

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.

Spies
There is no spot within my ken,
Upon this planet green,
Where Kaiser Willie has not been
With his condemned machine.
There is no desert sand too hot,
No cold and frozen shore,
Where his foul agents do not plot
To dranch the land in gore.
The homes, the temples and the
marts

Of every earthly land,
Have felt the daggers and the darts
Of Wilhelm's hidden hand.
As ministers and honored friends
These white Apaches come,
And right away all quiet ends,
And things begin to hum;
Foul treason shows its horrid head
Among the peaceful herd;
Our factories are filled with dead
When Willie tips the word;
Our ships blow up and sink at sea
With all hands and the cook;
The earth is filled with misery
Wherever one may look.
Our terminals and docks take fire
At dark, unholy hours,
As though the Demons, filled with ire
The black, abysmal powers
Of Hell had broken through the gate
That shuts their world from ours,
To wreak on us the Devil's hate,
And burn our towns and towers.
A rail is missing from the track
before the midnight train;
The flagman's dead within his shack,
A bullet in his brain;
One hundred human beings die
In agony and flame,
Because some sneaking Kaiser spy
Was at the Kultur game.
In Mexico and Argentine,
In Africa's jungles dark,
The slimy trail is plainly seen,
The Kaiser's beastly mark.
In India and Petrograd,
In Cuba and Brazil,
The Tribes of Man are raving mad
Because of Kaiser Bill.
The purest, holiest and best,
The maidens pure and slim,
The warrior with the armored breast
All look alike to him,
The Beast from Revelation's Scroll
Upon his Seven Hills,
Which poured from out his rotten
soul

A flood of woes and ills
To wreck and damn the human race,
Must feel depressed and blue
When Kaiser Bill's cursed face
Meets his astonished view,
Whenever Bill works up a deed
To do somebody ill,
He finds some Dutchman or a Swede
To do his dirty will;
It matters not how foul a thing
He strives to bring about
He always finds some twice damned
king

Who'll try to help him out:
Arcadia Enterprise.
I have repeatedly called the attention of the city council to the fact that too many dogs are allowed to reside in Sanford--dogs that are absolutely worthless--dogs that are dangerous, dogs that are a constant menace to the peace of the city and to the innocent little children who are forced to face the danger of rabies each summer. There are dogs housed in various places that are so vicious that no one can come into the premises without taking their life in their hands. Maybe there is some excuse for having a watch dog on some places but these dogs should be kept up in the daytime in a provision made at night in order that innocent persons run no risk of being bitten. On the other hand there are hundreds of worthless curs rang-

ling the streets at night, scattering fleas and vermin and disease over the city, knocking over ash cans and garbage cans for a living and otherwise making themselves a general nuisance. You see them in the theatres, in the churches, in the stores and everywhere scratching their fleas, fighting and otherwise bothering the life out of decent people who do not own dogs because they realize that town is no place for them and yet they are forced to have these worthless curs under their feet all the time here in Sanford and why? Simply because the city council will not pass an ordinance keeping the dogs off the streets and passing an ordinance making the owners of vicious dogs keep them muzzled in the summer time.

At the station the other day Sanford was humiliated by a dog fight taking place while the boys were leaving for the front and speakers were addressing the gathering. Every day this matter is brought to the attention of the city authorities in various ways and yet they will not act. Why is it?

Headlines in daily papers say: "Our boys in the trenches need castor oil," says Pershing." Bugler sound the retreat.

Style report from Paris says that on account of the scarcity of materials dresses will remain short. And short dresses make the men look longer.

The lady mayor of Moorehaven who visited here last week was on her honeymoon and never said a word about it. She had married her private secretary in Tampa the day before and her name is now just plain O'Brian. He is a newspaper man by the way and I congratulate them both.

It is well that the people here woke up and decided to give the drafted men a good sendoff at the train. It was about time that they woke up and now while we are on the question I would like to rise and remark that we need more waking up to the fact that the war is on. We need less money spent on dances and parties and more on the sewing and knitting and otherwise looking out for the comfort of the soldiers. I think that it is scandalous to even think of wasting money and time on frivolities this winter when the news will be coming in of the death of our boys at the front, of their great sacrifices and hardships while we are enjoying ourselves. It is time to wake up.

I am glad that Seminole County Guards are coming into their own and the public is recognizing their merits and just what they will mean to the community when the armed forces are taken away. We wake up slowly sometimes but none the less effectively.

ROLLINS COLLEGE OPENS.

Famous School Expects Most Successful Term

Sanford has always had a deep interest in Rollins not only because it is so near, but chiefly because so many of our fine young people have taken courses in its various departments or have graduated there with honors. We have reason, therefore, to congratulate this splendid institution on the exceptional prospects

of another year's good work as it now opens again.

As is probably generally known, Dr. Ward who has so ably administered the affairs of the College since the resignation of President Blackman, has retired from the active presidency to continue in the work, however, as president of the board of trustees, and the Rev. Calvin H. French, D. D., LL. D., has accepted a unanimous election to the presidency. Dr. French comes to this office from the College Board of the Presbyterian church in New York, having had for the past four years the oversight of the western colleges under the care of that board, and was for fifteen years previously the president of Huron College, South Dakota, as one of the leading institutions of the northwest. The faculty of Rollins has largely been reorganized, so that the college opens its 33rd year under quite new auspices, and assured of the finest possible administration and teaching.

The handsome assembly hall in Knowles Hall was filled to capacity Tuesday when Secretary Treasurer W. R. O'Neal spoke a word of greeting and introduced President French who was enthusiastically received. Organist, pianist and a violin quartette provided music for the occasion.

The main address of the hour was given by Supt. George B. Waldron, whose theme was "The Selective Call." At the present time, state, country and the world need select lives for devoted service. Such are needed in the home, in business, in politics. Christian lives are needed, called for, and the student is to prepare for, and now answer to, the call to fill abundantly, efficiently, the places of influence and leadership.

