

HULL EXPLAINS U.S. POSITION TO DELEGATES

Can See Nothing Irreconcilable Between Domestic Aims And World Co-Operation LONDON, June 24.—(A.P.)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today explained to a group of British delegates that the American domestic program for economic recovery is irreconcilable with international co-operation.

FARMERS HELD FOR FEASIBILITY OF RELIEF LAWS

Secy. Wallace Says Farm Act Merely Offers Opportunity ST. PAUL, June 24.—(A.P.)—It is "up to the farmer" to make the new federal laws function in their interests, Secretary Wallace said yesterday.

Men In Forest Army Pass Through City

More than 200 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps who have been in training at Ft. Benning, Ga., for the past few weeks, arrived in Sanford on Train No. 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Farley Sees Wave Of Public Righteousness

NEW YORK, June 24.—(A.P.)—Senator General James A. Farley expressed the hope today that he has seen the last of the "wave of public righteousness" which he said was sweeping the country.

Nazi Control Gets Further Extension

BERLIN, June 24.—(A.P.)—In the further extension of Nazi control over every phase of German life the cabinet of Chancellor Hitler adopted at a midnight session a decree declaring that members of the Reichstag can no longer claim immunity while the parliamentary body is not in session.

G. O. P. PLANS CAMPAIGN TO REGAIN SEATS

Success Of Efforts Is Admitted To Depend Upon Outcome Of Recovery Legislation WASHINGTON, June 24.—(A.P.)—The leadership of Representative Charles McNary of New York, the House Republican minority, is planning a vigorous campaign to regain seats in that branch in the congressional election next year.

Georgia Governor Raps Forest Army

ATLANTA, June 24.—(A.P.)—Criticizing the government reforestation and cotton policies Governor Talmadge referred in a speech here to members of the Civilian Conservation Corps as "these loafers and bums."

Georgia Chief Defies State Court Order

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA TEARS UP PAPER AND THROWS IT IN FACE OF PROCESS SERVER ATLANTA, June 24.—(A.P.)—The governor of Georgia yesterday defied a notification of a suit filed against him in a state superior court and threw the fragments at the departing process server.

Public Works Board Allots Highway Fund

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(A.P.)—President Roosevelt's public works board yesterday officially allocated among the states \$100,000,000 for highway construction to put men back to work and took under advisement a \$125,000,000 housing program requested by the army.

Italian Armada Of Air Poised To Begin Long Hop

ORBITELLO, Italy, June 24.—(A.P.)—With clear weather over the Alps, the crews of 26 seaplanes were preparing to take off at dawn today for Amsterdam on the first leg of a flight in the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

Two New Names Added To Coterie In Beauty Contest

Two new names today were added to the list of the Sanford girls who will take part in the beauty contest which will be held at the Miami Theater next Friday night.

Transfer Of Funds Subject Of Protest

MALDEN, June 24.—(A.P.)—By the direction of Chairman W. H. Cain and Don T. Mann, Malden county superintendent of public instruction, an attorney for the school board has written Governor Sholtz protesting against the transfer of \$100,000 from the tag department to the general revenue fund.

Local Delegation To Appear Before Board

A delegation of men from Sanford will appear before the State Road Department, meeting in special session to decide what to do with approximately \$2,000,000 in Federal road building money.

Double Cast That Vets Will Ask For Bonus

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Dr. Crooke Will Be Speaker At Meet Of Drys In Orlando

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City Officials Facing Slash In Salaries

When members of the Sanford City Commission meet in final June session at the City Hall Monday night at 7:30 o'clock they will make an official record of the fact that early this week they advised all City employees that effective July 1 salary cuts of from \$3 to \$200 per month will be inaugurated.

Johnson Plan So Fag Has Considered Only Codes On Hours, Wages Of Labor

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(A.P.)—The question of including price fixing in initial trade agreements is pressing hard upon Hugh S. Johnson, head of the National Recovery Administration, for early decision in setting the new pace for industry.

Issue Of Price Fixing Will Be Decided Upon

So clearly has this line been drawn that it was expected that the cabinet advisory committee headed by Secretary Roper would be asked to consider the problem which arose first during consideration of the recovery legislation in the Senate.

