

MACULENNY—A. J. Fox building filling station on highway to West Maculeeny.

AMERICAN NAVAL SHIPS ARE READY FOR EMERGENCY

Eight Destroyers Are All Set In Manila For Shanghai Duty

MANILA, Jan. 30.—(A.P.)—Eight American destroyers made ready today to leave on short notice to join four others which sailed yesterday to meet any emergency threatening American lives and property in China.

Stores for an extended voyage were put aboard in the last few days, although Shanghai, 1340 miles, is but two days distant to fast destroyers.

But Manila, farthest east outpost of American sovereignty, apparently was less excited than the rest of the world over the Shanghai situation. Naval authorities displayed no excitement and parties of sailors came ashore as usual.

There were rumors of possible trouble between the large Chinese colony and the Japanese, but the consul general of the respective nationalities denied such alarming reports.

The cruiser Houston, one of the newest of its type and flagship of Rear Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, fleet commander, was at Cavite in Manila bay undergoing a minor overhauling, but the admiral said it could be ready to sail on 24 hours' notice.

In all 12 destroyers, 12 submarines and a number of auxiliary ships were ready for instant use. Admiral Taylor, great-nephew of the fighting Zachary Taylor, said he was maintaining close touch with the situation by wireless. His only statement was: "Whatever decision is reached depends on developments."

Action in the far eastern waters would be nothing new to the 20-year-old bachelor admiral, who was with Dewey when the American fleet won its memorable victory over the Spanish in Manila.

Manila was celebrating her annual carnival when the destroyers came that sent the destroyers to Shanghai. The hurried roundup of men on shore leave and the quick sailing this morning gave rise to rumors that war between America and Japan had been declared. The rumors spread, penetrating Manila's palace, where a glittering reception was in progress. Crowds in the streets paired to discuss it.

Proceeding under forced draft the four destroyers, each carrying 60 men, were expected to join the American Yangtze River fleet Sunday. The ships leaving here are the Paul Jones, the Paulsen, the Bolmer and the Edsall, all under the command of Commander E. W. McKee.

There already are three destroyers in the Shanghai area—the Truxton, the Simpson, the Horvick, which left Tuesday to relieve the Truxton, and the Simpson, at Nanjing. The destroyer Stewart is at Foochow, south of Shanghai, but the McCormick left here Monday to relieve her. Orders for the Truxton to return from Shanghai to Manila were canceled.

With the four ships speeding toward the scene from here, their arrival will bring the number of United States destroyers there to nine. There also is the regular fleet of seven river gunboats of the American fleet on the Yangtze.

Packing Contest At Orange Fete Is Won By Woman

WINTER HAVEN, Jan. 30.—(A.P.)—Mrs. Inez Morrison, employee of the Florence Citrus Growers Packing House here, yesterday won the citrus packing contest at the Florida Orange Festival.

Mrs. Morrison packed a box of oranges in 2 minutes, 35 seconds, beating the old record by 25 seconds.

Marion Peters, Keen Packing Company, Prosser, won the grape packing prize, packing a box in 3 minutes, 3 seconds, beating his old record by 41 seconds.

The George Hunt team, Lakeland, won the lawn bowling tournament. Orlando, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg and Winter Haven also contested.

Citrus growers met this afternoon to discuss problems of the industry.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant director of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Wilson, head of the State Plant Industry, and Dr. E. M. Rogers, of the State Department of Agriculture, were speakers yesterday.

Prizes were awarded in addition to those in the packing contest. The following were the winners:

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What Does Your Handwriting Tell?



Handwriting... penmanship, as it was called when it was the second of the three R's, may be going out of fashion because of the stenographer and her typewriter, but it still has one important function. It is growing in importance as a means of reading character. Graphology is being taken more seriously in the business and social life than ever before.

If you go to consult a graphologist, more likely than not you will find him a serious minded, dignified gentleman of broad education who might guess any of the professions.

At least, that description exactly fits Lorne A. Milne, a leading graphologist, whose home and offices are in Chicago.

And today The Herald takes great pleasure in announcing that the services of Mr. Milne have been secured for its readers. On page four in this issue of The Herald you will find a coupon that will entitle you to a 300-word personal analysis of your handwriting by Mr. Milne, for only the cost of handling, 10 cents, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for his reply. Your own analysis will be sent you, enclosed in a neat booklet.

Never before has it been possible to secure such a service as this for less than \$5, the usual price a reputable graphologist charges for a handwriting analysis. But through a fortunate arrangement between Mr. Milne and The Herald, we are able to make this heretofore unheard-of offer.

"Graphology is a genuine science," Mr. Milne will tell you. "If you have any doubt about it, look in the dictionary."

Upon looking in a copy of the Standard dictionary, here's what we find:

"Graphology is the science of estimating character or of determining personality by studying the handwriting."

Mr. Milne talked quite a bit about his work the other day. "That one's character shows in his handwriting is a belief almost as old as handwriting itself and common to people all over the world," he said. "Old Nero was not so slow back in 54 B. C. or thereabouts, for he had discovered graphology and to a friend one day said of a third person: 'That fellow is treacherous; I know it by his handwriting.'"

"The first book to be written on the subject, however, did not make its appearance until the year 1687. It was written by an Italian, one Camillo Baldi, and it would not be of much help to a graphologist today. In 1830 the Abbe Flandrin contributed something more on the subject, and from that time on it has been slowly but surely developed from an amusing pastime to one of the recognized sciences, founded on scientific knowledge."

Just here Mr. Milne became emphatic. "You know the vague all forms of personality study are having," he said. "Well, graphology is not like those. It is a science, not a guess."

Further than psychology, psychoanalysis or any of the new systems of character study, it goes on from the point where all of them leave off.

"It isn't like fortune telling," he was asked. "It is nothing like astrology, the ouija board, phrenology or any of the mystical cults," he replied. "It is founded on the sound theory that your handwriting is a picture of your mind, reflecting your character traits and tendencies as accurately as a mirror reflects your features."