Each of the pastors of the town gave brief remarks, and after President French had made clear the requirements of the beginning hours of the work and some plans for the semester, the assembly sang "America" and Rollins had "opened."

We congratulate the college on its being provided with means to meet all financial needs for the present, on the assured prospects of fine growth and achievement in its every line of work, and student and parents on the high Christian spirit and moral standards which will characterize the institution. All the best of the past will be conserved and there will continually be advancement in everything which has to do with health, education and character.

Send your boys and girls to Rollins after your own schools have made them ready for the best sort of college life.

Florida's Road Bond Record
Florida counties, according to a statement sent out from Tallahassee have in recent years bonded for \$18,000,000 with which to pave highways with high grade material.

This, in view of the fact that Florida is one of the smallest states in the Union in population is a remarkable record which shows that progressiveness of spirit prevails among Floridians, and particularly among those of the southern section of the state. Other counties are preparing to bond and the total may reach the twenty million mark before the year ends.

No state in the Union can possibly receive more benefit from fine highways than Florida. These highways are not only a necessity for the development of farm lands, but they are attracting thousands of dollar spending tourists who would not come to the state but for its advantages for motoring. They are, therefore, not only contributing much toward making the state the agricultural empire it should be, but equally as much toward making it the world's leading winter playground.

War or no war, keep up the road-building propaganda.—Tampa Times

Regarding Sweet Potato Weevil
Rules and regulations made by the State Plant Board pursuant to the Florida Plant Act of 1915.

The following public notice defines the areas in Florida known to be infested by the Sweet Potato Root Weevil:
Declaring certain areas to be infested with the sweet potato root weevil:

"Under the provisions of the Florida Plant Act of 1915, Chapter 8886 of the laws of Florida the State Plant Board, in session at Jacksonville, Florida, this 13th day of September, 1917, and in accordance with Section 12 of said Act, does declare and give public notice thereof that the sweet potato root weevil (*Cylas formicarius* Oliv.) is an insect pest, the dissemination of which should be prevented, that sweet potato plants, vines, slips, cuttings, draws and tubers and morning glory (*Ipomoea* sp.) vines and roots are plants likely to become infested by said insect pest and that the following areas are areas within the State of Florida in which said insect pest

is known to occur: the counties of Baker, St. Lucie, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Monroe and Sanibel Island, Captiva Island and Buck Key in Lee county."

Rule 33
The following is adopted as Rule 33:
"Rule 33. The movement or shipment of sweet potato slips, draws, vines, plants and cuttings and of morning glory tubers, roots, vines and parts thereof, from the areas designated in the public notices by the State Plant Board as areas in which the sweet potato root weevil (*Cylas formicarius* Oliv.) occurs or which are infested by said weevil, into or through all parts of the state of Florida other than those specified as infested areas is hereby prohibited."

Rule 34
The following is adopted as Rule 34:
"Rule 34. The movement of sweet potato plant and tubers from the areas designated in the public notices of the State Plant Board as areas in which the sweet potato root weevil (*Cylas formicarius* Oliv.) occurs or which are infested by said weevil, into all parts of the state of Florida other than those specified as infested areas, unless first fumigated under the personal supervision of an agent of the Plant Board and certified by him, is hereby prohibited; provided that this rule shall not be construed as preventing the shipment of sweet potato tubers from infested sections in the state of Florida to points in other states when such tubers are securely sacked and shipped in tightly closed cars in carload shipments and provided, further, that this rule shall not be construed as preventing the shipment of canned sweet potatoes."

Rule 35
The following is adopted as Rule No. 35:
"Rule 35. The pasturing or allowing to run at large, of live stock, poultry and hogs included, in any gove or other property which is, has been or shall become infested with citrus canker, is hereby prohibited until such time as the Board may deem such procedure unlikely to spread citrus canker."

SEMINOLE'S ROLL OF HONOR

The Brave Boys Who Have Gone Forth to Fight for Humanity's Sake

The following boys from Sanford and Seminole county have joined the army and navy or will join in the next few weeks. This list is not complete and all those who know of any boys who have enlisted and are not on this list please let The Herald know about it as the list will be printed every week until the war is over:

Navy
Karl Schultz, on board ship
Sherman Routh, medical reserve corps
Collier Brown, medical reserve corps
Oliver Murrell, medical reserve corps
Ned Chittenden, signal corps
Roy Chittenden, marine corps
Ralph Roumillat, navy yard.

Army
Allen Jones, medical reserve corps
Morris Spencer, medical reserve corps
John Murrell, medical reserve corps
Kenneth Murrell, quartermaster reserve
Leslie Hill, hospital corps
Seth Woodruff, quartermaster reserve
Stanley Walker, quartermaster reserve
Dr. Ralph Stevens, hospital corps
Joe Chittenden, Co. C, Fla.
Oscar Spier, Co. C, Fla.
Bruce Anderson Co. C, Fla.
Ernest Gregory, Co. C, Fla.
Fred Mason, Co. C, Fla.
George McLaughlin, officers reserve

Harold Washburn, coast artillery
Albert Fry, coast artillery
James Estridge, Fla. troops
George Huff, Fla. troops
Thomas Sullivan, Fla. troops
W. A. Pattishall, officer reserve corps

Meads Fox, coast artillery
Ingram Guerry, coast artillery
Joe Guerry, aviation corps
Oscar N. Zittrower, Co. C, Fla.
Henry Byrd, Co. C, Fla.
Osborne Williams, Co. C, Fla.
Vall Lovell, 2nd Lieut. engineer corps
Martin Temple, Co. F.
Robert Robinson, navy hospital corps
Arthur Dickins, Co. C.
John Lee, Co. C.
J. A. Stafford, Co. F.
Hugh White, navy
Oscar House, Oviedo, navy
Andrew Aulin, Oviedo, army
John Cater Lawton, Oviedo, navy
band, Battalship, New York.
Herbert Fuller, Co. C
Joe Lewis, Co. C
Archie Lewis, Co. C
Melvia Tyler, regular army

