

SUGAR SHORTAGE NOW PEOPLE ASKED TO SAVE CAN FRUIT WITHOUT IT

Valuable Suggestions That Should Be Followed

On account of the sugar shortage drastic measures must be taken for the conservation of sugar and the following suggestions will be most helpful to those who want to save their fruits.

The Food Administration will probably tell us later that we can use sugar for preserving and then preserves and jellies can be made.

Do not make jelly now. Bottle or can the juice. When there is an abundance of sugar, the juice, if properly put up, will make good jelly.

Dr. Caldwell of the Department of Agriculture says:

"Many housewives are apparently unaware that practically all fruits may be successfully canned without the use of sugar. Such fruit preserves the use of the natural appearance and flavor than does fruit put up in heavy syrup, is fully as palatable and much more easily digested, is in better condition for use in cooking, and is available for all purposes for which fruit canned in syrup could be used.

Fruit may be canned without the use of sugar by any method which the housewife is accustomed to use, but in every case the following rules should be used.

1. Fruit to be used for canning should be firm, not over-ripe, and free from decay. Vegetables should be young and tender. To attempt to use very dirty, over-ripe or decayed fruit, or old tough vegetables is to invite failure, since it is very difficult to sterilize such materials.

2. Jars should be tested by partially filling with water, adjusting rubbers, tightening covers, inverting and shaking.

3. Jars, covers, rubbers, spoons, cups, funnel, and all utensils which are used in canning must be placed in a pan of cold water deep enough to cover them, placed in a pan of water, boiled for 20 minutes. Allow them to remain in the hot water until ready for use. This will prevent subsequent breakage and will insure perfect sterilization.

4. Rubbers should never be used a second time.

5. The neck of the jar should be wiped off before sealing as the cloth will almost certainly leave bacteria or yeasts in the jar."

Can your guavas in tin or glass without sugar. Process guavas canned without sugar 5 minutes longer than when canning with sugar. In stead of making guava jelly now, prepare the guava juice just as you would in making jelly then put the strained juice in sterilized bottles or glass jars or tin cans and seal. If using bottles, put sterilized stoppers in the bottles lightly; set bottles in rack in water bath and process at the simmering point for 30 minutes; remove the water bath, put stoppers in tightly, and when cool dip the stoppers in the melted paraffin or sealing wax for a depth of one inch. Guava juice may be prepared and canned in glass jars following the same instructions for sterilizing and processing as you would in canning the fruit. The juice may be kept in tin cans following the same instructions as for canning guavas in tin.

Both the LeConte and Kiefer pears may be canned without sugar. The time of processing depending on the size and ripeness of the pears.

Many women in North Florida have erected home made driers and pears are being dried daily. Home-made driers are most inexpensively constructed.

Pineapples may be canned with water following the same instructions as followed in canning with sugar using water instead of syrup and processing an extra 5 minutes.

Grapes may be canned with water but the best method of saving grapes is to can the grape juice. The Scuppernon grape juice is most excellent. The following are instructions:

"Select sound ripe grapes, crush and heat slowly to about 180 degrees F. simmering point. (The flavor of these juices is finer when they are sterilized below the boiling point.) Strain through double thickness of cheese cloth and if juices free from sediment is wanted, let stand in cool place for a few hours, then pour off carefully to free from dregs, which will remain in bottom of vessel. Pour the juice into sterilized bottles, put sterilized stoppers in lightly, set bottles on rack in water bath, put stoppers in tightly and when cool dip stoppers in melted paraffin or sealing wax to a depth of one inch."

Bees Wax for Covering Stoppers

One pound of bees wax; one-half pound resin. Place resin and bees wax into a quart can. Place on a stove and allow to come to a boil. Remove from the stove and use while in a liquid state. If foam is on mixture, skim it off.

To seal bottles put in stoppers as light as possible, then turn the bottles downward and dip into can of melted sealing wax, a little below the mouth of the bottle.

It hardens almost at once and in Florida is much more satisfactory for sealing than the paraffin.—Mrs. E. G. Chesley, Tallahassee, Fla.

Directions for the Preservation of Guavas, Pears, Scuppernon Grapes and Cling Peaches Without Sugar.

GUAVAS.—Canning in Glass. Only firm sound guavas should be used for canning. Pare the fruit cut into halves, and remove the seeds, float the halves in boiling water for 20 seconds, drain and pack carefully in jars. Cover to over-flowing with boiling water. Seal partly, process pint jars 20 minutes, quarts 40 minutes. Seal immediately.

While packing have a pan of water near and dip hands into water carefully to remove seeds which stick to them.

Select, prepare, float and pack as in canning in glass. Cover fruit with water to within one-fourth inch from top of can. Cap; exhaust 5 minutes and tip. Process number 2 cans 25 minutes; number 3 cans 35 minutes. Immediately after processing place cans in cold water to cool and stop the cooking.

Preparation of Guava Juice to be Canned for Jelly Making

Wash guavas, remove blossom end and slice into small pieces with sharp knife. For each one pound of guavas taken add 2 pints of water and boil until soft, about one hour. Pour into a cheese cloth bag and allow to drain. This juice is then allowed to drain without pressing through a clean flannel jelly bag. Pour the strained juice into bottles or glass jars or tin cans and seal. If using jars or tin cans follow instructions as in canning in glass or tin. In tin cans in canning in glass or tin. Use bottles put sterilized stoppers in the bottles lightly; set bottles in rack in water bath and process at the simmering point for 30 minutes. Remove the water bath, put stoppers in tightly, and when cool dip the stoppers in the melted paraffin or sealing wax to a depth of one inch.

Pears

Select pears, ripe but not soft. Peel, blanch, put in cold bath, drain and pack rapidly. Cover with water, process quart jars 35 minutes. If using tin cans exhaust number 3 (Continued on Page 4)

QUESTION OF LABOR DISCUSSED

Board of Trade to Have A Meeting Friday Night

Every employer of labor is requested to be at the Board of Trade meeting to be held in the Court House, Friday night, August 2nd at 8:00 P. M.

This meeting is called at the request of many growers who are interested in the labor-situation for the present season and they desire a common ground on which to meet.

All growers and business men are urged to be present. Some standardization of this matter must be had and it is the purpose to arrange the affair next Friday night and come prepared to assist in making adjustments along sound lines so that all concerned will be protected and work together in this vital matter.

The Board of Trade is glad indeed to act as this medium for everybody and do its utmost to help carry out any agreements reached and it is in your interest that this meeting is called and it is further the purpose to adjust this labor question at this meeting.

Fire caused by an explosion of nitrate on the 16th, destroyed the fertilizer plant of the American Agriculture Chemical Co. at Jacksonville. The loss totals \$1,250,000. The explosion came apparently from spontaneous combustion and hurled wreckage and debris hundreds of feet. On account of the early hour few employees were present and none were killed or injured.

GOVERNMENT WILL OBTAIN STATEMENT

Of The Great Business On The St. Johns

A full and comprehensive statement of St. Johns river traffic has been forwarded to the Waterways Commission by the Sanford Board of Trade, bearing out our statements in regard to the proposed inland waterway route between Jacksonville and Miami. The figures come from careful compilation of tonnage over a long period and shows in detail the various lines now operating between Jacksonville and Sanford and their respective tonnage.

It is astonishing to know just the what the enormous tonnage now is on the St. Johns and further to realize what this tonnage can be brought to should the contemplated improvements be made. The entire St. Johns river sections should combine and go after this improvement. It means within a few years double population, the construction of many new industries and development of and development of lands now lying idle. It means an outlet for the timber of vast forests lying south of us and would be a tourist beacon clear across to the Pacific coast for many tourists now uncertain as to Florida.

The detailed statement sent in is a credit to that organization and shows that when they are called upon for anything they are able to produce. Our experience of over two years with the Board of Trade indicates that in this organization we have an active body through which we can realize the many needed things for this and other sections.

GERMANS RETREATING ALLIES GAIN GROUND GIVE HUNS NO REST

Red Cross Briefs

More than fifty names of members on the roll for June and July whose dues are still unpaid.

The American Red Cross supplies serum to prevent deadly gaseous gangrene in wounds. A ban has been placed on political candidacy of all holding executive Red Cross positions.

On July Fourth, the American Red Cross Commission to Great Britain sent to every American soldier, sailor and marine on the headquarters hospital list, a small American flag, an extra allowance of tobacco and greetings to the men in the English hospitals through the Red Cross by President.

The American Red Cross is forwarding supplies to all prisoners in German prison camps. As soon as a man is officially reported as a prisoner of war a twenty pound package of nourishing food is sent him each week.

To care for American wounded sent from the French sectors to the French military hospitals, the American Red Cross has assigned one of its Red Cross nurses and a French and English speaking Red Cross aid to every French hospital caring for our men.

There is still an urgent call for trained nurses for overseas and for nurses for the military hospitals and home defence in our own country.

The Red Cross Canteen Service is rendering valuable aid wherever established and the troop trains are especially favored recipients of their services. A long train of colored troops passing through one of our Southern cities recently were made happy with ice-cream cones and watermelons. Assisted by a squad of colored troopers, the canteen workers (white) passed through the trains dispensing refreshments and words of cheer, writing post cards and collecting for mailing the letters to home folks. To show their appreciation the soldiers were formed in a hollow square outside the station and talent among them rendered songs and dances and musical selections. Canteen service is one of the most important branches of Red Cross work and is proving very efficient. Our local canteen committee under the able supervision of Mrs. Alex. Vaughan prepares appetizing boxes of lunch for all of the boys leaving Seminole County. distributes magazines and otherwise makes the journey less burdensome to the boys. She is assisted by a competent committee.

The Junior membership of the A. R. C. approximates eight million five hundred thousand, which includes fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and fifteen school auxiliaries and they are doing a wonderful work.