"In Europe graphology now forms part of the curriculum of the leading universities and is put to practical use in many ways. Business men, doctors and teachers all find it invaluable to them in their several professions. In England, Germany and Holland it is in almost general use."

"How did you happen to take up graphology?" Mr. Milne was asked.

"Purely as a hobby," he replied. "I had three sisters, each of a distinct type of character and entirely different from each other. As a schoolboy I noticed that each had an individual handwriting, and I began to analyze it. I found that certain characteristics of handwriting seemed to indicate corresponding traits of character. From the accidental beginning of the study I have gone on, devoting a lifetime to the science."

Mr. Milne was born in Canada of Scotch ancestry. Whatever the fact that the Scotch like other members of the Gaelic race are psychic had anything to do with Mr. Milne's bent for character study, he doesn't know. When he was 9 years old his parents moved to a farm in South Dakota, and there he grew up like the son of any pioneer family of the west, and going to a district school. He went to Chicago and studied law. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced his profession for many years, meanwhile pursuing his hobby of graphology as a side issue. Finally the hobby became his profession.

Just here there should be pointed out the fact that a graphologist and a handwriting expert are two entirely different functionaries. The handwriting expert is the man who is called into court to determine forgeries and to pass on questioned documents. The graphologist, on the other hand, does for society what the psychoanalyst sets out to do. The handwriting expert may know nothing of graphology, and the graphologist might be an entire stranger as a handwriting expert.

Mr. Milne, as a graphologist, not long ago read the character of G. W. Schwartz, Chicago handwriting expert, from his handwriting. Mr. Schwartz told of the incident himself, explaining that he diagnosed his handwriting in several different ways, as only a handwriting expert could, but that he couldn't find Mr. Milne. "He made the same analysis from each of the samples sent in under various names," he said. "And it proved to be Mr. Milne."

Which I had never paid the slightest attention, really is a sentence in itself.

Here are some of the interesting things Mr. Milne has to say about graphology:

A person's handwriting is really a part of himself, since it is an expression of his personality. It is as characteristic as his walk or the tone of his voice.

School years are the formative period for "handwriting," just as they are of character, but by five years after an individual has left school he has settled down to a style of handwriting that is an open index to his character.

If you are planning to get married, you can learn more about your fiancé or fiancée from his or her handwriting than in any other way.

ITALIANS ABLE TO LIVE WELL UPON SMALL AMOUNTS

One Dollar Per Day Will Keep Family Of Five With Ease

ROME, Jan. 30.—(A.P.)—How to be happy on \$1.00 a day with a family of five gets a good demonstration in several million homes of Italy.

Wages were reduced by Mussolini a year ago to keep business going when the world crisis grew worse and new difficulties have further lessened income.

Half of Italy is on farms or in small villages where statistics show the head of the family usually gets about 400 lira a month. That means \$21.00 but the wife and children, working at home or doing small jobs, frequently earn half as much as father, or relatives abroad send money.

For a family of five with that income here is how social investigators have found the monthly \$31.50 goes:

Food	\$17.00
Clothes	3.50
Rent	6.15
Light, heat	1.60
Misc.	3.25

The sums seem small, but the Italian housewife, physically plump and sunny by nature, manages as she has for generations, by using cheap food, sewing many patches and leaving luxuries to those who can afford them.

This is true in the household of the "white collar" worker no less than in the homes of manual laborers. Salaries range from \$20 a month for a typist to \$55 or \$75 for a trained educated man who can hold a place as lawyer's assistant or as an office manager.

More money came to Italy from the United States in 1931 than in recent years, despite the economic ebb tide. Nearly \$20,000,000 reached 200,000 families. That average of \$100 represents "three months' income for a laborer or two months' salary for a clerk."

Food is first on family budgets because last year's clothes are still clothes but meals must be recurring events. Rent may be a debatable payment in hard times, the sun gives light and exercise can be substituted for heat.

A miscellaneous fund of 11 cents a day isn't large but it represents 42 copper soldi, each one of which is made to do its full duty.

All Italy often is pictured as eating spaghetti. Much of it does but there is also the thick hot "minestrone," a soup of cheap vegetables cooked in broth by the rich and in free water by the poor. Bread, cheese and oftentimes thin wine supplement these staples.

Even salt must be used sparingly, for it is one of the heavily taxed items in Italy, as in most old world countries.

Aside from making clothes last longer through care and repair, two methods, long practiced, are being more widely adopted. One is "turning" suits and the other is buying the cast-off garments of the more affluent.

Many tailors specialize in turning suits inside out. The breast pocket then appears on the right instead of the left, but that is not accounted vital.

Discarded clothes from good homes may be bought cheaply, usually at about 10 to 15 percent of the retail price for new garments. The white collar man feels he must keep such an economy a dark secret but the laborer has few scruples. In fact there is much trading among workers' families and a woman will frequently get a skirt by bartering a pair of husband's trousers with a neighbor.

Women, for many reasons, bear the brunt of the new hardships. Their pride in dress may be greater than man's, but their necessity for new gowns doesn't equal the need for food and shelter. So

negotiations between the traffic association and the express companies have been carried on for several months. Petitions were filed in behalf of the growers, supported by statistics showing the volume of express shipments.

The cuts vary according to destinations within the affected territory," Mr. Donnell explained. "Rates from Florida points to Atlanta and Charleston will be reduced 20 percent. A 25 percent cut will be made to Birmingham, 34 percent to Nashville and Richmond, 35 percent to Washington, and 36 percent to Cincinnati and Louisville."

In showing the tremendous benefits to be derived by Florida's mail order fruit and vegetable business, chief beneficiary of the express rate decrease, Mr. Donnell said one firm alone shipped over 10,000 boxes of citrus fruit in 1932, worth \$1,000,000.

