

PULLING THE MOTORISTS FOR GLARING LIGHTS MAKES A BIG HOWL

LONGWOOD CONSTABLE IS HOLDING UP AUTOISTS

There has been considerable discussion lately on the part of motorists who have been held up at Longwood by Constable Stiles for violating the new law regarding dimmers and tail lights.

The constable at Longwood has taken it upon himself to enforce the law and since no other officers in the county are enforcing it there is a howl going up that reaches the high heaven.

Sheriff Brady wishes to announce that hereafter he will enforce the law here and then there will be no kick about certain precincts.

But the people who have been held up at Longwood object strenuously to the tactics employed, one Sanford man claiming that the officers climbed on his running board before he knew what had happened and he thought there was a hold up sure enough.

Probably there should have been some warning given first, although the law became effective Jan. 1st and does not need any warning to motorists. The people of Longwood are also against the holding up of the motorists within the city limits.

Hon. E. W. Henck, a former resident of Sanford 40 years ago and original promoter of the first railroad here is spending the winter in Longwood and stated here yesterday that it is giving Longwood a bad name. That the people of Longwood are warring the motorists against the holding up and are doing all in their power to have the motorists get by their dimmers and have their lights in shape before "passing through."

However, when it is all said and done the law has been made regarding glaring headlights and tail lights and fast driving and other restrictions and it is up to the motorists to be ready at all times for the officers of the law no matter whether it be Longwood or some other spot.

Meaning Longwood gets the blame for the strict law and enforcement of the law while other places do not enforcing it and this has ever caused lots of trouble.

Our advice to the officers is to give the public a warning now and then pull all of them everywhere, by the county alike, making neither fish of one or fish of the other, treating all alike and making the fine the same.

FOR BRO. MASSEY

Churches Unite in Farewell Service For Baptist Pastor

A union service of more than usual interest was that at the Baptist church last Sunday night in honor of the retiring pastor, Rev. M. H. Massey who has a call to the First Baptist church of Sanford, Florida.

The services were mainly directed by the honored pastors of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and very impressive, interesting and enjoyable, but sad to many as they thought seriously of such a grand and useful minister leaving for other fields of work. Mr. Massey came to Hartwell just eight years ago and at once entered actively into the work as pastor of the Baptist church. He never ceased to identify himself with every movement that had for its purpose the strengthening and building up of the morals of the community, active and progressive in all lines of Christian activity. He always left an impress for good to all who came in contact with him.

He hadn't been in this section of the state long before his worth began to be felt. He was signally honored every time his brethren and the cause demanded, having been chosen chairman of the executive committee, clerk and during the last three years moderator of the Hebrew Association, in all of which he showed himself a workman of whom none were ever ashamed.

His daily walk and public demeanor has impressed all that he was an adornment to the Gospel ministry. A man of great gifts but directed by the most lovable and humble spirit. All denominations loved and respected him.

Brother Massey's labors have been greatly helped by his worthy companion who has always been ready with persuasive words and encouraging suggestions. The influence of this noble woman will be abiding in Hartwell for good along with that of her distinguished husband.

There were many responses at the close of the services when opportunity was given hearing the highest testimony to the labors of love that had characterized the work of this consecrated minister—nothing fulsome or meaningless to fill up the time but all sincere and from the depth of the heart.

Brother Massey's reply to all was in that same humble spirit that has ever been prominent in his work, viz: "Whatever I have done worth remembering give the Master the praise."

No man and his family ever left Hartwell that the people regretted more to part with and none ever left carrying with them more of the prayers and good wishes of all our people.—Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

Florida the Coming Cattle State

Chicago, Feb. 4.—That Florida as a beef producing section of the United States has the biggest future immediately ahead of it is the contention of M. A. Judy, field representative of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, who returned to Chicago today. Mr. Judy returned after holding a sale at Jacksonville last week, where he placed as good a load of bulls as ever sold in the south, he declared.

Mr. Judy bases his judgment on Florida's future in beef production from the following: An all-year grazing climate, which gives Florida cattle twelve months of outdoor grazing in the lower half of the state, and at least ten months in the north half; Armour's modern packing plant at Jacksonville gives Florida producers a closer market for their cattle than has anywhere the greatest live stock state of all; the movement to eliminate the tick from every inch of territory in the south is spreading fast since Mississippi cleaned its map completely and Arkansas has followed with a law aimed to immediately duplicate the feat; other legislatures getting in line for similar laws; the Aberdeen-Angus bulls taken to Florida for the recent sale were a revelation to the farmers there, being the first real beef animals they had seen.

Florida will become to America what Italy was to Europe before the war, said Mr. Judy: it will become the winter playground for America's wealth.

Woman's Club Notes

The regular monthly business meeting of the club will be held next Wednesday afternoon at Club House. All those not being able to attend for some good reason please notify the treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Fox, Jr.

Following this meeting will be held in Club rooms an underwear, bag and apron sale to be conducted by members of the board. Kindly bear this in mind and come prepared to liberally patronize this sale, as the articles are useful and nice.

Castor bean culture is receiving great attention in Dade county. It is believed that the great castor bean will produce 50 bushels or more per acre in that county owing to the fact that the plants commonly live and bear for three or four years. Several hundred acres will be planted in the next few months, and the acreage may reach the thousand mark by March 15th.

Arcadia is to have a half million dollar crate factory, that is if the Commercial Club, by three years moderator of the Hebrew Association, in all of which he showed himself a workman of whom none were ever ashamed.

BIG DOINGS AT GENEVA FRI. NIGHT

BOARD OF TRADE WILL ORGANIZE AUXILIARY

Next Friday night, February 8th, the Geneva Auxillary of the Board of Trade will be organized. On that occasion about thirty Sanford citizens will go to Geneva and a thorough business meeting will be gone into. Arrangements for at least eight cars have been made and these cars will leave the Carnes Hotel, First street at 6:30 p. m., and it is urged that all who desire to attend and who have no means of transportation phone the secretary and have space reserved in some car for them. There will be ample room for all and it is desired that a large showing be made. The Oviedo auxiliary already organized is starting out successful in every way and it is the purpose to organize an auxiliary in every Seminole county town for the purpose of working together for Seminole county. Many things are coming up that must be handled by organization and without doubt it has been found that the Board of Trade is the best medium through which to handle all such matters.

Mr. F. P. Forster, chairman of the organization committee requests that all members of his committee attend the Geneva meeting and help do the many things that is now squarely before us to be handled.

Blew Up The Stove

The cold weather at Jackson Mississippi, among other difficulties caused stoves to blow up and J. W. Tucker well known here was among the sufferers. The following from the Jackson paper explains it:

Sunday was a day to be held in memory, and not in happy memory either, for it was one of the coldest and most disagreeable days ever experienced in Jackson.

In several of the churches the services were cut short because of the intense cold weather, and inability to get the places of worship comfortable, and visiting was negligible, people both young and old finding the chimney stoves more comfortable than the streets.

The drug stores had good business for they had provided large coal stoves, that cast a glowing welcome, which visitors were nothing loath to take advantage of and while enjoying the warmth bought hot drinks, cigars, cigarettes, etc., to heat up the inner man.

Most of the casualties consisted of the blowing up of water backs in kitchen stoves, in some instances doing considerable damage, but not of a nature that could be collected from insurance companies, as the companies have no insurance against blowups on account of frozen pipes.

J. W. Tucker had a range blow up early Sunday morning, caused by an explosion of the water back, which was frozen and exploded when heat was applied. Mr. Tucker, when asked the damage said: "Well, I hardly know, but I do know that my range was blown to smithereens just a few minutes before the breakfast bell was due to ring. The water back exploded and the range was shattered, some of it going through the walls, and glass windows were smashed while the breakfast was being eaten. The ceiling was blown so hard against the ceiling that we have not as yet gotten it down. Our cook was standing by the range at the time, but escaped unhurt physically, but was badly shaken up mentally. I sold the remains of the \$65 range for \$1.50."

Announcement

For the purpose of organizing a Geneva Auxillary of the Board of Trade several cars will leave the Carnes Hotel at 6:30 p. m. Friday, Feb. 8th for Geneva. I urgently request all members of the organization committee of the Board of Trade to attend this meeting and also as many other citizens as can be present. If you have a car you can use, we can give you others to take with you. If you have no car and will go notify Secretary Marlowe or myself and space will be reserved for you. We wish a large attendance. F. P. Forster.

BAKER CALLS ATTENTION TO CRISIS

SAYS GERMAN STRIKE SHOULD NOT STOP PREPARATION

Washington, Feb. 4.—Warning the nation not to let reports of strikes and other internal disturbances in Germany slacken its war preparations, Secretary Baker, in his weekly military review today, also makes the official announcement that American troops are at last holding a portion of the actual battle front.

For the first time also, Secretary Baker declares that it is fully believed the allies have a preponderance of men and guns on the western front, despite the fact that the German line has been strengthened by troops from the Russian field. Secretary Baker declared the reports of numerical superiority have been spread by the enemy himself.

Reviewing operations for the week ending February 2, Secretary Baker says:

"American troops which have now completed their training are occupying a portion of the actual battle front. The operations in which our troops have so far been engaged were of a minor character."

"On January 30 the Germans attempted a strongly pushed raid against our line for purposes of identification. Under cover of a heavy mist the enemy was able to reach our advanced positions. A short brush ensued and the raiders were compelled to withdraw in haste, after slight casualties."

"Two days later the enemy apparently attempted another reconnoitering thrust but was dispersed before any headway could be made."

"Our patrols have been active in No Man's Land and our scouts have made themselves familiar with the details of the hostile positions opposite them."

"Another event of importance took place in France. The inter-allied supreme war council met at Versailles, attended by General Bliss, chief of staff of the army, and General Pershing, as well as the representatives of France, Great Britain and Italy. Complete and close cooperation between the allies and ourselves, and a harmonious understanding between the supreme commands of all the forces engaged promises to show positive results. Unity of purpose on all fronts will thus be attained."

"During the past seven day period the world has been flooded with the news of very serious internal unrest in Germany. Widespread strikes among munition workers are reported. While dissatisfaction is no doubt rife in Germany, and strikes of increasing seriousness have occurred, we must not allow any reported disturbance within the German empire to affect the effectiveness or speed of our own preparations."

"During the week hostile concentrations in the west continued. In certain quarters the reports spread by the enemy that he holds a preponderate numerical superiority in the west, have gained some credence. While positive proof has been received that the enemy has removed troops from the eastern theater, and is stripping other fronts for the coming struggle in the west, nevertheless, the allies are believed to still hold a very appreciable numerical superiority both in men and guns."

"In the British theater numerous raids took place. South of Lens and northeast of Langemarck, as well as south of the Scarpe, the German sent out reconnoitering detachments. The British forces were also busily engaged surrounding the enemy line, identifying new units, taking measures of the value of the new contingents, which are arriving along the German line in the west from other theaters."

"Northeast of Havrincourt and near Epeby, British patrols brought in prisoners."

"Hostile artillery kept up a heavy firing through the week in the Ypres and Cambrai salients."

"Passchendaele was the scene of very lively shelling, and the regions

GERMANY STRONG ARM QUIETS STRIKE SPIRIT HOLDS DOWN PEOPLE

of Arras and Lens were also principal targets for the Germans.

"The French were also busy raiding the enemy, and kept a careful outlook upon their entire front. Opposite the French, the Germans confined operations to minor raids north of the Aisne and upper Alsace."

"Profiting by the favorable atmospheric conditions which prevailed, air raids on a large scale were undertaken. The British successfully bombed railway centers in Flanders, and air squadrons undertook attacks upon munition plants, and other military objectives in the Rhine area. London and Paris, as well as Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne were visited by hostile aircraft."

"In Italy a further improvement in the combat situation is noted. The Italians were very successful in following up their plans to regain points of particular strategic importance along their battle front."

"As a counterpart of the French assault in the region of the Monte Tomba, the Italians early in the week launched a powerful offensive thrust against the Austrians positions along the Asiago plateau. This attack was directed against the strongly entrenched enemy positions in the region between the Frenzela and the Brenta."

"The Italians succeeded in capturing the hostile strongholds of the important peaks of the Col Del Rosso and the Monte Di Val Bella, which resulted in an appreciable advance of the Italian lines in this area, the capture of 100 officers, 2,500 men and a large quantity of munitions. By this very fortunate operations the Italians were able to regain the important gain lost in this area in December, and their hold on their positions is rendered more secure."

"Austrian reaction was prompt. An assault against the new Italian positions on the Monte Di Val Bella was undertaken. The attacking forces were stopped, and the Italians immediately drove a fierce counter attack and inflicted further serious casualties on the enemy. Patrol encounters took place in the Val d'Assio and in the Val Guidicaria, a hostile raiding was driven off by the hand grenade."

"Along the Balkan front a renewed activity is recorded. Patrol encounters took place west of Lake Dolzra. British and Serb detachments raided Bulgarian positions, and enemy territorializations in the vicinity of Seres and in the valley of the Vardor were bombed by aircraft."

"In Palestine the British are pushing slowly, but steadily onward, enlarging their sphere of operations and consolidating the ground won."

Death of Mrs. A. W. Wathen

Mrs. Ida L. Wathen, beloved wife of A. W. Wathen, departed this life last Sunday morning after a short illness at her home in the Empire Hotel. Mrs. Wathen was afflicted with a cold which rapidly developed into pneumonia and all the skill of the physicians and care of those who watched by her bedside and nursed her with tenderest care could not keep off the grim hand of the reaper and this splendid woman in the prime of a useful and well spent life was cut down and taken from family and friends.

Mrs. Wathen was a native of Kentucky but had been a resident of this city for several years, assisting her husband materially in the management of the Empire Hotel, where her gracious manner and friendly spirit won her many friends among the Sanford people and those who as strangers came here to reside for the winter season.

Her death was a blow to friends and especially the family who will miss the presence of wife and mother and the one who was ever ready with counsel and advice and maternal love to smooth the pathway of life for all of them.