The building of a 5000-ton floating drydock at Pensacola for United States Shipping Board is assured. Mr. E. F. Carry director of operations for the shipping board and chairman of the port and harbor, facilities commission, stated recently that the commission has recommended to the shipping board that a 5000-ton floating drydock be built at Pensacola without delay.

Castor beans are making wonderful growth where they are given a chance. J. S. Davis, of Summerfield, has a field of beans averaging five feet; no fertilizer was used seem to be several varieties in the field. If the farmers would select their own seed there would be a big improvement in the crop another year.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends who were so kind and sympathetic during the recent illness and death of Mrs. Edward Cameron. Ed. Cameron and Family, F. E. Gathell and Family.

The big castor oil plant, the largest in the world, will begin to grind out oil for the government about August 15th. The plant will start out with a large amount of beans on hand and will grind more than 4,000,000 bushels of beans during the season.

Important Railroad Sectors Gained Yesterday

The German retreat is continuing along the whole line, the allies closely in pursuit, according to news from the fighting area in the Soissons-Rheims salient received up to noon today. The Germans have succeeded in checking, but not stopping, the allied advance.

The French are on the north bank of the Ourcq, and in the east they have secured the whole road between Rheims and Dormans. The Germans are stubbornly resisting and are burning villages.

Heavy fighting is still in progress south of Soissons near Bazoches. So far the French have made no progress there. Villages between Soissons and Bazoches, about 14 miles to the east, however, are on fire, leading to the belief that the Germans may intend a further retreat.

Since yesterday the allies have advanced between two and three miles on a 20-mile front. The enemy has definitely abandoned the line of the Ourcq, and there is little doubt now that he will go back beyond the Vesle to the line 30 miles long between Soissons and Rheims, which is probably well entrenched and has good lines of communication. The German retirement has been orderly and deliberate. So far the taking of only four guns has been reported.

The Americans in the Fere en Tardenois sector are pressing the Germans vigorously.

North of the Marne the tide of German invasion is fast ebbing. The fact that a German retreat in this region is going on is not questioned, and the only question of moment remaining to be cleared up is the location at which the enemy will turn at bay.

Since Saturday morning there has been important changes in the battle line between Soissons and Rheims. Today it runs almost directly east of Oulchy le Chateau to Fere en Tardenois, then crosses the Ourcq and continues east until it reaches the Dormans-Rheims road northwest of Rheims mountain. Military experts thought the Germans might stand on the Ourcq river, from which their cannon might menace the Chalons railroad which runs along the Marne. Now it is certain this is not their intention. The only position possible aside from the Vesle river is the line which runs along the Aisne and military critics believe the withdrawal will not stop until it has reached that body of water. Burning villages between Soissons and Rheims are reported indicating a withdrawal.

Paris, July 29.—Under the irresistible pressure of the allied troops, the enemy's retreat continued yesterday, according to the Havas correspondent at the front. The average advance of the allies during the day was from 5 to 6 kilometres. It is impossible to determine the limit of retreat but it is probable it will stop on the wooded heights along the Vesle. On the left of the allied line the Germans made great efforts to hold the French Gen. de Goutte, blowing up bridges and foot bridges leading to Fere en Tardenois and contending for territory foot by foot. The enemy's stubbornness was useless and the allies entered the town by the west and south and are holding their positions. Further toward Rheims, the allies continued to advance toward Ville en Tardenois in which the vanguard has now probably penetrated.

The small number of German prisoners taken is due to the fact that the allies advanced with extreme caution while the Germans left only small forces to cover their retreat. These forces were given orders to hold on to the last so the main body could withdraw. Thus the enemy's losses are relatively heavier in deed than prisoners. On the other hand the Germans left considerable booty, especially engineering machinery, munition depots and many cannon then put out of order.

Come prepared to discuss the situation at the Board of Trade Friday night 8:00 o'clock.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MOB LAW

SPIRIT IS ALL WRONG AND CONTRARY TO OUR PRINCIPLES

President Wilson, in a personal statement addressed to his fellow countrymen, denouncing mob spirit and mob action, called upon the nation to show the world that while it fights for democracy on foreign fields, it is not destroying democracy at home.

The president's statement in full follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institution that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations, because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchings of her armies. Lynchings emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level which no man or set of men can afford to despise."

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples

believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany, except in times of revolution, when law is swept away."

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states; the law officers of every community, and above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America, and wish to keep her name without stain and reproach, will co-operate—not passively merely, but actively and fully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it."

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war, and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the liberty at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the people who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government."

"I can never accept any man as the champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the law of our own beloved land, whose law we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he is to despise."

WOODROW WILSON

Be at the Board of Trade meeting at the Court House Friday night, 8:00 o'clock. Question: Labor and costs.

STAR THEATRE

Values Are Determined By Comparison

TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	MONDAY
Baby Marie Osborne in "Cupid by Proxy" - Also - Next to the Last Chapter of "The Woman In The Web"	William S. Hart - IN - An Interesting Feature of the Western Hills and Plains Entitled "BETWEEN MEN"	The United States Official War Pictures Also ALICE BRADY - IN - "Woman & Wife"	Goldwyn Feature MAE MARSH IN "Fields of Honor" - ALSO - MUTT AND JEFF	Annette Kellerman - IN - "The Daughter Of The Gods"

COMING—"THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID"—"THE BELGIAN"

MATINEE DAILY at 3:15

EVENING at 7:15

SEA RISK FOR ARMY IS SMALL

Infinite Care and Secrecy Attend Transport of Troops to France.

MOST TRIPS ARE UNEVENTFUL

Elements of Danger Are Anticipated and Reduced to Minimum—No Uniform on Deck Seen When Ship Leaves Harbor.

London.—No greater care and secrecy could attend the shipment of royal jewels than is observed in shipping American troops to France. To safeguard his boys Uncle Sam takes every possible precaution, from the time they embark until the transport has reached its destination. He leaves no loophole for the machinations of enemy agents.

Usually, as a result of this elaborate protective system, the trip from "An Atlantic port" to the French or English port, as the case may be, is remarkably uneventful. All elements of danger have been so carefully anticipated that the risk is reduced to the lowest minimum.

Until the troops and civilian passengers have reached the pier they do not know the name of their ship. It is only a number to them. On the regular troopships it is difficult for a civilian, unless he is engaged in war work, to secure a passage. Those who manage to do so are subjected to close scrutiny, and their credentials and luggage are thoroughly examined.

Embarkation begins early. Days before the transport sails. All good-bys have been said before the troops start for the ship. No relative or friend may accompany them to the pier. This rule applies to the officers as well as to the men.

Once aboard, there they remain, no shore communication being permitted. This regulation imposes no hardship other than inactivity. Until all troops have been assigned to quarters and organization has been effected, the men are left pretty much to their own devices.

No restriction is placed on writing, and bags are kept open for soldiers' mail up to almost the hour of sailing. This privilege gives many a chance to get off neglected letters and postcards, although these, as a matter of precaution, are not put into the mails until the ship has passed through the submarine zone.

The troops also take advantage of an arrangement devised by the government for the sending of "safe-arrival" messages. Telegrams or postcards advising family and friends that the writer had made the trip in safety may be prepared in advance and left in charge of the authorities at the port of sailing. As soon as word is received by cable of the ship's arrival on the other side, the telegrams and cards are released to the wires and mails. Not only is much time saved by this plan, but the soldiers are spared the high cost of cabling from Europe.

With the exception of the ship's executives and the officers in military command, no one aboard knows the hour fixed for sailing, and this becomes a favorite topic for speculation among the men. But finally the last soldier has come up the gang plank and the last piece of freight has been stowed away. A busy little tug appears alongside and begins to nose the vessel like a terrier investigating a greyhound.

SOLDIERS ORDERED BELOW

Suddenly there is a blast from the ship's whistle, and then are enacted a few details of the familiar scene which before the war was witnessed whenever a transatlantic liner left its pier. The comparison, however, is extremely limited. The call of "All ashore that are going ashore" affects only a few stevedores and perhaps an official or two, who move leisurely off.

What excitement there is is confined to those on the ship. There is none on the pier for the reason that it is now empty and its great doors are closed. Only a blank wall looms there. On deck the movement, instead of being toward the transport's rails, is away from them. Orders have been given for the troops to go to their quarters, so that when the ship is leaving harbor no uniform may be visible to any prying eyes on shore.

Slowly the big vessel is coaxed by the tug into the stream, and majestically she gets under way. A few civilian passengers, to the envy of officers and men, hang over the rails and watch the city's skyline fade away.

Soon the port is only a blur in a veil of mist. It is safe now for the troops to appear. They rush out on deck, boyishly eager for the sight—strange to many—of the open sea. A glance is cast toward the vague line on the horizon that is home. Then they turn and peer forward into the mystery of the unknown, toward the scene of the great adventure—over there.