Express Rates On Fruits, Vegetables Get Big Reduction

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The new rates will save Florida growers thousands of dollars annually. J. H. Donnell, general manager of the association, said, particularly grower-shippers engaged in mail order fruit and vegetable business. One of the largest concerns of this kind is operated by James T. Swann, of Tampa.

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Relatives Told Men In U-Boat Can't Be Alive

(Continued from Page One)

marine hand flags brought hope that location of the M-2 might be near but there were no further tangible evidences of her location. The flags were sent to London for identification.

King George and Queen Mary sent their personal condolences to the families of the missing men and to their comrades in the undersea forces.

Arrangements were being made today for impressive funeral services for the victims. The ceremony will take place at sea, over the spot where the M-2 made her last dive. Relatives, naval contingents and mourners will be taken to the place in tenders, followed by an escort of destroyers and sloops.

A naval chaplain will conduct services over the supposed grave, and wreaths will be scattered on the waters.

The funeral will be attended by high naval officers from the base at Portland, Abbotsford and Portsmouth, and the civil arm of the government will be represented.

The British navy has received hundreds of messages and condolences from the men of other navies. Naval attaches of the United States, Peru, Japan and Italy were among the first to extend their sympathy.

For the first time since the M-2 disappeared, the sun appeared yesterday, afternoon over Portland. The presence of large quantities of oil and bubbles, in an area three miles off shore led to continuance of the search over that expanse of water.

An official statement by the admiralty said yesterday:

"The secretary of the admiralty regrets to announce that in view of reports now received from the rear-admiral commanding the submarine which have been attempting to salvage the submarine M-2, it is no longer possible to hope to rescue any officers or men aboard the ship."

The admiralty statement listed officially the names of seven officers and 53 men believed drowned. The officers included two men from the Royal Air Force, and one great officer.

It was announced that the mine sweepers have investigated eight obstructions below the surface, and that all of them have proved to be old wrecks. The authorities will continue their efforts at least over the week-end, until every inch of the West Bay has been covered.

Great crowds still gathered along the seashore to watch the salvage operations.

"making over" is the formula for many a new wardrobe.

All this, of course, affects merchants by lessening their business. So they, in turn, must effect economies of their own, often of the same nature.

Opinions Vary On Conditions Found On Devils Island

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 30.—(A.P.)—Word that the Salvation Army is to send workers to Devils Island, the French penal colony for life-term convicts off the South American coast, reached here while a controversy was raging over whether the place is a hell hole or a prisoners' paradise.

Gen. Edward J. Higgins, commander of the Salvationists, told the Rotary Club in Manchester, England, that conditions could not possibly be described.

Maj. M. B. Blake, another Englishman who recently visited the Isle, came back with exactly opposite impressions and gave his views freely to the newspapers.

Trinidad is interested because fugitives from the island frequently row open boats through shark-infested waters to find haven on these shores. So local residents wonder why, if there is no hell on Devil's Island, so many risk death to escape from it.

"I should say the prisoners in French Guiana (of which Devil's Island is a part) have a better time than anywhere else in the world," the major was quoted as saying.

He was told by a German prisoner awaiting a promised pardon, he said, that the convicts were not forced to work, but those who wished to work received a pint of wine for every two hours' labor.

According to the convict, the terrible thing was the sense of isolation, but, remarked Major Blake, life imprisonment anywhere is like that.

The Devil's Island prisoners are adequately fed, Major Blake was told, are allowed to have books and may correspond with their relatives, provided French is used.

The Trinidad press, however, recalled that as late as Oct. 23 two open boats brought to this island 12 French felons, ragged, unshaved, blistered by the tropical sun, thirsty and starved.

"Shoot us rather than send us back to Devil's Island," they said to a Port of Spain magistrate, but there was no prosecution of them, and they joined the colony of fugitives here, who are protected because the extradition law does not apply in their case.

College President Urges Farmers To Turn To 'Groupism'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Strongly urging that American farmers turn from the isolated methods of individualism to those of co-operative realism, that is groupism, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, outlined before the delegates to the National Cooperative Council recently the four basic points for rural leadership. They are, he said:

1. A change in the manifest injustice the present economic system now works.

2. An adjustment of rural practices to those of this machine age.

3. Effect an intelligently engineered realignment between the town and the country.

4. Evolution of a rural culture that will give to rural America a social and spiritual vitality that will prevent the city from dominating and draining the country.

Rural America, he explained, must be adjusted completely through the correlation of decentralized and local agriculture.

There can be but two valid causes for the existence of the town: it must offer a more favorable environment for spiritual values than the country affords; it must be an efficient service center for the country surrounding it.

There are certain dominant tendencies, Dr. Frank said, that have remade and will continue progressively to remake the organization and operation of business, industry and finance. Unless the farmer faces these tendencies frankly and bends them to his advantage as business men, industrialists and bankers face them, the farmer must resign himself to the fate of an outwitted minority in the economic conflicts of the next 25 years.

Selecting the three paramount issues that must be faced by any leadership that seriously desires to serve the American farmer, Dr. Frank named:

1.—The issue of the old individualism versus the new urbanism.

2.—The issue of the old individualism versus the new groupism.

3.—The issue of the old liberalism versus the new realism.

PLEADS FOR BIGGER ARMY

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—(A.P.)—Asserting the "poor old regular army" has been so reduced that the national guard is now the first line of defense, Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the American Legion last night pleaded for an adequate army and navy. He spoke at a military review of the "old 13th" in the Brooklyn armory.

GOLD EXPORTS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—(A.P.)—Gold withdrawals for export yesterday totaled \$29,397,300, the largest daily outward movement in several weeks.

The pay of a Pony Express rider was \$120 to \$125 a month.

That boy of yours is on the highway to madness—change every day. Photographs of him will grow as he is sure to have them made often. It's the only way to keep him a boy.