She leaves a husband, one son and one daughter to mourn her loss.

The funeral services were held from the Catholic church Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Father O'Riordan officiating. Interment being made in Lakeview cemetery.

ENTENTE ALLIES DECIDE TO FIGHT TO FINISH

"The war is to be prosecuted vigorously by the Entente Allies and the United States until a peace, based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law is obtained."

This is the decision of the supreme war council of the countries at war against the Teutonic Allies. The Germans, apparently in earnest; began "strafing" the American sector in Lorraine Saturday.

Late in the afternoon they let down a barrage on the American line on a front of several kilometers, the heaviest in many days, but at last accounts General Pershing's men were answering them shot for shot.

The casualties among the Americans were slight when the report was sent, and their marksmanship had been so effective that several German dugouts had been made untenable.

Under the strong repressive measures of the military authorities in Germany, the general strikes continue to diminish in importance and, according to semi-official advices from Berlin the trouble is expected to cease in the early week.

Already, probably spread by the threats of the military authorities of drastic action against them, many of the workmen throughout the empire, and especially in the province of Brandenburg in which Berlin is situated, again have returned to their duties, and even the recalcitrant ones are expected beginning Monday to start to work.

Notwithstanding the fact that the shipyard workers in Hamburg in large numbers returned to their duties, the latest reports are to the effect that the dissatisfaction was so great that they again were to have been called out Saturday.

The social unrest has spread to Trieste, Austria's principal seaport on the Adriatic sea. Here also a strike among the shipyard and other workers was declared, the main point of insistence by the men, as in Germany being for peace and better food. On being referred to the premier's recent speech, in which Austria's desire for a cessation of hostilities was emphasized, the strikers resulted work.

In Finland, the white guard, which is backing the new government is still reported to be making progress in putting down the dissatisfaction among the revolutionaries headed by the red guard, although in Helsinki a serious situation continues to exist.

Apparently the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk has not as yet again approached the point at which the Russian's and the Teutonic Allies were reported to have reached an impasse at the previous session.

Amsterdam, Feb. 3.—Ending of the strike on Monday is predicted by a semi-official statement issued in Berlin on Saturday evening. It was:

"The strike everywhere is on the wane. Many factories now are working with full staffs and it is assumed the strike will be ended entirely on Monday. This opinion is confirmed by reports from all parts of the country."

London, Feb. 3.—General von Kessel, military commandant of Brandenburg province, in which Berlin is situated, threatens summary punishment of strikers who fail to obey his order that they resume work on Monday morning. An exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says the proclamation set 7 o'clock as the hour when they must return to work, adding:

"Employees failing to resume work will be tried by court martial, which is authorized to impose sentence of death, execution to take place within twenty-four hours of the time the sentence is imposed."

Mr. and Mrs. Oatman, Mrs. Parramore, Miss Annie Parramore and Mrs. McLaughlin motored to Leeburg Saturday.

Woman's Club
Next Wednesday, Feb. 6th, at 3 p. m. at Woman's Club is date for the regular monthly business meeting. All members please bear this in mind and if unavoidably detained please comply with the rule in this regard and furnish either by phone or in writing your excuse to Mrs. Geo. Fox, Jr., Treasurer.

On this occasion after hour for business meeting, as before announced an undergar, apron and bag sale will be held by the members of the board. It is hoped this sale will be liberally contributed to and well patronized.

Concert
By the chorus of the Woman's Club, assisted by Mrs. Lucille Aspinwall Takach, soprano, Mrs. Robert Herndon, cornetist, Mrs. Schelle Malnes, pianist, Monday, Feb. 4th at Club House, 8 p. m. Program:

- a: "When the Daylight Goes" Nejdlinger
- b: "I'll Sing These Songs of Araby" Clay
- Chorus
- Solo a: "Sweet Little Woman of Mine" Bartlett
- b: "War" Rogers
- Mrs. Lucille Aspinwall Takach
- a: "The Long Day Closes" Sullivan
- b: "The Long Day Closes" Sullivan
- c: "There's One that I Love Dear" Kücken

- Chorus
- Piano a: "Mazurka Hongroise" Bohm
- b: "Rose Song" Wallace
- Mrs. Schelle Malnes
- a: "Dreaming" Shelley
- b: "Glad Festal Day" Bizet
- Chorus
- Cornet a: "In Old Madrid" Trotere
- b: Selected
- Mrs. Robert Herndon
- Waltz from Faust Gounod
- Chorus

The course in choral work given by the Music Department of the Woman's Club under the leadership of Mrs. Lucille Aspinwall Takach has been completed and the above program will be rendered to show that work has been accomplished. Tickets are being sold by the members for 25 cents. The proceeds of this concert will be used by the department to purchase music and other necessary equipment for the continuance of its work. There is a way a demand for music in war times as well as in peace times, the Music Department's aim is to preserve and increase love for the highest and best in music. In purchasing a ticket for this entertainment, if you love music, you may feel sure of having an evening of pleasure and the satisfaction of knowing that you are aiding these ladies who are continually being asked to assist in every manner of benefit; to increase and improve their musical knowledge and musicianship.

One of the epitaphs read at the Woman's Club reception Wednesday afternoon concerning a prominent citizen of Sanford by Mrs. Riley M. Fletcher Berry was as follows:

Concerning this man no epitaph could with verity begin "Here lies," since his business is truth telling and should he happen to make a mistake he is willing to handsofely admit and correct it.

His name suggests Christmas cheer and he is, in fact, constantly playing the part of a community Santa Claus.

As to looks, these are frequently remarked upon over the state and it must be admitted that there are several very pretty things about him: His WIFE and little DAUGHTERS.

The conventional epitaph, conclusion would no more be appropriate for this man than the ordinary

beginning of one for the passive Requiescat in Pace would not at all suit him. He abbreviates it into the active R. I. P. It is his business to cut and he does things generally in distinctly ripping style.

The first annual reception given by the Woman's Club of Sanford was held at the Club House Wednesday afternoon. Since the organization of the club the four departments have each in turn entertained for the members of the general club, but the plan of holding one annual reception by the club at large, each department contributing to the program was most auspiciously inaugurated Wednesday. The decorating committee's efforts were rewarded by a most artistic and dainty effect, green vines, palms and ferns combined with red roses, carrying out the club colors.

Mrs. E. P. Morse graciously welcomed the guests who were later greeted by the officers of the club: Mrs. E. M. Galloway, president; Mrs. W. L. Morgan, first vice president; Miss Annie Hawkins, second vice president; Mrs. B. A. Howard, third vice president; Mrs. W. E. Watson, recording secretary; Mrs. J. W. Dickins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Geo. Fox, Jr., treasurer; Mrs. Julius Schultz, chairman of Social Department; Mrs. James Moughton, chairman of Welfare; Mrs. L. R. Phillips, chairman of Literature, and Mrs. W. G. Fox, chairman of music.

A special program had been prepared for the occasion, each chairman announcing the numbers given by her department. The president, Mrs. E. M. Galloway in her gracious and charming manner made a short introductory talk, welcoming the members and guests, and outlining the work of the club.

"America" was sung by the club, Mrs. Julius Takach, the talented accompanist for the Music Department at the piano. The final verse was that recommended by our General Federation president, Mrs. Josiah V. Cowles, and which is now being used as the final verse of the British national song, when sung in Canada. Mrs. L. R. Phillips gave a touching and graphic patriotic reading in her interesting and impressive manner. The next number, the Star Spangled Banner was enthusiastically sung by all present. Mrs. Robert Herndon, Sanford's gifted cornetist gave "Hymn of St. Cecilia" and "Spring Song." The Music Department chorus numbers, "I sing a song of Araby" and "The People's Swiss Song" were both well rendered and greatly enjoyed. Mrs. J. W. Barnes favored her audience with a group of readings, "The Fool," "Tipperary Days" and "The Coward" by Robert W. Service. In response to enthusiastic applause she gave a patriotic reading, "Save the U. S. A." recited to music. Both the verse and the music were Mrs. Barnes' own compositions. Mrs. W. E. Scoggan was her accompanist. Another musical number which won hearty applause was the solo, "Sunlight Waltz Song" by Mrs. A. M. Phillips, who responded with an encore number.

The Welfare Department's unique number was called "Living Epitaphs" of members of the club. These were read by Mrs. Moughton and Mrs. W. E. Watson and were unusually bright and attractive. At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Julius Schultz, on behalf of the Social Department gave a cordial invitation to all to remain for a special hour and light refreshments.

The reception was well attended and was voted one of the most enjoyable and successful entertainments ever given by the club. Many out of town guests and visitors were present.

Duck Season Over
The hunters who have been under the impression, that they could shoot

duck until February 20th had better read the following:

Ft. Myers, Fla., Jan. 28, 1918.
Editor, Sanford Herald, Sanford, Fla.
Dear Sir!

The open date for the killing of ducks, coots, geese, brant, black-bellied and golden plover, Wilson snipe, yellow legs and gallinules in Florida under the Federal law expires on January 31, 1918. Persons killing any of the aforesaid game after January 31 are liable to the Federal law, and I will appreciate it if you will kindly give warning in the Herald of these facts for the information of the public.

Respectfully yours,
W. Stanley Hanson,
Dist. Inspec. Migra. Bird Law.

SPECIAL Musical Treat of the Season
Wiltse Royal Hawaiians
Singers. Dancers
Players
Latest Hawaiian Melodies
Steel Guitar Solos
Ukulee Players
Refined Version of Native Hulu Dancing

LYRIC THEATRE
Monday and Wednesday
February 4th and 6th
Admission 10 and 20 Cents
Plus War Tax

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida

Notice is hereby given that Seth Woodruff, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 334, dated the 6th day of July, A. D., 1915, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole county, Florida, to-wit: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 34, Twp. 19 S., R. 31 East, 10 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of J. C. Harris. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1918.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 30th day of January, A. D. 1918.

E. A. DOUGLASS,
Clerk Circuit Court, Seminole County, Florida.
By V. M. Douglass, D. C.
47-Fri-5tc

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

All Local Advertisements Under This Heading THREE CENTS a Line For Each Insertion. Minimum Charge 25 Cents.

In answering an advertisement where no name is mentioned in the ad, please do not ask The Herald for information as to the identity of the advertiser. Usually we do not know who the advertiser is and if we do we are not allowed to give out this information. Simply write a letter and address it as per instructions in the ad.

FOR SALE

For Sale—On West Side, 5 acres, 2 1/2 tilled. Address Owner, Herald Office. 47-4tp

For Sale—To anyone who is interested in a good line of household and kitchen furniture that wants to pay cash see H. B. Lewis or Mr. Jones on Route A. This is a bargain. 46-4tpn.

Alfredale Pups, of wonderful breeding, Oorang and Swiveller blood. They and mother raised in Florida and acclimated—Pedigreed. Orange Vista Farm, Leesburg, Fla. 46-7tp

For Sale—A few choice 10 acre lots in the Black Hammock Drainage District. Artesian belt. 2 U miles northeast of Oviedo. Inquire of C. F. Fleisher, Owner. 46-4tc

For Sale—6,000 Jersey Early Wakefield Cabbage Plants for immediate planting. Mrs. G. C. McDougal. 47-2tc

For Sale—Ford touring car. Good condition. Apply Box 1314, city. 46-4tp

For Sale—Wholesale fish business, consisting of launches, boats, nets, houses, etc. C. L. Vincent. 48-1f

For Sale—Beet, onion and cabbage plants. See C. H. Leffer. 42-3tc

For Sale—Two good horses for sale cheap. R. B. Lynch Route A Box 220 Sanford Fla. 38-1fc

FOR RENT

For Rent—Rooms, also meals by day or week. Inquire of Mrs. C. G. Adams, 519 Oak avenue. 47-4tp

For Rent—A farm of 108 acres, 35 tilled. This is good hammock land. Splendid chance for Irish potatoes and some one interested in raising hogs. Three miles from Enterprise. Good four room house. Is known as the Overman place. Address N. Overman, Massdale, Fla. 47-2tp

For Rent—To man to work on farm, 3 room house, mule yard, chicken park and garden. Miss Bevier, West Side. 46-3tc

For Rent—Furnished room, 116 No. French. 45-1f

For Rent—Furnished house 5 rooms, Magnolia Ave., close in. Address "Home," c-o Herald. 45-1f

Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, Upper flat, 409 Palmetto avenue. 44-3tp

For Rent—Three office rooms fronting on First street. Most desirable offices in city. Several other good office rooms in same building. Yowell & Speer. 23-1fc

WANTED

Waitresses wanted at the Altamonte Hotel, Altamonte, Fla. Only white American help of high character and references employed. Write or phone us. Geo. E. Bates & Son, Prop. 4722tc

Wanted—Laborers at Wekiwa, all this year. D. J. Kitchens, Sanford, Fla. 46-2tp

Wanted—To repair your guns, sewing and talking machines, typewriters also. Call and see W. H. Rogers, 114 Magnolia Ave. 46-2tp

Wanted—To buy some used celery bleaching paper. A Dorner. 46-1c

Casting repairs by Shaler Method tube vulcanizing, auto monogramming. R. C. Shearer 113 Elm avenue. 46-5tc

Furnished Rooms by Day, Week or Month—Park avenue Flat, 105 North Park avenue, over L. R. Phillips & Co. drug store. Mrs. C. C. Hart, manager. 30-1f

Lost—Black leather purse containing letters. Return to Mc. Culler's grocery and receive reward Mrs. P. M. Keely. 46-3tp

Found—Pocketbook with money. Finder can have same by calling on H. R. Stevens and paying for this advertisement. 47-2tc

MAJESTIC HOTEL—Tampa, Florida
European Plan Rates 25c Per Day and Up
First Location in Tampa's New Quarter
Miles from the Beach, Overlooking Tampa Bay Park
Highly Comfortable and Clean Main Car Lines. One Block from Boat Landing.
L. V. JONES, Prop.
"A Hotel Man With A Conscience"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Fla.
Jan. 27, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Georgeann Kemp, deserted wife of Samuel J. Kemp, of Oviedo, Fla., who, on January 24, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 011344, for NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Section 23, Township 21 S., Range 31 E., Tallahassee Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk Circuit Court, at Sanford, Florida, on the 23rd day of February, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ben Jones of Oviedo, Florida
George Gaines of Oviedo, Florida
Joe Lawton of Oviedo, Florida
Harper Smith of Oviedo, Florida.
ROBT. W. DAVIS,
Register.