LIKES HOTEL; BUYS IT

Hillsboro, Ore.—William McQuillan liked the Tualatin hotel here. He'd boarded there for twenty years. So when the proprietors decided to go out of business McQuillan bought the hotel for \$10,000 so he could keep on living there and enjoy the cuisine.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that John W. Florida, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 164, dated the 31st day of June A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole County, Florida, to-wit: NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 17, Township 21 S. R. 22 East, 10 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of G. E. Bates. Unless said certificate will issue thereon according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August A. D. 1918. Witness my official signature and seal this the 29th day of July A. D. 1918. (Seal) Clerk Circuit Court Seminole County, Florida. By V. M. Douglas, D. C. 98-Tues-51c

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that Samuel M. Schwartz, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 167, dated the 3rd day of July A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole County, Florida, to-wit: NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and E 1/2 of E 1/2 of NW 1/4 Section 17, Township 21 S. R. 22 East, 10 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of G. E. Bates. Unless said certificate will issue thereon according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August A. D. 1918. Witness my official signature and seal this the 29th day of July A. D. 1918. (Seal) Clerk Circuit Court Seminole County, Florida. By V. M. Douglas, D. C. 98-Tues-51c

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that Schell Malms, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 29, dated the 3rd day of July A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole County, Florida, to-wit: Lot 15 Sanford Heights. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of M. E. Fletcher. Unless said certificate will issue thereon according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August A. D. 1918. Witness my official signature and seal this the 30th day of July A. D. 1918. (Seal) Clerk Circuit Court Seminole County, Florida. By V. M. Douglas, D. C. 98-Tues-51c

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that M. B. Burkett, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 306, dated the 3rd day of July A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole County, Florida, to-wit: E 1/2 of NE 1/4 SW 1/4 (less 1 acre) in N. W. Cor. Sec. 24 Township 21 S. R. 22 East, 10 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of M. B. Burkett. Unless said certificate will issue thereon according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August A. D. 1918. Witness my official signature and seal this the 30th day of July A. D. 1918. (Seal) Clerk Circuit Court Seminole County, Florida. By V. M. Douglas, D. C. 98-Tues-51c

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that W. E. Simmons, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 307, dated the 3rd day of July A. D. 1918, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole County, Florida, to-wit: W 1/2 of SW 1/4 Section 24 Township 21 S. R. 22 East, 10 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of W. E. Simmons. Unless said certificate will issue thereon according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August A. D. 1918. Witness my official signature and seal this the 30th day of July A. D. 1918. (Seal) Clerk Circuit Court Seminole County, Florida. By V. M. Douglas, D. C. 98-Tues-51c

QUESTIONING HIS FIRST GERMAN PRISONER



Sergt. John Lotzing, U. S. A., is here seen talking to the first German prisoner captured by himself in an American raid at the Chemin des Dames in France.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

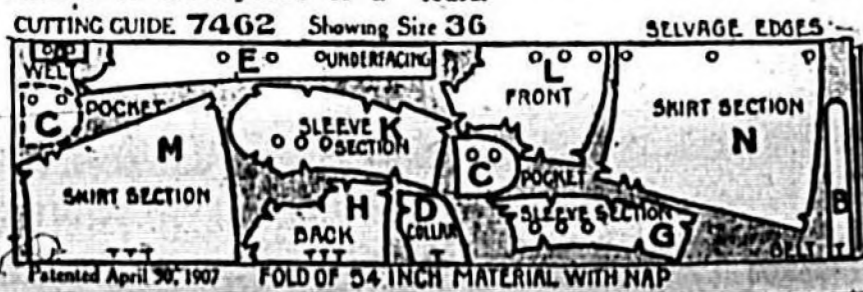
Prepared Specially for This Newspaper By Pictorial Review

A Coat to Wear with Any Skirt.



A smart coat to have for separate wear. The front and back are laid in plaits and the neck is finished with a convertible collar.

If one be the possessor of a remnant of serge, velours or other material suitable to development of a



Pictorial Review Jacket No. 7462. Sizes, 34 to 48 inches bust. Price, 30 cents.

'MERRY WIDOW' TO DIE

French Woman Found Guilty by Court-Martial.

Sold Military Secrets to the Germans in Letters to Her Children.

Paris, France.—Brief announcement has just been made that a Paris court-martial has condemned to death as a spy Mme. M., thirty-seven years old. Her son, Noel, sixteen years old, who was accused of being her accomplice, was ordered to a penitentiary colony until he comes of age. The court believed he was too young to be held responsible for his acts.

As the case was not heard in public only a few details have become known, such as that Mme. M.'s husband was killed at the front in March, 1916, and that the wife soon started a life that earned her, in the circles she frequented, the name of "The Merry Widow." She soon ran through the money she inherited, and, to obtain more, communicated with a Greek living in Spain, an agent of the spy bureau established in Barcelona by the Germans.

When mother and son were arrested, the boy was just about to engage in the aviation service in order to obtain information to be supplied to Germany.

A writer in the Paris Midi identifies the Greek as the head of German propaganda in Spain and director in particular of the service for arranging explosions in factories. He was a regular visitor to the girls' school at Barcelona, where he went to see three little girls whose guardian he was supposed to be. One of the youngest, about eleven years old, handed over to him, on each visit, several letters, which he carried away.

These three little girls were French, being the daughters of Mme. M. The "Merry Widow" used to pass on any information that she obtained to her son, who wrote it to his young sister, placing it in the middle of his letters, which were never really examined, when it was seen that they were letters from a brother to a little sister at school.

STICK WITH OFFICERS

Men Carry Dead Lieutenant Mier During Fight.

Striking Example of Devotion of Soldiers of French Army to Superiors.

With the French armies.—One of the most striking examples of the men's devotion to their officers in the records of the French army has just become known, although it occurred on May 28.

Among the units of French African fighters are several battalions of "Joy-sull" youths whose records before entering military service were besmudged and who are now given a chance to redeem themselves on the battlefield.

During a recent action the "Joy-sull" fought with remarkable ardor. Their motto is "death is necessary." Assailed by overwhelming numbers, one battalion fought hand to hand with the enemy until forced to retreat to conform their line with the units on the left.

It was here on May 28 that a group of "Joy-sull" saw their lieutenant fall in a ravine. Four of them refused to retreat and fought off the enemy with grenades until one of them could shoulder the dead man. With the body on their shoulders the four retreated twenty kilometers during the night of the 28th though the dead weight was agonizing. Worn and fatigued with lack of sleep, they tenderly carried their officer until they found time in the morning to bury him.

GOT 84 LETTERS FROM HOME

They All Came at Once to a United States Soldier Now Serving in France.

Dallas, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Woods received a letter from their son, Laird Woods, recently, and in it he stated that he had just received his first mail since arriving in France.

The mail consisted of 84 letters and six packages. Young Woods together with several other Company L boys of this city, were left behind in a hospital in New York when the Oregon troops sailed for France, and he sailed on a later date but never caught up with the regiment.

He was finally assigned to a company in the old Montana National Guard and is serving with that regiment somewhere near the fighting front in France now.

AMERICAN SAILORS THRIFTY

New York.—American sailors last year deposited nearly a million dollars in the branch bank maintained at the Brooklyn Navy Y. M. C. A. building.

SURPRISE FOR CHURCH FOLKS

Called an Hour Earlier for Prayer Meeting and Set to Digging Dandelions.

Denver, Colo.—Every member of City Park Baptist church was urgently requested to attend a special mid-week prayer meeting and to be on hand an hour earlier than usual. When the "worshippers" arrived the pastor produced an old case knife for each member, pointed to a church lawn badly cluttered by dandelions and told men and women alike to get busy. At the end of an hour of digging the lawn was clear of weeds.

CUT TIME ON SHIPS

New Record for Rapid Construction Is Set.

Baltimore Shipbuilding Company Reduces the Present Average by Half.

Washington.—In its effort to set a new record for rapid ship construction, the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company has cut in half the present average time for construction of contract steel ships. This average for the 12 contract steel ships built to date is 130-5-0 days.

In previous days a year was regarded as fast time for building a steel vessel of or above 6,000 tons.

The ten fastest built vessels for the shipping board have averaged 90-0-10 days between keel laying and delivery. The 6,500-ton collier Tuckahoe, record holder in this or any other year, was built in 87 days. On the list of the ten fastest built ships the slowest time was 110 days. Here is the list:

- Tuckahoe, 6,500 tons, New York Shipbuilding company, 87 days.
- West Llang, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 78 days.
- West Alesk, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 92 days.
- Ossineke, 8,571 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 108 days.
- West Durfee, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 113 days.
- Lake Huron, 3,100 tons, American S. B. Co., Chicago, 117 days.
- Lake Forest, 3,100 tons, American S. B. Co. Chicago 119 days.
- Western Queen, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 113 days.
- Lake Huron, 3,100 tons, American S. B. Co., Chicago, 117 days.
- Lake Forest, 3,100 tons, American S. B. Co. Chicago 119 days.

On the Pacific coast the five vessels built in the fastest time have averaged 100-1-5 days between keel laying and delivery; on the Great Lakes, 124-2-5 days; on the Atlantic coast, 200-1-5 days.