WINGLOFT STUDIOS

BIG CUT IN KELLY'S First Grade Tires See Us Before Buying

CROSLLEY 8 TUBE CABINET Radio Fine Shape—only \$25.00

GUARANTEED BATTERY \$5.95 And Your Old Battery

San Juan Service Phone 449

We Venture To Say— not more than 1% of the people in Sanford know the meaning of the aviation term "HELL DIVER"

THE "HELL DIVER"— is the name of the Curtiss bombing plane recently adopted for the U. S. Navy because of its ability to dive from a height of over two miles in LESS THAN THIRTY SECONDS!

"HELL DIVERS"— is the name of the breath-taking Metro picture that gives you more thrills in two hours than you get in a lifetime.

"LIFE IS SHORT—LOVE IS SWEET—WHEN THE DIVE IS LONG!" TRAY

WALLACE BEERY and CLARK GABLE making their lives to thrill you, in

"HELL DIVERS" (FLASHING FROM HEAVEN)

Made with the co-operation of the United States Navy! With a star cast including

DONOTHY JORDAN Marjorie Bonham Conrad Nagel

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MADE WITH

The Sanford Herald

Published every afternoon except Sunday at Sanford, Florida.
121 Main Street

Entered as second class matter October 27, 1921 at the postoffice at Sanford, Florida, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ROSLAND L. DEAN
Editor and Manager
WILLIAM J. DEAN
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year \$7.00
Six Months \$4.00
Three Months \$2.00
By Carrier per Week \$0.15

All ordinary notices, cards of thanks, resolutions, and notices of entertainment for the purpose of raising funds, will be charged for as regular advertising rates.

Front, Center and Back, copies of the Herald in the United States, Canada and Mexico, are mailed to the principal office of the country with principal headquarters in Chicago and New York.

Advertisements in the Herald are published at the lowest rates and are accepted for mailing at the special rate of 10 cents per copy. All notices of publication of special advertising rates are also accepted.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932

BIBLE VERSE FOR TODAY.

PEACE AND SAFETY:—Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee.—Isaiah 26:3.

BLOSSOMING ANTLERS

It's enough that I can tell
The sky was scalloped like a shell,
That in a black and silver wood
So fanciful a creature stood;

That through the pattern of thin trees
His shadowy haunches, breast and knees,
The instant that I softly spoke,
Were gone as soundlessly as smoke.

It's startling to have been so near
The polished eye, the pointed ear,
And to have seen, above his brow,
The little strong and twisted boughs.

But it would be too strange to tell
How silver pollen loosed and fell,
Of gentle petals that were shed
From that hard orchard on his head.

—By Winifred Welles.

The trouble with the Chinese is coming from China they naturally go to pieces easily.

If Bill Howey were running for Democratic gubernatorial nomination, he would be the logical contender.

A man is known not only by the company he keeps but also, as an exchange points out, by the candidate he supports.

Al Smith was the luckiest man in the world when he was defeated for president in 1928. May be Hoover will roll another seven and be elected again.

The Eckerson canning factory now has a payroll of seven thousand dollars a week and is doing much to improve business conditions in this city.

However, President Hoover's program can not be expected to get lost business back unless and until it is written on asbestos.—Weston (Ors.) Lender.

J. J. Parrish of Brevard county and John S. Taylor, of Pinellas county have decided to run for the State Senate instead of for governor. Both are capable business men and either one of them would make an excellent governor.—Melbourne Times.

They say the cantines are getting pretty nervous over there in that international settlement. If someone should accidentally drop a glass, there'd be ten thousand people killed in the next five minutes. Looks as if some of our crop of unemployed might have something to do this summer after all.

The Tampa Tribune comes out against the Newton D. Baker for president, declaring: "The but Newton D. Baker may come forth now to give us again a party with a soul—to speak from another tongue the glorious messages of statesmen dead and gone?—adding another powerful medium to the rapidly increasing Baker followers. As a Bakerite should be able to give us such a party, that's what the country wants now."

South America is being tried for a hundred years ago, setting back the clock on civilization, then in trouble. With some of the most beautiful scenery that the world has ever seen, it is now a vast wasteland. The people are starving and the land is being ruined. The only way to save it is to stop the exploitation and start a new era of development.

The Race For Filth

Whether or not it is a hangover from the days of the dancing marathon, the talking marathon, or the chewing gum marathon, there is a type of marathon developing among certain magazines which appear to have as their goal the most "smut" in the smallest space. Under the guise of humor, these magazines are filled with bawdy cartoons and ribald jokes which become increasingly "dirty" with each successive issue.

These periodicals can be purchased at any newsstand. They hang on display along any street. Their circulation is increasing so rapidly that new ones along the same line are springing up with mushroom-like growth. The jokes are the same ones that have been told hundreds of times, back of the barn, by stable hands. They are not new and their only claim to distinction is that they are in print, where they may be seen by boys and girls, men and women, and by any unsuspecting purchaser.

We suppose there is a law against the printing of such "literature," but it is expecting too much to look for any suppression by means of the law, there being so many ways to get around that. What The Herald would like to suggest is that public opinion be so crystallized against these magazines that their sale and distribution in Sanford would stop without further action.

It seems to us that the churches, the civic clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, and last but not least, the street cleaning department could unite in a campaign to help clean up this condition. There was a time when certain French magazines caused a ripple of horror in this country by their mention, but some magazines which are now being printed in our own language and are being read by millions of our young people would make the French publishers green with envy.

Senator Fletcher's Health

We have often thought it must be somewhat disconcerting to know that political rivals are speculating on the probability of your death, are basing their campaigns on the physical inability, a situation which Senator Fletcher has known to exist in his case for some time. But we are glad to learn, as indicated in his statement to a Times-Union correspondent recently, that Florida's senior Senator regards the situation as a humorous one, and has no intention of dying prematurely in order to gratify his rival's ambitions.

"It is somewhat amusing to me to have my estate administered on while I am enjoying the best health I have experienced for years," Senator Fletcher said. "I do not like to disappoint people, but I must insist that nature should take its course, and I cannot help but have a genuine desire to continue in this world as long as I can. I have no particular doubts or fears as to the future, but I have found this quite a good old world, with lots to do in it, and no little satisfaction in accomplishing results worth while for the state and country and in serving those who need it."