42-Tues & Fri-10t

GROWING HOGS
For a hog to be profitable he must be kept growing from birth to marketing age. He cannot be profitable unless he is healthy. He can always be in a profit producing condition if he is fed B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder. We positively tell you that this remedy prevents cholera, removes worms and cures thumps. If the powder does not make good, we will. L. Allen Seed Co., Sanford, Fla.

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You have always bought the bulky stock food and given to your stock as a medicine. Why not buy only the medicine and furnish your own food? The medicine will be much more certain. In fact, B. A. Thomas Stock Remedy is so certain to give the right results that we sell it on the money back plan. If it doesn't straighten up your horse or cow or sheep, we give your money back.
L. Allen Seed Co., Sanford, Fla.

MEN'S STRAW HATS

Announcing an early showing finely selected Straw Hats for Spring, we have given one of our Large Windows to show them to you.

Among them are many new and fancy weaves, also the fine split straws.

Make your selection from the Largest Stock in Your City.

Some as low in price as \$2.00

DRY GOODS DEPT.

DRESS FABRICS

Many Novelty Plaid and Stripe in Cool Tissues, Voils etc. at

per yd. 29c

New White Shirts, showing many different weaves that are most pleasing. All 36 in. wide.

per yd. 69c up

Yowell-Speer Co.

East First Street Sanford, Fla.



ETHEL VAN ORDEN
Who Plays Mary Turner in "Within the Law"
LYRIC THEATRE TONIGHT

CURBSTONE GLEANINGS

BUDGET OF OPINION "JUST BETWEEN YOU AND ME."

EVEN THE GATE POST NOT IN IT

A CHIEF IS AMONG YE TAKING NOTES AND FAITH, "HE'LL PRENT 'EM"---SO SAYS SAUNTERER.

There's Plenty of Time
(Bell Taylor)

There's plenty of time for everything good,
There's time to laugh when you're in the mood,
Time to labor and time to sleep,
But not a minute of time to weep.

There's time enough to do your best;
There's time to run and time to rest,
There's plenty of time to strive and try,
But not a moment of time to sigh.

There's time another's burden to share,
Time for praises and time for prayer,
Time for doing a kindly deed,
But not a moment for grasping greed.

There's time enough to gather sweet flowers,
Time to improve the passing hours;
Time to be sure you're on the right track;
But not a moment for looking back.

There's time to do all you need to do;
Time to be brave and strong and true,
But no time to spare for sniffs and sneers,
And not a minute to waste in fears.

There's time to work for the kingdom of God,
Time for shedding His love abroad,
Time to hope and patiently wait,
But not a minute to spend in hate.

There's time to try to understand,
Time to enjoy the beauties at hand;
Time to live without making haste,
But not a minute of time to waste.

who has the motors pays the freight. He must lay off the hands from the regular work but still employ them at something for he cannot keep them unemployed unless he wants them to quit. He loses at both ends and in a few months must again buy liberty bonds and in other ways help to carry on the war and yet if we are up against it and lose business how can we carry on? And then the patriotic light company meets us half way when we are conserving fuel and raise the rate on electric lights after we try to have the fuel for the government and the company. But then there is no use to kick just now but the people intend to kick later on and the kick will have some kick to it regarding the high handed method of raising rates on every commodity that the people are forced to buy.

There is no national legal holiday in the United States. Massachusetts does not observe New Year's Day as a national holiday. Five Christian countries do not observe Christmas as a legal holiday. New Year's Day is the only holiday observed throughout the world. Eleven different dates are observed as New Year's Day in different parts of the world. International business will be interfered with by holidays or Sundays on 281 days in 1918, of these 261 days being holidays. This leaves only 84 days in which universal banking business is possible. November, with 26 holidays in different parts of the world leads the months. March, with 19, has the fewest holidays. Brazil leads the nations of the world with 84 holidays. The United States comes next with 64.

I have always been a decent, law abiding and patriotic citizen and since the war started have probably done my bit as well as fifty per cent and more than a great many of them. Have made the sacrifices and carried out the orders and gone the full length of "carrying on" all but enlisting and this is made impossible by the limit that Father Time has placed on me. But being a patriotic citizen does not bar me from expressing an opinion now and then on a few things that seem ridiculous—at least they would be ridiculous were it not for the gravity of the situation. Now you take it yesterday and see the various plants in Sanford that are obliged to shut down on account of the fuel order. Take the printing offices where the job plant must be shut down and a few "silly whats", cut off the meter whereby the government gains nothing and the electric light company gains much. The producing company burns wood and there are acres of wood going to waste in the fields around Sanford that could be utilized. The company burns wood and if they burned wood twenty four hour steadily they would not be using or saving a lump of coal and yet orders are orders. But the man

because he has not invited them to do so. He takes it for granted that they must come to him and take his goods at his prices, thinking meantime that he is doing them a great favor to let them buy from him. That day is past and gone, my friend.

A farmer friend comes to me with a righteous kick. He sold eggs here last Friday to the stores for fifty cents in trade, which probably means thirty-five cents to the grocery and in a few minutes he saw the same eggs being sold for cash at seventy cents per dozen. This means a profit of one hundred per cent for the grocery and if they are selling other things at this profit we can easily see our finish. Now either that grocery should have paid the farmer more or they should have sold the eggs for the same price in cash that they paid the farmer. There are many things that need investigation in this man's town and not the least of them are the prices that we are paying for everything that we need.

Brought Home to Him

By ETHEL HOLMES

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Judge Weatherly of the criminal court having finished his day's work sat in his private office smoking a cigar, as was his invariable custom after holding court, when there was a ring at the telephone. Taking up the receiver he recognized his wife's voice. "Come home at once. Something has happened."

"What has happened?"

"Ella has been arrested for theft."

"Great heavens!"

Without stopping for an explanation the judge hurried home, to find a policeman awaiting his arrival. Mrs. Weatherly was all of a tremor, while Ella, the daughter, sat in a sort of stupor.

"What's this all about?" the judge demanded.

"Your Honor," said the policeman, "a brooch has been missing from the jewelry store of Larkins and Swift. I was ordered to come here and make a search of the room of the young lady. I found the brooch in one of her bureau drawers. Here it is."

The policeman produced a lady's watch, it's case studded with jewels.

"Why, that's one of the watches," he said. "I looked at it in Larkins and Swift's store not long ago, when I was hunting for a birthday gift for Ella. I was tempted to buy it, but the price was very high and I bought one at another store."

"Likely you can explain the matter to the court," said the policeman.

"Give me time to think," said Judge Weatherly.

The policeman gave him the desired time, but it availed nothing; he was as much in the dark at the end of half an hour as before. A cabman was called and the judge, his daughter and the policeman, went to the station. There the judge gave bail for the accused girl, and father and daughter rode home.

That his daughter was guilty of the theft charged never entered the judge's mind. Some person or persons had conspired to injure her or more likely him. He was constantly receiving threats from criminals he sentenced, but thus far, none had materialized. He finally settled down to the opinion that a hardened criminal to whom he had given the extreme penalty of the law and who had threatened to be even with him in time, had been the perpetrator of the outrage.

That afternoon a message came to the judge that Mr. Larkins of Larkins and Swift, would like to see him at his store. Judge Weatherly hurried to the store and was invited into the private office of the head of the firm. Mr. Larkins then handed him a letter received during the day. It read:

"I see by the papers that a daughter of Judge Weatherly of the criminal court has been arrested for the theft of your goods. This is the judge; I believe, who sentences people on flimsy circumstantial evidence. Not long ago he sentenced Ralph Edmonds to the penitentiary for ten years on the eve of his wedding. If Judge Weatherly will secure Edmonds' liberty the finding of a watch in his daughter's possession will be explained."

The letter was typewritten and without signature. At first thought the judge fancied it might be used as evidence to secure his daughter's acquittal, but it soon occurred to him that in law it would not be received as testimony. Besides the judge wished his daughter exonerated, and he decided that a full explanation could only be gained by acceding to the terms of the writer of the letter.

The attorney who had defended Ralph Edmonds was notified by Judge Weatherly that he had grave doubts of the propriety of his charge to the jury in the case of their client, and if they would move for a new trial the judge would assist them to secure it and alter his charge.

The attorneys took the hint and Edmonds was brought into the court for a new trial. He was a fine looking fellow with a countenance that no one would consider as belonging to a rogue. His mother was in court and with her a young girl to whom the prisoner was to have been married. Only a short time was required for the trial which consisted in the judge's charge to the jury and was naturally an order for

the jury to acquit the prisoner. This they did without leaving their seats.

The acquitted man embraced his mother after which he and his fiancée were locked in each others arms. Then the young lady went to the judge and said:

"I determined after the conviction of my betrothed who I knew was innocent as you doubtless knew your daughter was innocent, to bring his imprisonment home to you. I was present at his first trial and knew you by sight. One day I saw you go into a jewelry store and look at some watches. I stood at the same counter and when the clerk's back was turned, purloined one you had examined. Had you or the clerk seen me I would doubtless have joined Ralph in the penitentiary."

"The next move was to watch your house and one day when it was left unprotected I entered it. I found myself in a room. I knew by the articles it contained to be your daughter's. I left the watch in her bureau drawer. Then I informed the police where to look for it. I also wrote the letter to the jeweler. Now that I have attained my object I am ready to make an affidavit to what I have told you."

EARL CADDOCK IS PRIVATE IN ARMY

Earl Caddock of Amft, Ia., claimant to the world's wrestling championship, is now a full-fledged private in the National army. He was sworn in at Camp Dodge, Ia., and donned the uniform of a private and was attached to the divisional headquarters troop. "I'm anxious to do my share," he said, "and am ready and eager to go anywhere and do anything called for."



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SALE IS SEASON'S SUCCESS

Because Newark Did Not Realize on Smallwood Transaction Deficit Was Noted at End.

The sale of one ball player frequently makes the season a success for a minor league club, when the loss of the money involved means failure, remarked a prominent International league man.

"Take the case of Newark and Walter Smallwood for example. Smallwood was the only player sold by the Newark club, the Yankees purchasing him. One of the conditions of the transfer, however, was that in the event of Smallwood being drafted, the deal was off. Smallwood reported to the Yankees, was caught in the draft and left to join the National army, so the Yankees did not have to pay the price decided upon. If Newark had realized the amount involved in this deal the club would have closed the season with a balance in the treasury. It got nothing and added the campaign with a deficit."

FAVOR BASEBALL IN EUROPE

Canadians Had 101 Teams in Series for Championship—French Show Interest in Game.

Some idea of the excellent work which the Canadian troops have done toward the spread of baseball in France and England may be gleaned from the fact that a series for the championship of the Canadian forces overseas was played in England this fall in which 101 teams took parts. A great many players who were members of minor leagues and semi-professional clubs in the dominion are "over there," and of the teams which took part in the championship series several were really first-class aggregations. The French also are reported to be greatly interested in the national game, and in years to come, when the war is over, and the affairs of the world are in a normal state again, a real world series may be an annual feature and the great American game have an international scope.

KEEPING IN PHYSICAL TRIM

Skipping Rope Is Practice of Sailors Stationed at Great Lakes Training Station.

Uncle Sam's sailors at the United States naval training station have various ways of keeping in physical trim. With approximately 1,500 track athletes among the men on the station, skipping rope has become a popular method. Almost any evening after drill husky young bluejackets may be seen in the company streets skipping rope.

Dr. John B. Kaufman, athletic officer, says it makes them alert, gives them control of their muscles and increases their lung power.

The distances between buildings and

encampments on the military reservation—there are thousands of acres—have popularized another form of exercise, bicycle riding. A wheel rack has been erected in front of the administration building, and scores of officers and chief petty officers, some of the latter having stripes on their sleeves showing upward of a quarter of century of service on the deep sea, ride back and forth over the station, apparently getting as much fun out of it as the small boy with his first wheel.

DUB IN RING REAL FIGHTER

British Middleweight, Knocked Out Often in Scraps, Is Showing Courage in Trenches.

Jim Sullivan, the British middleweight, said to have been knocked out oftener than any other fighter in recent history, is now fighting in the trenches and showing plenty of courage. Sullivan fought many battles in this country and in England, and achieved the wondrous record of getting knocked out in each of his first seven engagements.

He kept right at it, and, after losing, it is said, 50 out of 44 contests, won the middleweight championship of England.

Fired with ambition, he then tackled Billy Papke and George Carpenter. Against these stars he reverted to his usual form and was quickly knocked kicking.

When war came Sullivan gayly marched to the front and has done gallant work in several battles.

ENLISTS AND LOSES PENSION

Man Who Served Under Funston Makes Sacrifice to Re-Enter the Service.

Westfield, Mass.—Back in the service again, although sacrificing a pension to re-enter it, Fred H. Lenois of Westfield has been assigned to the Twenty-fifth engineers. Lenois served two full enlistments with the regulars and did service in the Philippines and Cuba. He was at one time an orderly for the late Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

He has tried to enlist at recruiting stations several times, but has been turned down because of his permanent disability discharge, received as a result of trouble with one of his ears. Not dismayed by repeated failures to get back in the service, through Attorney H. E. Howard he applied to Washington for an opportunity to pass a physical examination at least, claiming that he was in better health than ever.

The permission came, he passed the examination, was assigned for service and lost his pension.

MOST EXPENSIVE PLAYER

The most expensive player ever purchased?

No, not Grover Cleveland Alexander. Tris Speaker? Nix! The award goes to Eddie Collins, who can run faster than Heine Zim.