Try The Want Column



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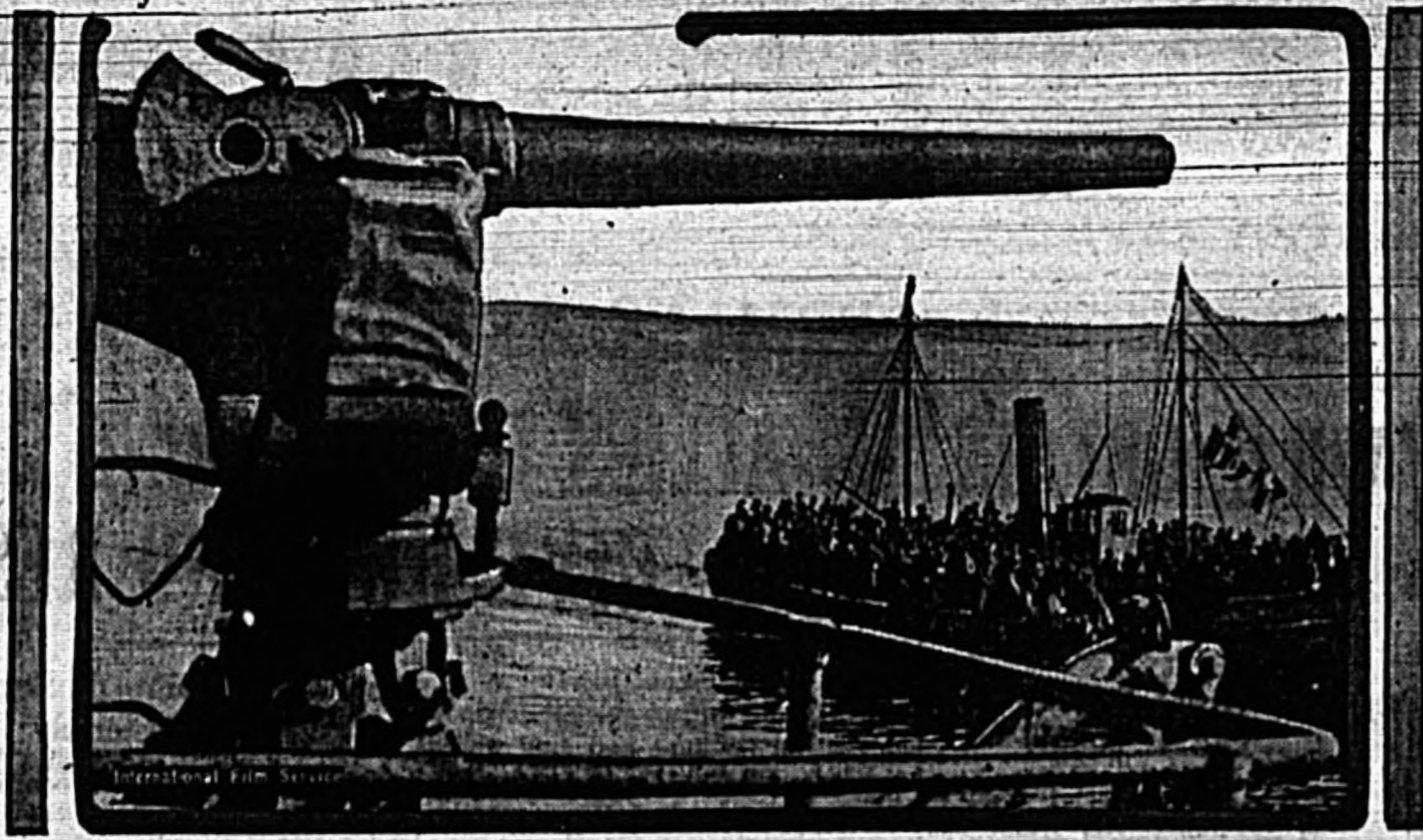
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AMERICAN TROOPS LANDING IN A FRENCH PORT



This photograph shows one of the boats of a transport loaded with American troops landing in a French harbor under the protecting guns of an American battleship.

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.

Friendship

You can buy, if you're got the money All you need to eat and drink; You can pay for bread and honey and can keep your palate sweet; But when trouble comes to fret you and when sorrow comes your way For the gentle hand and friendship that you need you cannot pay.

You can buy with gold and silver things you're got to have to wear; You can purchase all that's needful when your skies are bright and fair; But when clouds begin to gather and when trouble rules the day Your money doesn't lure a friend worth while to come your way.

For the hand that's warm and gripping, and the heart that's tender, too Are what all men living sigh for when they're sorrowful and blue. For there's nothing, that's so soothing and so comforting right then As the gladly given friendship of a fellow's fellowmen.

A hand upon your shoulder and a whispered word of cheer Are the things that keep you going when your trouble time is here; And you'll hate the gold you've gathered and the buildings that you own,

If you have to bear your troubles your sorrows all alone. If you've served a golden idol you get as your reward All the luxuries of living that the world can afford But you'll be the poorest mortal and the saddest in the end, When the clouds of trouble gather—and you're hungry for a friend.

—Detroit Free Press.

The latest news from the front is glorious news and it makes the blood of all real Americans

tingle. And how can any young man refuse to go to war now? There are several slackers here who are hiding behind the exemption and they are flimsy exemptions at that. These slackers should be ostracised from society. How can any girl have anything to do with a slacker? In some places the girls have cut them out entirely. We should have no use for the slacker now and after the war. You know who I mean don't you? Or shall their names be published as one of Sanford's young ladies asked me to do?

I note that the barbers of Stuart are about to raise their rates for scraping and clipping to a point beyond the shave and get shaved point. In the olden days there was a charge made of a dime for a shave and two bits for a hair trim; and then there came a hump where there was a 50 per cent. raise for the smooth-facer and a trimmer of hair pulled down 35 cents for manipulating the shears and sometimes, when the scissors didn't track a fellow could get some of the hair pulled out for nothing—barring a little pain. And now it is stated on authority that the prices are to go to two bits for a shave and twice that sum for a haircut. The same trick was tried in this city a year ago with disastrous results—and many a man commenced to do his own shaving. With a good implement and good material a shave cost a man about one cent, where he does the work himself—and he never has to lose waiting his turn; and so far as a haircut is concerned a couple of cuts a year will avoid having to do up his locks in curl-papers or having it hang all over his manly shoulders. So what's the use? Those Stuart barbers should start nothing they will be unable to finish; and if they are to make a raise in rates I think it ought to be one dollar for anything that is done to the man in

the chair. This will lessen the crowd in waiting, allow the barber to have some leisure, and urge all men to handle their work at home. Let us soap the craft will have too much sense to try and strape more cents from a trusting and traying public for it is sure that trying to razor price beyond the limit is simply a lathering loss. Yassum.—Thorn in P. B. Post.

"I wish," wrote a boy "over there" to a pal in the U. S. A. "that you'd drop around and see mother once in a while. She writes fine smiling letters, but somehow or other I have a feeling in me that she's hiding a lot of tears. Tell her I'm all right—and make her believe it."

After publishing the above, an exchange very truthfully says that not a few of our wonderful fighters standing there in the bomb and bayonet line are worrying more about their mothers they have left behind them than they are about the Boches in front of them. And, too many of these mothers are hiding tears behind "smiling letters."

It would be mighty fine and of incalculable assistance in waging this war to lessen the soldiers' son's worry and dry the soldiers' mother's tears. We ought to make every boy "over there" feel sure that he is getting plenty of help sympathy and sunshine of love from we who stay at home. That done, he will worry less, and fewer mother tears will dampen the letters she writes to him.

This is the supreme purpose of the war mothers of America, and by doing that these mothers go far toward bringing final victory home to America. But this is not all the war mothers' organizations hope to accomplish. They want to bring to bear upon all war work the great force of their united strength, conservation, in Liberty Loan drives, boosting wartime thrift and saving and aiding all those war charities so necessary to relieve suffering and save life in our war camps, among the people with whom we stand in democracy's war.

No person can help a war mother as much, nor sympathize with her so sincerely nor drive away her war clouds as well as another war mother.

Germany wants to know what the United States is fighting for. She thinks the sinking of neutral ships without warning isn't enough to bring us in.

All right! Let's tell her! We're going to fight for outraged women!

We're going to fight for crucified nuns!

We're going to fight for little children with hands and arms missing!

We're going to fight for namelessly mutilated soldiers!

We're going to fight for innocent thousands stewn upon the bottom of the sea!

We're going to fight for Belgium—outraged and desecrated as no nation in the previous history of the world has ever been.

We're going to fight for France—that magnificent nation of heroes—bled white defending civilization against the Power of the Beast!

We're going to fight for England—which chose the path of honor black tinted with despair—when the nation she had sworn to defend was set upon as by a wild beast!

We're going to fight for Italy—which took up the cause of Right against the power of Wrong—terrible though she knew the cost must be!

We're going to fight in defense of these principles of human liberty which were laid down nineteen centuries ago by that first great teacher and peacher of human rights—the Man of Galilee!

Every iota of the philosophy and

creed of hate, and blood, and and bestiality, and blood cruelty and the human enslavement that mark every footstep of the kaiser and his cohorts of hell—are in direct and damnable opposition to every thought, word, and deed, of the Man of Galilee!

This is therefore no fight of Democracy against autocracy! It is no contest of man against man!

It is a titanic struggle between right and wrong; between the philosophy of Jesus Christ and that of evil, through the earthly defenders of each!

And we're going to fight—fight—fight side by side with our fellows in the cause of humanity, until there is no vestige left on all this great earth of the powers that—defying God and man—precipitated this cataclysm of blood and tears.

There is only one sentiment in this whole broad land today, and the man who does not recognize it must be deaf, dumb, and blind; and that sentiment is a dogged determination deep down in the very bowels of every man that we are going to fight until we have justified Italy; saved England! Swept immortal France free of the Hun; liberated Belgium! Avenged so far as in the human power the countless crimes of Germany against civilization; broken the Hindenburg line and swept the army of the beast as chaff before the wind; humbled the empire of hell; and—please God—rid the earth of the kaiser and all his fell breed!

If anyone asks you, tell them that is what we're fighting for!

Care for Seed Corn

The same day that seed corn is gathered from standing stalks in the field the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air, and so placed that the ears do not touch one another.

This is the only safe way, according to the University of Florida extension division, which says that much good seed has been ruined because it was thought to be dry enough when scattered. Many farmers think that their autumn rains are so dry that these precautions are not necessary, yet there is no locality where the corn will not be bettered by a thorough drying treatment. If corn is left in the husk it may sprout or mildew during warm wet weather, and it is more likely to become infested with weevils.

The vitality of seed may be reduced by leaving it in a sack or pile for even a day after it has been gathered. During warm fall days with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

One of the best and the cheapest treatment immediately after the ears are hucked is to tie the ears singly on coarse twine at about 8-inch intervals, the twine being looped about the middle of the ears so that they hang balanced and horizontal. Get twine heavy enough to support from 15 to 20 ears.

Wire racks are cheaper in the long run and more convenient. A good form is made from welded or woven wire fencing, the upright wires being used as supports for the individual ears. The lateral wires, about 3 inches long on either side of the main upright, are thrust into the butt end of the cob. These racks will last for several years and are easily stored when not in use.

Wooden seed racks, in which the ears are stored in rows on separate shelves, are convenient dryers, and have no drawbacks in a dry, breezy place, altho the air cannot circulate freely on all sides and dampness may be held where the row of kernels rests on the wood.

Only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time will a fire be necessary to help the drying. Yet if heat is applied in a poorly ventilated place, it will do more harm than good. If used, the fire should be slow and long-continued. It should be below the ears with plenty of good ventilation above them.

