Frolicsome Favors for HALLOWE'EN

Not everybody who gaily ducks for apples on the last night of October; or roasts chestnuts in the ashes, or goes down cellar eating an apple and holding a handglass, is aware that he or she is perpetuating customs hundreds and hundreds of years old. On the first of November the ancient Druids, clad in white, built bonfires to propitiate Saman, an important god among the Celts, and later, torches from the common fire were carried to light the domestic fires on the hearths. As long as the fire was kept burning good luck was supposed to attend the house. As late as our own revolutionary time the custom of carrying torches from a bonfire to the home hearth prevailed among the rustics in the north of England.

In Wales a bonfire is kindled by each family on the eve of the first of November, and white stones marked with individual initials are tossed into the embers. In the morning a search is made through the ashes for the marked stones, and woe to the member of the family whose stone is not to be found. The rites connected with fires are Celtic in origin; those pertaining to nuts, apples or other fruits are Roman. The black cats and witches are borrowed from old Irish superstitions. As time went on the old religious and superstitious sentiments about the eve of the first of November, or Hallowe'en lost their significance until today the festival is one of fun and frolic only.

The more ghost and ghostly decorations at the Hallowe'en party the better. The ghost should be a terrifying sepulchral figure and may stand in the center of the supper table or peer out from a shadowy corner of the entrance hall. All lights but ghostly lights must be dispensed with—that is an essential part of the fun, and if actual skull lanterns are not obtainable pumpkin lanterns or yellow paper lanterns with black splashes for eyes, nose and mouth, will give a very mellow and mysterious Hallowe'en glimmer.

To make a properly sepulchral phantom for the entrance hall, take the tallest piano lamp in the house and drape it carefully with sheets to simulate ghostly garments. First tie a crosspiece of wood—a broom handle will do nicely—across the top of the lamp standard, just beneath the globe. This will represent the outstretched arms. On the ends of these wooden arms fasten old white kid gloves stuffed with bran. Two sheets will make a correctly ghostly

THE UBIQUITOUS HALLOWEEN CAT IN A NEW GUISE.

drapery, and the ghost should be made to look as tall and slim as possible, even if the lamp has to be mounted on a high stool. From the ghost's head a pale and luminous glow should radiate. The glass globe must be entirely hidden under a ghost "head" made of white or yellow crepe paper gathered over a wire frame. On the paper head, features, cut from untransparent paper are pasted—huge slanting white paper eyes with black eyeballs, two round nostrils and a wide mouth turned up or down at the corners.

The apple-paring rite is a favorite Hallowe'en diversion. Each guest is given a large red apple and a sharp knife and the object is to pare around and around the apple so that the skin is removed in one piece. The long strip of paring is then tossed over the shoulder while this incantation is chanted:

"Apple, apple tell to me
What my true love's name will be."

It is always easy to guess some sort of initial from the position of the apple paring on the floor. Three throws will determine the three initials of the future beloved one.

The chestnut roasting rite is always good fun when several people are sitting around an open fire. One of the company places two chestnuts on the coals, one chestnut being named for a young man or girl and the other for the individual making the test. If the nuts burn evenly and remain together the future married pair will live as contented and happy as Darby and Joan, but if one or both of the nuts dance about, jump away or perhaps leap into the fire, it will be an omen that such a marriage could not possibly be happy and another partner had better be selected.

Whatever else is omitted, the Hallowe'en cake should be a feature of the entertainment. In the big cake are hidden the customary ring, thimble, pen, pencil, coin, button, etc. These are supposed to promise to the recipients, a happy marriage, spinsterhood, a literary career, an artistic one, wealth, bachelorhood and so on. The hostess may add other symbols as her fancy and her knowledge of her young guests dictate.

For the Hallowe'en luncheon or bridge party there are multitudes of new favors. Each year the collection seems to grow more interesting and more ghostly and symbolical. One finds the familiar witch, black cat, pumpkin lantern, vegetable man and ghost head and there are many new favors, a few of which are pictured today. The gourd figures seem particularly appropriate and seasonable.

One photograph shows a gourd lantern with transparent eyes and teeth. With this lantern is a new black velvet pussy with a most engaging expression of countenance and a wide open, red mouth. Pussy's head comes off and inside is a receptacle for candy. Three Hallowe'en bonbon favors are shown in the clown and Brownie heads and the funny cornhusk maiden with a small tomato head. Funniest of all the favors, however, are Herr Gourd and his bride, whose anatomy and drapery suggests a grape vine, though her head is a pale green shade over a wire lantern frame.