Lindbergh Home Will Be Given Over To Welfare Work In Memory Of Son

HOPEWELL, N. J., June 24.—(A.P.)—The Lindbergh estate in the lonely Sourland Mountains, with its gabled white farm house from which Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was stolen by kidnapers, is to become a center for children's welfare work.

History Of City Bond Defaults Is Investigated

NEW YORK, June 24.—(A.P.)—Increasing study of the problem of municipal indebtedness has been occasioned by defaults in more than 1,000 sizable communities in this country, and by the grave financial difficulties encountered in many other instances.

Public Reminded Of Chuluota Barbecue

County Commissioner S. P. Long, in Sanford on business this morning, issued local residents another invitation to attend the annual barbecue and hacket picnic which is to be held at Jacobs' Picnic Grounds in Chuluota on July 4.

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Carl Lehmann To Speak

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### Mr. Mitchell's Tax

Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank of New York, but more recently the central figure of a sensational federal court trial, is innocent of all charges of violating the income tax laws of the United States. He holds the jury of twelve men who for six weeks have been listening to the evidence and the arguments pay and pay.

Mr. Mitchell was indicted on three charges, all more or less alike and all having to do with alleged income tax evasion. The principal charge recited the sale of 13,000 shares of National City Bank stock in December of 1928 to Mr. Mitchell's wife in an attempt to establish a loss in the value of the stock of some \$2,800,000 which could be deducted from such other income as he may have had in preparing his income tax statement.

If the sale of this stock had been a bona fide sale on Mr. Mitchell's part, and he had no intention at the time of repurchasing the stock later or of registering the loss for the sole purpose of avoiding proper income taxes, the transaction was perfectly legal. But if the sale was one of convenience, and not actually a transfer of real ownership, but simply an arrangement between Mr. Mitchell and his wife for the express purpose of escaping a legitimate tax, Mr. Mitchell was guilty and subject to a maximum fine of \$50,000 and 10 years in prison.

The evidence at the trial indicated that the sale of the stock was consummated merely by an exchange of letters, that no cash was involved, that no transfer stamps were affixed to the papers, and that the net worth of Mrs. Mitchell's estate when she bought the stock was only about 10 per cent of the value of the stock. It was further alleged that the stock at the time of the sale was held as collateral for a loan by J. P. Morgan & Co. who were not notified of the change in ownership of the stock.

Now, if the transaction was in good faith, Mrs. Mitchell would have had to purchase the stock subject to the loan which it secured and would have been expected to pay the loan when it matured as well as the interest in the meantime. Of course the principal never has been paid, but Mrs. Mitchell has met the interest payments promptly like a good business man. By some strange coincidence of depression generosity, however, Mr. Mitchell's birthday gifts, Christmas gifts and Thanksgiving gifts to his wife have been increased by just a sufficient amount to offset the interest of interest paid on the notes.

By another strange coincidence the stock is now back in the ownership of Mr. Mitchell, though still held as security by J. P. Morgan & Co. It seems that after some 27 months, while the market price of the stock had been dropping from \$218 a share to \$60 a share, Mr. Mitchell decided he had better buy the stock back from his wife in order to preserve friendly family relationships, and so he bought it at the market price of \$60 a share, but at the price at which she had originally purchased the stock from him. This deal was managed by a mere exchange of letters.

Now it seems fairly obvious from all this that the sale of these 13,000 shares of stock was not an honest-to-goodness sale. It was not the kind of sale one would want to make, for instance, if he was trying to get rid of an old broken down mule. And yet it was up to the jurors to decide "beyond a reasonable doubt," as the judge instructed them, what the intention of Mr. Mitchell was when he sold the stock and as everyone knows, the intent of man at a given instant of time is one of the hardest things in the world to prove.

Furthermore, the judge instructed the jury that "if a man fully and honestly lays all the facts before an attorney in good faith and follows that attorney's advice in good faith and honesty, he may not be found guilty of crime." The evidence in the trial indicated that Mr. Mitchell's income tax returns were prepared by his accountants, then approved by his attorneys, and that Mr. Mitchell himself had nothing whatever to do with them except to affix his signature. He said he did not even read them.