Fumigate Seeds in Flour Barrel

When corn and cowpeas are gathered there are often thousands of weevils in them, and everyone knows the destructive habits of these insects. R. L. Clute, extension specialist on stored grains, to the U of Florida says we are not truly patriotic if we allow these destructive insects that are so easily killed to continue their ravages of our foods.

If one has a few bushels of seed or a small quantity of meal, flour or grits there is no better container for fumigation than an ordinary tight barrel. If a barrel and a bottle of carbon disulphide are kept properly used there is no excuse to sustain losses occasioned by insects destroying seeds that a farmer wishes to keep over or that are stored for food. Seeds or foodstuffs so fumigated should be exposed to the air just as soon as the insects are killed, and if care is exercised in doing this they will not have the taste or odor

of the gas. One pair of weevils will produce 64 pairs in 12 weeks. These 64 pairs will produce 2900 pairs in 12 more weeks. In 36 weeks these will have produced more than a fourth of a million weevils. If corn is the crop attacked why not fumigate the grain when it is first placed in the crib and kill the first pair? To do this properly will require a tight crib. Anyone needing carbon disulphide in quantity should ask the county agent, as he can direct the applicant to a liberal supply at a fair price.

Points in Silo Filling.

The important point to keep in mind in filling a silo is to see that the ensilage cutter is working properly. By this is meant that it must be run at a certain speed so as to blow the silage into the silo. If the engine and cutter are not running at a high enough speed the blower will not elevate the cut silage into the silo. In other words, there will be trouble with the delivery pipes becoming choked.

Another point to keep in mind is to see that the machine is set so as to cut the ensilage into short pieces. The pieces should be 1/2 to 3/4 inch in length.

Another important point is to have a sufficient number of men inside the silo to tramp the silage thoroly. If the silo is as much as 14 or 15 feet in diameter, it would be advisable to keep three men in the silo during the process of filling. Most of the tramping should be done around the edges or the wall of the silo.

It is also important to keep the silage in the silo practically level during the process of filling, altho perhaps better results might be had if the outer edges be kept a little higher than the center.

If the silage is at all dry it will be necessary to add some water. This can be done by running water on the knives or in the fan case. When the water is applied in there is a more even distribution of water through the entire mass of silage. Some people run a hose into the silo and wet it down. This is not very satisfactory for the reason that it is difficult to get a uniform or even distribution of water through the mass of silage. It is almost impossible to tell how much water to use as this will depend entirely on the condition of the crop when it is put into the silo. However, the silage as it enters the silo from the delivery pipe should be quite moist, but there should not be enough water used so that it will drip from the delivery pipe.

These directions will apply to all (Continued on Page 4)

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GORHAM'S STERLING SILVER
ROGERS' PLATED WARE
ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

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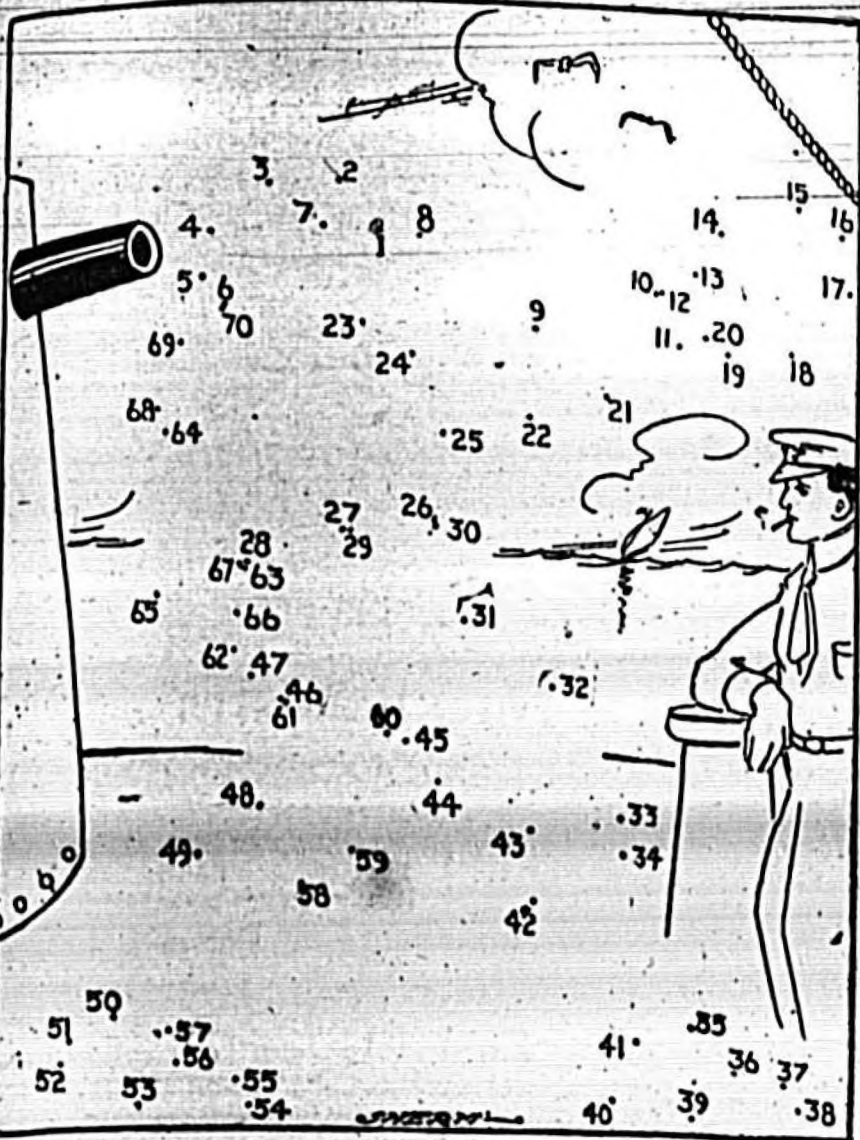
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FOOD WILL WIN



SHERM'S DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—There is nothing to it—this is the life for me. You won't know me when I get back. We are all working as hard as we can aboard ship, and I can just feel my muscles grow. But you mustn't think we are working every minute we are awake. The officers are doing all they can to furnish us with amusement, so we won't get homesick. Of course, we haven't room enough to play baseball, but we indulge in other sports in our leisure moments. There is one thing the officers especially encourage, and that is for us to go in for SAMMY.

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

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TREAT CAPTIVE GERMANS KINDLY

French Generous to Prisoners Despite Brutal Course of Enemy.

ARE GLAD TO BE OUT OF IT

Sight of Long American Columns Destroys Hun Hopes of Victory—Live Like Happy Family in Prison Camp.

With the American Forces in France. —France knows that her prisoners in Germany are treated badly, but German prisoners are treated humanely and even generously in French prisons just the same, writes Don Martin in the New York Herald. I asked an officer in charge of a French prison camp why this is, and he shrugged his shoulders and said merely: "Ah!"

Unless one could see the gesture accompanying the monosyllable he would hardly know what meaning to attach to it. It really meant: "Oh, what's the use of being brutal to individuals just because some one else is? We wish we could, but we can't."

I have inspected several prisons, some large and some small, and in every one I have found the Germans treated quite as well as civil prisoners in normal times and in many instances better. Officers are not humiliated in any way. In fact they receive better treatment, a stranger would think, than they are really entitled to.

Prisoners Live Happily. —On a low hill about 1,000 feet from a main road of France stands a prison—five low wooden buildings surrounded by two barbed wire fences, with armed pickets always patrolling outside. Here are 200 Germans, many of them prisoners taken in the early battle of the Somme, but some taken more recently. They are all privateers and constitute as happy a family as one could find where personal liberty is the one thing desired and denied.

The Germans stood at their barbed fences hours at a time and watched the endless line of soldiers. When it was the blue of France that was moving past the Germans were not particularly interested. They had seen that for years. They know France always has had an endless line of everything needed for war. But when they saw the khaki of America filing or rolling by for a whole day and then for another, and heard the muddy shuffle of feet through the night, there was a change in the dull expression of those German eyes. It was at this time that I went to the prison to learn what they thought of what they had seen. First it should be stated that these prisoners see little of recent developments in the war. They must form their opinions from ruff fragments of conversation as they hear from their keepers and from what they see, as, for instance, from the long, long line of Americans, the first they had seen.

In this particular prison the newcomers had brought the news situation up to early spring, but as for the big offensive the prisoners knew only that there probably would be one.

Americans Surprise Germans. —When I asked if there was a German among the two hundred who could speak English, a good looking young man, with a typical Teutonic mustache, red cheeks, a glow of health, was called out. He stepped into my presence like an automaton, clicked his heels together and saluted the French captain. He told me he was a private; that he has a home in Lucerne, Switzerland; that he fought eight months, but was never wounded; that he is in the wholesale dry goods business in Berlin, and that he does business with John Wannamaker, Marshall Field and Stern Brothers.

"What do you think of all the Americans you have seen passing here recently?" I asked him.

"I have seen many Americans," he said. "I was surprised that you have so many in France."

Another prisoner, less prepossessing in appearance than the first, was asked about things in general. He spoke English poorly.

"I live in Berlin and work in a bank, but was in the war for two years. When the war is over I am going to Switzerland to live. I would go to America, but they don't like Germans over there any more."

"Why are you going to leave Germany?"

For an answer there was a shrug of shoulders and a half scowl, half smile. "Are you satisfied here?"

"It's a lot better than being in a grave where a lot of them are."

KEEPSAKE GOES FOR BONDS

Oklahoma Man Gives Up Gold Piece He Has Carried for Thirty-Seven Years.

Tulsa, Okla.—"I have carried this gold piece with me for thirty-seven years, and I have resisted hunger and temptation to spend it, and have always kept it as a treasure. However, Uncle Sam needs it now, and I willingly let it go so it will help to bring victory to the American arms."

This was the statement of W. H. Martin of this city as he deposited a \$10 gold piece at the post office window and asked for some baby bonds.