Tallies for the Hallowe'en bridge may be made of water-color paper in the form of little black cats, pumpkins, etc., and the decorations of the room may carry out the Hallowe'en idea, the consolation prize being a basket of apples and nuts.

HER GOURD AND HIS GRAPEVINE BRIDE.

A CORNHUSK BELLE AND TWO OF HER ADMIRERS.

Autos Help War Science

What General Sherman called war in his time is well known. What war is today is another matter. From what was popularly supposed to be a sort of pocket edition of hades, war has developed into a largely scientific treatise on how best to overcome the enemy by killing off his army. The automobile promises to furnish an impetus to scientific warfare, even greater than the development of rapid-firing, long-range and vastly more powerful guns, gun-cotton, smokeless powder and other recent inventions. With the aeroplane, the automobile gives promise of changing the whole complexion of future battle problems.

The value of the automobile was thoroughly demonstrated during the recent "mimic warfare" in California when more than 10,500 troops, divided into "red" and "blue" armies, attempted the theoretical invasion and defense of our Pacific sea-board. Only one automobile was allowed within the "fighting" zone, which covered several square miles of territory, and this made possible a careful study of the value of the motor car in war.

The automobile was put to a score of uses; work which otherwise would have to be done by horses. Besides providing much more rapid movement than horses or mules, the automobile rendered services of which horse or mule is entirely incapable.

The car was constantly in use during the maneuvers, and following are some of its tasks: It was used as an ambulance in at least two emergency cases; it took the place of five horses in transporting four officers and an orderly to whatever part of the fighting zone their duties called them; it hauled supplies and ammunition to various parts of the camp and to far outlying points where troops were on outpost duty; it brought officers from far distances when unexpected orders came for sudden moves in the war game; its gas tank, attached for the occasion, made the task of pitching camp after nightfall much easier than it would otherwise have been; its owner, an officer, lighted his tent from the electric lighting and starting system; visitors to the camp and battlefield were transported with such speed that they could watch the working out of an entire big war problem.

The machine used in the war game was an American underslung model 56, owned by Captain F. A. Marriot, quartermaster of the Fifth California Infantry and was attached to that regiment, which was part of the "Red," or defending army.

At the opening of the maneuvers, the machine carried Captain Marriot from his home in San Rafael to Salinas, the base of operations, while the remainder of the "Red" army was being transported on trains. At Salinas General Robert Wankowski and other officers in charge of the maneuvers were met and taken out to El Toro, the site of the first camp.

The troops did not arrive until after dark and the motor car was driven about from place to place, that its big, powerful headlights might furnish illumination for pitching shelter tents. The work thus was performed expeditiously and the men were snugly established much sooner than they would have been had they to work in the dark.

Several times that night the car made trips over the five miles back to Salinas, carrying officers who had duties to perform there. The next day it became an official adjunct of the "Red" army.

All during the maneuvers the car was used in connection with the wagon trains of the defending forces and as official special dispatch wagon of General Wankowski, Colonel Smith of the Fifth California, and other officers of the brigade.

Captain Marriot, Lieutenant W. G. Lang, of the same regiment, the regimental quartermaster sergeant, the regimental sergeant and an orderly used the car constantly in their work. It thus displaced five horses, gave a great saving in time in transacting business, and did away with the necessity of the officers caring for their mounts before they could attend to their own wants after each day's movements.

Good and bad roads and trackless, cross-country routes, sometimes including large plowed fields, were traversed by the car. On several occasions the officers rode ahead of marching troops, supplying ammunition for the advance guard or carrying rations for the men on march or picket duty.

Several times the car was used as a conveyance for scouting details, accomplishing a speed and facility of movement that proved disastrous to "the enemy" and which could not possibly have been accomplished by horses or mules. A picture taken of the car on one of these occasions shows a scouting detail of 13 men surprising a body of the opposing force and pouring a destructive fire into the rank of the astounded "enemy."

Captain M. Herman, one of the "Red" officers, met with an accident in which his leg was broken. He was placed in the car and rushed to the general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco. On another occasion a private's foot was crushed while he was helping build a temporary bridge for the movement of troops. The car was driven across a soft beet field and through a prune orchard to where he lay and he was taken to the hospital. A horsedrawn ambulance could hardly have reached this man, it was declared by officers, and he would have had to been carried a long way by his comrades.

One night when Captain Marriot and several brother officers were attending a banquet in San Jose, an order came, near midnight, for an unexpected forced march and encounter several miles away. A telephone message apprised the officers of the necessity of their presence in camp and they reached the scene before the wagons had been loaded for the march.