J. F. Coates, aviation corps
Ernest Gormley, band, Missouri regiment
Walter Radford, U. S. Army
Corbett Hulehinson, aviation corps
Sam Peveshouse, aviation corps
Harry Carlson, aviation corps
C. E. Hunter, aviation corps
Wilson Miller, aviation corps
Harrold Long, quartermaster dept.
James Purvis, marine corps in France
Wallace Lipford, quartermaster's department, Norfolk.
Norman Baker, U. S. Army.
Ernest C. Morris, Co. C, Fla.
Ike House, Co. C, Fla.
T. M. Hill, Co. C, Fla.
Harry Rabun, Co. F.
Guy Stafford, Co. F.
Lawlis Oglesby, Co. F.
Deniser Stafford, Co. C.
T. O. Gillis, Co. C
Willie O. Goolaby, Co. C
Harrold Holiday, Co. C
C. R. Peabody, quartermaster's Corp, Ft. Oglethorpe.
Robert Merriwether, Hospital Corps.
Robert Routh, Artillery, N. C.
Stafford LaFils, Army
Graver LaFils, Quartermaster Dept.
Paul Dooley, Quartermaster Dept. clerk.
E. L. Mott, Oviedo, Co. C.
Frank Campbell, Co. C.
William Hartley of Longwood; navy.
Floyd Washburn, 5th Georgia Infantry.
Oscar Dubose, Coast Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Woman's Registration
Day
Council of
National Defense
Oct. 10-11-02

Rusk's Declaration
We are beginning to suspect that old John Rusk was right when, in a rage over the soaring price of fish, he declared that prices are made by rascals while fools beat the folly of supply and demand.—Providence Journal

Disregard the Misconception
The tin deposits in the south of England are the oldest known workings in the world, and perhaps those that were first discovered and opened were in Saxony and Bohemia. It is believed that the manufacture of tinplate, or as it is sometimes called, "terne-plate," was begun in Bohemia early in the seventeenth century, that it spread from there to Saxony, and it was introduced into England in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Beautifully the home and yard with a concrete flower vase like this.
Away with the old style tubs. We transplant if you wish.
Drop us a card
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Box 1573

SPECIAL TO THE FARMERS

The season is now on and we have a large stock of all kinds of Farm Implements, South Bend, Oliver, John Deere Plows, McCormick Mowing Machines and Hay Rakes, Planet Jr. Horse and Hand Tools, Planet Jr. McWhorter Fertilizer Distributors and Steven Farm Sowers.

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J. C. HORNER, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

3 DAILY TRAINS TO WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

No. 33	No. 36	No. 39
Lv Jacksonville 9:10 a. m.	12:01 p. m.	5:18 p. m.
Ar Savannah 1:15 p. m.	4:01 p. m.	12:35 a. m.
Ar Charleston 5:25 p. m.	7:16 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
Ar Richmond 5:55 a. m.	7:25 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Ar Washington 9:40 a. m.	10:55 a. m.	11:50 p. m.
Ar Baltimore 10:57 a. m.	12:10 p. m.	1:10 a. m.
Ar New York 1:57 p. m.	2:27 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
	4:35 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

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Farmers and Fruit Growers

Items of Interest for the Man Behind the Plow

Conserve Farm Machinery
Several things are operating to bring the war home to the Florida farmer. One of them is the general labor shortage. This may be overcome by the use of better farm machinery which will supplant much labor. But then the farmer attempts to buy that improved machinery, he will find that prices have advanced. This advance is due chiefly to the fact that steel is demanded for the production of arms, munitions and armament, and the implement maker must bid for it. And at that it is hard to get.

Speaking of the farm machinery problem, a prominent writer says: "It is a big problem, and much more serious than it seems to be on the surface. This year the supply seems to be nearly adequate to the demand. The danger is for 1918 and 1919. The latter year in particular. Unless we plan in advance, the productivity of our farmers is going to be seriously interfered with."

A part of this planning must be the proper care of the implements now in use, says F. M. Rast of the University of Florida college of agriculture. The neglect of machinery on the farms which has been almost criminal in the past is wholly that now. Because machinery was cheap and could be easily replaced, no great effort has been made to take care of it, but the loss from this source now will demand serious consideration. The farmer may replace his worn machinery with new now, but next year it will be an expensive proposition and may not be at all possible the next year.

Every farmer should see that his machinery is properly housed as soon as he is through with it for the season. The metal parts should be oiled or greased to prevent rust, and the wooden parts should be painted with a heavy paint to keep them from decay. Many machines that have been discarded because of some worn parts should be brought out for repair, and the repair parts obtained while they may yet be had. The need for greater production on the farms is settling down on the farmer. If he is to meet it, he must have improved machinery. He cannot figure on a return to old manpower methods when labor is scarce and commands a high figure.

Beef Is Getting Scarce
One of the best arguments for increased beef production in Florida is the report of stocks of frozen and cured meats, published by the United States Bureau of Markets, September 1, 1917. At first reading, the report is cheering for the stocks of all kinds of beef are greater than a year ago. But a thoughtful reading of this report will develop support for the statement that thousands of range cattle have been slaughtered to provide this increase.

Because of short feed crops in the great range states, these cattle, including heifers suitable for breeding purposes have been thrown on to

the market. So serious did the movement become that the department of agriculture attempted to move thousands of the animals into the south Atlantic states where forage crops were abundant. In this attempt, the University of Florida extension division took part and succeeded in getting a trainload into the state. These cattle are nearly all bought for breeding and will be retained to stock the Florida farms.