RED MEN WILL SAVE FOOD

Ask for Expert to Teach Squaws How to Save Wheat by Using Substitutes.

Omaha, Neb.—Indians are not one whit behind the white man when it comes to food conservation. They want their squaws to have a "food matron" just like their white brethren. Fifty leaders of the Omaha Indian tribe called on State Food Administrator G. W. Wattles and asked him to intercede with the "great white father" at Washington to have Food Administrator Hoover appoint a matron to explain to the squaws how to save the wheat by using substitutes. In the past nothing but wheat has ever been used on the reservation, but the Indians have not only sent their boys to fight for Uncle Sam, but they want to do their bit at home.

OPEN EMERGENCY HOMES FOR WIVES OF SOLDIERS

Des Moines, Ia.—Two emergency homes which will care for the wives of soldiers after leaving a maternity hospital have been established here by the civilian relief department of the Red Cross.

The plan is to keep the mothers in the homes until they have regained their strength. They will be taught to care for their babies and for themselves. After leaving, an effort will be made to see that they are located in homes.

PRICES SOAR IN LONDON

Saloon Keepers Make Up for Profiteering Brake on Whisky and Spirits.

London.—The whisky and spirit prices have limited the power of the saloon keeper to profiteer in these articles, with the result that the prices of wines have gone up with a run. A glass of port, which at one time was 8 cents, is now 24 cents. Mixed vermouth has risen to 24 cents a glass, or even to 30 cents in some West End establishments.

By the bottle prices have been increased in the case of Italian vermouth from 40 cents the litre to as much as \$1.50, and the price of inferior French vermouth is \$2. Other wines are double or treble pre-war prices.

TAKE SHRAPNEL FROM HEART

Remarkable Operation Performed on a British Soldier Proves Successful.

London.—A remarkable operation has been performed on a soldier at Leeds Infirmary. A piece of shrapnel weighing 61 grains was extracted from the anterior wall of the heart.

The patient is Private John Britland, who was wounded at Arras on April 11 last year. After receiving treatment in several hospitals he was taken to Leeds Infirmary, where a radiograph established the fact that he had a piece of metal in the wall of the heart itself. He is making steady progress to recovery.

Coal Flows Like Water.

In a great steel works at Pittsburgh powdered coal flows like water through 1,500 feet of four-inch pipe under a pressure of 40 pounds the square inch, and flows so rapidly that four tons have been put through a 500-foot line in five minutes.

LESSONS FOR THE Home Embroiderer

Specially prepared for this Newspaper by Pictorial Review.

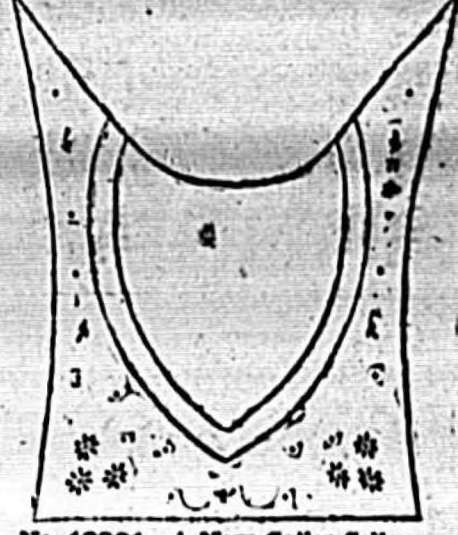
Alphabet in Japanese Design and a New Sailor Collar for Dresses and Waists.

By KATHRYN MUTTERER. Collars are accessories that the well-dressed woman finds indispensable. They do so much to smarten up a suit or frock that everyone should have at least two collars in different styles. The broad collar pictured is suitable for wear with almost any garment, flit lace insertion and edging being combined with the embroidery. *Battiste, chiffon.*



No. 11920—Japanese Alphabet.

One point about the shaping of a collar is that it should be cut straight and wide across the back of the neck; this obviates the "poke" in the center back and makes the collar meet at the right angle in the front. The embroidery should be done with a fine working cotton. The design is exceedingly simple and is quite easily done in stitches well-known to every needlewoman. To fit the collar properly, use a bias strip and be careful not to get the binding on full. A great deal in the fit depends upon the proper binding on the neck.



No. 12381—A New Sailor Collar.

Since the Japanese and Chinese influence is felt everywhere this season, it is only natural that it should evidence itself in embroideries. The letters of the alphabet pictured are of Japanese design and are to be worked in solid satin stitch. Besides being appropriate for handkerchiefs and personal linens, they make effective markings for napkins, table cloths, luncheon sets, dollies and other decorative linens.

Pictorial Review Embroidery No. 11920—Japanese style initials. The pattern contains 27 letters each 1/2 and 1 1/2 inch high. Transfer pattern, 15 cents. Embroidery Transfer pattern No. 12381, blue, 20 cents. Two styles of sailor collars are given in this pattern. A and B. Style "A" is arranged for lace insertion and edging. No. 12381—A—Stamped on white handkerchief linen, with white embroidery cotton, 50 cents. Pictorial Review patterns on sale at local agents.

WOULD GUARD STATUES

Paris Protests Against Neglect of Art Treasures.

Allowed to Stand Exposed to Air Raids—Promises of Aid Falls.

Paris.—Protest has arisen in many quarters here against the deliberate neglect of many of the priceless statues and works of art in Paris, which have been permitted to stand unprotected against possible damage from enemy air raids and bombardments. The special commission charged with the duty of providing protection for public monuments of art has been severely criticized. Last year when the danger of air raids seemed comparatively remote a dozen or more monuments and statues were ordered to be protected with sandbags. Some time afterward "loaded" sacks were placed at a distance from the monuments or statues waiting to be put in place. There they were allowed to remain, nothing further being done. The bags lay about the statues for weeks.

In the meanwhile there were several air raids. Fortunately no monument or statue was hit. On the initiative of a group of citizens work on the protection of some of the masterpieces was begun, and many historic pieces like the Vendome Column, the Obelisk, the Strassbourg Monument and the art works in the Luxembourg gardens were given some adequate protection. Street urchins anxious to play "in the trenches" climbed up among the bags, causing a loose one to slip, with the result that thousands of bags fell in an avalanche about many of the statues. It was thereupon found that the bags were filled with stones or clinkers.

Art lovers protested and called the attention of the commission to the fact that stones and clinkers afforded no protection against German bombs. The Paris municipal council is now taking measures to remedy the present condition and promises that every valuable piece of statuary and historical art will be reasonably protected.

Courtesy. —Courtesy is one of the properties of God, who gives his sun and rain to the just and the unjust by courtesy; and courtesy is the sister of charity, by which hatred is extinguished and love is cherished.—St. Francis of Assisi.

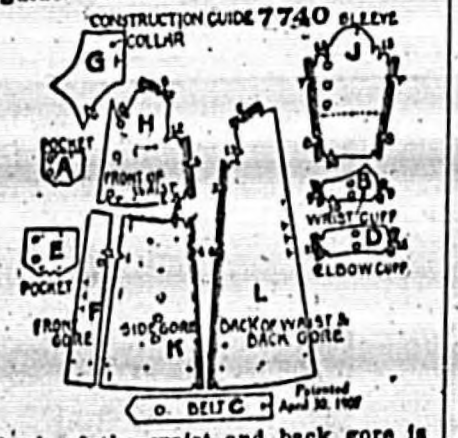
Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Specially for this Newspaper by Pictorial Review.

How to Dress a Girl Becomingly.



holed in blue cotton. The back of the waist and skirt are cut in one, the front and side gores being attached to the front of the waist under the belt. At the front there is a plait, to the left of which the adjustment is effected. The waist closes in front. Twelve-year size requires 3 yards 36-inch gingham with 1/2 yard 36-inch plique for trimming.



back of the waist and back gore is placed so that the triple "T" perforations rest along the lengthwise fold. The side gore comes next, with large "C" perforations along a lengthwise thread. In the space opposite these two sections the belt is laid, these two sections on a crosswise thread of the material. The front gores of the skirt and the collar must be placed with the "T" perforations along the lengthwise fold of material. The remaining sections consisting of the front of the waist, pocket, cuff and sleeve, are laid on the gingham with large "O" perforations resting on a lengthwise thread.

Girls' frock in check gingham, with collar and cuffs of embroidered linen. It is not always an easy matter to dress a girl becomingly, because girls vary so greatly in size according to their ages. Of all difficult ages, the years from 11 to 15 are most puzzling to dress. The model shown here is appropriate for any age between six and sixteen and is pretty made of check gingham with collar and cuffs of white plique with scallops button.

Pictorial Review Dress No. 7740. Sizes, 6 to 16 years. Price, 20 cents.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

Grapefruit failed to show as great strength as oranges this year because fewer people know how good the former are.

With the increased production now coming on, grapefruit are likely to sell for much lower prices in a few years' time unless the American people are taught their food and health value, thus popularizing them.

The Florida Citrus Exchange has undertaken to do this work in anticipation of the enlarged production of Florida grapefruit groves and this season will conduct educational campaigns in a number of important cities in the North and West.

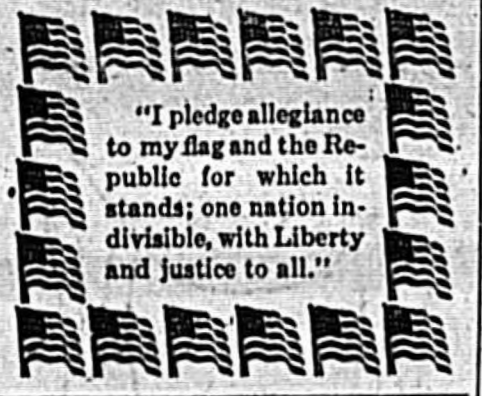
"Sealdsweet" grapefruit, that marketed by members of the Exchange, will chiefly benefit by this effort. If you grow grapefruit good enough to be sold under this trademark, join the Exchange and assure a market for it. For full particulars address the Florida Citrus Exchange, Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, or call on

L. A. HAKES, Manager Orange County Citrus Sub-Exchange Orlando, Fla.



THE SANFORD HERALD

R. J. HOLLY, Editor
W. M. HAYNES, Business Manager
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"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with Liberty and justice to all."