"It really does not disturb me to have people figure on my passing. Of course, that will have to come to all of us sooner or later. I am thankful, however, to feel and know that my health is good—better, really, than it has been in years, although I have never been incapacitated on account of it—and I am doing as much work as I ever did and feeling as little worn or weary from it. There is no occasion for my friends to be alarmed or disturbed. Barring accidents I ought to do as good work as I ever did for the next 10 years and my usefulness, influence and effectiveness here have increased through the years."

On the sixth of this month Senator Fletcher celebrated his seventy-third birthday, approximately 23 years of which have been spent in the United States Senate. He is ranking minority member of three major committees: banking and currency, military affairs, and commerce—the latter of which he doubtless would head in the event of Democratic victory in the approaching presidential campaign. In point of service he has but two seniors in the Senate—Senators Reed Smoot and William E. Borah. Republicans, they being the only two men serving who were in the Senate in 1909 when Senator Fletcher took his seat.

"Years mean nothing," Senator Fletcher concluded. "Unless they are filled with service, and a person is not as old as his years but as old as he feels. I feel great. Cato learned Greek at 80; Sophocles wrote his grand 'Aedipus' when he had passed 80; Goethe completed 'Faust' when he had passed the four score mark, and at 90 Theophrastus had only begun his 'Characters of Men'."

"As Longfellow aptly expressed it:
'For age is opportunity no less
'Than youth itself, though in another dress.
'And as the evening twilight fades away,
'The sky is filled with stars invisible by day'."

SANFORD, TWENTY YEARS AGO

J. N. Whitner, the Rev. E. D. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Maxwell, Alfred Foster and the Misses Mell, Alice, Lucy and Annie Whitner, and Mabel Bowler motored to Orlando day before yesterday to take part in the automobile parade and visit the fair.

Sanford poultry, carried off high honors at the county fair in Orlando this week. C. H. Diagne on Barred Plymouth Rocks swept the boards and won first prize in every class. Harry Kent had the real thing in White Wyandottes, while Capt. Fable carried off blue ribbons on Rhode Island Reds and also on his pigeons and other fowls. W. J. Wilson won everything in the white Leghorn class and J. A. Takach was a winner again this year in the White Wyandotte class.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, "hero of Mafeking," and founder of the Boy Scouts arrived in New York today from England via Panama and Jamaica.

Mrs. Endor Gurliet, of Oviedo, who has several days to rest, is expected to return from the hospital today.

Sanford is being tried for a hundred years ago, setting back the clock on civilization, then in trouble. With some of the most beautiful scenery that the world has ever seen, it is now a vast wasteland. The people are starving and the land is being ruined. The only way to save it is to stop the exploitation and start a new era of development.

Charles E. Bell and Mrs. Robert Newman participated in the automobile parade in Orlando this week. Others in attendance were Mayor J. W. Spencer, F. L. Miller, F. F. Forster and L. P. McCuller.

Miss Katherine Ellis, of Kudos, Tenn., is the guest of Miss Mary McKim. The members of the Sewing Circle met yesterday evening at the residence of the Misses Whitner. Fancy work occupied the busy fingers of those who were present, while Miss Mell Whitner read aloud an interesting story for their entertainment. Mrs. J. C. Bennett, Miss Emma and Estelle Beard, Miss Lillian Gibson, with the Misses Whitner, were the only members of the circle who were present. Dainty refreshments were served.

That Spanish scientist believes he has finally perfected his synthetic food substitute for meat. He says it won't be long before we can order a plankton plank.—Boston Herald.

It is said that many law firms are being closed by the "economic depression." Many law firms are being closed by the "economic depression." Many law firms are being closed by the "economic depression."

Results of the election in the state of Florida are as follows: Governor, George F. Wall; Lieutenant Governor, John W. Martin; Secretary of State, John W. Martin; Treasurer, John W. Martin; Auditor General, John W. Martin; State Comptroller, John W. Martin; State Engineer, John W. Martin; State Geologist, John W. Martin; State Surveyor, John W. Martin; State Architect, John W. Martin; State Engineer, John W. Martin; State Geologist, John W. Martin; State Surveyor, John W. Martin; State Architect, John W. Martin.

THE STATUS OF SHANGHAI

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

A joint Anglo-American communication to the Japanese government, reminding Japan of the character of the International Settlement and asking that the Japanese forces, which are active on its borders, should take no action within its borders without consulting the powers concerned, is perfectly correct and is not to be interpreted as an intervention or as a protest against steps that Japan has taken on Chinese territory. No one could hope to define Shanghai's international status without starting a controversy, but of its right to immunity in any feud between China and a foreign power there can be no question, and of the historical right of Great Britain and of the United States to champion Shanghai's special position there can be little doubt.

The territory that is the nucleus of the present Settlement is made up of that formerly set apart by the Chinese government as British and American concessions and was not a grant to foreigners at large. The first land set apart on which aliens were given the right to purchase was mapped out on the bank of the Whangpoo River for the British shortly after the right to trade at Shanghai had been extended to them in the treaty of 1842. The citizens of this country acquired the same trading rights under the treaty of 1844, and, although the first American consul flew his flag in the British concession, many American institutions shortly established themselves in the adjacent community of Hongkew, which the Chinese therefore offered America as a residential concession.

Because the American Consul had no funds for police, or administration and Congress would grant none it became necessary in the '50s, during the Taiping rebellion, when hundreds of thousands of Chinese refugees flocked into the foreign communities, to

ask the British to police Hongkew. This step in turn led to an agreement that the two concessions should be merged into an international settlement, under the immediate government of a municipal council elected by the ratepayers, with the two consuls functioning jointly as a kind of advisory council and court of last resort.