The figures furnished by the bureau of markets will give an idea of how much stock has been slaughtered to provide the surplus stock now held by the packers. The reports of 177 storages show stocks of 101,056,166 pounds of frozen beef on Sept. 1, 1917, as compared with 88,808,067 pounds on September 1, 1916, an increase of 73.3 per cent.

The reports of 21 storages show stocks of 29,790,827 pounds of cured beef on September 1, 1917, as compared with 1,49,994 pounds on September 1, 1916, an increase of 81.5 per cent.

To show that this movement holds true to a great extent also with sheep and hogs these figures may be cited from the same bureau. The reports of 94 storages show stocks of 2,818,661 pounds of lamb and mutton on September 1, 1917, as compared with 2,135,288 pounds on September 1, 1916, an increase of 8.6 per cent. The reports of 164 storages show stocks of 66,605,722 pounds of frozen pork on September 1, 1917, as compared with 63,420,269 pounds on September 1, 1916, an increase of 5 per cent.

Florida farmers who can grow abundant crops of forage and winter pasture are overlooking a timely opportunity if they do not make a start in the cattle business. Those who have made the start would be careful not to sacrifice any heifers suitable for breeding purposes. It takes time to breed cattle suitable for the packer, and if the breeding stock is sold now the industry will be so depleted that beef will attain a prohibitive price.

Room for More Dairy Cattle
That Florida has more room for dairy cattle has been pointed out repeatedly by the University of Florida extension division. The state does not have a dairy cow population in keeping with the resources of the fertile farms, and the slogan, a milk cow on every farm might well be adopted. There is little danger of an over production of milk and its products to meet the present demand, and if there should be, a more general use of milk in the diet should offer an enlarged market.

As if to encourage support of a greater dairy industry within the state comes the report of the United States bureau of markets. This report is on the cold storage holdings of creamery butter and may be taken as an index to the demand for all dairy products. The 268 storages that reported holdings on Sept. 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 94,644,780 pounds as compared with 105,336,003 pounds last year, a decrease of 11,191,223 pounds or 10.6 per cent.

Florida in looking to the development of the beef cattle industry, should not overlook the building up of large dairy herds. Perhaps no other animal that can be kept on the farm will produce such a steady income and return so much fertility to the soil as the dairy cow.

Use Cheaper Stock Feeds
"It is time to quit shoveling grain indiscriminately into livestock. Good livestock farming demands it and the need of more food requires it. Feeding grain to meat animals with a lavish hand is responsible for one of the greatest losses on the farms of this country. Hay, fodder, silage and pasture are the cheapest feeds and will carry animals along with a minimum of grain. Keep the frames of the young animals developing on these cheap feeds. Withhold the full grain ration until the finishing period arrives. Breeding cattle may be wintered on the cheaper feeds."

That is the advice of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Nor is it emergency advice only, says the University of Florida experiment station: It is the sound logic of meat production which Florida farmers must learn if they are to compete successfully with European meat producers in the coming generations. These are good days to learn the lesson of feed conservation.

A tremendous waste of feeding stuffs occur annually on American farms. Corn-stover produced in the United States is estimated at 245,000,000 tons, of which 81 1/2 per cent

is fed to cattle and other stock, but at least 25 per cent of the total amount produced represents actual waste.

This waste of corn stover can be checked, it is said, through use of better methods of feeding fodder and stover and it can be almost entirely stopped through the use of silos. Straw and stover are best utilized for feed when accompanied by concentrates, such as cottonseed meal. If the large amounts of cotton seed meal ordinarily used for fertilizer in the south were instead fed to livestock and the manure used for fertilizer, the value of the meal would be increased from 50 to 85 per cent.

Florida stockmen can maintain their herds chiefly by growing green pasture crops to supplement other roughages, saving the grain for the fattening period. Here is a ration suggested for the fattening of 1,000 pound steers: Stover, 10 pounds; silage 15 pounds; and corn 12 pounds which shows to what extent the entire corn plant may be used in conditioning beef cattle for the market.

For the maintenance of a 1,000 pound horse at light work, this ration is suggested: Corn stover, 5 pounds; Bermuda hay, 5 pounds; cottonseed meal, 1/2 pound; cowpeas, 2 pounds; and shelled corn 5 pounds. And the manure will add valuable fertility to the farm if returned to the fields.

WOMAN'S CLUB

Club members will please note that the first business meeting of the club year will begin at 2:30 instead of 3:00 as customary Wednesday, October 3rd. This change of hours is made so that plenty of time may be given to the transaction of business before the hour for the flag raising arrives, which is set for 4 o'clock the same afternoon, details of which will be outlined in a later issue of the paper for those interested.

The Rest Room regime is somewhat different this year in character to what it has been heretofore, inasmuch as the affairs of this establishment will be controlled by a Rest Room committee, composed as follows: One member from each department of the club and one member from the General Board. There will be changes in the service and appearance of things which we anticipate will be to the comfort and convenience of its patrons and we trust that our friends from out of town will find this place pleasant headquarters when here shopping or for other reasons and that our members and friends in town will bear in mind the Rest Room located on North Park avenue at the same location.

The year book will be placed in the hands of the printer today with almost a complete paid-up membership—this very much to the credit and gratification of the membership committee which has just completed a most vigorous and successful campaign with the one object in view of having the year book appear with a paid up membership.

To the Music Department of the Woman's Club:

At this time when all of us have begun to keenly feel the actuality of war it is hard to decide just in what manner we should spend our spare time to get and give the most good to ourselves and to our country.

To many of our members the question has no doubt arisen, "Can I afford to give my time to the club and music department when there is so much to be done in Red Cross and other war work? It is to try and clear up this doubt that your chairman is writing this letter.