Ban Johnson recently announced that Charley Comiskey paid \$20,000 for E. T. Browbridge, gave him a \$15,000 bonus, and then signed him to a contract, calling for five years at \$15,000 per. That totaled \$140,000.

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Farmers and Fruit Growers

Items of Interest for the Man Behind the Plow

Useless Dogs Must Go
The sentiment for getting rid of useless dogs seems to be growing in favor all over the country. It is a desirable growth. Hundreds of use less dogs are being protected through out the state and consume an aston ishly large amount of food. It is not so noticeable in the country and in small towns, but in the cities where dogs are fed largely on pre pared foods the cost is far from neg ligible.

Most of these dogs are worthless, some are diseased and spread disease. Others are vicious. They are respon sible to a great extent, says the Uni versity of Florida extension division for the death of sheep in the state. This is one of the most serious charges against the worthless dog for he discourages the production of mutton and wool at a time when both are badly needed.

The latest report of the Commis sioner of agriculture for Florida places the number of sheep killed by dogs in the years 1915-16 at 3,651. In the same period, 1,428 died of dis ease and 3,307 died of exposure. Dogs caused the death of more than forty per cent of the sheep that died on the farms.

Because sheep are usually carried on poor ranges it would not be profit able to build dog-proof fences around the flocks. The cheaper method to handle the sheep-killing dog is for the state to tax him out of existence.

Plant Maintenance Crops
"Never in the history of Florida has the state come so near to being self supporting from the standpoint of food production as during the year just ended. Our farmers are receiving the highest prices ever paid for farm crops, especially for pean utes, corn and cotton. Every effort should be made this year to contin ue as largely as possible the pro duction of staple crops. The Florida farmer can serve the nation best by becoming self sustaining as far as staple food crops are concerned and raising money crops in addition."

This is the way P. H. Rolfs, di rector of the University of Florida experiment station views the accom plishments of last year and the pro gram for this year. And while farmers have been getting good prices they have not overtaxed the consumer. Mr. Rolfs says:

"The price paid by consumers for food material in Florida is corre spondingly lower than in previous years; especially is this true in the rural districts and in the smaller cities. In the larger cities the prices are of course decidedly higher on ac count of depending on the north for supplies."

As illustrating this statement, Mr. Rolfs takes the corn situation. He says the Florida farmer is getting the best price ever received for corn, and yet hominy, prepared from our local raised corn is being offered by local millers at 4 1/2 cents a pound, a price much lower than would have prevailed if the Florida farmer had not produced an abundance of corn. Hominy sells for 7 to 9 cents a pound in the northern markets. By passing the corn directly from the farmer through the mill and to the consumer, it is possible for the farmer and local miller each to make a reasonable profit and yet sell to the consumer at a very attractive price.

"Every farmer in the state who is in a position to grow peanuts and whose land is well adapted to this crop should think seriously of plant ing extensively," advises Mr. Rolfs. "Peanut meal is the cheapest concen trate that we have on the feed mar ket at the present time when con sidered from the standpoint of its feed value, and yet the farmer is getting a comparatively larger price for his peanuts than ever before. The secret of the whole question lies in the fact that food and mainten ance crops are being grown at home and supplied to our home people, thus avoiding the necessity of pass ing them through numerous hands and shipping them over many miles of railroad."

"Safe farming," he continues, "lies in the direction of producing staple crops that can be grown with cer tainty, supplying them to our own people that need all of these, selling them to our own consumers at a reasonable profit and at the same time giving them the food material they need at a lower price than it can be obtained from distant markets."

Prevent Eggplant Diseases
Two of the most important meas ures that can be observed by the grower in growing eggplant are, use only disease-free seed, and make the seed bed on a sterile soil—one free from disease germs. Another of pre

haps as great importance is to set the plants into a field where egg plants have not grown for several years. These are the chief measures recommended by the University of Florida experiment Station.

Most of the diseases commonly af fecting eggplants, such as leaf spot, fruit spot and rot, stem canker, dry collar or foot rot, tipover, and damping off, are caused by the fungus *Phomopsis vexans*. The name of the fungus is of great importance but the fact that it may be present in his seed bed soil or in his field is highly important to the grower. A profitable crop can not be produced if the fungus attacks the plants se verely. Few if any seed houses will guarantee eggplant seed to be free from the fungus. For this reason purchased seed should be disinfected by soaking them in a 1:1000 corrosive sublimate solution for ten min utes and then rinsing them at once in running water for about 15 min utes immediately before planting. If the seed are to be dropped with a planter they may be spread on a fine screen in a breezy place and dried quickly. Dry just enough so that they will not stick to the planter. Clean starch can be mixed with the seed to reduce the tendency to adhere.

Yet this precaution will be use less unless the seedbed is made on a soil where no eggplants were grown previously or on a soil sterilized with steam or formalin.

It is also essential that the plants be transplanted to a field where egg plants have not been grown for sev eral years, especially if the disease was present last season. It is not known how long the disease produc ing fungus remains active in the soil, yet observation leads to the be lief that it will remain from year to year. Abandoning the field to other crops is the best way of avoiding se rious loss to the eggplant crop.

Every young eggplant should be examined carefully before setting it into the field. If it shows any shrinkage or discoloration of the stem tissues at the level of the ground discard it.

New land is free from this egg plant disease, but will be quickly in fected if the foregoing precautions are not observed. If the disease ap pears in the field with indications of its becoming serious, spray with bor deaux mixture, 4-4-50, formula, every other week. It will help re duce the amount of the disease and prevent its spread.

Test the Seed Corn
Farmers who have been following the instructions of the University of Florida extension division with re gard to selecting seed corn in the field, have one or more important precaution to observe before making their plantings. That is to test the germination of each ear saved before shelling the seed. Those who did not save seed by selecting it in the field before harvesting will appreciate the importance of having saved seed corn this year.

Seed corn should be tested before shelling. When a farmer buys ker nels that are already shelled for seed he must rely solely on the reputation of the seedsmen, for it is almost im possible to pick out and reject the grains from ears with poor germinat ing quality.

Testing can be done with a home made tester. An ordinary cigar box with two inches of sand in it will an swer the purpose. Soak the sand with two inches of sand in it will an thorously and pour off surplus wa ter. Have a muslin rag large enough so that when once folded or twice it will cover the sand. Then number every ear of corn that is to be tested. Write the numbers on pieces of pa per and tie them to the ears with ordinary twine.

Begin with the first ear by remov ing one kernel about two inches from the tip and another kernel about two inches from the butt of the ear. Stick the two into the sand side by side. Continue the process with the other ear until pairs of kernels from ten ears are placed in the first row. Place a like number in additional rows, making as many rows as the box will hold. The rows should then be numbered so that the matter of locating the ears whose kernels failed to germinate can be readily done. By counting down the rows and not ing the kernels that failed to germinat ing there will be no difficulty in lo cating the bad ears.

After the tester has received all of the kernels that can be planted con veniently, place the wet muslin over the kernels and close the lid of the box. Weight it so that nothing can disturb the test, and set the box in a warm place. Examine it every day

to see that the cloth and the sand are moist. In a week or ten days, the kernels from the good ears will have germinated.

By this simple process of testing, the stand of corn may be improved, for it furnishes the means of avoiding the planting of kernels with poor germinating quality. Poor corn can be discarded before planting time, and good seed can be secured.

Seminole's Roll of Honor

Navy
Karl Schultz, Sherman Routh, Collier Brown, Oliver Murrell, Ned Chittenden, Roy Chittenden, Ralph Routhillat, Allan Jones, Morris Spen cer, Hugh White, Oscar Rouse, C. J. Lawton, James Purvis, William Hart ley, Wallace Lipford, W. C. Temple Forreast Gatchel, Ed. Cameron, Lyman Baker, E. S. Ward, Robert Deane, Tenny Deane, F. F. Roper.

Army
John Murrell, Kenneth Murrell, Leslie Hill, Seth Woodruff, Stanley Walker, Dr. Ralph Stevens, Joe Chittenden, Oscar Speer, Bruce Ander son, Ernest Gregory, Fred Mason, George McLaughlin, Harold Wash burn, Albert Fry, James Estridge, George Huff, Thomas Sullivan, W. A. Pattishall, Meade Fox, Ingram Guerry, Henry Byrd, Osborne Wil liams, Vall Lovell, Martin Temple, Robert Robinson, Arthur Dickens, John Lee, J. AS. tafford, Andrew Aulin, John Gater, Lawton, Alfred M. Beck, Herbert Fuller, Joe Lewis, Arthur Lewis, Melville C. Tyler, J. F. Coates, Ernest Gormley, Walter Radford, Corbett Hutchinson, Sam Pevehouse, Harry Carlson, C. E. Hunter, Wilson Miller, Harold Long James Weaver Norman Baker, Ernest C. Morris, Ike House, T. M. Hill, Harry Rabun, Guy Stafford, Lewtie Oglesby, Densler Stafford, T. O. Gillis, Willie O. Goolsby, Harold Holiday, C. R. Peabody, Robert Merriweather, Robert Routh, Staf ford LeFills, Grover LeFills, Paul Dooley, E. L. Mott, Frank camp bell, William Hartley, Floyd Wash burn, Oscar DuBose, Edwin L. Dinkle.

Sam J. Pickens, Harry H. New man, Bryan Walker, Andrew J. King, Charles Priestner, Robt. O. Weeks, Walfred Pierson, Vander Perritte, Adolph Shaw, Barney F. Griggs, Harry Miles, Duncan Mit chell, Drawdy Matthers, Lewis Col lins, Jonh A. Rhodes, John R. Long, William B. Lynch, James H. Lee, J. C. Hutchinson, C. T. Smith, Roy Mason, Dr. T. A. Neal George Hyman

John E. Hawkins
Fred Ballard
Cal Robert Willie
Joe Zapf
Ralph Geiger
Harry Geiger
Fred Ballard
Robert Hill
Eddie Potter
Raymond McDonald
Carl McDonald
Clarence Temple
Joe Guerry,
William Shepard
Carl Takach
Victor M. Greene
First Lieut. Geo. G. Herring
Second Lieut. Ralph Wight.

Clarence Mahoney, Homer Wynno, Walter Mason, John Pexold, Pau Pexold, Edmond Stowe, Horace Chorpensing, Frank Lossing, Arthur Lossing.
Berkeley Blackman
Worthington Blackman
Wallace Crosby
Henry Lee
Alvin Kendall
Brittain Johnson

Josh's Abilities.
"How is your boy Josh getting along with his books?" "First rate," replied Farmer Cornmossel. "He's learned a whole lot." "Knows more than you do, I bet." "I won't say that. But he kin tell me a lot of things I already know in language I can't understand."

Two Main Varieties of Wheat.
There are many different varieties of wheat due to the differences of soil and climate, but in general we divide it into two great classes: Winter or soft wheat—sown in the fall and har vested during the hot summer months—and spring or hard wheat sown early in the spring and harvested late in the summer.

Worth While Question.
Strong impulses are but another name for energy. Energy may be turned to bad use; but more good may always be made of an energetic na ture than of an indolent and impas sive one.—John Stuart Mill.

Birthday Present.
For birthdays the latest gift is a moure ribbon bracelet with the initials or even the whole name scrawled across it. The ribbon is tied in a neat little bow on the inside of the wrist and fixed with a tiny gold clasp.

Persepiration Stains.
Persepiration stains may be removed from white blouses without any trou ble if they are soaked before washing in cold water, to which a little car bonate of soda has been added.

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IS NEEDED BY UNCLE SAM

American Pluck Provides Government With Precious Metal Required for Making Explosives—Express Companies Refuse Job.

San Francisco. — A fortune, for which kings of crookdom would have cheerfully risked their necks, has just been delivered to the government, after having been carried half way around the world like so much junk. Sheer Yankee pluck turned the trick.

It was transported from the Ural mountains, in Russia, to the United States by F. W. Draper, an American mining engineer, who turned 21,000 ounces over to the department of com merce.

The rare metal was carried in boxes, as Draper's luggage—a king's ransom at the mercy of every porter, baggage man and longshoreman in Russia and Japan.

He Did the Incredible.
"I got it safely through," explained the engineer, "because I did the in credible. No one would believe a man had so little sense as to lug a few million around like that. To have treated those boxes as precious would have meant to lose them—and prob ably my life as well."

"It was just an interesting bit of practical psychology."
His wife and four-year-old son accom panied him.

On the railroads across lawless Rus sia and Siberia, under the nose of the irresponsible bolshevik, and past thou sands who would have cracked his head for a fraction of that wealth, Draper smuggled the precious dust.

Express companies had refused to take the risk at any premium.
"You'll never get it out of the coun try," they said. "Not with platinum worth almost its weight in diamonds."
"Well, there it is," he said, kicking some old boxes on the San Francisco pier.

"I've slept and eaten on those boxes for over a month. And when I wasn't sitting on 'em, my wife was. I've be come quite accustomed to sleeping on a \$2,000,000 pillow. And I want to say it was deucedly hard on my head."
"But while Mrs. Draper and I guard ed the shipment carefully, we did it in a casual fashion that didn't arouse suspicion."

Wants Softest Bed in Town.
"Say," he added, "do you know where I can find the nicest, softest feather bed in town?"
The 21,000 ounces of platinum, badly needed in the manufacture of ex plosives and for scientific and sur gical purposes, was consigned to the secretary of commerce, who will su pervise its distribution.

Draper, whose home is in Boston, has spent the last six years as con sulting engineer to a number of the largest Russian mining companies in the Ural mountains.

He has been specially commended by the United States government for his courageous and highly valuable service to the nation.

LOST FOR NINETEEN YEARS

Box of First-Aid Material Made for Use in Spanish-War Just Turns Up.

Burr Oak, Mich.—After being on the way 19 years, a box was received by Capt. Charles P. Wheeler sent him by express by his mother.