We are all economizing now and we fail to see why the girls at the beach should not economize on bathing suits

Sanford is arranging to establish a Dehydrating plant to conserve her perishable crops. This is not the first time Sanford has taken a place in the front ranks of progress.—Kissimmee Gazette.

"Somewhere in Kentucky" a drafted man appeared for physical examination. "Rejected" was the medical verdict. "You have flat feet and cannot march." "Ain't that hell!" moaned the would-be soldier. "I've tramped 48 miles over the mountains since last night and now I've got to walk back."

Because the nation's reserve has been depleted by the calling of literally thousands of graduate nurses for service in military and naval hospitals, it is absolutely necessary immediately to call 25,000 student nurses for training in American hospitals. These young women are to be enrolled in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. The enrollment began yesterday.

Manatee and Seminole the two celery growing counties of the state, have organized truck growers' associations and have meetings with directors from each association, where the problems of marketing, shipping and advertising their vegetables commodities for the coming season are handled with greater success than each association working by itself. This is a co-operative spirit that will benefit both counties.—Sarasota

An upstate newspaper tells us of a novel contribution basket for churches invented by an Oklahoma man. If a person drops in a quarter or more in the box there is silence; if he drops a dime in a bell rings, a nickel sounds a whistle and a penny fires a blank cartridge. If

Cico Liquid Paste
The new paste made by the Carter Ink Co. cannot be excelled. Comes in bottles at 10c, 15c and 35c. In tubes 15c.
Photo Library Paste in bottles 10c. Tubes 5c and 10c.
Herald Printing Co. OFFICE SUPPLY DEPT. Phone 148 Sanford, Florida

one pretends to be asleep when the box is passed, it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a kodak takes his picture. Unfortunately the name of the inventor are not given. There are a number of church stewards in this town who would like to get in communication with him.—Eustis Lake Region.

DEHYDRATE POTATOES
A dispatch from Stockholm says "there have been no potatoes in Germany for more than a week. The new crop is selling for \$1.20 a quart or \$9.60 a peck"

In Florida there has been left in the fields to spoil thousands of bushels, because the product on the market would not bring the cost of getting it there, and still we are urged to plant big crops.

Potatoes can be worked in dehydrating plants so they may be used years after going through the process. While the Government is forced to pay jobbers high prices for storage products it may as well try putting them up, thereby cutting out a big profit in the middle man and giving more cash to the patriotic farmer who has heeded his country's call for more food stuffs.—Reporter-Star.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS THINK

You will like the explanation that Arthur Brisbane gives of the superiority of the American soldier. He says the reason there is every hope of a great and decisive victory for American arms is because the young men of the United States are taught to THINK.

"This country teaches young men to think for themselves in the public schools, where all are equal," says Brisbane. "In the struggle for success, where Schwab, the day laborer, who thinks, goes to the top and Thaw, the millionaire son, who doesn't think, goes to the insane asylum."

"This individual thinking is reflected in the cables that tell about fighting. For instance Fred Brown and Oscar Willecox, young American sergeants, were taken prisoners after their last cartridge was fired. They were taken to the rear to be questioned under guard of a German officer and a soldier.

"An hour later they walked into the American lines, bringing prisoners with them. On the walk back toward the German rear, they had knocked down their guards, taking their revolvers and made their jailors prisoners.

"The young American thinks for himself, and once in it he WANTS TO FIGHT."

"They 'kill or are killed' as a German officer is said to have reported to the Crown Prince.

"Alexander won his battles against considerable odds because his father hired Aristotle, the greatest thinker in his day to teach young Alexander the science of thinking.

"The young American has his defects, being human. But he is first of all a thinker in his own way—it is safe to say that every American boy in France has his own theory as to how the war should be won. "Prussia will never beat the young men that this country is sending over to defeat her."

A Big Time Coming

On August 8th, the Geneva Branch of Seminole County Chapter will give a basket picnic at Lake Harney, at which hot coffee, soft drinks, ice cream and other good things will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross, but that is only half the tale, for a joyous good time is promised everybody who attends. The big dinner will not be served until 1:30 p. m. to give the Sanford business people and the rest of the county a chance to be on hand when the curtain rises on the "eats"

Everyone is expected to carry a lunch—there will be no free lunches—but compensation will come in fishing and swimming and all the rest of woodland delights.

Thursday, August 8—Don't forget the date. An invitation has been extended the Seminole County Guards which it is hoped by the Geneva contingent will be accepted.

"Over There" and Over Here

For the part you are playing in this war you are answering not alone to yourself and to your government and your fellow citizens but you are answering as well to one all-important other—the American soldier "over there." And be sure that he knows and will remember the part you are playing just as surely as you know what he has done at Chateau Thierry and at Cantigny and on the Marne.

There is abundant testimony that the eyes of the American Expeditionary Force in France are on America with all the searching eagerness that the eyes of America are on France. They look for every letter

and newspaper from home and they read them threadbare.

Captain Robert Warwick who was a movie actor before he went to France with Pershing, tells us that the favorite pictures with the boys are those showing war activities at home. As you cheer the film showing American lads trudging down a muddy road in Picardy, so those same lads cheer the pictures of Red Cross work and shipbuilding and Liberty Loan parades "over here."

Some day these lads are coming home—the greater part of them, we all hope. And when they do they will not ask you, "What did you do while I was fighting for you?" They will not have to ask. They will know.—Atlanta Journal.

In many communities patriotic women and girls are "boycotting" the slackers—the man with the yellow streak down his back while men sneer and jeer the coward.

New Sugar Ruling in Effect August 1st.

Rule 1.—Persons residing in the State of Florida are entitled to not more than two pounds of sugar per person per month, based on the number of people in the family, and no purchases of more than two pounds at one time, shall be made by any person or family, when such person or family resides in the city or close to the point of purchase and in the event that the purchaser resides in the country (or five miles or more from available point of purchase) five pounds may be purchased; but in no event shall the amount so purchased exceed the monthly per capita allowance as stated above.

Rule 2.—Consumers requiring sugar for home canning and preserving are allowed not more than twenty-five pounds for such home canning or preserving, and in securing such allowance they must make regular application on forms authorized by the United States Food Administrator, such forms to be furnished by and to bear the signature or stamp of the County Food Administrator of the County in which the purchaser resides.

Rule 3.—No consumer securing sugar under these rules will be allowed to trade, exchange, or dispose of such purchases as they may make; either directly or indirectly to another person; nor shall any purchaser be allowed to make duplicate purchases at different stores.

Rule 4.—All private consumers or families will be subject to a strict observance of these rules, and in any event of discovery that any purchaser has violated these regulations and has secured more than their allotment of sugar, the County Food Administrator, or other representatives of the United States Food Administration, will be directed to immediately seize such surplus of sugar as may have been acquired and in cases where violation of the rulings is discovered, proceedings will be instituted against such violators under the Food Administration laws.

Prayer Meeting.
Attend prayer meeting at the Presbyterian Church Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock. Mr. S. Runge will lead.

Killed in France
First Lieutenant Arthur Elmore nephew of H. L. Gibson of this city was killed July 16th in the first German drive.

MEAT RULES

For Restaurants, Hotels and Boarding Houses
Mondays noonday meal, rosb beef.

Wednesdays and Saturdays, noonday meal, stew or boiled.

Thursdays, noonday meal, steak or Hamburg.

These days were made uniform over the state of Florida. All sugar bowls must be removed from the table.

New Ruling on Potatoes
All potatoes must now be sold by the pound and not by dry measure as heretofore.

Six pounds per month per person is the new ruling on flour, calendar month. 98-11

Turks Have Quit.

According to later wires received Turkey has quit the game, and severed relations with Germany. What effect this will have on the war situation is problematical.

Construction work on the DeLand Dayton road will be resumed as the result of the action by the board of county commissioners in session last week. Akerman & Ellis, contractors, have been notified to proceed with the construction work. The road at present is in a deplorable condition, making it necessary for motorists to travel between the two cities by way of New Smyrna;

The "Dead Ones" Help
A doctor can't keep you well if he doesn't know what ails you. He dissects to correct. Look up the "Dead Ones" record and it will help you to survive. Look up the successful ones and you'll find that they SAVED MONEY.
CAPITAL \$30,000.00 SURPLUS \$15,000.00
PEOPLES BANK OF SANFORD
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
H. R. STEVENS President
C. M. HAND Vice-President
SANFORD, FLORIDA
O. L. TAYLOR Cashier
R. R. DEAS Ass't Cashier
F. L. WOODRUFF Vice-President
THE BANK THAT INSURES YOUR DEPOSITS

SUGAR SHORTAGE NOW PEOPLE ASKED TO SAVE CAN FRUIT WITHOUT IT

(Continued from Page 1)

cans 3 minutes and process 25 minutes.

Cling Peaches

Sort the fruit, using firm, sound uniform peaches for canning. The peel may be removed by piling the peaches in wire basket or cheese cloth square and immersing in boiling water until the skin slips easily. Remove, plunge for a minute into cold water and slip off skin. Pack in glass or tin and fill each jar or can with water and piddle carefully to remove the air bubbles. Exhaust number 3 cans 3 minutes, process 20 minutes. In glass, process quart jars 25 minutes and half gallon jars 40 minutes.

Kelifer Pears Preserved in Syrup
Peel, quarter and core pears. Boil or steam in clear water until easily pierced with a straw. Cover with cane syrup, diluted. Cook until the pears are tender. If syrup is not sufficiently thick when pears are tender, remove pears and cook syrup until of desired consistency.