Our club being a member of the General Federation has pledged itself to war service and each member is expected to help in that service. All of us who are housekeepers can serve our country effectively by becoming members of the Food Administration and that takes no outside time. And quoting in part from the Ladies' Home Journal's war editorials, as "our hands and minds will be busy with the different war activities in which we have found our places, it is all the more important in order to keep at our best that we should have moments of pleasure and relaxation, and we should not let the good play or the good concert suffer." The very reason for the existence of the music department is to teach, encourage and help keep alive love for the best in music, and now especially does this seem a duty.

Our program for the season is fitting and most interesting and, perhaps during the year we may give by means of our programs needed aid to war activities. Surely, you have all read of how the armies sing and in a late magazine it tells that pianos are being especially designed for the soldiers to carry with them to the trenches. So can't we do quite a "bit" by working to keep up musical ideals.

I am sure that we can and ought to be faithful to our department and

yet have time to do material war work besides.

Faithfully yours,
Mrs. W. Gwynn Fox,
Chrm. of Music Dept.

YOUR PRESENT TO THE MARINE.

Make your present to the marine as compact and durable as possible, in the admission of marine corps officials whose experiences in many campaigns have taught them the needs of the fighting man.

The important things are those that the marine actually carries into the trenches—metal cases for toothbrush and soap, razors, water tight match boxes, steel backed mirrors, and only articles that stand exposure to the weather are of value. Though of good quality, they should not be expensive, as such articles are frequently lost. Clothing boxes, kept in reserve billets back of the firing line, will hold articles not actually in use by the United States marines.

RULES FOR CORRECT USE OF STARS AND STRIPES

Anniversaries on Which Flag Should Be Displayed—When It Should Fly at Half Mast.

The following compilation of facts and rules relating to the proper use of and respect for our flag gleaned from every authentic source, including high army officials, has been made:

Anniversaries on which the flag should be displayed at full staff: Jan. 8, battle of Princeton; Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday; Feb. 22, Washington's birthday; April 10, battle of Lexington; May 30, Memorial day; June 14, Flag day; June 17, battle of Bunker Hill; July 4, Independence day; Sept. 6, Lafayette's birthday; Oct. 12, Columbus day; Oct. 16, surrender at Yorktown; Nov. 23, Evacuation day; Dec. 20, battle of Trenton, and other legal holidays or special occasions.

In placing the flag at half staff it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff it should be raised again to the top. On Memorial day the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and at full staff from noon to sunset.

During time of war it is proper to display the flag continuously, but it is conducive to the spirit of economy and to a greater respect for the flag to lower it at night and as far as possible protect it from inclement weather.

The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

The flag should be displayed from a staff or pole whenever possible. When it is hung on a wall or fastened to the side of a building or platform the union (the blue field of stars) should be at the upper left hand corner when the stripes are horizontal, and at the upper right hand corner when the stripes are vertical, as seen by the spectator.

The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground while being hoisted or lowered. Its folds should float freely and should be cleared whenever fouled.

The flag should be saluted by all present while being hoisted or lowered, and when it is passing on parade or in review. The spectator should rise if sitting, halt if walking and standing at "attention," salute with the right hand in all cases, except that a man in civilian dress and covered should uncover and hold the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand.

When the flag is carried in parade with any other flag it should have the place of honor at the right. If a number of flags are carried the flag should either precede the others or be carried in the center above the others on a higher staff.

Nothing should ever be placed upon or against the flag.

Neither the flag nor a picture of it should be used for any advertising purpose whatsoever, nor as toys, fans, parasols, paper napkins, sofa cushions, nor as a cover for a table, desk or box, nor in any other debasing manner.

It is unlawful to trample upon, mutilate or otherwise treat the flag with insult or contempt or to attach to it any inscription or object whatsoever.

To salute with the hand:

Raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress (or forehead if the head is uncovered) above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight, at the same time look toward the flag or the person saluted. To complete the salute drop the arm smartly by the side.

ORIGIN OF NAME "SAMMIES."

French Called Men "les Amis" and Correspondents Did the Rest.

The use of the term "Sammy" to describe our troops is almost unknown in France, according to dispatches received from the United States marines in the creosote expedition of the "first to fight."

How the term came into use is explained in this wise: When the "first to fight" contingent steamed into port the people on the wharf shouted, "Vivent les amis!" pronounced "Veev lay ah-mee." What this means is "long live the our friends," but "les

amis" may sound a good deal like "les Sammies," and the newspaper men so interpreted it. Immediately the folks back home began calling our troops "Sammy's," but the French have yet to acquire the habit.

A Patch on the Wall.

If your wall paper is discolored by a stain that cannot be removed, procure some of the same paper and roughly tear from it an irregular patch which is a little larger than the stain to be hidden. Carefully paste this patch over the stain. The irregular, torn edge of it will almost defy detection.

Absence Explained.

A schoolteacher in the Philippines received this excuse from an absent pupil: "Dear Teacher: A thief stole father's clothes last night. Father put on all of mother's garments so he could go forth and chase the robber and mother is wearing everything else in the house except my hat. I will come back to school as soon as father catches the thief."

A Prolific Writer.

The late Andrew Lang, when in the mood, has more than once written 5,000 words of a book between breakfast and a late luncheon.

Failed in Himself.

When you meet a howler who blames his environment, his generation, his fellows, his country, you find a man who has failed in himself.

Rats Carry Infantile Paralysis.

There have been many facts disclosed to prove that infantile paralysis is transferred from rats and mice to humans. The line of transfer is usually the flea, but as well the contamination may occur by the rodents being among and over the food of the household or storehouse.

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Shoppers have found a sure and safe hiding place. When the officers get after them they run in the stores of merchants who do not advertise. They are never caught.—Bradford Times.