The case is of importance not so much because a rich man evades the payment of legitimate taxes and then escapes the penalties involved, but because further inequities and injustices of our present income tax laws have been disclosed, and loopholes have been revealed through which guilty men too often wriggle. One of the first acts of the next Congressional session should be to reform the entire income tax structure.

### A Royal Birthday

The Prince of Wales celebrated his 39th birthday yesterday. Long considered the greatest "catch" among the eligible royal bachelors, the Prince has managed to secure a matrimonial arrangement and apparently has proved a seeming paradox that he is a lady's man.

From what we can gather the Prince is much more of a hard working server of the crown than he is generally considered. The usual conception of him is that he sits about the world on one protracted vacation after another, in a motor car, or sailing on the high seas on some cruise of the Grand Fleet.

Granted that he does all these things on occasion, the Prince also has an unusual round of heavy official duties. His daily routine is much like that of any business executive except that besides his regular run of work he is called upon to make speeches at all kinds of public functions and to take part in dedicatory exercises at this hospital or that monument. As an after-dinner speaker he is in great demand.

Another popular conception about the Prince, which is also hardly true, is that he is a poor horseman. So universal is this belief that the expression, "To do a Prince of Wales," has come to mean to fall off a horse. Now there is a lot of difference between falling off a horse and taking a cropper on a rail fence. When a person falls off a horse, the implication is that he is a poor rider, but when your horse tumbles over a five-foot jump and you land on your back there is nothing in the performance to indicate that you are not a good rider.

As a matter of fact the Prince of Wales is a skillful horseman who plays polo and rides to hounds with a recklessness that often results in many spills.

The career of this royal heir is truly a paradox. Everyone has thought he would be early to marry, he has been looked upon generally as a playboy, and he has been given credit for being a poor horseman, all of which quotations are apparently incorrect.

### WILL THEY PAY?

BY DOBBY RICHARDSON

THEY WILL PAY! That is the question that is being asked by the world's creditors. The world's debtors are being asked to pay. The world's creditors are being asked to wait. The world's debtors are being asked to pay. The world's creditors are being asked to wait.

Great Britain, France, and the other debtors would prefer to have us cancel the debt. They of course know that we shall not do so, because, if for no other reason, it would be politically impossible for us to be convinced, as a people, that this should be done. In spite of all their difficulties, and the impediments to international payments that we have examined, it is quite possible for our debtors to make the payments, either in a lump sum in bonds to be subsequently sold to the American public, or in reduced payments over a period of years. Our debtors are certainly prepared to agree to make such payments—provided that they are not, in their judgment, so great as to constitute, in a smaller way, the same sort of burden to world trade as are the present inter-governmental obligations.

Even the French people, least convinced of all that they have any moral obligation to pay the debt to the United States, will presumably accept a settlement. In the case of France the maximum sum to be paid to us and to Great Britain would probably be that of some payments, either in a lump sum or in reduced payments over a period of years. Our debtors are certainly prepared to agree to make such payments—provided that they are not, in their judgment, so great as to constitute, in a smaller way, the same sort of burden to world trade as are the present inter-governmental obligations.

Over a long period of years, the payment of any foreign debt to the United States almost certainly could not be made, not if it were restricted, either in amount or in kind, to a certain number of years. Going back to the enumeration of the means of international payments, we can prove to ourselves that this is true. We are a creditor nation. That is, we usually have greater claims on the world than the world has on us.

The world must pay us the balance every year. It cannot go on paying us hundreds of millions of dollars a year in gold, for we should soon have the whole gold supply of the world—which by that token would cease to be an international standard of value. We will not accept an acre of the world's goods—unless we change our protective tariff policy. Our shipping lines, our mercantile companies and our banks are constantly selling their services to foreign customers, and we are sending away from the purchase of similar foreign services. Our tourist expenditures and foreign remittances by immigrants do not make up the difference. We will not permit the world to pay us in things, but if the world returns that normal, it is quite possible as its commercial debt to us and as its other evidences of indebtedness.