As a matter of courtesy all subsequent consuls have been admitted to this consular body and both Japanese and Chinese to the municipal council, to which more and more independent authority has gradually been delegated until the council's legal advisers now take the attitude that it is an independent international state, a "free city," leaning upon no higher authority than its own. This might be hard to maintain because of the tenure of the Chinese territory on which the Settlement is laid out. The heart of it is still technically a concession to the British which their consular representatives have often contended could at any time be withdrawn from the territorial pool. The consular body as now constituted further contends that the council functions under its authority and that supreme administrative power is still vested in the municipal consuls as a body.

Whatever merit these conflicting contentions have, there can be no doubt that when both the council and the consular body assert their neutrality in any dispute in the vicinity of Shanghai any action taken by the Chinese authorities or by a foreign power within the Settlement that lacks the approval of the council is represented by all the interested powers as a hostile intrusion. It is equally clear that when Japan makes it necessary that the powers with the best historical right to function as the Settlement's spokesmen are Great Britain and the United States.

WHY COMPLAIN?

MIAMI HERALD

Despite a bumper bean and vegetable crop in the farming sections of the Everglades, the actual growers themselves report that prices are such that they barely make expenses, if that.

A recent article in The Palm Beach Post indicates that the farmers are somewhat dissatisfied over stories that have them rolling in wealth. With beans selling from 65c to \$1 a hamper, and costing 45 to 50 cents to pick and load, the margin has been very slim, they say.

Somewhat the same is true of many farmers in Dade and Broward counties. Crops have been abundant, but so have they been everywhere. A mild winter in the North and the absence of ready cash makes the market less absorbent than usual. Warm weather and the lack of frost in other parts of Florida have allowed vegetable growing competitors of the Everglades

farmers to carry on in great shape.

But money has circulated in the Everglades. Merchants, seed and fertilizer and estate companies, banks and laborers have had a lot to go around. After all, that makes for some measure of prosperity. And many farmers have made substantial returns for their efforts. They cannot complain of business stagnation in the Everglades.

When stagnation is the rule in nearly every other part of the country, we ought to give thanks that nature has made it possible to stir up circulation here. If the glades farmers complain at small margins of profit, what would they say in the position of their Northern contemporaries who can scarcely sell what they raise under any conditions? We cannot hope for too much prosperity when the remainder of the world is just beginning to recover from a severe attack of economic pips.

Two Pals in Many Chicago Beginning Jail Breaks Fall To Find Way Out Of Financial Trouble

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—(A.P.)—Two old prison pals who made good their seventh and fourteenth escapes from the Georgia State farm at Milledgeville last week fell out when one was captured here Thursday night.

And that, police said, explains the capture of Leland Harvey, he of the 14 escapes, Saturday night on information supplied by his sometime buddy in the jail breaking business, Jack Martin, a companionative movie with only seven escapes to his credit.

Martin and Harvey were overjoyed by police Thursday night, remarking a "Grosse Pointe" remark. Martin was captured here Thursday night.

Martin decided his pal had deserted him and supplied police with the license number of an automobile stolen in Atlanta and in which Harvey fled the scene when Martin was captured. It was located in a parking lot and the police started waiting.

Saturday night Harvey and Martin O'Day, apartment house caretaker, claimed the car. Police took the pair in and booked O'Day on a tentative robbery charge when a pistol was found in his apartment. They said O'Day provided a hideout for Harvey last fall during his capture here after his thirteenth escape.

Yesterday Harvey replied to his friends' charges of desertion. He admitted Harvey had some apartment grounds for his residence at Milledgeville but he admitted he had no car and he had no money. He said he had no money and he had no money.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—(A.P.)—Chicago, the city of the empty treasury and the unpaid school teachers—has started a financial comeback.

A path has been opened toward millions of dollars in new revenue. And not one of those dollars, city and county officials have decided, will be wasted.

City officials, from Mayor Amos C. Cermak to members of the city council, agreed last night that the twin factors of economy and improved taxation have brought them right to the end of a perilous path for public employees.

"We are anxiously engaged now at getting enough money to run the city and county and to pay our debts," Mayor Cermak said. "Economy and efficiency are what we want to see in the city and county and that's what we're going to do."

Chicago's financial salvation, city leaders agreed, has been the state legislature. Downstate legislators and those from the metropolitan area brought their widely different interests together to pass a bill for reorganization of Cook county's taxing machinery.

Under it, urban statistics would be reduced with efficient collection laws strengthened and inequitable assessments discontinued.

Another item placed on the city's credit card was a ruling by County Judge William F. Jarman which from all whom a taxpayer pays in his bill every year, except the city, is to be paid to the city.

making possible the collection of about \$300,000,000 annually on hitherto untaxed personal property. Judge Jarman ruled that previous assessments were "grossly fraudulent and unfair" and declared he believed political influence often had decided the size of assessments.

Although looking optimistically to the future, city officials were frank in admitting that Chicago's present financial condition is bad. Eighteen thousand school teachers and other school employees have six months in salaries due them. Checks for two weeks' services were in the mails for them today, but many of them were reported deep in debt and in actual want. Widows of policemen and other employees who died in city's service have not received their pension payments, and contractors who did city work are unpaid. Hundreds of employees have been laid off.

The University of Florida returns every letter-man in baseball from last year with the exception of Norman Derr, outfielder.

Eighteen mammoth buildings, with more than 300,000 square feet of floor space, are crowded

Annual Gasparilla Carnival In Tampa Opens On Tuesday

TAMPA, Feb. 1.—Screaming

motors, high speed racing cars and daredevil drivers will furnish the thrills for the 17th annual South Florida Fair and Gasparilla Carnival formal opening tomorrow afternoon, beginning 12 days of spectacular entertainment and exhibition of agricultural products.

Through the bustle of eleventh-hour preparatory activities loomed prospects for the greatest exposition ever attempted in the south. Ranking third in size in the United States in point of attendance, amount of cash premiums offered and in exhibits, South Florida Fair officials held high hopes of climbing into second position if weather conditions are favorable. General Manager P. T. Strieder stated today.