If any trouble breaks out in Seminole county The Herald will have to close up shop. The editor, the business manager and the superintendent are all members of the Home Guards.

If Van Swearingen, newly appointed Attorney-General, can bring about improvement in conditions at the Industrial School for Boys at Marianna, we will hand him our sprig of lilac. He seems to have the right idea of what the institution should be and a real interest in making it such, when he says, "My idea of a school for delinquent boys is a place where they will be made into good citizens, where their faults will be corrected and where they will be taught to earn a living." Some way the Marianna school has never seemed to fill satisfactorily the place intended for it to occupy in the scheme of the state's institutions. We are glad that some cabinet officer is giving special attention to its management.—Lakeland Telegram.

SEMINOLE'S REAL GUARDS
The following from the Lakeland Telegram is interesting:
"Lakeland is not the only place where it is difficult to get a sufficient number of men to attend the drills of the Home Guards regularly. We note that the Fort Myers Press advertises a meeting at which it is to be determined whether or not the organization there shall be kept up or abandoned, and nearly every place else is having similar trouble. The only explanation possible is that the average man is just too tired and trudging to make the little effort and take the moderate exercise involved in the drills. It would be a reflection on the patriotism, as well as the enterprise of any community to allow this organization to die."
It is just the opposite in Seminole county. There are so many that want to join the Guards that some of these will have to be turned down. The majority of the members have been drilling for three months twice a week and were almost ready to furnish their own uniforms when the county commissioners came to their rescue and the Seminole Guards will now be armed and equipped in the most approved manner. But we had the spirit long before we thought of uniforms and guns.

THIS WAR WILL MAKE THE WISE FARMER RICH
Never before have the Florida farmers had such an opportunity as now to get away from the old haphazard, hit or miss style of farming. What has kept the majority of them poor, and put their great vocation on a straight business basis, managed like any other business, requiring methods and system and close thinking as certainly as industry, and aiming always, not at a mere living, but at a substantial yearly profit as well, like any other well-conducted business.

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A TRIBUTE
Twenty-five or more years ago, in the beautiful lake studded region at Leesburg, Florida, the writer was enjoying the friendship and companionship of Myron, George and Charles Lovell.

They all had boy children, who were naturally the "apples" of their "eyes."
Today, each of the three brothers have sons who are part of Uncle Sam's gigantic army force, ready to go to the sanguinary battlefields of Europe to serve their country.

Charles P. Lovell, Jr., is the son of General Charles P. Lovell of Jacksonville.
M. V. Lovell is the son of Myron Lovell of Sanford.
George E. Lovell, Jr., is the son of Major George E. Lovell of the U. S. Cavalry, the latter having been in the U. S. Regular Army since the Spanish-American war.

General Charles P. Lovell of this city at the opening of the Spanish-American war was named Colonel of Florida's Regiment by Governor W. D. Bloxham by reason of his distinguished service in the Florida National Guard.

After the war—WHAT?
After the war will come a long era of rebuilding and readjustment. The nations that are fighting today will bind up their wounds and will go forth to further conquests—not of shrapnel and bayonets, but of gold.

It will be a fight for business the world around and each nation will succeed in exact proportion to the individual efficiency of its citizens. Therefore, it stands us well in hand today to look to our future—to see if we are adequately equipped for this great era of business rivalry.

When we reach the end of military warfare, we shall have gained the threshold of international business conflict.
The survival of the fittest is a law of nature that never will be repealed. Peace protocols do not eliminate business rivalry among the nations of the world.

This war we are in is the biggest thing that has ever happened on this planet, and next to our soldiers, the most important American factor in it is the American farmer. Unless he measures up to the emergency the war will fail, for the armies can't be fed.

wise enough to see his opportunity and strong enough to grasp it, this war, if we win it, will bring him independence. More food crops and better tillage and more livestock to make meat for the army and the country should be the leading thought of the American farmer today; and if he rises to the nation's emergency, which is his own opportunity, he will be both patriotic and profiteer, for he is truly fighting for his country when he raises the stuff to feed her armies, and at the same time he is legitimately making a sure, good profit on what he sells.

This war is his big chance, but unless he thinks in a big way, and plants and harvests his crops by the methods of modern instead of ancient agriculture and stops all wastage and reads the papers to keep up with the news and progress of the world he lives in, his chance will pass him by and he must be content with a piker's profit.—Quincy Times.

AN EPISODE OF THE SOUTH

By JAMES BRAINARD

In antebellum days Edgar Forsythe, a young man from the north, and his sister, Edith, orphans, settled in Louisiana.

Edgar Forsythe had recently been graduated from a law school, so he hung out his shingle as an attorney. His sister, who was an accomplished musician, taught music. Between the two they made a modest living.

One day Arnold La Fitte, a man of the older Louisiana type, called upon Edgar Forsythe and employed him to collect a debt from Antoine De Four. The amount was \$25 and was of very long standing.

Now, De Four had taken a fancy to Edith Forsythe and was beginning to show his liking when her brother called upon him, stated that a note of his had been placed in his hands for collection and asked him when it would be convenient to pay it.

De Four colored, looked hard at the note which Forsythe handed him and said that he would pay it the next day. In those days dueling was a protection for all kinds of knavery. De Four was a fire eater, and La Fitte had hesitated to press him for payment for fear of offending him.

One reason for De Four's displeasure was that this second demand was made in presence of several of De Four's friends. This was unfortunate, for it compelled him to make good his threat. The day after the suit had been entered De Four called on Edith Forsythe and stated to her the position in which he was placed and begged her to persuade her brother to withdraw the suit before it should be known, promising to settle the matter out of court as soon as this had been done.

When Edgar came home his sister said nothing about the visit of De Four, but urged him to attend to some law business that had been put into his hands requiring a visit to the county seat. He consented and left early the next morning. Soon after his departure Edith sent word to De Four that her brother would not withdraw the suit.