Captain Wheeler led a company of volunteers in the Spanish-American war in 1898, and while at Camp Alger, Don Loring, Va., his mother sent him a box weighing 70 pounds, con taining first-aid material and medicine. Before the box arrived the company had moved to Cuba, and as the com pany moved so rapidly the box never caught up. On his return he tried to trace the box without success.

Last week the box arrived from Phil adelphia, being sent by Col. R. H. Rolfe of the Quartermaster corps, it being presumably laid aside with other war material and finally brought to light.

The contents of the box were in good condition, and Captain Wheeler has turned over the box to the Three Riv ers camp of the Spanish-American Vet erans to be disposed of for the benefit of the Red Cross.

SHERROD SMITH NOW SERVING UNCLE SAM



Sherrod Smith, pitcher of the Brooklyn Nationals, has enlisted in the army and is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta. Smith is the fourth Brooklyn pitcher to enter the service. Miljus and Caffore were drafted and Pfeffer enlisted in the navy. Brooklyn is now left with only three twirlers, all of them veterans—Coombs, Cheney and Marquard.

DURACK TO VISIT AMERICA

Negotiations Have Been Concluded for Visit of Australian Swimmer to This Country.

William Unmack of San Francisco, formerly an official of the Pacific A. A. U., authorizes the statement that negotiations have been concluded for the visit to this country of Miss Fan nile Durack, the famous Australian swimmer, who holds nearly all the world's records for women. It is quite surprising news, for only a few weeks ago cables from Sydney, New South Wales, announced the departure of Miss Durack for "somewhere at the front" as a Red Cross nurse. Unmack, however, is positive in his statement. He asserts that the Australian mer maid will land in California about June 12, and that he has already book ed her for several months on the coast. He is now endeavoring to secure dates for her in the middle West and East, so that she may tour the United States and try conclusions with the fair cham pions of all districts.

Monument of Skulls.
The Turks, when they defeated the Serbs in 1809, erected at Nish a rough tower composed alternately of lumps of rocks and Serb skulls cemented to gether. Of the 1,200 or so skulls origi nally included, all except one, which was too firmly embedded in the mortar, have been carried away by un sensitive curiosity seekers.

Wild Animals Live on Hay
Large Herds of Game in the Colorado Forests Are Becoming Domesticated.

Oursay, Colo.—The efficient pro tection given them by the state game commission and the United States forest service, in their efforts to preserve the deer, elk, antelope and mountain sheep that roam the Colorado forests has re sulted in large herds of the animals becoming domesticated. It is no un usual sight in the towns bordering the Uncompagne National forest to see many of these wild animals grazing in the village streets or approaching the inviting haystacks of some ranch for a feast.

Had No Belief in Balloons.
Dr. Samuel Johnson heard so much talk about balloons in the last year of his life (1784) that he became un speakably bored, and cautioned his friends about bringing up that sub ject of conversation when in his com pany. He was confident that the bal loon could serve no good purpose but that of furnishing a rather foolish and decidedly dangerous amusement to the wealthy few.

Ceylon a Crown Colony.
Ceylon is often referred to as a part of British India, but it is a crown col ony by itself, with an entirely separate administration and system of customs duties, posts, telegraphs, etc. It is essentially an agricultural country, and its manufactures are chiefly relat ed to the product of agriculture.

California Walnuts.
California produces more than 20,000,000 pounds of walnuts annually, and soon the largest establishment in the world for handling and cleaning these nuts will be in operation in that state.

Easy to Harden Lead.
Two per cent of metallic sodium will harden lead so that it will ring when struck.



Help Do Your Bit Grow Bigger Crops
Now is the time to make farm and grove pay real dividends. A ready market and good prices await all crops you can produce. Help win the war and make more money. This year make every acre yield a big profitable crop.

Use Favorite Fertilizers

These high-grade, depend able fertilizers are famou for the production of good crops. Our line includes fer tilizers for truck crops, field crops, citrus fruits. There is a favorite formula suited to your crops and soil.

Order spring fertilizers early to be sure of getting them. Write today for special price list which describes our complete line.

Independent Fertilizer Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.
J. Schnarr & Co., Orlando.



One Experience Convinced Me of its Value

"One of our salesmen demonstrated the value of the Long Distance Telephone to us. He was at Huntsville, Ala., and upon his own responsibility put in Long Distance calls for fifteen merchants within a radius of several hundred miles.

"In less than one hour he had sold 2100 barrels of flour at a total cost to us of less than six dollars.

"Since then we have applied the Long Distance Bell Telephone to every feature of our business with most profitable results. The service is fine, the rates are reasonable and there is more satisfaction in one Long Distance Telephone talk than in half a dozen letters."

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



THE SANFORD HERALD

R. J. HOLLY, Editor
W. M. HAYNES, Business Manager
Published Every Tuesday and Friday
THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IN ADVANCE:
ONE YEAR \$2.00
SIX MONTHS 1.25
THREE MONTHS .75



When we saw Bob Holly last week he was sane and sober but before the week was over he wrote a big head saying that a negro got revenge after he was killed with a brick and, to top it all off, they caught the vengeful spook near Leesburg.—Leesburg Commercial.

RESE WITH POST

Joe Hugh Reese, formerly editor of the Orlando Reporter-Star and well known in the city is now with the Palm Beach Post. The following announces it:

The Post takes pleasure in announcing the acquisition of Mr. J. H. Reese to its staff. Mr. Reese until recently was editor of the Orlando Reporter-Star, and prior to that time had done work of a distinctive character on a number of leading newspapers in Florida. His most recent piece of work was the publication of Florida Flashlights, a handbook on Florida which is having a wide sale. It has received flattering notices in papers all over the country, and the publisher has filled orders for it from California to Cuba. The fact that Mr. Reese has joined the Post staff may well be taken as a further indication of the determination of this paper to spare no reasonable effort or expense in giving its readers the best possible service and in covering the field with thoroughness and reliability.

THE ST. JOHNS RIVER

Fifteen feet of water Jacksonville to Sanford

This does not sound true, but the fact is there is more truth than fiction in this statement. Within a few days some definite date will be given our readers wherein will be shown the reason for this statement. Without doubt, the St. Johns river will be decided upon as the inter-coastal route between Boston and Key West. It is the logical route and the route that will cost our government by far the least and will produce the most efficient transportation service. If there is something accomplished along this line, the credit is entirely due to the Sanford Board of Trade. This organization has worked faithfully on this project and now the signs show success for them. One of the leaders in the waterways work is E. T. Wood-

ruff, chairman of the waterways committee. Untiring and optimistic, Mr. Woodruff has left nothing undone. Indorsement of the St. Johns river route has been secured from more than a score of other organizations and facts conclusive have been compiled and stand ready for all who will authoritatively use them. Certainly the Board of Trade is due our appreciation and thanks. This organization is building and boosting Seminole county in an intelligent way and its every effort redounds to the personal good of every citizen in this section.

Mrs. W. R. Pell

Mrs. Julia E. Pell, wife of W. R. Pell died at the home in this city last Friday morning after an illness of a few days. Mrs. Pell had been ill for some time complaining of a violent headache and the nature of the illness was puzzling to the physicians, finally being diagnosed as a ruptured blood vessel of the brain. She seemed to be recovering and on Friday morning arose as usual and was in the dining room when Mr. Pell left to bring in some wood. He heard her call him and found her lying upon the floor with another attack that seemed to be partial paralysis. The physicians were summoned and worked with her to prolong the spark of life but all efforts were useless and she went to meet her Maker with the same sweet Christian fortitude that ever marked her life.

Mrs. Pell was Miss Julia Singletary and was born in North Carolina, moving to Florida with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. Singletary who settled in Sanford some thirty years ago. Twenty-three years ago she was united in marriage to W. R. Pell of this city and from this union three children were born, two sons, Will and Frank and one daughter, Jessie who survive her. She also has two sisters in North Carolina, one here Mrs. Rex Packard, one in Tampa Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Adler of Pembroke and three brothers one in Macon, one in Ft. Myers and one here, J. W. O. Singletary.

Of a retiring disposition Mrs. Pell was a lover of home and children and seldom left her fireside to mingle with those about her and this very home spirit makes it harder for the loving husband and the children to bear her loss.

The funeral services occurred from the home Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. Massey of the Baptist church officiating, interment being made in Lakeview cemetery.

The sympathy of the many friends goes out to the family and relatives.

Wildman Physical Director

The following is from "Trench and Camp," the official paper at Camp Wheeler:

"J. R. Wildman of Crozet, Va., arrived in camp Thursday to take up work as physical director at Y. M. C. A. building No. 150. Mr. Wildman for several years has been engaged in educational work and left his position as principal of the Crozet high school to come into the "Y" work. He has had considerable experience in basket ball, track, tennis, gymnasium and other lines of athletic work, and states that he is looking forward to an enthusiastic season in every line of sport in the 326th regiment. Incidentally, the new director is an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, and a former student at the University of Virginia."

Letter From Chuluoita Boy

Norfolk, Va.
The Sanford Herald, Sanford, Fla.:
I am from Chuluoita, Fla., Seminole county. My name is C. W. Porterfield. Now that I have introduced myself I will go further and say that if you wish you may publish this letter.

I volunteered in the navy Dec. 14th at Jacksonville, Fla., and left there the 15th, 8:00 p. m. along with twenty-two other boys if I make no mistake. Every boy in the crowd seemed jolly and in high spirits. Some of us played cards, others told jokes. When we reached Macon, Ga., there was snow on the ground. Two or three of the boys got out and threw snow through the windows. Some had never seen snow before. From Macon on to Atlanta was pretty quiet. No matter how jolly the crowd you know, a fellow will get sleepy.

We spent all day the 15th in Atlanta, Ga., at the recruiting station. Everybody expected to get through by 10 o'clock and as we were not to leave there until 7:30 that night we intended to take in the city. In this we were very much disappointed. There were so many there ahead of us and to many examinations and papers to sign until we were not dismissed until 6:30 o'clock that evening, just had time to get supper.

I did not have time to go out to take supper with my cousin. Uncle Zeph, Aunt Claude and Lee Campbell came down to the office, however, and we all had supper down town.

From Atlanta there were forty-two, including one shine (negro). We had a special Pullman car from there to Orlando, N. C., I think that was the place. Of course the "shine" did not sleep in the car with us but there was a lot said by the boys as to just where he would sleep and who would be his bunk mate.

He was given his expense money and went on down to the day coach.

We had worlds of fun on this trip. We bought out the News Dutch and tried to buy his cap, mind you. We stayed inside most of the time. Too cold outside, snow everywhere. You see our activities were altogether on the inside. We couldn't even raise a window for fear of a blast of ice cold air.

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, Florida is God's Country and Sanford is His Garden. Believe me, when I have served my time with Uncle Sam it's back to Sunny Florida and the Land of Flowers for me. Right now, while I sit here and write you there is four inches of snow on the ground. Oh, well back to the story. I must stop in a minute.

Well, I will skip the rest of the trip to where we landed in Norfolk, Va., about 11:30 Sunday night I believe, and it raining. We were met by a sailor or two and carried across in a gasoline boat.

That was the end of our civilian life. Two days later we were all in uniform and assigned to A Company ready to start our training work and it's needless to say that we did.

Here I will stop. If you publish this would be glad if you would send me a copy and I will write something of the life of a man in the service as a beginner in the navy and in conclusion will say, after all the little things you have to do here that you never would think of doing back home, I like it.

You make the rations for the boys over there, we will see that they get them.

C. W. Porterfield,
U. S. Receiving Ship, at Norfolk,
Record Office, Norfolk, Va.

Service Flag Blessed at Holy Cross

At Vespers, Sexagesima Sunday night at Holy Cross church was the occasion of the blessing of Holy Cross parish service flag containing fifteen stars, the present number of young men from the parish now in government service. A crowded congregation assisted at Vespers, and after the singing of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood hymn the office of benediction for a flag was used. Mr. Rush Murphy, Director of Senior Chapter, No. 425, Brotherhood of St. Andrew unfurled the flag. He held the framed "Roll of Honor" from which the rector read the name of the fifteen young men: Messrs. Sherman Routh, J. Frank Coates, George McLaughlin, Harry Carlson, Howard Arnet, John Murrell, Oliver Murrell, Arthur Dickins, John Davis, Paul Hawkins, Robert Robinson, Leslie Hill, Allan Jones, Frank Campbell and Harold Washburn. The congregation then assisted in singing the hymn "Our Father's God to Thee." The rector preached from the text, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men; be strong." He showed that the crowning glory of knightdom was faith in the apostolic church, as exemplified by General Pershing who received the sacrament of confirmation, he being received just now into the church. Both the Roll of Honor and service flag will be kept in the church for a time, but eventually will find their permanent place in the Brotherhood rooms.

A Real Artist Here

Sanford is to be congratulated on the acquisition of another artist, a real artist in his line, in the person of Mr. F. C. Welch, who comes here from Michigan and who has just opened a studio in the newly completed First National Bank Building Annex, fronting on Park avenue. People who are acquainted with Mr. Welch's work in the north accord him highest commendation, in every department of camera and development lines, and say that as a portrait artist he has few superiors and but here and there an equal. Among those who know Mr. Welch, saw his masterful accomplishments from day to day and heard the universal praise of the tonest and best of judges of art in Cadillac, Mich., a city state and the residence of numerous millionaires is our Mr. E. T. Woodruff, who for some years was business manager of the leading daily newspaper of that place, and who unhesitatingly states that the rich and particular denizens of that art-appreciative town preferred Mr. Welch to the opportunities offered in Detroit or Chicago. Besides which, uprightness and all the desirable elements of reliability are characteristic of this gentleman.

