covering one month was inspected. Out of 300 letters filed in the month 10 per cent contained mistakes in spelling and grammatical construction, and a larger percentage, it was said, showed disregard of proper form in letter writing.

Elliott Confirms Report.

Professor Elliott of the University of Wisconsin confirms this report in a letter to the committee after examining the ratings of the teachers.

"There are today hundreds of teachers in the elementary schools of New York whose services would not be approved in any progressive school system, primarily on account of the use of broken, highly accented and incorrect English."

The committee agrees with Professor Elliott in stating that the presence of illiterate teachers in the schools is because "the professional examination conducted by the board of examiners is pure form and all one needs is to comply with the letter and not with the spirit of a thorough understanding."

Here are two of the letters: Dear Sir I am a Teacher at —, I was not at the School yesterday May 1st. I went to the School to try to find my check was sent back to the pay masters office. I was told to write to you and you would send me a receipt to sign which I believe I have to return before you send check. Trusting this will meet with your approval and I will receive a prompt reply. I remain, Sincerely,

Dear Sir: Kindly send me my June and July check. I am a regular teacher, — in P. S. No. — Queens Borough, — Respectfully yours,

Letter From a Lecturer.

Another letter written by one of the lecturers employed by the board of education is as follows:

Dear Sir, am returning herewith receipts for my lectures fees—I have been surprised learn of disquiet correspondence, but I beg to inform you that I did not notified the Board of Education of my change of address since September, 1911—Since then I will call my mail at my residence, — where am leaving since four years—Also am subscriber to telephone with director number —. Hoping these information will be of some help in the future.

The committee asserted that these letters had a direct bearing on the report prepared by Professor Edward C. Elliott of the University of Wisconsin. The committee said:

"As a result of his careful analysis of district superintendents and principals' rating of teachers, Professor Elliott declares that the present inspections and reports upon teachers are merely formal and wholly insufficient and tend to insure their continuance in service after they are once admitted in the system."

The report concludes: "In the light of the incredible ignorance on the part of even a few public school teachers, a careful inspection of the present examination system is indeed urgent. This department of the board of education has not received from the school authorities the serious attention it deserves."

HONOR POETS OF THE SOUTH.

Monument to the Four Greatest Unveiled at Augusta, Ga.

A magnificent monument, the gift of Mrs. E. W. Cole of Nashville, Tenn., has been unveiled at Augusta, Ga., to the memory of the south's four great poets, Sidney Lanier, Father Ryan, James R. Randall and Paul Hamilton Hayne.

The monument was erected by the donor as a memorial to her father, the late Henry F. Russell, one time mayor of Augusta, who died several years ago.

The monument is composed of a granite base of three pieces, on which rest four columns of the same material, supporting a roof of granite. Inside the four columns is fitted a block of granite of a darker hue, each face of which contains the name of one of the poets, the date of his birth and death and an inscription from his writings.

PATH OF THE SUN.

Its Relation to the Equinoxes and the Solstices.

The sun's path is called the ecliptic. It is a great circle of the celestial sphere, cutting the celestial equator at two points 180 degrees apart and making with it an angle of 23½ degrees known as the obliquity of the ecliptic. The crossing points are called the equinoxes, because the days and nights are then equal, and the points midway between the equinoxes are the solstices, because the sun then seems to stand still for a few days.

The ecliptic is so called because eclipses occur only when the moon is crossing it or is near it, for the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic in two points, called nodes or knots, and at other times is above or below it. If the moon, when in either node, is in line with the sun and the earth we have an eclipse, either total or annular. If she is near her node we have a partial eclipse.

The moon's nodes are not stationary, but move backward on the moon's orbit, completing a revolution in about nineteen years, when the eclipses of the period recur in the same order and at about the same intervals as before. This period of eighteen years and eleven days is called the saros. It was known to the Chaldeans and the Greeks and gave them their data for computing eclipses.

Any intelligent person can trace the sun's path in the heavens. If the sun rises exactly in the east and sets in the west it is the time of the equinoxes. If the sunrise and sunset points are farthest north and the sun at noonday is highest in the heavens it is the time of the summer solstice. If the sunrise and sunset points are farthest south and the sun is very low in the heavens at noonday it is the time of the winter solstice.—Harper's Weekly.

RUSSIA'S POLICE SYSTEM.

It Has an Assistant in Every House in St. Petersburg.