Regimental headquarters were lighted in each camp from the Prestolite tank, which had been made a special equipment of the car, and at each stop Captain Marriot lighted his tent by means of an extension from the electric lighting and starting plant of the car.

Scores of people who came to the camps as guests of the officers were shown the war game from the car. They were hurried about from point to point on the firing line, being thus enabled to see the whole "war problem" worked out at once.

"We demonstrated fully that the automobile, as a successor of the horse and mule is sure to be a big factor in warfare, and that soon," said Captain Marriot, after the maneuvers. "Even if now they do call us "gasoline soldiers' it is vastly superior to using horses for mounts."

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AEROPLANE TREATY

A treaty between Mexico and the United States governing the flight of aeroplanes over the International boundary line may be one of the indirect results of the revolution and the efforts of the northern republic to prevent the importation of arms and military stores into Mexico.

Lately it was reported, though not confirmed, that the rebels in the north were getting cartridges and even rifles by air. It was said that expert aviators were rising from the Texas plains a short distance north of the boundary line and then at night, flying far over the heads of the American soldiers along the line, crossed into rebel territory where the contraband was delivered, the air smugglers returning the next night.

There was enough in the story for the secret agents of the Mexican government to spend days in trying to ascertain what truth there was in it, and Minister Lascurain of the foreign office, said that Mexico probably would take the initiative in asking the government at Washington to enter into a treaty of aviation.

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Seattle, Oct. 26.—Daily the army of Sulphurro friends grows larger, as cures of diseases add new recruits. All that Mr. C. M. C. Stewart, the originator of Sulphurro, desires is that other sufferers may know what cures Sulphurro has effected in similar cases. From the first a policy of the utmost conservation has been followed, and only a few out of the flood of letters of appreciation for Sulphurro have been the most potent factor in its success.

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If you haven't seen the Sulphurro booklet which accompanies each 50-cent and $1 bottle of Sulphurro at the druggists', send for a free copy to the C. M. C. Stewart Sulphur company, 71 Columbia street, Seattle, Washington. —Adv.

National Education Notes

The United States Bureau of Education has several responsible positions open for high-class educators, according to a recent announcement of the civil service commission. The positions are: Specialist in rural education at a salary of $3,000, and a collector and compiler of statistics at $2,400.

The man who fills the first-named position will have to possess a thorough knowledge of rural conditions. He must be a graduate of a college or university recognized standing; he must have studied the theory of education for at least one year or taught the theory of education in a normal school or college for at least one year, and have had at least three years' practical experience in educational work, as superintendent, supervisor, or teacher. It is also suggested that experience as a public speaker is desirable, since the specialist will travel a considerable part of his time in the interest of rural education. Above all he must be a firm believer in the possibilities of country life, and he must be an enthusiast on the betterment of rural schools. The man who fills this position will be an important factor in the vigorous campaign that the Commissioner of Education is waging for the advancement of rural education.

The collector and compiler of statistics will be chief of the Division of School Administration in the Bureau of Education at Washington. He will be expected to keep in close touch with school superintendents throughout the country, concerning himself particularly with school systems in cities of 25,000 population or less. Besides the usual high scholastic attainments the candidate must have had at least three years' experience as superintendent of city schools.

The examination for specialist in rural education was held October 19; that for collector and compiler of statistics October 26. Candidates will not be required to appear at any place for examination.

A few years ago the idea of school or college all the year round would have been hotly decried; today it is an established fact in a number of educational institutions, public and private. It is not merely that the summer session has been widely introduced, but the summer work, from being a purely voluntary and separate affair has come in some instances to be an integral part of the year's work, according to reports received at the United States Bureau of Education.

The Harvard Engineering school is a recent instance among higher institutions. The course for the master's degree in engineering at Harvard now takes two years, and there is no summer vacation. The course is divided into first summer, first year, second summer, and second year. The students work from 8 to 10 hours a day, and the total vacations in a year amount to about four weeks, the time being chiefly at Christmas and in the spring. The summer term begins June 22 and closes September 22. A number of other universities follow a somewhat similar plan. The University of Chicago has for some years maintained a summer term, having equal weight with the three other quarters of the year.

Even in the elementary school the plan has made some headway, particularly in the large cities. Cleveland, Ohio, formerly had an all-year schedule which included the summer term as one of four quarters, and a modified form of the Cleveland plan is in use in Newark, N. J., where it is being gradually extended from year to year. In the New York City schools, where the problem of sufficient school accommodations is a serious one, the authorities have recently had under consideration an all-year plan which will, it is claimed, take care of practically all the children without recourse to half-time. An interesting indication of the attitude of the students themselves toward the all-year plan is afforded by the new Central Commercial and Manual Training high school at Newark. Thirty per cent of the pupils of this school voted in favor of continuing the school throughout the summer.