De Four, hoping to accomplish by threat what he had failed to effect by persuasion, inclined a challenge to Edgard in a note to his sister, stating that his action gave him inconceivable pain, but that his word had passed before witnesses and if he did not make good he would be considered henceforth as a poltroon.

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Principles of Action.
There are five good principles of action to be adopted—to benefit others without being invidious, to encourage labor without being harsh, to add to your resources without being covetous, to be dignified without being supercilious and to inspire awe without being austere.—Confucius.

Origin of the Dahlia.
By a curious irony the dahlia flower, popular at the flower shows, is of very humble origin. It has been developed from a Mexican tuber. Some century and a half ago this plant was introduced into Europe by the Swedish botanist, Dr. Dahl, for the purely commercial purpose of supplanting or supplementing the potato.

Might is Right.
"Emme," said the timid highland lover, "I was kiss ye, but I'm feart ye wadna let me."
She blushed as red as the sunset, but did not answer.
"Emme," he repeated timidly, a little later, "I said I was kiss ye, but I'm feart ye wadna let me."
At the third repetition she asked: "Dae ye mind, David, yesterday I couldna lift a bag of potatoes intae the cairn an' ye lifted them for me?"
"Och, ay!" he replied.
"Weel, that shows, David," she murmured, "that ye're far stronger than me!"—London Globe.

When Baby Cries.
Well babies do not cry. When a baby cries and cries it is invariably an indication that it is ill.
When a baby cries himself to sleep find out why he does so.
An infant may be so uncomfortable from frequent handling that he is made nervous, feverish or even ill. The nervous system of the young child is exquisitely sensitive, and profound systematic disturbances frequently result from irritation of a child's nerves. It is the mother's duty to insist upon having her baby treated with courtesy. When he is lying down to rest or contentedly playing with his toes no one should be allowed to touch him.

Philadelphia's Aged Treca.
Philadelphia can boast of no age-old trees such as the redwoods which are found in the West, but in the outlying districts of the city are many splendid old trees which have stood for centuries. At Three Tuns is an enormous chestnut tree, centuries old. It has been marked with a brass plate stating that the tree was doubtless there when Columbus discovered America.

Fish Not Rightly Named.
The sablefish, or black cod, is not a cod at all, while on the other hand the fish variously called eel pout, eel ling, eusk and numerous other names, everything except its good old English name haddock, is really closely related to the cod. The sablefish is a deep-water fish, taken usually with halibut, and there having been no market for it it has been regarded as a nuisance, and thrown back.

Report of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.
When a baby cries and cries it is invariably an indication that it is ill.
When a baby cries himself to sleep find out why he does so.
An infant may be so uncomfortable from frequent handling that he is made nervous, feverish or even ill.

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Photo by American Press Association

OUR MEN DON'T LIKE TO "DIG IN"

Troops in France Can't Enthuse Over Molelike Tactics.

PROBLEM FOR THE OFFICERS

Passion For Digging in is So Strong With Germans That They Have Been Known Desperately to Claw Holes in Ground With Hands Until Ends of Fingers Were Practically Worn Off.

One of the greatest problems American officers have before them is impressing upon their men the absolute importance of learning the best ways of keeping under cover. The American soldier is not a natural "digger in." He is much like his Canadian brother in arms in that respect, for it is an old saying on the British front that Canadians will die in the last ditch, but never dig it.

It is the American spirit, as it was that of the Canadians, to stand up and fight, but the world war has long since passed that stage, and now in the long wear and worry of a struggle of attrition the best commander is the one who best conserves his men by keeping them under cover.

One of the great reasons why the Germans still are in France and Belgium is their wonderful facility for digging themselves in. They have a perfect passion for it and an incentive as well, for the allied artillery never ceases to pound them day and night.

Can't Enthuse Over Shovel.

The German belief that they can dig faster than a modern army can advance is one of the principles of their defensive tactics. Notwithstanding all that has been told along this line, notwithstanding the heroic efforts to rouse his enthusiasm over the pick and shovel, the American soldier has remained decidedly lukewarm. He came to France to fight the Germans, he says, and not to dig a hole and look at them through a spyglass. The French, Canadian and Australian soldiers all resent the idea of digging in and would not admit the necessity of doing so until bitter losses taught them a dearly bought lesson.

It is purely a matter of temperament, and there seems to be no doubt now that only actual battle experience will convince American soldiers that the ability to take advantage of any bit of cover is one of the greatest assets the modern man at arms can have.

"It seems a shame to have to curb the fine fighting spirit of our troops," said an American training officer, "but the men must be made to understand as far as possible that impetuosity must be subordinated to steadiness. This has become a time clock war. The men must advance in given time and go no farther. Every step of infantry advance must first be worked out with the artillery, and when the plan is arranged it must be strictly adhered to."

The natural fighting man, it seems, has a natural antipathy to digging in. Even in these late months of war British Tommies would much rather remain above ground and stand chances of getting killed by shells than to dig the deep dugouts so adored by the Germans. In planning the battle of Messines Ridge, which was a model of clean cut victory, the British commander took into account the fighting man's point of view, and when the advance had reached a stage where it gave the British covered high ground the fighting men were directed to take a rest, while specially organized labor battalions were rushed up from the rear to do the necessary digging and consolidating of new trenches, so as to make them thoroughly proof against counterattack.

American O. K.'s That Plan.

The result was that the fighting men, unhampered and unworried by necessity of digging, went forward later in the day and took objectives that were rather hoped for than actually expected. These are the tactics the Ameri-

can fighting man would like to see. They appeal to him, but just now he is being put through a pretty stiff course of digging. This does not apply to digging trenches alone. He is being taught how to dig himself in individually while lying flat on the ground in face of enemy fire, thus getting temporary shelter and protection in a sort of grave-like excavation. It is not so often nowadays, however, that a man has actually to dig himself in on solid ground, for there is seldom an infantry advance made over anything but ground pitted and torn with shell craters.