The Russian police system is extremely complicated, for it practically gives Russia an assistant policeman in every house in St. Petersburg. The landlord has a private porter or acts as porter himself. A porter has authority to make an arrest, and he is obliged to rush from the house to the street at the sound of a police whistle.

As there is a policeman stationed at every block, which is the limit of his beat, and as every policeman within a certain radius may respond with the porters to the signal, it takes but a few seconds to get a platoon of uniformed men, with almost a regiment of porter policemen together.

Russia has also a most elaborate system of training its policemen, and some time ago there was opened at St. Petersburg a fully equipped policeman's college, designed to train men in all the various duties of an officer of the law. At this college policemen are made familiar with the tools used by criminals, their teachers holding that they cannot become proficient policemen in any other way.

The Russian policeman attends lectures at which burglars' methods and instruments are explained, so that he can checkmate them, while he has the advantage of the criminal museum, which is attached to the college. There every apprenticeship known to the breaker of the law must be experienced until its every use is thoroughly understood.—London Tit-Bits.

A Good Doctor.

"Sunshine and fresh air are the greatest enemies of tuberculosis," says a medical authority. So sit on the sunny side of the house, the car, the office or the fishing pool. Get out in the field with the birds and the beasts. Face the breeze and don't be afraid of the gale. Roll the window shade ever up and never down. Make your sunshade over into a cane. Remember Dr. Sunshine is not only an enemy of tuberculosis, but to more diseases than you can remember to name, including the ingrowing grinch and many other things. So let him shine in!—Detroit Free Press.

A Curious Superstition.

Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians was this most beautiful one: When a young maiden died they imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song, and then, loading it with caresses and messages, they loosed its bonds over her grave in the belief that it would not fold its wings nor close its eyes until it had flown to the spirit land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost one.

FROG ARMY INVADES OHIO.

Women Terrified at Hordes of Migrating "Hoppers."

Port Clinton (O.) women have been put in a state bordering on panic by the migration of thousands of frogs, which are marching or hopping overland from the marshes of Lake Erie and the Portage river to Sandusky bay. Houses are kept locked all the time, and the women are afraid to venture out.

The frogs crowd the streets and sidewalks, swarm upon doorsteps and try to hop into houses. In the evening they lift up their voices in chorus. The migration is expected to continue until the cold weather.

To Probe Receivership.

A formal order for the investigation of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad receivership has been issued by the interstate commerce commission at Washington. No date is set for hearings, which are to be held at various cities.

FRATRICIDAL WAR IN BALKANS BLOODIEST IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Upward of 50,000 Men Killed Since Beginning of Hostilities.

Horrible Atrocities and Wholesale Massacres by Bulgarian Army, Reported.

BULGARIA and its former allies, Greece, Servia and Montenegro, are now engaged in a death-grapple over the spoils wrested from Turkey, after one of the bloodiest wars in history. Dispatches, which are undoubtedly authentic, state that upward of 50,000 men have lost their lives since the beginning of hostilities, which commenced at least ten days before a formal declaration of war was made. This is a greater slaughter than any recorded in the war against Turkey.

Roumania, having swiftly mobilized 500,000 troops, is already embroiled in the struggle and Austria, Russia and, in fact, all Europe is waiting fearfully on the result. So terrible has been the slaughter that it is reported Czar Ferdinand, King Peter and King Constantine are already anxious to agree upon an armistice, if satisfactory terms can be arranged by the powers. Meanwhile horrible atrocities and wholesale massacres are reported from various towns and villages in the Balkans. Some of the worst of these occurred at Kilkisch, Planitz and Raynovo, where men, women and children were burned alive by Bulgarians. At Kilkisch the Bulgarian irregular troops, who are little more than brigands, burned to death 700 men by imprisoning them in a mosque, under which they exploded bombs, which set the building on fire.

No Quarter Given.

These outrages against the usages of civilized warfare resulted in reprisals by the Greeks and Serbs, when brought in contact with the Bulgarians. Practically no quarter is given or demanded. A correspondent in Macedonia cables that the battles have been the most sanguinary in history, the attacks frequently being made at night,

and unshamed is not only disconcerting; it is hideous and awful."

Success of the Bulgarians.

The ultimate success of Bulgarian arms depends upon quick action. Unless she can speedily bring Servia and Greece to subjection she is lost, for the Roumanian army, now on the move,



KING PETER OF SERVIA.



CZAR FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

the soldiers fighting corps-a-corps, shooting at each other at a distance of thirty yards and then resorting to the bayonet.