In other words, we will be willing to leave a part of our profits and foreign balances permanently abroad every year in the form of long-term investments. As long as the world continues to prosper, and trade channels are unobstructed by everyone whose good fortune it was to be great.

The young hosts were: Randall Chase, Hulse Branch, Sherman Keith, Howard Gilbert, John Murrell, Walker Dickson, and Benjamin Whittier. Members of the Galle, Misses Mabel and Charlotte Reed, Linda Loffer, Zoe Simpson, Jessie and Jessie Stinson, Mary McKim, Sadie Williams, Annie McDermitt, Ada and Mildred Dickson, Louise Shepherd, Mrs. C. G. Butt, and Mrs. A. E. Wallace.

Other guests: Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Whitman, Jr., the Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Peck, Mrs. Donna, Mrs. Stansfield, Misses Mabel Bowler, Elizabeth McLaughlin, Nell and Annie Whitaker, Adelaide Higgins, Marie Harold, Lillian Herring, Annie May Pope, Daisy Betts, Jessie Stinson, Mrs. Fannie S. Simpson, W. J. Thigpen, Raymond Key, Billie Loffer, Frank Campbell, Billie Hill, Robert McKim, Archie Betts, Braxton Perkins, Eugene Bequillat, George McLaughlin, Pope Wicker, Vivian Spoor, Wallace Crosby, Albert Frip, and Willie Raynor.

Much pleasure and interest attached to the visit of Mrs. Stinson Wicker, who will be the guest of the Welfare Department of the Women's Club Thursday afternoon. Mrs. J. T. Fuller, president of the Orlando Civic League, has been invited to accompany Mrs. Wicker. The social hour of the program is in the hands of the committee on arrangements, Mrs. May Dickson and Mrs. W. A. Fitts, and the entertainment committee, Mrs. T. A. Neal and Mrs. C. M. Veen.

Mrs. E. M. Stewart is at home again after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in Georgia. Dr. E. M. Mason is at Atlantic Beach attending the Florida State Dental Association meeting.

### SANFORD, TWENTY YEARS AGO

Sanford, Florida, twenty years ago was a small town with a population of about 1,000 people. It was a typical Southern town of that era, with a few stores and a church. The town was founded in 1814 and has since grown into a major city.

We can regard these foreign investments as real assets. But we shall never be able to bring them home as a whole by to bring them home the gold that we require for them. In the last analysis, we can receive what the world owes to us only in the form of the world's goods or the world's long-term payments to pay.

There are no possible advantages to us in forcing the world's debtors to default on June 15. Half a loaf is better than none, and, if our government can agree upon revised settlements that will give the world a chance to reparate, it being always remembered that payment in full is definitely out of the question, it would seem to be the course of wisdom for us to accept them and have done with this disrupting subject once and for all.

One certain result of default would be the further alienation of trade relations between Europe and the United States, and it is impossible to discover any kind of advantage to the United States in the process. Revised settlements or default arrive at the same concrete end, namely, the alienation of trade relations and war debts in horrendous form from international relations. As a consequence of this, trade is bound to revive sooner or later, whatever course we take. But should we force a default, the future course of that trade may have a tendency to discriminate against the United States and in favor of other countries.

Here feelings will be aroused, and the bitterness of national pride, humiliated by what European opinion will consider a wanton action on our part, may create artificial restrictions on trade relations with the United States. At the same time, American opinion, as a whole unfamiliar with the intricacies of the economic questions and the motives involved in the debt default, may demand artificial restrictions on our relations with Europe.

The one thing that all thinking people agree must be removed—artificial trade and financial restrictions—may be increased rather than decreased as far as we are concerned. It is quite clear that nothing except nationalistic pride would be fostered by the unwillingness of Great Britain on patriotic grounds to buy American wheat, and the refusal of the United States to purchase Malay, an rubber, because Great Britain had defaulted on her debt.