Scientists say woman's foot is getting larger, but maybe it just seems that way because she puts it down harder.—Akron Beacon-Journal.

to capacity with select products from Florida's soil. Citrus fruits, king of Florida's farm assets, predominate in every building, but there will be no lack of grains, garden truck, honey, sugar cane, tobacco and the hundred and one other products that are embraced in Florida farm life.

For entertainment the fair management has reached deeply into the reservoir of circus, vaudeville and hippodrome fields. In fact, of the grand stand daily will be presented 45 individual acts, together with concerts by famous bands and each night grand opera productions, with auto races on the opening and closing days.

Scientists say woman's foot is getting larger, but maybe it just seems that way because she puts it down harder.—Akron Beacon-Journal.

Snails have thousands of teeth, says a firm. Haven't you noticed that their pace resembles that of a man hurrying to his dentist's life.

CHOOSE -- WISELY



FROM THE HERALD

Business and Professional

DIRECTORY

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The Herald Printing Co. Printers of Stationery and Business Cards	Orange City Water A good deal of water is being used in the city. The water is being used in the city. The water is being used in the city.	

SEAGLE PREDICTS BIG TEN SPORTS GROUP IN SOUTH

Refusal To Name Commissioner Given As Reason For Opinion

GAINESVILLE, Feb. 1.—(A.P.)—Dean Slagle, vice president of the Southern Conference, writing to the February Florida alumni magazine says it is "quite probable" that refusal of the conference to provide a commissioner of athletics will lead to renewed agitation for a southern "Big Ten" sports group.

"Professor Slagle, who is faculty chairman of athletics at the University of Florida, is also chairman of a conference committee appointed at the directors' meeting at New Orleans to study the commissioner problem and report to the February session of the conference in Atlanta during the basketball tournament.

The conference is expected to take some definite stand on the commissioner proposal at that meeting. Many of the athletic leaders favor the appointment of a commissioner to have full jurisdiction over conference athletics, but others feel that this is too farward a step now.

"Several applications for the position (of commissioner) have been received," Slagle's article said, "though it is by no means sure that the proposal, worked out in detail, will receive sufficient support to carry it through the conference."

"It has been said that the defeat of this proposal would give rise to renewed agitation for the organization of a southern 'Big Ten.' It is quite probable that such would be the result.

"It was apparent (at the New Orleans meeting) that without some improvement in the method of enforcing the rules of the conference, the most desirable results could hardly be expected from the new amendments. These amendments concerned stricter entrance requirements and eligibility standards and also prohibited the awarding of freshmen athletes until two weeks after the college had opened its term.

"Different interpretations would be placed on them (the rules), there would be lack of uniformity in their application and varying degrees of diligence would be applied by the large number of persons connected with their enforcement."

Later in the article Slagle said the conference was as strong as ever, and if certain proposals adopted at the last meeting are carried out the formation of a new conference will be postponed several years. He asked that all conference members give a full and fair trial to the recently accepted rules.

Striking Force Of U.S. Navy Is On Maneuvers

(Continued from Page One)
ninth aircraft carriers, four scout cruisers, 30 odd destroyers, six submarines, together with the fleet train of mine-sweepers, hospital ship, supply ships and tankers as well as the repair ship and two transports, form the fleet which Admiral Richard H. Leigh, commander of the battle force, turned out to sea.

The main battle force moves from the naval base here, while from San Diego destroyer base the destroyers, scout cruisers and submarines, with transport of United States marines, will get underway from San Francisco, simultaneously will steam the army transport St. Michael, laden with infantrymen, artillerymen and other units of the army's expedition.

Each unit is under sealed, secret mobilization orders, to be opened when at sea, to provide a readiness for the whole form at the earliest possible time somewhere in the Pacific.

Some 2500 miles the force will move across the Pacific to recapture the Hawaiian Islands.

Meanwhile Maj. Gen. B. H. Wolfe, commanding army forces in Hawaii, and Rear Admiral George T. Fanning, naval commander, there are preparing to repulse the attack. Their forces, representing the "black" third, comprise the defense units regularly stationed in the islands. They include army troops, aviation units, coast defense forces, and the naval submarines, and the mine layers.

This first war game of the century will take 10 days or more. A week or two later the second exercise will be held. For this the first arm of the navy—a floating fleet—will steam through the Panama canal from the Atlantic base, under orders to protect the Pacific Coast from an invasion by the battle fleet.

PEACE EFFORTS IN SHANGHAI ARE BEING DESPAIRED

Crack Of Rifle Fire
Of Truce Failure
Convinces People

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1.—Spirits of rifle fire, followed by a few bursts from machine guns and then by the thunderous roar of field pieces, convinced the International Settlement early this morning that negotiations instituted by the American and British consuls general to bring peace between the army of China and Japan's blue-jackets had broken down.

The fighting was in the northern district of the city. It lasted more than an hour. Then there was a lull—a development seized upon by some observers as indicating a cessation of hostilities, but interpreted by others as only a temporary break.

The situation within the International Settlement was infinitely more serious than at any time since the hostilities broke out. Public uneasiness, already great, was increased by the vicious development of the last 24 hours.

The long negotiations for peace ended with the negotiators declaring "the truce will continue." But no arrangement was made for them to reconvene, and it was taken for granted that the slightest aggressive move on the part of either belligerent would upset the delicate equilibrium.

Monday was a bloody day. There were outbreaks of rifle fire in the downtown area of Hongkew and in the French concession, with a loss of many Chinese lives and fewer Japanese.

The French authorities mounted machine guns in important street intersections, and closed many streets with barbed wire, seeking thereby to prevent riots.

All Japanese residents of other quarters of the city were moved into Hongkew, where they were under the direct protection of strong patrols of Japanese sailors and marines.

Japanese military displays included maneuvers over the International Settlement by 17 airplanes.

A wave of apprehension swept down the entire lower section of the Yangtze River valley. Reports from various river ports as far west as Hankow told of feverish preparations by Japanese communities against attacks by the Chinese. The Japanese concession boundaries at Hankow were strengthened and defense works were put up by the Japanese at Kichiang.