It is claimed by the advocates of the all-year plan for public schools in the large cities that the children are healthier and happier in school than on the streets. It is further urged that by taking advantage of an optional summer term children who are compelled to leave school at an early age will be able to advance further in the grades than at present. Backward pupils will also have an opportunity to make up back work, but this has always been more or less a feature of summer sessions.

In the case of the higher institutions, particularly the technical schools, the new movement for all-year work is undoubtedly part of the nation-wide demand for scientific efficiency that is making itself felt in every phase of American life. The feeling is that education, especially of an advanced character, is not child's play alone, but serious business, and should approximate the conditions of efficient business.

The use of moving pictures in education has had a real impetus in German official circles, according to information recently received at the United States Bureau of Education. The Prussian Ministry of Education is now considering the feasibility of employing cinematograph films in certain courses in higher educational institutions, and a number of film manufacturers are being given an opportunity to show the authorities what films they have that are adapted to educational purposes.

A well-known philanthropist has recently donated two fully equipped moving picture machines to the schools of Berlin. One is to be used in the Continuation Institute for Higher Teachers and the other in the high schools of greater Berlin.

Moving picture films are now available in Germany for anatomical, biological, and bacteriological courses, and the manufacturers are confident that an enormous field for their products will be opened up when educators fully realize the value of moving pictures in education.

The average monthly salary of American school teachers in 1870 was $28.54. It is now $61.70.

Berlin is to have compulsory industrial and commercial continuation schools for girls.

Exposition Will Be Ready

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The Panama-Pacific exposition, to be held in this city during the summer of 1915, will be ready on time. So declares Charles C. Moore, the exposition's chief. The great buildings will be completed in June, 1914, fully 10 months before the $50,000,000 show is scheduled to open. That will give

CHARLES C. MOORE.

plenty of time for the beautifying of the grounds and the installation of exhibits.

"While other expositions have employed a great number of men shortly before their opening and have consequently lost a great deal in time and efficiency, we shall distribute out labor so that the maximum employment will come a long time before the exposition opens," recently declared Mr. Moore. "A large number of men will be given employment within 90 days, and this number will be gradually increased until the fall of 1913, when the work of construction will be at its height on all buildings and as rapidly as these are completed the number of men will become less from month to month.

"The early start upon the exposition will give it an incalculable advantage and greatly contribute to its prestige and success. It will serve to stimulate the entire work which is now in all important phases relatively much further advanced than at other great world's expositions.

"The exposition is receiving a measure of attention that has been accorded none other of the great expositions in history. This American wonder work, the Panama canal, grips the interest of the world and has assured a participation by the foreign nations in America's celebration that has proved peculiarly gratifying to all Americans. The commonwealths of the United States, impelled by patriotic interest equal to that of California, are preparing for representation upon a scale that will in every way be worthy of the great event to be celebrated."

According to Mr. Moore and his associates, the Panama-Pacific exposition will outdo anything of the kind ever before attempted. The exposition palaces will be the loftiest and most impressive ever constructed; the grouping of huge buildings will give the effect of almost inconceivable massiveness and grandeur; the decorative plan will produce an artistic effect never surpassed.

In November the first building contract will be let, and from that time on "hustle" will be the general order on the grounds at Harbor View.

FOUR NATIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

A somewhat analogous condition exists in Greece, which has 2,500,000 population, almost wholly Christian. King George is a member of the Lutheran church, but his successor must belong to the Greek Orthodox faith.

Little Montenegro has been free from the Turkish rule longer than either Greece or Bulgaria, and of its 250,000 inhabitants, more than 200,000 are Orthodox Greeks, while 10,000 are Roman Catholics and 14,000 Moslems.

Servia, which separated from Turkey in 1873, has 2,500,000 inhabitants, practically all of whom are of the Greek Orthodox church governed by a synod of bishops.

Turkey, on the other hand, makes the Koran her supreme law and holds together her much divided empire only because the sultan is also Caliph of the Faithful. Nominal religious freedom is granted to the nine great non-Islamic creeds that have their home in the Turkish empire.

Carl C. Krattzenstein, Mgr., J. G. Tanner drug store, Santa Cruz, Calif., writes: "We have sold Foley & Company's medicines for the past 20 years and have yet to hear our first complaint, or of a dissatisfied customer. Their remedies are pure, made as represented, and contain no injurious substnaces. On the contrary, our experience shows us that the company's aim has always been to make health-giving and health-maintaining remedies." Missoula Drug company.—Adv.

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