The practical solution is the obvious one—a realistic settlement with the debtor nations, based on mutual concessions, but keeping in mind always the fact that the settlement, to be of any value, or to be accepted by our debtors, must do away with the necessity for the transfer of unproductive sums from Europe to the United States. We shall undoubtedly have to forego a huge sum of theoretical money, and in return American public opinion will demand concessions of other kinds from our debtors. Our debtors must be willing to proffer certain concessions, and on this basis settlements may be consummated.

One is tempted to draw an analogy between the position of the United States vis-a-vis the war debtor nations and a commercial debtor who cannot meet his note. The analogy is not entirely apt, because, short of war, one nation cannot collect a debt from another which does not or cannot pay. The bank can obtain a judgment against its debtor, and will do so if the debtor has assets to cover the loan. But there is a similarity in the case, in this respect: if the domestic debtor obviously is not in a position to pay, but with a writing down of his debt, can go on being a profitable customer of the bank for years to come, the bank is not likely to force him into bankruptcy merely because the president and directors of the bank do not happen to like him personally.

They try to get all they can, as good business men, but they do not let personal likes and dislikes cloud their judgment to the point of destroying their own future profits for the sheer sadistic joy of doing so.

(To Be Continued)

### ISSUE OF PRICE FIXING WILL BE DECIDED UPON

(Continued From Page One)

Law business should get some compensation for increasing wages and spreading work through reduced hours of labor.

They agreed that if this compensation was to be obtained the time to seek approval was at the same time labor was added.

So important is the price fixing provision considered in some industrial districts that several not unusual considerations agricultural have discussed with the farm relief administration the possibility of adopting codes to comply with this act, which permits price fixing, instead of the industrial administration.

Meanwhile, Johnson went before a meeting of several hundred chain store executives to appeal for support of the recovery administration and to explain its functions. While asserting that no effort was being made for the present to bring other than the major basic industries into line, he indicated that public opinion would be relied upon to make the law a success.

In the months to come, he said, "any business which does not bear the burden of the act will be co-operating toward national recovery under this act will be very unpopular with the people."

Earlier Johnson had told newspapermen that the licensing features of the industrial regulation legislation would be very little used for "it is repugnant to every American idea."

"I want to avoid inequitable powers and police functions," he said, reiterating that he expected industries to police themselves. The federal trade commission, Chief among the forbidden practices have been various types of unfair competition, including:

- The use of false or misleading advertising; misbranding; bribing buyers; making false statements respecting competitors; selling re-branded products for new; using concealed subsidiaries; co-operative schemes for compelling wholesalers and retailers to maintain fixed prices; and agreements of competitors to enhance prices and divide business territory.

**Celery Farm To Rent**  
In Mecca Hammock

60 Acres. 18 acres tilled in good condition. Good walls, all necessary agricultural implements. Mule, tractor, colored quarters, barn, and

**Splendid Living House**  
APPLY  
H. M. PAPWORTH.

**DOZIER & GAY'S QUALITY PAINTS**  
"Best For The South"

The freshness and beauty of these paints, their restful colors, and durable finishes, will amply repay the labor and cost of putting them on. And there's also the added satisfaction of knowing they will wear a long, long time.

**STANLEY-ROGERS HARDWARE CO.**  
204 Sanford Avenue

# Friends of the Family

LOOK at the packages on your pantry and bathroom shelves, and see what a multitude of brand names you recognize. Some of them have been familiar for years. You may have made the acquaintance of others only a few weeks ago. But even these are not suspected strangers. You have bought them confidently because they were advertised. And it is the same with your sheets and towels, your shoes and clothes, your electric appliances, the car in your garage—nearly everything you use.

Advertised products have a standing that commands respect. They are not nameless, but vouched for by responsible firms. The fact that they are advertised is in itself an indication that their standards of quality are strictly maintained, that they represent honest value.

As science and discovery go on, newly developed products are constantly being advertised—ready to help you save money and improve your standard of living. Every advertisement of such a product you read in your daily paper is a letter of introduction to a new and possibly useful friend.

It will pay you to read the advertisements in this paper every day. By so doing you will meet many choice products—worthy to become friends of the family.