Chinese sniping activities were blamed by the Japanese for a heavy exchange of firing during Monday in widely separated areas of Shanghai.

Scenes of complete confusion were enacted in Hongkew and along the important Nanking road when, without warning, they were splattered with fire of rifles and machine guns.

The day's first serious troubles occurred within the Hongkew waterfront area just across Soochow Creek from the skyscraper business district. A sniper's shot was the signal for a fierce burst of fire from uniformed Japanese patrols, panic-stricken crowds sought safety in wild flight.

Within a few moments after the sniper's bullet cut the air, squads of steel-belted Japanese sailors and marines, their bayonets fixed, swarmed into the area, driving the Chinese before them.

The dead and wounded were removed in ambulances. Many foreigners in the streets were exposed to grave danger, and the grounds of the Catholic General Hospital were swept by bullets.

Imminent Clash Threatened At New China Area

(Continued from Page One)
similar institutions have been deliberately destroyed by Japanese air raids.

"You are requested to urge the League to act to prevent continuance of such atrocities against civilization and human progress."

The protest bore the signatures of numerous outstanding Chinese intellectuals.

In addition to the seven Japanese vessels lying off Nanking, there are two Chinese warships, one British and one American.

The first group of government leaders, enroute from Nanking to Shanghai, the new capital, left for the Japanese military, was expected to arrive there tonight. The group was headed by former President Chiang Kai-Shek.

RAIL WORKERS ACCEPT CUT OF TEN PERCENT

(Continued from Page One)
wide scale, presidents of railroads and heads of labor organizations sat down at a conference table and proceeded amicably and unhesitatingly to work out a solution to their problems. At no time during the 17 days they were in session or were deliberating their next move, was there any display of animosity between the two groups.

The labor delegation tried to have a definite standard set for the stabilization of employment. It sought to bargain for a six and one-half percent deduction and it made an attempt to start a joint study of the six-hour day. But in the end the unions bowed to what they recognized as "the urgent needs of the railroad industry and the demands of the public welfare" and accepted the full 10 percent cut.

The concessions granted the workers were substantially those that had previously been described by their spokesmen as "unsatisfactory." The railroads pledged their "earnest and sympathetic" efforts to keep up present forces and increase them if possible, with each road negotiating with its men for that purpose. They agreed to refer to a joint commission the subjects of retirement insurance, selective wages. They promised to establish regional employment bureaus in New York, Chicago and Washington.

Two things had a vital bearing on the outcome, although neither was a recognized factor in the negotiations, raised by the railroads in the formal notices already served by the railroads asking for a 15 percent reduction. The second was the possibility of strengthening materially the amicable relations between the men and the railroads.

The 15 percent reduction notices were filed late in December as a

precautionary measure so that the process of forcing a change in pay could get a quick start in case the negotiations on the voluntary cut failed. One of the conditions attached to labor's acceptance of the voluntary reduction yesterday was that the roads withdraw the 15 percent notices and discontinue further proceedings thereunder.

David B. Robertson, an ex-fireman who rose to the head of his own brotherhood and then to the leadership of the entire railway labor structure, made it clear that in signing away part of their pay at this time the workers were not accepting the theory that such reductions "are to be regarded ordinarily as the appropriate means to promote prosperity."

"We cannot believe," he said, "that the public welfare is advanced by relieving the purchasing power of labor."

"But with a profound sense of our responsibility to the workers whom we represent and to our country, we have weighed the urgent needs of the railroad industry, and the demands of the public welfare in this present un-

paralleled situation against the individual sacrifices requested of the railroad employees.

"In the hope that our action may improve the health of our industry, may improve the cooperative relations of management and employees, may stimulate a revival of business, and may advance the general welfare we have decided to accept the proposal."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(A.P.)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday expressed doubt that reduction of wages would benefit the railroads.

He said time and experience would disclose that the causes of railroad difficulties "lie deeper and will not be solved through reduction of wages" 10 percent as agreed upon yesterday in Chicago.

"I feel the representatives of the workers have exercised their best judgment," Green said. "We accept their decision as final. I am very doubtful though that the wage reduction worked out will remedy the ills of the railroads."

"I think time and experience

will demonstrate that the causes of their difficulties lie much deeper and will not be solved through reducing wages."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(A.P.)—The Japanese and Chinese governments to accept a scheme for establishing a neutral zone between the two armies at Shanghai, which should be occupied by neutral troops. A foreign office communiqué said:

"At a meeting held yesterday at Shanghai which was presided over by his majesty's consul general, and at which the American consul general also was present, together with the Japanese and Chinese commanders, it was proposed to establish a neutral zone between the Chinese and Japa-

Britain Orders More Troops To Shanghai Area

(Continued from Page One)

British government was urging the Japanese and Chinese governments to accept a scheme for establishing a neutral zone between the two armies at Shanghai, which should be occupied by neutral troops. A foreign office communiqué said:

"Well-informed quarters took the communiqué as emphasizing the solidarity existing between Britain and America in dealing with the delicate and dangerous situation. Mr. Atherton's visit to Downing Street also was cited as evidence of the British desire to keep the United States in the fullest extent and to co-ordinate a mutual policy so far as is humanly possible.

new troops to be accepted by the troops of neutral powers which have forces in the international settlement.

"His majesty's consul general has now been informed that necessary arrangements should be made for the British troops to co-operate if the neutral zone can be established and that the United States government is being requested to take similar action."

"His majesty's government also is urging the Japanese and Chinese governments to accept a scheme for a neutral zone and to issue immediate instructions to their troops accordingly."

"The communiqué also emphasized the solidarity existing between Britain and America in dealing with the delicate and dangerous situation. Mr. Atherton's visit to Downing Street also was cited as evidence of the British desire to keep the United States in the fullest extent and to co-ordinate a mutual policy so far as is humanly possible.

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