In some instances both sides have advanced so densely that they had no room to use their bayonets, but taking them off, utilized them like sabers. When even these weapons failed them they seized each other's throats and fought like wild beasts, strangling and biting each other ferociously.

At Kotehana and Istip, in Macedonia, a terrible battle was fought. It was practically a drawn battle, although the Bulgarian general, Kovatcheff, was forced to withdraw owing to the failure of his reinforcements to arrive. Close to 40,000 men were killed or wounded in the three days' engagements, the Bulgarians losing upward of 20,000 men and the Servians nearly as many.

Cholera Breaks Out.

To add to the other horrors of the war, cholera has broken out among the Servians wounded at Belgrade and is now raging fiercely, the death rate rising daily. It is also decimating the Red Cross camps for the wounded on the field.

A terrible picture of the extent and effect of the war fever in the Balkans is given by Francis McCullough, the London Daily News correspondent, in Belgrade. McCullough states that the mutual hostility of the allies is intense and that the hatred which they now have for each other is far worse than that which they had for the Turk. "The natural consequence," he says, "is that manners have greatly degenerated, and the peoples have become brutalized. Even the higher officials are boorish and unshaven. Their treatment of foreign diplomats and newspaper correspondents has never been equalled since the days of that drunken grand seigneur who used to hit ambassadors between the eyes.

"In the light of recent revelations of the great common crusade against the Turk, which so moved the heart of Christendom nine months ago, sinks to the level of a robber confederacy for the purposes of loot. The territorial greed which now displays itself naked

nections with Demirhissar and Serres. Late dispatches indicate that the Greeks now hold the latter city. A large amount of the Bulgarian army's provisions has also been captured by the Greeks, and this may cause a complete change in the Bulgar plan of campaign, even necessitating making terms of peace.

Beginning of Hostilities.

The steps that led to this bitter warfare between the aforetime allies, even after the congress of the powers at London had definitely settled the apportionment of the territory of the defeated Turks among them, are curious. Summed up briefly they are as follows:

Servia demanded the revision of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty, which defined their respective spheres in the conquered territory. Bulgaria absolutely refused to agree to such revision.

Overtures were made by Servia that both nations should partially demilitarize their forces pending a settlement, but in view of the military dispositions of Servia and Greece Bulgaria could not agree.

The czar warned both Servia and Bulgaria as to the course that Russia would take toward the side which first started war and invited the allies to send their premiers to St. Petersburg to arrange a settlement.

Servia accepted, believing that the treaty would be modified. Bulgaria, however, refused to accept, requiring first an assurance that the treaty should be respected.

Not receiving this assurance, Bulgaria refused to enter into any agreement with the other "allies." Instead, she actively prepared for war.

In the meantime her armies in the field and those of the other Balkan states came into conflict, the commanding generals of all acting without authority from their respective governments. Naturally this extraordinary situation could not long exist without a formal declaration of hostilities being made, and these were finally issued, but only after fighting had been going on for nearly a fortnight.

Feeling at Vienna.

The czar's invitation to the allies to send their premiers to St. Petersburg to arrange a settlement aroused much feeling in Vienna, the Austrian capital, where it was regarded as leading forward to a Russian protectorate over the Balkans, an event which might embroil Russia and Austro-Hun-



TYPICAL SERVIAN SOLDIERS.



KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

gary in war also. But with the formal declaration of war, between the states, this danger was averted.

A dramatic feature of the internecine war fever, which has been sweeping over southeastern Europe since the disagreement over the division of spoils arose, was the ultimatum forced upon King Charles of Roumania, giving him the choice of signing an order for the mobilization of the great Roumanian army of 500,000 men or abdicating. He had determined that Roumania should remain neutral in the fratricidal struggle that is now going on, but the head of the war party, Prime Minister Titus Mijoresco, at the head of a mob of wildly shouting supporters, coerced him into signing the order.

According to the latest dispatches, Europe will now make no move to interfere in the struggle between the Balkan states. The problem which the powers now face is to localize hostilities and keep the Turk from entering the arena also, as the porte seems inclined to do.

OCEAN CANAL FOR CANADA.

Will Connect Canadian Great Lakes With St. Lawrence River.

Arrangements for the construction of a new canal between the Canadian great lakes and St. Lawrence river have advanced rapidly during the past few weeks, and having obtained official support to the extent that the Canadian government will guarantee any issue of bonds necessary in connection with this matter, it is proposed to commence construction work practically at once.