# MERGER OF ALL RAILROADS INTO FEW LINES SEEN

## President Of Pennsylvania System Gives Address At College

CAMBRIDGE, June 21.—Ultimate consolidation of all railroads of the United States into a very limited number of systems, conserving competition between main terminals so that there shall never be more than two competitors between principal traffic centers, will achieve greater efficiency and better co-ordination of services than there is today, according to Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Speaking before business men and graduates of the Harvard School of Business Administration at the Baker Library, Cambridge, in celebration of the school's twenty-fifth anniversary, General Atterbury declared there never has been more need for greater operating economies and better co-ordination of services than there is today.

No attempt was made by the speaker to show the actual lines-up of the two proposed systems, but it is understood that in the East the New York Central and the Pennsylvania would be the two logical basic companies in such a re-organization, with the Baltimore & Ohio and Van Sweringen interests in the most fruitful revenue territory of the United States, figuring as prizes to be fought for.

Consolidation is the answer, according to General Atterbury, to the problem of excessive competition among railroads, which constituted one of the four major causes of the present condition in railroading which he characterized as "worse than ever." The railroad properties, he said, "are mortgaged for less than half of their intrinsic worth on the basis of the investments which created them. Certainly there is in these figures themselves no particular mark of a faulty structure for the industry as a whole. But it is evident that we shall have to look further for explanation of the fact that in 1932 the railroads, as a whole, failed by \$153,000,000 to earn fixed charges and are doing worse so far this year.

"The principal causes of the present condition as I see them, may be grouped under four heads: first, the depression itself, which has affected to some extent at least every form of gainful endeavor. The railroads will benefit with all other industry and agriculture, when economic conditions reach that sustained plan of improvement toward which all our energies must be co-operatively directed.

"A second cause, inconsistency of governmental policies in dealing with railroad wages, and rates, I believe has never been accorded the importance which it deserves and, in consequence, the public is unaware of the extent of its bearing upon the present difficulties of the railroads.

"During the World War, the government removed railroad wages and working conditions from the operation of natural economic law and deliberately adopted the policy of regulating them politically.

"The result was an enormous inflation of pay rolls and operating costs. It is elementary, in an industry having over half its earnings in labor, that if earnings are to be safeguarded the rates must follow wages.

"At the present time, making full allowance for the voluntary reduction which became effective during 1932, average wage scales of railroad employes are only 10 percent lower than in 1929 and only 11 or 12 percent below the peak in 1920.

The plain lesson of these figures is that the wage-fixing policies of the government, established during the war and continued after it, have resulted in imposing upon the railroads wage scales which are far out of the line with commodity prices, while at the same time there has been established a schedule of freight rates inadequate to the wage levels, but still too high to stimulate rail traffic. Either traffic will find less costly means of transportation, or industry will relocate to reduce these costs. Rail carriers face disastrous effects in either event.

The third cause for discontent comes under the category of highway wastes and water competition concerning which General Atterbury carefully points out that over highways and 25,000,000 motor vehicles and accessory facilities make up a transportation system which has cost more than the railroads, but cannot replace them.

"It can and does, however, deprive them of large revenues by selective absorption of some of the more desirable forms of traffic. It has a real field of usefulness; fair criticism can only be directed at departures from that field."

The inland waterways, the speaker pointed out, upon which approximately \$2,000,000,000 have been expended and which cost many millions annually for maintenance chiefly represent the use of public funds to perpetuate and extend and inferior and outmoded form of transportation which if put on equal terms, could not possibly hold its own against the railroads. "Waterways divert much traffic from the railroads," he said, "and the government has taken the unwise step of going into the transportation business upon them itself, through the Inland Waterways Corporation."

"Reject the costly and wasteful St. Lawrence Seaway project, before it is too late," he continued. "Neither country needs it since such is already greatly over-supplied with transportation facilities. It seems to me incredible that the American people would, with their eyes open, sanction the spending of several hundred millions of dollars upon a project the principal effects of which would be to injure their own railroads and divert traffic from their seaports. No

more inland waterways should be built until need for them is clearly shown and willingness and ability of their prospective users to pay for them demonstrated."