Mr. Welch has opened here in a modest way, not as yet knowing what volume of business Sanford and the surrounding localities may develop, but with his interesting fam-

MONEY RAISING
All that is needed in the raising of Corn is proper soil, good cultivation, and the right time to husk it. All that is needed in money raising is to start an account, keep adding to it turn the interest back into the bank and Lo! you have raised a crop of Dollars that will be comfort givers to YOU.
CAPITAL \$30,000.00 SURPLUS \$15,000.00
PEOPLES BANK OF SANFORD
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
H. R. STEVENS President
C. M. HAND Vice-President
SANFORD, FLORIDA
O. L. TAYLOR Cashier
R. R. DEAS Asst. Cashier
F. L. WOODRUFF Vice-President
THE BANK THAT INSURES YOUR DEPOSITS

ily of wife, son and daughter he has sought the delightful climate of Florida and located in our city's inviting environment with the intention of making this his permanent home, anticipating thereby rugged health, the pleasure of living and an income sufficient for enjoyable subsistence, in all of which we are sure everyone wishes him full fruition of his hopes and expectations. Call on Mr. Welch and give him the glad hand of welcome. adv. 48-1tc

Potash in Georgia

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Congressman Frank Clark of Florida announced today that plans are going to be made for Florida capitalists to organize a company to operate potash beds in Portland, Ga., and locate a large factory in Atlanta.

A delegation of prominent Floridians is here composed of R. S. Hall of Ocala, J. D. Medlin of Jacksonville, M. O. Overstreet of Orlando and others, and with Mr. Clark they have been for several days in conference with officials of the department of agriculture regarding the plan of work they will pursue.

They saw Secretary Houston and went carefully over their plans, the particulars of which are not made public at this time. It is learned, however, that after a special agent of the department has made his investigation at Portland where there are large potash deposits and where the mining will be done a large factory will be located in Atlanta which may employ several hundred men and with a large payroll.

There is now a dearth of potash in this country and every available source is being drawn upon to meet present demands. Even with this the supply is very short and if the plans of the Florida men are carried out it will mean much to southern farmers and another big commercial enterprise for Atlanta.

MARKET BUREAU

Will Help the Florida Growers on Other End of Market

Washington, Feb. 2.—Southern congressmen today expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the action of the house yesterday in providing an appropriation of \$113,000 for the extension of the activities of the bureau of markets, providing for telegraphic service to farmers regarding prices of fruits and vegetables prevailing in the principal markets.

With this appropriation, fruit growers in Florida and Georgia will be represented by an agent of the federal bureau of markets, who will inspect the condition of fruits and vegetables when they arrive at their destination and report the condition to the grower whenever they are requested to do so.

This will stop the commission men from defrauding the growers, who are now without means of protecting themselves. It will assure the growers a square deal from the commission men and thus encourage them to plant more vegetable and produce more fruit for shipment, releasing more non-perishables for shipment abroad.

Georgia and Florida congressmen believe this amendment of inestimable value to fruit and vegetable growers in their states.

Mrs. McGuin at Eustis

A fine audience had the pleasure of hearing an entertainment of story and song at Eustis Pavilion on Thursday night, given by Mrs. Wren of Atlanta, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church.

She put herself in sympathetic touch with her hearers by the three first numbers of patriotic readings: "Blue and Gray War Song"; "A Soldier in France"; and "Name of the Flag," which was followed by an "old-time story" which brought in the never-old refrain of "Home, Sweet Home."

Among other good numbers given was "Angellina Johnson coming down the Line," so well rendered that it "brought down the house."

To some the gem of the evening was the reading from Victor Hugo's Jean Val Jean, delivered with much dramatic force. Her impersonation of the "Child in Song" was said by one present, "too sweet for anything."

The rendition of "Daddy's Initiation Into the Secret Society of the Boys," tickled young America, in the audience almost to death, and the older persons seemed to enjoy it likewise.

A medley of story and song brought out a verse of the old favorites, Old Black Joe, Swannee-River, Old Kentucky Home and Dixie. The closing number was "Your Flag and My Flag," given with the emphasis it deserves. The program throughout was excellent, the grave and gay following each other in quick succession.

It is well to have such entertainments that we may for awhile forget the sadder things of these war times.

Mrs. McGuin is a lovely person socially and made many warm friends in Eustis. "Oh, how I'd love to live in Eustis!" she exclaimed with exuberation. We could love her for that.—Eustis Lake Region.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and Ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12.

The entire wheat crop in France has been requisitioned by the French Government.

According to a report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss live stock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each \$230; bulls, \$170; cows, \$260; calves, \$180; young pigs, \$14; sheep, \$14; fat hogs, per pound, 32 cents.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

For the unit of women telephone operators to be sent to France a distinctive uniform is being provided. Salaries range from \$60 to \$125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters. Successful applicants must speak both French and English with ease.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted.

Following suggestions made by farmers willing to employ high school boys, the educational authorities of Illinois have arranged an extensive farm course, from February 1 to May 1.

Death of Mrs. Shimmons

Rebecca A. Philp was born in Huron county, Michigan, March 7, 1878 and died January 31, 1918, at Sanford, Fla.

She was united in marriage to Robert S. Shimmons Sept. 13th, 1904. To this union was born five children, one deceased. Her death came unexpected, although she had been weakly for years.

She was converted at the age of fifteen years and later entered into the experience of holiness. Her life was victorious, a rebuke to sin, an inspiration to all who knew her.

She bore her sufferings without a murmur. She was possessed of that meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of great price. We sorrow not as those without hope. While we miss her dear presence more than we can tell we know our loss is her eternal gain. She was a tender, loving, consistent Christian wife and mother. To know her was to love her. She leaves to mourn

her loss a husband, four children, a father and mother, one brother, Albert Philp of Chicago, Ill. Services were conducted at the home on West First street, by Rev. E. N. Johnson, assisted by Rev. D. D. Marston.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all who so kindly assisted us in our time of sore bereavement and also for the flowers and those that furnished automobiles.

Robert S. Shimmons and Family,
Mr. and Mrs. James Philp.

NO LIGHTLESS MONDAY

Orders of Fuel Administrator Misunderstood on Early Closing

Since the business men of Sanford anxious to cooperate with the government in every way decided to close their stores at six o'clock in order to save fuel there has been a misunderstanding on the part of some as to the exact meaning of the word. Many of the merchants thought it necessary to shut off the lights altogether and some of them were trying to keep the store open while entirely dark from five to six. This was not the intent of the order and the voluntary closing of the Sanford stores on the part of the local merchants merely means that at six all the stores close but until six they can use the lights.

Mayor Davison wrote to Fuel Administrator Williams and received the following reply:

February 1st, 1918.
Hon. J. D. Davison, Mayor of Sanford, Sanford, Florida.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 31st. I enclose you herewith printed copy of the fuel order of the 17th and also memorandum relating to moving picture shows, theatres, etc. You will see from this order that all businesses except those exempted are prohibited from having heat on Mondays. There is nothing in relation to light. I have construed this order to permit those businesses to operate so long as they do not use any heat on Mondays.

There is nothing in the order in regard to light on Mopdays. The lightless nights are Thursdays and Sunday nights. On these nights stores are permitted to have the usual inside lights as long as they are open for business. They are not, however, permitted to burn any outside lights; and electric signs are not permitted to burn on these nights; and when the stores are closed only such lights are permitted inside as to insure the safety, i. e., to make the interior sufficiently light for the police officer or watchman to see the interior.

Yours very truly,
Arthur T. Williams,
Fla. Fuel Administrator.

World's Sunday Schools.
There are 297,866 Sunday schools in the world.

Lyric Theatre
WEDNESDAY
ROYAL HAWAIIANS.
PLAYERS, SINGING, DANCING
Also A Five Reel Feature
THURSDAY
VITAGRAPH PRESENTS
HARRY MOREY
-IN-
"Who Goes There"
FRIDAY
Wm. A. BRADY PRESENTS
JUNE ELVIDGE
-IN-
"The Strong Way"
SATURDAY
Special Program, with last Episode
"Seven Pearls"
COMING
BILLY SINGLE CLIFFORD IN
"OVER THERE"

DON'T
Write it on Your Cuff!
Jot it Down in the
MEMO BOOK
HERALD PRINTING CO.
Phone 148 Sanford, Florida

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

Little Happenings—Mention of Matters in Brief—Personal Items of Interest

Summary of the Floating Small Talks Succinctly Arranged for Harried Herald Readers

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barrett came over from Winter Garden Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Connelly.

Mullet roe, special 30c lb, at McCuller's.

Don't forget the Red Cross Ball and Card Party at the Hotel Carnes Thursday night.

Break your cold or LeGrippe with a few doses of 666.

Miss Gignon, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bryden from Racine, Wis., this week becomes the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stone.

OSTEOPATH—DR. W. M. HARPER—Office and operating rooms Seminole Bank building, phone 195.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson and little son, Arthur, Jr., left Monday for Alabama, where they will spend several weeks, visiting friends and relatives.

Nice fat mackerel, 20c each. McCuller's.

Don't forget the Red Cross Ball and Card Party at the Hotel Carnes Thursday night.

RUB-MY-TISM—Antiseptic. Relieves Rheumatism. Sprains. Neuralgia etc.

A. W. Roberts, former newspaper man but now with the Bankers Financial Co., of Jacksonville is in the city on business.

A REAL BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE—Lot 7, Blk. C, Celery Ave. Add. Must be sold at once.

Schelle Maines, Assignee.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pilcher of Louisville, Ky., and Lake Thonotosassa, Fla., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stewart at their home on Myrtle avenue for several days.

Middle aged woman with ten years' experience nursing confinement cases; Apply to 1201 Park avenue.

Mr. McKenzie who has been spending the winter this far at the Gables leaves for St. Augustine for the month of February.

New Florida syrup, \$1.00 per gallon at McCuller's.

Don't forget the Red Cross Ball and Card Party at the Hotel Carnes Thursday night.

Expensive Hemstitching Machine just installed at the millinery shop of Mrs. H. L. Duhart.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and their mother, Mrs. Dexter who are spending the winter in Sanford from Canada this week have motored to Miami.

T. J. Syphen of Commerce, Georgia is in the city this week the guest of Tom Hawkins on Celery avenue.

Regular meeting of Seminole Rebekah Lodge No. 43 Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

The members of the Junior Chapter Brotherhood of St. Andrew spent last Saturday at Daytona Beach.

Peter's church, Key West, who has been a visitor for the week at Holy Cross rectory accompanied them.

E. Spencer Steele leaves today for his home in New York city after spending a week here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Huff at their home on Sanford avenue.

Mr. Steele is a champion golf player of New York and Easthampton, Long Island and is engaged in business in New York.

He fell in love, with Sanford and the Florida climate and expects to return at an early date.

Don't forget the Red Cross Ball and Card Party at the Hotel Carnes Thursday night.

Sorrow is felt for the family of Mr. Arthur Wilcox, who was killed while crossing railroad tracks necessitated by changing cars at Salem, N. C.

Mr. Wilcox was living in Raleigh, N. C., after his removal from San-

ford. The funeral was held from St. Philip's Church, Durham, N. C. Besides a widow he leaves a brother, Mr. Ernest Wilcox, who has purchased a farm and is living at Wekiwa.

Notice: Regular meeting of Seminole Rebekah Lodge Friday evening, Feb. 8th, in Masonic Hall.

Basket Ball Schedule: Feb. 8—Duval, in Sanford.

Weather Report: Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1918. Forecast for the week beginning Sunday, February 3, 1918.

Trains Taken Off: The announcement is made by Division Passenger Agent J. G. Kirkland that the Atlantic Coast Line trains Nos. 91 and 92, known as the Tampa Special have been discontinued.

Dasheen and Chayote Notice: All those who have seen or tried the dasheen and chayote at various Food Conservation meetings this winter and wish to plant them will please send in written application to me within a week.

Notice to Tax Payers: I will be in the following places on the date set after each, for the purpose of receiving tax returns, as required by Section 12, Chapter 5596, Laws of Florida:

No More Heatless: Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Heatless Monday, being observed for the third time today may be abandoned by the Fuel Administration as the result of a conference of state Administrators being held here.

Final decision in the matter is expected tomorrow at a conference between Administrator Garfield and Director-General McAdoo.

Get Your Food Products Ready Now for Seminole Exhibit: All Seminole county women having food products to exhibit at the Five Counties Fair to be held at Orlando next week, Feb. 12-15) will please report them at once.

Food products to be exhibited will be comprised of fruit and vegetables (including preserves, jellies, etc.); bread, cakes, pastry, cheese, butter, etc.

These should be delivered to Mr. Frank Miller at his store, or to Mr. Tilden Jacobs at Chuluota this week. Otherwise they must without fail be taken to Orlando to be entered by Mr. Jacobs Monday morning.

No fancy work or paintings or antiques will be taken this year to Orlando from Seminole county, and because of circumstances it was impossible before this to announce the decision of the Seminole Fair committee concerning the women's work.

It is urged and hoped, however, that there will be a prompt, generous response that our woman's exhibit may fully come up to the "much" expected of Seminole county in every particular by all Florida.

Riley M. Fletcher Berry, Emerg. Home Dematr. Agt.

GROWERS' MEETING: Will Be Held In Court House Saturday Night: For their mutual protection and benefit the growers of the Sanford section want to get together. Just what their plan will be on this matter has not been fully considered but that they want active cooperation

and organization is apparent to every one of them.

About twenty-five of the growers met in the court house last Saturday night to discuss the matter, but on account of the meeting not having been advertised there were not as many present as is wished for a good meeting and general expression and therefore the business on hand was postponed until the meeting to be held next Saturday night at 7:30 at the court house.

At this meeting all the growers are requested to be present and take a part in the general discussion of the needs of the growers and farmers of this section. Every grower and all those who are interested in Sanford are invited to attend.

Sanford One of the Few: Sanford is one of the few cities in the state to have the pleasure of having the Wilate Royal Hawaiians to entertain them.

The Wilate Royal Hawaiians are all natives of Hawaii and was one of the best attractions at the San Francisco Exposition, where they entertain thousands and thousands of people every day during the exposition.