The canal is intended to assist the Canadian wheat growers who at present have to break bulk as soon as the great lakes have been traversed, before the crop can be loaded into ocean going vessels. If this difficulty could be overcome, a vast amount of time, labor and money would be saved. It is, therefore, anticipated that the enterprise will pay for itself without much difficulty.

It is stated that the entire financing of the scheme will be carried out in Canada.

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRI-MARIES.

In compliance with the Act of the General Assembly approved July 12th, 1913, notice is hereby given that nominations will be made for the offices hereinafter set forth, any election shall be held for the party offices named below, by the electors of Wayne County at Primaries to be held in the several election districts of Wayne County, between the hours of seven a. m. and seven p. m. on

Tuesday, September 16, 1913.

ELECTIONS. STATE COMMITTEE.

One person shall be elected a member of the State Committee by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; PROHIBITION.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

One person shall be elected in each election district within the county a member of the County Committee by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; PROHIBITION.

NOMINATIONS.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Jury Commissioner by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Two persons shall be nominated for the office of Overseer of the Poor in each District within the County whose overseers are chosen by the electors of said district by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

JUDGE OF ELECTION AND INSPECTOR.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Judge of election in each election district within the county, and one person shall be nominated for the office of Inspector in each election district within the county by the electors of said district by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

REGISTRATION ASSESSOR.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Registration Assessor in each of the following election districts, viz: Berlin, Buckingham, Clinton, Damascus, Manchester, Preston, Scott, and Texas; by the electors of each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

There will be two persons nominated for School Director in each school district for the term of six years. There will also be nominated one person for the term of four years in Damascus Township; and one person for the term of two years in Sterling Township by each of the following parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

SUPERVISORS.

There will be two persons nominated for the office of Supervisor within each township in the said County for the term of four years by the following parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

COUNCILMEN AND BURGESS.

The boroughs of Bethany, Honesdale, Prompton, Starrucca, and Waymart will nominate four persons for council and one person for Chief Burgess. The borough of Hawley will nominate six persons for Councilmen and one person for Chief Burgess, by each of the following parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

TAX COLLECTOR.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Tax Collector for each township and borough by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

AUDITOR.

Two persons shall be nominated for the office of Auditor for each township and borough by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

CONSTABLE.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Constable for each township and borough by each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

One person shall be nominated for Justice of the Peace in each of the following townships and boroughs: Bethany, Boro, Canaan, Cherry Ridge, Clinton, Damascus, Dyberry, Lake, Mount Pleasant, Oregon, Palmyra, Paupack, Salem, Scott, South Canaan, and Waymart Borough. And two persons shall be nominated for Justice of the Peace in each of the following townships and boroughs: Berlin, Leighton, Manchester, Prompton, Borough, Salem, Starrucca, and Texas, by the electors of each of the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

Petitions may be obtained at the Commissioners' office. All petitions must be filed at the Commissioners' office on or before Tuesday, August 26, 1913.

JOHN MALE, EARL ROCKWELL, NEVILLE HOLTGATE, Commissioners.

Attest: Thomas Y. Boyd, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Honesdale, Pa. 60013 W.

YOU SHOULD READ The New York Sun EVERY DAY

"Greater New York's Home Newspaper."

GENERAL NEWS, FINANCIAL REPORTS, BASEBALL AND SPORTING EDITORIALS AND REVIEWS, ILLUSTRATIONS—CARTOONS

AND EVERYTHING ELSE THAT CONTRIBUTES TO MAKING A REAL NEWSPAPER

As far back as the memory of the oldest living newspaper man can recall THE NEW YORK SUN has ever been the model newspaper. Its history is a record of honor and courage which have made THE SUN the daily companion of those engaged in journalistic development.

It follows logically that every one who appreciates the very best features of newspaper making who respects the avoidance of objectionable and sensational news stories and who prefers a newspaper for family reading will subscribe regularly for THE SUN.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS (Postage Prepaid)

Daily	One month	One year
Daily	\$1.00	\$10.00
Daily and Sunday	.75	8.50
Evening	.25	2.50

Daily	FOREIGN RATES	\$15.00
Daily and Sunday		22.10
Evening		11.86

Domestic Rates include Canada, Mexico and all United States possessions.

Remittance must be made on basis of monthly rate for any period less than one year on any date.

Send in your Subscription NOW.

Address THE SUN, Sun Building, New York.

You should have a regularly supplied Newsdealer of THE SUN. Write for terms.