With regard to trucks he said that "since the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, Congress has had complete power, under the commerce clause, to regulate both highway and water transportation. It has never exercised the power

at all in the case of the highways, an only in a very limited and inadequate degree in the case of water shipments. Some degree of highway control is attempted by laws which within their boundaries, but the measures are conflicting, and, without federal control, ineffective."

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO LEVY NAVIGATION TAX.

The Board of Commissioners of the Upper St. Johns River Navigation District, acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 11421, Laws of Florida, A. D. 1925, Extraordinary Session, and Chapter 12146, Laws of Florida, A. D. 1927, hereby gives notice of its intention to determine, order and levy a navigation tax against that part of said District comprising Seminole County, to apply in liquidation of the pro-rata share of liability of the said portion of said District for the indebtedness of the District incurred under the Act creating the said District.

The meeting at which the action will be taken will be held on July 11th, A. D. 1932, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the office of the District in A. P. Connelly's insurance office in Sanford, Florida.

The millage intended to be levied is 2 mills.

This the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1932.

FRANK RAY, Secretary of said District.

ERNEST F. HUGHES, Attorney for said District, Sanford, Florida.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA IN AND FOR SEMINOLE COUNTY, IN CHANCERY.

STELLA P. EVANS, joined by her husband and next friend, FRANK EVANS, Plaintiff,

vs.

E. L. STEPHENS and LILLIAN E. STEPHENS, his wife, MILDRED OSTEN, a widow, and ADDIE OSTEN, deceased, grantors or other claimants, under the said ADDIE OSTEN, deceased, grantors or other claimants, against F. S. OSTEN, deceased, Defendants.

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO: E. L. STEPHENS and LILLIAN E. STEPHENS, his wife, of No. 12 Wilson Street, Montrose, Pennsylvania; Mildred Ostren, widow, No. 2 Douglas Street, Georgia; Addie Ostren, if living, and if dead all parties claiming interest under the said Addie Ostren, deceased or otherwise, and all parties claiming interest in the property hereinafter described: you are hereby notified to appear to the Bill of Complaint herein against you by the above named plaintiff at the Court House in Sanford, Seminole County, Florida, on the 23rd day of June, 1932, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., to answer to the said Bill of Complaint. If you fail to appear, the Bill of Complaint will be entered against you, the relief sought by said bill of complaint being the foreclosure of that

certain indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1922 from the said E. L. Stephens and Lillian E. Stephens, his wife, to the plaintiff, Stella P. Evans, and recorded in the Public Records of Seminole County, Florida, in Mortgage Book 25, page 41, and the foreclosure of that certain indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of November, 1925 from F. S. Ostren and Addie Ostren, his wife, to Frank Evans and of record in the Public Records of Seminole County, Florida in Mortgage Book 18, page 21, and encumbering three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in Seminole County, Florida and described as follows, to-wit:

Block "A" and Lots One (1) and Twelve (12) of H. D. Durbin's Addition to Lake Mary, according to Plat thereof filed in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Seminole County, Florida, in Plat Book 3, page 12.

Block and Lot of Sanford, Florida, this and day of June, 1932.

W. E. DOUGLASS, Clerk of the above styled Court.

By: A. M. WILSON, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA IN AND FOR SEMINOLE COUNTY, IN CHANCERY.

W. M. JACKSON, and wife, OLIVE JACKSON, and CLAYTON CONN, Defendants,

vs.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO: CALVIN E. CONN, WEATHER-FORD, INDIANA.

It being made to appear from a Bill of Complaint filed in this Court by the State of Florida and a resident of a State or country other than the State of Florida, and that

there is no person in the State of Florida, upon whom the service of summons and process would bind you, and that you are a resident of Weatherford, in the State of Indiana, and that you are over the age of twenty-one years, therefore, these presents are to command you, CALVIN CONN, to be and appear before our Circuit Court at Sanford in the County of Seminole, in the State of Florida, on Monday, the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1932, and in this you are to fail not under penalty of an entry of a decree pro confesso against you.