The Royal Hawaiians are five in number and last night they entertained the people of Sanford at the Lyric Theatre and on account of the great demand for seats there were a great many that could not get seats and had to go away without having the pleasure of hearing the grove musical entertainment given by the Hawaiians. Manager Lane will make arrangements for two hundred more seats for Wednesday night and will give two shows so that he may accommodate the large crowd.

The people of Sanford last night heard the sweetest music that they have ever heard as the Hawaiians are the people that can render the music as no other nation can and when the curtain arose with the Hawaiian quintette with their ukalies and steel guitars and sweet musical voices blended together gave the sweetest musical sound that has ever been heard here before and one that more than pleased the people.

The Royal Hawaiians will be at the Lyric again Wednesday matinee and night and don't miss the musical treat of the season.

Osteen is Prosperous: The little city, of Osteen just across the ferry to the east of Sanford is enjoying a very nice growth since the opening of the new shell road last season.

Aside from this the cattle industry is a source of revenue to those interested in that business. Last week Mr. K. B. Osteen sold 207 head of cattle at \$23.00 per head and recently sold 1,000 acres of his land near there for \$10,000.

Mr. F. N. Purdy, one of the citizens of Osteen has perhaps the largest stock of Barred Rock poultry in central Florida and is now realizing good prices from his chickens.

For general farming and stock and poultry raising Osteen cannot be excelled and for this reason many are seeing the advantages of these lines of endeavor and as a result the little town is fast assuming the proportions of a fine little city.

We wish to acknowledge to our friends in Sanford and Seminole county our deep appreciation of their generosity shown us since our loss by fire last Tuesday.

The sincere sympathy and material aid extended have been bountiful and helped beautifully to lighten the burden of our loss. Again we thank you.

H. E. Tolar and Family.

For Wood and heavy hauling see Murrell, or phone 378.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.

But Oh how beautifully doth she wear her crown.

Loved by all, grows all the flowers of all requirements.

In her garden of mind for our desirments,

Let her but show the way.

And we all follow, so they say.

Broadening is her circle of accomplishments

Which adds so many more accomplishments.

—Mrs. Galloway.

Another cooperative store has been organized in St. Johns county, this one by potato growers at Elkton: They will do a general mercantile business, selling cooperatively to farmers. Next spring they will handle fertilizer, seed potatoes, farm machinery and other supplies.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND SANFORD

Mrs. Norma King McLaughlin, Social Editor. Anyone having guests, parties or any article for this column, it would be appreciated if they would telephone 370-3

A Confederate Heroine

The first woman nurse on the Confederate side during the states is now a guest in Sanford. She has been at the Hotel Carnes for a week and is not only very interesting but a very remarkable woman.

Mrs. Agatha Clara Willis is her name and she claims Little Neck, L. I., as her home. Mrs. Willis has just had a song accepted and published which is paying her nicely.

She is also an authoress, having written a poem, "Little Sunbonnet," which she says was suggested to her while looking at a postal "Contemplation," on last Decoration Day at Washington, where the Confederates held their reunion.

Mrs. Willis dresses in grey serge almost entirely and wears on her arm a white cross which she explains in this way: During the close of the Civil War the Sisters of Mercy from New Orleans, called for volunteers to assist them in their good work.

A band of six of us (all war widowed) responded to the call subject to their orders. I was assigned to Chattanooga, Talohoma and Knoxville, Tenn. (Gen'l. Bragg's Division). Our uniform was grey alpaca dress white cross on right sleeve, black silk apron with pockets and our sleeves the same and a white sunbonnet, with removable pasteboard strips upon which we used to write addresses or any business which we were told to keep quiet about and remember.

In the poem I talk over some of the scenes where we figured together during the great strife between brother and brother. The following is taken from a paper sent to Mrs. Willis by someone who knew her, and is all true. Mrs. Willis' maiden name was Agatha Clara Burns. Her life has been most romantic. She was born in Spain of a Scotch father and a Spanish mother. When she was three years old she was stolen by gypsies and brought to this country. The ship was wrecked near Pensacola, Fla., and the authorities took her from the gypsies and charitable persons brought her up. She married Fred Howard, who became a Confederate officer and was killed.

In the meantime Mrs. Howard had become a field nurse with Gen. Bragg's army. She was with it at Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Tullahoma and other battles. At the close of the war she served as a nurse during the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans. She then married Lieut. Thomas Clark, a northern officer and went north with him. He died ten years later and she married Lyman C. Willis in 1892.

Mrs. A. B. Wallace gave a very lovely bridge party Friday afternoon at her home on Magnolia. It was such a beautiful day that several tables were placed on the piazza.

Mrs. W. J. Thigpen won the prize a dainty camisole and Mrs. Geo. Fox cut the consolation, a basket. Fruit salad, pineapple ice and coffee were served. Those invited were Mrs. Stringfellow, Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Claude Howard, Mrs. B. A. Howard, Mrs. Roumillat, Miss Hand, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Puleston, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Gonzales, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Hoy, Mrs. Keelor, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Pitts, Miss Hawkins, Miss Wilkie, Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Scholtz, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Thrasher, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Herndon, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Dumas, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Deas, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Lester, Mrs. Hill.

The Auction Bridge was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. E. M. Galloway at her attractive country home. The prize, an exquisite piece of lingerie was won by Mrs. Herndon. Those invited were Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Henry Dickins, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Herndon, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Puleston, Mrs. Roumillat, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Vorce, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Morse. The Auction Bridge Club will meet every Monday afternoon during Lent to sew for the Belgium babies. The first meeting will be with Mrs. Herndon Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Eugene Roumillat, who has been having a series of bridge parties entertained the following friends Saturday afternoon: Mrs. Keelor, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Puleston, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Gonzales, Mrs. Claude Howard, Mrs. A. B. Wallace, Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Betts. The prize, a lovely box of stationery was won by Mrs. Puleston.

Mrs. A. B. Peterson will leave Wednesday for Jacksonville where she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Robt.

Simms. She will go to Miami for a week before joining Lieut. Peterson in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Melton, Miss Margaret Melton, Charlton E. Melton and A. E. Melton of Palatka are registered at the Hotel Carnes. Mr. and Mrs. Melton will move into Comfort Cottage as soon as their furniture arrives.

The dance at the Hotel Carnes Friday evening was well attended and proved most enjoyable. Quite a number came down from Ocala for the basket ball game and attended the dance afterwards.

Mrs. W. N. Boylston and Miss Barbara Boylston of Princeton, Mass., who are spending the winter in Leesburg arrived today to be the guests of Mrs. McLaughlin.

Mrs. Oscar Peeples and Miss Peeples of Cartersville, Ga., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Starling left Saturday for Miami.

Don't forget the Red Cross ball Thursday evening at the Hotel Carnes. A number of out of town people are expected.

Rev. M. H. Massey, the new Baptist minister, with his wife and children are stopping at the Hotel Carnes.

Miss Louise Spencer of Ocala who has been the guest of Miss Ruth McDaniel returned home Sunday.

Charles Whitner of Jacksonville is registered at the Hotel Carnes.

Mrs. J. M. Wallace is spending a few days in Tampa.

Means-Anderson tomorrow, Wednesday.

Going to be great: the Means-Anderson entertainment tomorrow Wednesday night.

The Means-Anderson entertainers will hold the boards tomorrow, Wednesday night, at the High School Auditorium. Fun begins at 8:15. A wonderful treat is promised.

No one who loves good wholesome fun and entrancing music must let this opportunity to hear the famous Means-Andersons get by without "a list'nin'."

Come and laugh and forget the blues while you listen to "The Vagaries and Winsomeness of the Dutch Girl," "The Whistling Boy," "The Farmer who Would go back to the Farm," and many more of those "spell-binders" from the sweet lips of Edna Means. Coming Feb. 6th.

Purity, rare sweetness and calm of person, captivate when Miss Brady sings. We're to hear her next Wednesday night, here in Sanford. Tickets at Phillips Drug store.

Violin and character songs, pro W Violin and character songs presented by Miss Eva Anderson we are told are a revelation. Her wonderful talent, coupled with her splendid musicianship and charm of individuality are an entertainment complete and ravishing in themselves. Next Wednesday night we shall hear and enjoy her in Sanford.

Red Cross Notes: The cooperation and patronage of the townspeople is requested in behalf of the dance and card party to be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 7th at Hotel Carnes for benefit of Red Cross work of Seminole Chapter.

There will be provided tables for both Bridge and Five Hundred and those wishing to make reservations of seats will please phone Mrs. A. P. Connelly.

The Chapter is asking for donations of woolen materials suitable for crutch pads and sateen or brilliantine to line these pads.

Also an electric iron is very much needed. Anyone having one they could lend or donate please leave it at work rooms, Pico-Block.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Chapter is due to be held at Woman's Club Friday, 15th at 2:30 p. m.

Will Give Lessons: Jos. Reizenstein a first class musician and teacher of clarinet and violin has arrived in this city. He has been on the Chautauqua circuit of Traverso-Wick, having a band. Mr. Reizenstein will open a class here for band and orchestra instruments in general, special attention being given to clarinet and violin.



Save a loaf a week help win the war

EUROPE NEEDS FOOD

Food Administration Declares It is an Absolute Sin to Waste Food—Food Has Become Sacred.

Europe is still sending an insistent call for more food. We must send it if the war is to go on efficiently. If we eat it all we cannot ship it, and the food administration has already tried to picture how much that wheat is needed by people who will starve if they do not get it, the food administration states.

"For the least bit of heedlessness on your part in food conservation some one somewhere in the world must suffer privation," an official statement declares. "The food administration has mastered the problem of America's food in such a way that every ounce of food conserved and kept in the currents of trade goes to an empty stomach in Europe.

"It is an absolute sin to waste food. Food has become sacred. Food means life; it means somebody's life, and you cannot escape responsibility. There is no waste of food among the allied nations."

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| HOT BREADS | DESSERTS |
| Boston brown bread. | Corn-meal molasses cake. |
| Hocake. | Apple corn bread. |
| Muffins. | Dumplings. |
| Biscuits. | Gingerbread. |
| Griddle cakes. | Fruit gems. |
| Waffles. | |
| HEARTY DISHES | |
| Corn-meal croquettes. | Corn-meal fish balls. |
| Meat and corn-meal dumplings. | |
| Italian polenta. | Tamales. |
| The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture. | |

JAPANESE BUILD 250 SHIPS A YEAR

Tokio.—Japan is able to build 250 ships a year, their tonnage totalling 1,000,000, according to a government statement. The shipbuilding business of Japan has had an unprecedented growth since the beginning of the war, and on September 1 there were 113 shipbuilding slips owned by 42 firms, besides 24 slips which are building and will be ready before the end of the year. These facilities are more than three times as great as at the beginning of the war. Each slip is capable of turning out a ship of more than 1,000 tonnage in less than a year.

Damages for Being Called Traitor?—St. Louis.—John H. Boyer has been awarded \$1 actual and \$200 punitive damages from Gus V. R. Mechin, who tried to force Boyer to stand while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was being played. Boyer testified that he was called a traitor and assaulted.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will, have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.—As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada, and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies. German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely by Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. These three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 500,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.—"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred, f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.50 there was a saving to the public of 64 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.—With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro-rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventually," Mr. Hoover said, "be about \$7.50 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the price of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 84 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.30, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 84 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

SLAY 800,000 ARMENIANS

1,200,000 Men, Women and Children Starved, Robbed, Enslaved or Deported by Turks.

The Hague.—One-half, or 800,000, of the Armenian people who were under Turkish rule at the beginning of the war have been slaughtered or starved to death by Turks, according to an indictment issued here by several influential Hollanders, among whom are A. F. de Savornin Lohman, the Dutch minister of state, and Dr. Anton van Gyn, formerly Dutch minister of finance.

In all, they assert, the Turks have deported 1,200,000 Armenian men, women and children, robbed them of all they possessed, massacred the men, carried off the women and girls to Turkish harems and Kurdish villages, sold the children in the slave market, and abandoned the remainder to slow death by starvation.

"This remnant of the Armenian people in Asia Minor," says the statement of these neutrals, "is a starving beggar people, consisting in the main of old men and women and children. The number of children who, separated from their relatives, lie along the caravan routes or wander about the towns like dogs runs into tens of thousands. It is scarcely credible that in the twentieth century the extermination of almost an entire people under such terrible circumstances was possible. But entirely trustworthy evidence of neutral consular officials, of German and Swedish missionaries and teachers is available and puts the matter beyond all doubt."

DOES HER BIT AT 95



Mrs. Thomas Edwards of Oberlin, O., at the age of ninety-five years has supplied her four sons and numerous grandchildren with enough canned stuff from her own garden to supply them for the winter. She did all her garden work except the plowing, and canned her products under the direction of manuals furnished by the national emergency food garden commission.

WHY WE MUST SAVE FOOD.

The 1917 wheat crop in France was less than half normal, using the crop of 1913 as a basis of comparison. There was a shortage of 170,000,000 bushels, or 65.3 per cent. The potato crop was only within one-third of normal. The sugar beet crop showed a deficit of 67.9 per cent. Her meat herds in the early fall showed a shortage of 1,800,000 animals.

Those are a few of the reasons America must feed her associates in the war. They are no longer able to feed themselves, and unless we come to the rescue are face to face with starvation. And starvation means defeat in the war.

Schedule of Passenger Trains

SOUTH BOUND		
No.	Arrive	Depart
21	2:06 A. M.	2:15 A. M.
27	3:10 A. M.	3:19 A. M.
91	12:33 P. M.	12:43 P. M.
118	2:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
83	3:04 P. M.	3:13 P. M.
NORTH BOUND		
82	1:18 A. M.	1:28 A. M.
84	10:45 A. M.	11:05 A. M.
80	3:23 P. M.	3:43 P. M.
92	4:00 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
73	5:50 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
OVIDO BRANCH		
112	9:30 A. M.	9:50 P. M.
117		4:00 P. M.
LEESBURG BRANCH		
21	10:45 A. M.	1:25 P. M.
27	10:45 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
117	3:10 P. M.	
TRILBY BRANCH		
22	1:00 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
24	10:45 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
100	8:40 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
101		

*Daily Except Sunday.