Fighting from shell holes is an art in itself, and one that Americans must learn before taking their place in the allied line. German prisoners declare they would rather fight from shell holes on an active part of the front than from a regularly organized trench system. The latter affords the artillery too good a target.

They Are Regular Moles.

The Germans even conceal some of their shell holes by putting brown waterproof sheets over them whenever an allied airplane is seen approaching. The passion for digging in is so strong with the Germans that they have been known desperately to claw holes in the ground with their hands till the ends of their fingers were practically worn off. Thus some were found dead, others taken prisoners and had to be sent to the hospital with all their finger nails gone.

The Perilous Age.

If a man is going to commit a crime during his lifetime the chances are that he will do it at the age of twenty-nine. It is a curious fact that statistics have shown that man is more dangerous at this period of his life than at any other.

The general supposition is that men have attained the highest development of their mental and physical powers at twenty-nine, and they are supposed to be able to distinguish between right and wrong and to realize the consequences liable to follow the indulgence of either.

Next to the age of twenty-nine the greatest number of criminals have been aged twenty-one, twenty-seven or forty-five years.—London Answers.

SHE WON THE BET

By PAULINE D. EDWARDS

Jim Underwood and his sister, Carrie, were at breakfast when the morning mail was delivered. Jim opened a letter which seemed to please him greatly.

"My old chum, Charlie MacKnight," he said, "whom I haven't seen for five years, is to pass through the city tomorrow on his way to Montreal. He asks me to meet him at the Union station for a handshake."

"If I were ready to go north tomorrow instead of Thursday," said Carrie, "it would be a good chance for an escort, wouldn't it?"

"Can't you get ready?"

"I'll see. I think I can."

"Charlie says he has heard that I've been married. I wonder where he got that?"

Carrie seemed to be lost in thought for a while; then she said:

"Is this the Mr. MacKnight that you have said is the soul of honor?"

"Yes."

"The same that you had the conversation with about being so awfully particular as to his treatment of a friend's wife?"

"Yes. He once said to me that if I had a wife it would be impossible for her to tempt him into a love affair with him."

"Humph!" was Carrie's only reply.

"You consider that bash?" asked her brother.

"I'll tell you what to do, Jim. This paragon has heard that you have been married. Introduce me to him as your wife. I'll bet you a pair of gloves against a box of candy that I send you proof at the end of the journey that he is not so desperately honorable as you think him."

"Done!"

The introduction took place as arranged, and MacKnight was led to believe rather by innuendo than a positive statement that Carrie was Jim's wife instead of his sister.

Jim left his friend and his sister together, inwardly hoping that the former would bear out his statement as to his ability to resist temptation. He did not expect a letter for several days, and he did not receive one for a week. Then a telegram came from his sister: "Do come up here at once."

No explanation was given, so that Jim was obliged to infer one. The natural inference was that Carrie had been taken suddenly ill or had met with an accident. The bet was forgotten in the more serious situation. Throwing a few things in a suit case, he called a cab and hurried to the station, where he sent a telegram to his sister to wire him at an intermediate city further information. To his astonishment he received the following: "Your friend is horrid."

This dispelled the illness or accident theory. But what could MacKnight have been doing to bring about such a condition?

Jim arrived at his destination in the evening and was driven to the house of a friend of his sister whom she was visiting. He was expected and was shown into a room where he found Carrie waiting for him. She was the picture of health, but looked very much worried.

"For heaven's sake," exclaimed Jim, "what's the matter?"

"It's Mr. MacKnight."

"What has he done?"

"Why, I flirted with him—just a little bit, you know—and the first thing I know he was talking silly. Then I told him he shouldn't say such things to his friend's wife. We were just pulling into the terminal when I said that, and he got up and rushed from the car like a crazy man. I want you to find him at once and explain."

"Why do that?"

"Because I don't want him to think I'm a—bad woman."

"Nonsense! You've won the bet."

"Yes, but—"

Jim looked at his sister wonderingly, then said:

"I verily believe, Carrie, you've been winged yourself."

"You go right off and find Mr. MacKnight and explain and say I'm very sorry for what has happened."

"How do I know where to find him?"

"He mentioned during the journey that he intended staying at the Lenox hotel."

Underwood that evening appeared at the Lenox hotel and, being told that Mr. MacKnight was in his room, went there, knocked at the door and was admitted. MacKnight was walking the floor like one suffering from delirium. On seeing Underwood he paled, then, baring his breast, said:

"Kill me, Jim! I deserve worse than death!"

Jim burst into a loud laugh, threw himself into a chair and continued to laugh till he was interrupted by MacKnight saying:

"What in thunder are you laughing at?"

When Jim found his voice he told of the story of the bet, in which it appeared that Carrie was Jim's sister instead of his wife. As soon as this phase of the matter appeared MacKnight folded Jim in his arms.

"Come along," said the latter. "Carrie is in as bad a fix as you."

"All right; but, Jim, you've been traveling and need rest. Don't trouble yourself further in the matter. It's too bad to have called you so far on such an errand. I'll call on your sister at once, and I daresay the matter will be—"

"I don't doubt it."

The settlement took place and was followed by a wedding.

Discouraging.

"I'm always first at the office and have been for a long time."

"Anybody noticed it yet?"

"Only the janitor. He says that won't get me anything."—Exchange.

Permission.

Fond Mother—My son, did your father forbid you learning to smoke? Young America—No, ma. When I asked him if I might smoke he said, "Not much!"

He bath a poor spirit who is not pleased above petty wrongs.—Feltman

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