The relief sought by the bill filed against you in this case is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1912, made and executed by W. M. Jackson and wife, OLIVE JACKSON to MARTIN DOYB, and encumbering the following described property in Seminole County, Florida, to-wit:

Lot Six (6) of Block No. (7) of Sanford Farms, according to R. B. Martin's Plat, pages 127 and 128 (less North one acre), public records of Seminole County, Florida.

It is further ordered that this notice be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in Sanford, Seminole County, Florida.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal as Clerk of the above styled Court, on this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1932.

W. E. DOUGLASS, Clerk

By: A. M. WILSON, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORECLOSURE AND SALE rendered in the Circuit Court of the Twenty Third Judicial Circuit of and of Seminole County, Florida, in Chancery, in Case No. 1932-108, will be held at the Court House in Sanford, Florida, on Monday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1932, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., for the sale of the following described lands situate, lying and being in the County of Seminole and State of Florida, to-wit:

The North One-Half (1/2) of Lot No. Thirty-two (32) according to Wm. Boardley's Map of St. Joseph, Orange County and State of Florida, reserving a roadway as hereinafter. The said lands contain more or less than 1/2 acre, more or less.

COURT'S JOHNSON, A Special Master in Chancery, FRANK B. WHITEHEAD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

every. In a cause therein pending wherein CURT D. LAMDA (also known as C. D. Landa), Bert Fish and D. C. Hull, individually, and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of Landa, Fish & Hull are complainants, and Mary A. Ogleby (also known as Mary Ogleby), a widow, James I. Ogleby and his wife, Minnie Ogleby, Clara Alley Patton (also known as Clara Alley Patton) joined by her husband H. E. Patton, Allice Keller, joined by her husband, Leo Keller, Lela Brown (also known as Lela Brown), joined by her husband, Frank Brown (also known as Frank Brown), Annie Belle Kinard, joined by her husband, Leo Kinard, Commercial Investment Trust, (also known as C. I. T. Corporation) a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, Commercial Investment Trust, (also known as C. I. T. Corporation) a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, Commercial Credit Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Louisiana, and I. A. Harnum, Fertile Works, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and the City of Sanford, in said County and State, during the legal hours of sale on Monday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1932, same being the first Monday in said month and the legal sales day of the following described lands situate, lying and being in the County of Seminole and State of Florida, to-wit:

The North One-Half (1/2) of Lot No. Thirty-two (32) according to Wm. Boardley's Map of St. Joseph, Orange County and State of Florida, reserving a roadway as hereinafter. The said lands contain more or less than 1/2 acre, more or less.

COURT'S JOHNSON, A Special Master in Chancery, FRANK B. WHITEHEAD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

ADVERTISE in the WANT ADS RESULTS RATES 10c line 1 time. 2c line 3 times. 7c line 6 times. 1c line 1 month. Minimum charge 50c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS HAVE YOUR WATCH repaired by one who really knows how Wiggs, Jeweler, Mag. Ave.

Automobiles USED AUSTINS, with the Reel guarantee. Reel & Sons, Austin Dealers.

Poultry PHONE 880-W. Shrimp, fresh and salt water fish. Fryers and Hens. Sanitary Fish and Poultry Market, 309 East First.

Flowers and Plants FOR SALE: Certified Porto Rico sweet potato plants, Otto Schmehl, Phone 938-W.

Always Left Out Do you know why she wasn't welcome? She, herself, didn't. Halitosis (bad breath), the social fault no one forgives, was the reason. Yet no one need have halitosis. Gargling with Listerine instantly destroys mouth odors and checks infection. Use it daily. Recent tests show that Listerine promptly overcomes odors ordinary antiseptics can't hide in 4 days. Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT FURNISHED THREE-ROOM upstairs apartment. Bath, back porch. \$11 Magnolia.

ROOM furnished house. Screen porches. Bath. Reasonable. 801 Union.

RENTAL furnished house 2474 Broadway Ave. \$20.00 per month.

Business Places For Rent OR FOUR connecting offices over Sanford Gas Co.

SALE: Peppers, Spanish Peas and green beans of fine quality, C. Casper, south of Glenderville.

SALE: Cypress Sawdust, or cypress. Phone or write Cypress Company, Os.