SANFORD LODGES

Royal Neighbors of America Meets Second and Fourth Thursday Annle Speer Secretary

Sanford Lodge No 62, F. and A. M. Communication every first and third Tuesdays at 7:00. Visiting brethren welcome. O. L. Taylor Secretary

Monroe Chapter No. 15, E. A. M. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Masonic Hall over the Imperia Theatre. Visiting companions welcome. G. L. Taylor Secretary

Seminole Chapter 2, Order Eastern Star Meets every first and third Thursday in each month. Everyone who has seen his Star in the East are cordially invited to visit this chapter. Alice E. Robbins, Sec'y

The Sanford Council K. of C. Meets the 2nd Sunday 3 p. m., and the 4th Sunday 8 p. m., each month, at K. of C. Hall, Oak Ave. C. L. Britt, Fin. Sec'y

Phoenix Lodge No 5, K. of P. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays. Nalting knights always welcome. H. McLaughlin, O. J. Miller, R. and S. C. C.

Sanford Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers cordially invited. J. F. McClelland, J. D. Dorsey, N. G. R. Sec.

Gale City Camp No. 6, W. O. W. Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month. F. L. Miller, J. F. Hoolehan, Clerk Council Commander

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Sanford Local Union No. 1751 meets first and third Thursday night at 7 o'clock in the M. W. A. Hall, Pico Bldg. J. W. O. Singletary, W. W. Van Ness, Sec. Treas. President

Celery City Aerie No. 1853 Meeting every 2nd & 4th Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, Eagle Home, Oak Ave. Visiting Brothers Welcome. E. E. Hogan, C. C. Woodruff, Worthy President Secretary

B. P. O. E. Sanford Lodge 1241 Meet first and third Wednesday night at Elks Home, North Park Avenue. F. S. Frank, O. L. Taylor, Secretary Exalted Ruler

The Lake Breeze Council No. 31 Junior Order United American Mechanics Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., in the City Hall. Visiting brothers are welcome. C. H. Smith, Rec. Sec.

Modern Woodmen of America Meets 2-4, Thursday evenings, 7:30, in M. W. A. Hall, Pico Building. C. E. McDonald, C. D. Couch, Consul Clerk

Loyal Order of Moose Sanford Lodge No. 1310 meets in Hall in Stone & Grove Building Second and Fourth Mondays in Month at 7:30.

Sanford Public Library
Oak Avenue
Between 3rd and 4th St.
— Open —
Tuesdays
Thursdays
Saturdays
at 3 p. m.
Reading Room Free to All

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HOME DRESS MAKING PATTERNS

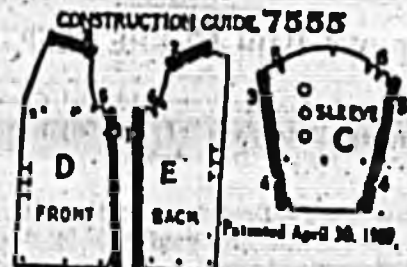
A Model For the Pajama Girl.



Finish the upper edge of the pocket with a band about 1 1/2 inches wide, and adjust to position.

Next, close the sleeve seam as notched. Finish the lower edge with a band 1 1/2 inches wide when finished. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam easing in any fullness between notches. Hold sleeve toward you when basting it in armhole.

To make the trousers close leg seam as notched. Slash on left side along the small "o" perforations for



Pink and black forms the color scheme of the pajamas pictured here. The jacket has a V-shaped neck, while the trousers hang in loose effect at the lower edges.

A rather striking color scheme is produced in these pajamas, but it is highly effective. Pale pink crepe is used, trimmed with narrow black taffeta ribbon. The neck is cut in V shape, the jacket being slipped on over the head. The trousers are slashed at the left side for the opening and gathered at the upper edge. In medium size the model requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch crepe with 3 1/2 yards 36-inch ribbon.

The construction begins with the jacket. Close the under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Finish the neck edge with a bias band about 1 1/2 inches wide when finished. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations.

Pictorial Review Pajamas No. 7555. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

A Blouse of Dark Blue Crepe.



shoulders and joins to gathered edges of fronts forming a yoke effect. The collar is convertible, so that it may be worn in high effect with a jabot, or turned back to form revers. In medium size the model calls for 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material. If the jabot is omitted, 2 1/2 yards will be sufficient.

When cutting the blouse, if the open neck effect be desired, cut off the hem at the front edge of front, 1/2 inch forward of the small "o" perforations nearest front edge. The front is laid along the selvege, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. To the right of the front are the collar and facing. If the jabot is used, it should be laid to the right of the facing, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. The back has the triple "TTT" perforations resting on the lengthwise fold of material. Then follow the cuff and sleeves, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. The band may be placed either lengthwise or crosswise on the lengthwise fold.

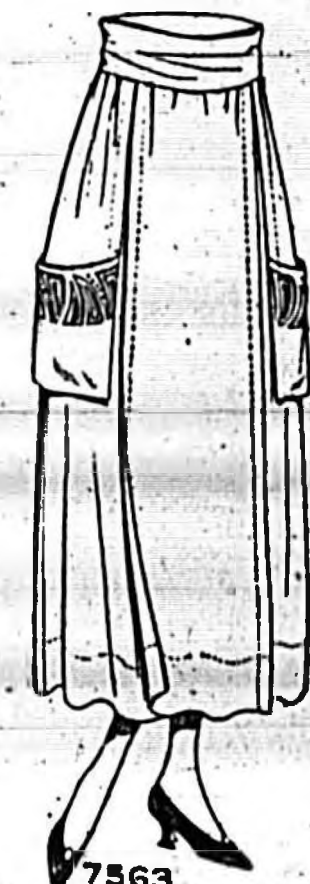
The blouse offers splendid possibilities for combinations for plain silk may be used for the collar and cuffs. If one is not partial to plaids, then plain satin may be used.

A design that is recommended for general wear is this blouse of blue crepe, for it is practical as well as smart. The back extends over the



Pictorial Review Blouse No. 7558. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 20 cents.

Separate Skirt in Very Good Style.

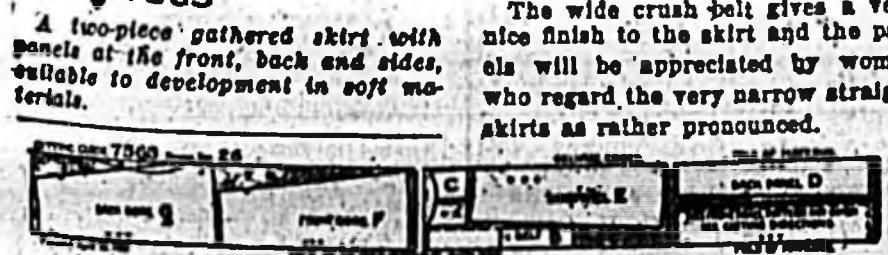


The woman of leisure or in business will find this skirt practical and suitable for many occasions. It is a two-piece model with raised waistline, the fulness at the top being gathered under a belt of self-material. It looks unusually well in satin or cashmere, medium size requiring 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

To cut the skirt properly, the material must be divided in three parts one piece for the back and front gores, one for the side panel and one for the back and front panels. Fold the fabric in half and place on the cutting table, then arrange the sections of the pattern on the guide as pictured. The front and back gores are laid so that the triple "TTT" perforations rest along the lengthwise fold. The side panel is so arranged that the straight edge rests along the selvege, large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread of material. The pocket is laid to the left of the side panel and the belt below.

To cut the back panel, fold over the selvege as shown in the guide, placing section "O" and the front panel along the folded edges to avoid seams. The length of the panels may be regulated to suit the individual taste and the pattern should be altered before placing on the material, to avoid waste.

The wide crush belt gives a very nice finish to the skirt and the panels will be appreciated by women who regard the very narrow straight skirts as rather pronounced.



Pictorial Review Skirt No. 7563. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches waist. Price, 20 cents.

The Bolero in Attractive Form.



A bolero jacket of distinctive pattern, developed in soft, blue or black being equally fashionable.

Dark blue or black taffeta with a gay touch of embroidery could be used to develop this little bolero waist with wonderful effect. The closing is at the front, the V-shaped neck being finished with a square collar. The long, one-piece sleeves flare at the wrists and are trimmed with buttons. There are no sleeves in the bolero, but it has strap extensions which are crossed in front and fastened to the wide, bias girde in back. In medium size the waist requires 3 yards 36-inch material.

The front and back of the waist may be made of lining, to save expense. First face the armhole edges about 3 inches deep. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem in front at notches. Large Pictorial Review Waist No. 7440. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 20 cents.

"O" perforations indicate center-front. Plait lower edge of front and back bringing the slot perforations to corresponding small "o" perforations and tack.

Next, take the girde and plait the ends, placing "T" on corresponding small "o" perforations and tack. Arrange over the waist, with lower edge even and with the upper edge indicated by single large "O" perforation along the indicating small "o" perforations in front and back with center-fronts and center-backs even; tack invisibly. Close on left side. Single small "o" perforations indicate center-front of girde and double small "oo" perforations indicate center-back.

Then plait the sleeve, placing B on corresponding small "o" perforation and tack. Close dart seam leaving



the edges free below single small "o" perforation and finish for closing. Close remaining seam as notched. Sew sleeve in armhole of waist as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam easing in any fullness toward you when basting it in armhole.

Now, take the bolero and close underarm and shoulder seams as notched. Face collar and sew to neck-edge of bolero with notched and center-backs even. Adjust the bolero over the waist with center-backs even, cross the strap extensions in front and fasten the rounded ends to position on girde. The lower corners of the front of the bolero are trimmed with hand-embroidery.

Modish Frock With High Collar Effect.



Elephant gray serge trimmed with beading or embroidery. The design is splendid for the woman who is having only one frock for the season, because it may be worn on semi-formal as well as informal occasions.

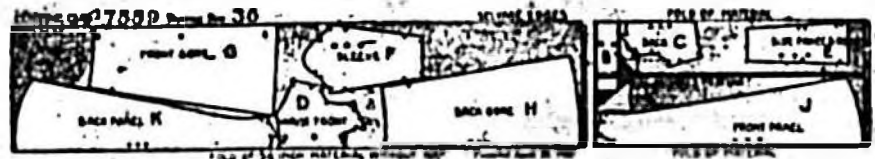
A design that offers many possibilities for the woman who is limiting her supply of new frocks to one this

season, is pictured here. It is developed in elephant gray serge and features the panel effect. Beading or embroidery may trim the lower corners of the panels. The waist closes on the left shoulder and at the left side, the neck being finished with a high collar. The three-piece gathered skirt is attached to the waist under a crushed girde of self-material. In medium size the model requires 5 1/2 yards 54-inch material.

The home dressmaker should note very particularly the manner of folding the material for cutting the dress. As illustrated in the guide, the back panel and the front gore are laid along the lengthwise fold of material, with the front of the waist between them, the waist front having the large "O" perforations lay on a lengthwise thread. Opposite the back panel is the front gore of the skirt, and to the right of the front gore, opposite the waist front is the sleeve, the large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread of material.

Now, take the remaining serge and fold over the ends so that the selvege edges meet about half way over the width that is next to the flat surface on which the goods are placed. The front panel, along the lengthwise fold, with the collar and back of the waist opposite. There is also a side panel, which may or may not be used, and this is placed to the right of the back.

If the high collar is not liked, the neck may be finished in open effect with a large sailor collar. The length of the panels may be regulated by the line of small "o" perforations along the lower edges of the pattern.



Pictorial Review Costume No. 7559. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents.

A Frock For A Demure Little Maid.



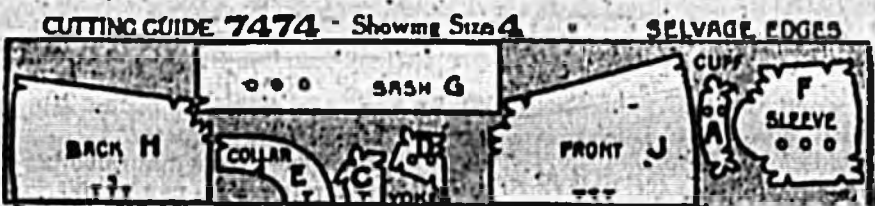
A little one-piece frock suitable, development in gingham, challis, chambray, etc. The collar, mask and cuffs, of contrasting material, a touch of embroidery being added to the collar.

The all-over type of frock has

continued its invasion right into the realm of children's clothes. Here it appears in delectable form, the front and back being gathered to a square yoke, while the open neck is finished with a collar of plain material daintily embroidered. The sash is attached to the collar, crossed in front and tied in back. Cuffs to match the collar finish the plain sleeves. In medium size the dress calls for 1 1/2 yards 30-inch material, with 1 yard 30-inch plain material for the collar, sash and cuffs.

Both the cutting and making of the dress are easy, because of the small number of seams the pattern requires. By placing the back, collar, yokes and front sections of the pattern along the lengthwise fold, they are made seamless. The sash is laid along the selvege opposite the collar, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. Below the sash are the yokes, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. To the right of the front are the cuffs and sleeve, with large "O" perforations on lengthwise thread.

In cutting the sash it may be placed on either a lengthwise or crosswise thread of material. If the sleeve be preferred elbow length, with a cuff, cut off the pattern along upper small "o" perforations before placing it on the material. The embroidery is done in solid satin and eyelet stitches.



Pictorial Review Dress No. 7474. Sizes, 3 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

In Circuit Court, Seventh Judicial Circuit, Florida, in and for Seminole County, Florida, in Case No. 11, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole county, Florida, to-wit: NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 20 E., 26 acres.

Witness my official signature and seal this 11th day of January, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court, Seminole Co., Fla.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that Overstreet Turpin Co., purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 31, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole county, Florida, to-wit: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 20 E., 26 acres.

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Try The Want Column