Water Melon Rind Preserved Without Sugar.
Cut water melon rind in one inch squares; cut out soft red part to firm white part, also the green outside. Cover with water, cook until tender. A steam pressure canner is of great assistance here as the rind cooked under pressure becomes tender in three minutes.

When tender drain, drop into boiling cane syrup, cook until transparent, season with spices and lemon juice; cook until transparent. This usually takes about one hour. Drain the syrup from the rind after allowing it to stand over night. Pack the rind into sterilized jars. Bring syrup to boil and fill the jars. Seal and process 15 minutes.—Miss Genevieve Crawford, Tallahassee, Fla.
Directions for canning or drying and instructions on home made driers may be had on application to your County Home Demonstration Agent or by addressing Home Economics Department, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida.

The following bulletins may be had on application to Home Economics Department, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida:
Farmer's Bulletin No 863—Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.
Farmers Bulletin No 984—Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables.

Agnes Ellen Harris Home Economics Director of Florida Food Adm.

C. O. D. Society.

After an adjournment of nine months the C. O. D. met Friday evening at the home of Miss Ruth Hand. Most of the evening was spent in talking about the various things which occurred since they last met.

Marion Gove was well posted on the happenings in Orlando, as she attended business college there; Annie Anderson talked about her two months training in the hospital in Jacksonville; Katherine Aycoke of her six months travel. Lucille Rines, Ruth Hand and Ruth Kanner talked continually of the activities of Florida State College. Ruth Mettinger the only absent member, has been studying in Southern College. She is now living in Live Oak. After these exciting discussions, fruit sherbert and cake were served by the hostess.

Just before adjournment an important business meeting was held.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
Gainesville
Military Training Under Army Officers
Courses in Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Law, Teachers' College.
Tuition Free. Send for Catalog.
A. A. MURPHREE, President

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
Tallahassee
559 Students from 25 Florida Counties and 17 States 1917-18. Total 1911 including Summer School and Short Course.
Write at once for Catalog.
EDWARD CONRADI, President

POINTS IN SILO FILLING

(Continued from Page 2)

silage crops. However, the drier the crop the more water should be used, and the more tramping is necessary. There is one danger that should be looked out for and that is, not to put the crop into the silo until it is well matured. More poor silage is much by using immature crops than by using crops that are too ripe.

If corn is to be put into the silo do not harvest the crop until the ears are well past the roasting-ear stage. Argood indication of when the crop is properly matured and ready for the silo is when the outer husks of the ears begin to turn brown.

If it is a crop of sorghum to be put into the silo the seed-heads should be practically mature.

If one wishes to use cowpeas, use them in connection with corn or sorghum, making a mixture of about 1-3 cowpeas and 2-3 corn or sorghum. The seed-pods on the cowpeas should be almost ripe, or in other words, they are ready to harvest about the time the seed-pods begin to turn brown.

JOHN M. SCOTT
Animal Industrialist,
Florida Experiment Station.

SANFORD FIRST COTTON

BRINGS FORTY CENTS A POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29
The first bale of cotton received here this year was sold today for forty cents a pound, being bid at auction by B. Rosenthal & Co. It will be sent to New York and sold for a war charity. It was from Sanford, Fla. Another bale from Doerun, Ga., received was not sold at auction.

To The Grocers of Seminole County:
Under the new ruling the granting of sugar certificates for canning and preserving has been discontinued. No one who has already purchased 25 pounds of sugar can procure any more except the monthly allowance. Make this plain to your customers and save much useless discussion.
R. J. Holly
Acting Food Adm.

Among The Scouts.

Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1, Sanford.

The weekly meeting of July 25th was called to order by Patrol Leader McAlexander at regular time.

Roll was called and dues collected. In the absence of Scribe, scout Bradbury took his place.

William Mallam qualified as Tenderfoot and then took his oath as a Boy Scout.

Minton Winne was voted in the Troop on three month's trial.

It was found out that we need only three more members to fill our Troop.

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 o'clock.
J. W. Musson, Scribe.

Band Concert Friday Night.

There will be a Band Concert in Central Park next Friday night.

St. Lucie county is preparing to vote on the cattle tick question and there is every indication that this progressive section will vote for the compulsory dipping of cattle with a big majority when it is submitted to the people. There are already many fine cattle in the county and many more would be purchased if the farmers could be assured that they would not be affected by the poisonous and destructive cattle tick which has been such a detriment to the development of the cattle industry in this state.

There is more ground prepared for planting rice than ever before in Pinellas county, but plantings are being delayed on account of rain.

one good tun
U. S. Food Administration.
Just as de buckwheat cake got flop over on his face, Br'er Bacon-rin' dance 'round' on say, sezee:—"One good tun' deservas en nuth'er." sezee.—Meanin' dat ef de mejer boys go an do de fightin' fer us, de leas' we all kin do is ter sen' 'em all de wheat-on eat buckwheat instid. Co't meal, rye an barley flour fer us will j-pp a lot too.

CORONA
A TYPEWRITER YOU CAN AFFORD TO BUY, \$50.00
A TYPEWRITER FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.
A TYPEWRITER FOR THE LADIES. WEIGHS BUT SIX POUNDS.
A TYPEWRITER FOR THE OFFICE, SCHOOL OR STUDY.
W. S. Branch, Orlando, Fla., exclusive agent for Orange, Seminole and Lake Counties. Write for free booklet.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND SANFORD

Mrs. Mahlon Wright has returned home after spending a week at Daytona Beach.

Miss Helen Rowland of Orlando is in the city for a few days the guest of friends. All of them are giving her a warm welcome back home.

If the young man inquiring about bookkeeping, but who failed to sign his letter, will drop us a card with his correct address we will gladly furnish the necessary information. Southern School of Commerce, of Orlando. 97-2tc.

Harry Paeglow of Jacksonville was in the city Saturday calling on his many friends. He may be transferred to the Waycross Shop of the A. C. L. in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Butts are now comfortably located in the Trafford Cottage on Magnolia Avenue. Their many friends are glad to have them here again as residents.

SLEEP INSURANCE
"A Terror to Mosquitoes."
72-1f

Robert Cobb is home on a six days furlough from the Naval Station at Charleston. He will go Virginia for 6 weeks training and he will then go across with the marines as hospital attendant.

666 cures Headaches, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, or that tired aching feeling, due to Malaria or Colds. Fine Tonic.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Douglass have returned from a delightful trip in their auto. They stopped at Worthington Springs for several days and visited other places in middle Florida.

See Dr. Davis at the Lincoln Hotel for glasses. 95-1f

Edward Cameron and Forrest Gatchel of the Naval Reserve forces of Key West are here this week visiting home folks. They were called home by the death of Mrs. Cameron.

Musson's swimming pool is the coolest place in town. Open Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Fresh water every day. 85-1f

Perhaps it will be of interest to the readers of the Herald to know that Miss Mary Vining of Enterprise, Florida, who is attending school at Brevard Institute, Brevard, N. C. graduated in Domestic Art. Miss Mary is doing fine work in school at Brevard Institute.

See Dr. Davis for glasses at Lincoln Hotel. 93-1f

Will Stringfellow spent yesterday in the city, coming over from his farm in Volusia County. He is erecting a large cotton gin and expects to do a large business in growing and ginning and buying cotton.

Dr. D. C. Ward, Osteopathic Physician, First National Bank Bldg., Phone 330-W. 64-1f

A. W. Honeycutt the efficient secretary of the DeLand Commercial Club, and one of the greatest hustlers in the state, and Rev. Bowen of the St. Cloud Methodist Church were here Saturday attending a meeting of the Christian Assembly Association.

Cow Peas—Brabham Root-Knot Resisting variety. Price \$4.00 bushel. Chase & Co. 76-1f

Miss Allie Trafford is taking an enforced vacation this week on account of a sore finger that necessitated an operation. Miss Lila Johnson of the front office force of the Herald is taking Miss Trafford's place on the Monotype keyboard.

666 contains no alcohol, arsenic nor other poisonous drugs.

George McDougall is home for a few days from his duties as head of the air brake department in the A. C. L. Waycross shops. George has not been feeling well for some time and had to come home to recuperate near the St. Johns river and within smell of the flowing wells.

For Wood and heavy hauling see Marrell, or phone 875. 48-1f

Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Elder, and little daughter Alice, have returned from a two week's visit. Capt. Elder going to Waynesville and Mrs. Elder and Alice stopping in Jacksonville, where they visited Mrs. Goodspeed, formerly Miss Nellie Elder.

666 cures by removing the cause. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mims expect to leave this week for a two months vacation to be spent at points in the North. Mr. Mims has been with the F. F. Dutton Co. during the winter season, and Mrs. Mims was the assistant in the government marketing bureau during the winter months.

SLEEP INSURANCE
"A Terror to Mosquitoes."
72-1f

Those who have purchased twenty five pounds or less of sugar for ginning purposes cannot purchase any more sugar for this purpose until further orders. This is the latest ruling of the Food Administration and will be carried out by the local merchants.

Mrs. J. D. Ball and daughter, Katherine, with their guests, Miss Mattlette Davis and Mrs. Leon Lindsay of Quincy, were here last Friday and also visited Winter Park and Orlando. These young ladies are guests of the Ball family at Daytona Beach.

666 cures Malarial Fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lane and all the young girls of the Camp Chick outfit at Palm Springs left that delightful resort Sunday after spending two weeks there. Mr. Miller will build a bungalow there some time in the near future and Palm Springs promises to be a great resort some of these days.

SLEEP INSURANCE
"A Terror to Mosquitoes."
72-1f

Hal Wight has returned from Gainesville, where he went to register for the Reserve Officers Training School that will open soon at several points in the United States. When Hal goes into service it will make three boys out of the Wight family that have joined the colors.

666 cures Bilious Fever.

W. L. Tyer, of Jacksonville, federal food inspector, and connected with the state food administrator's office was in the city Friday and Saturday looking after several cases of violating the food rulings. The cases were not of the dealers bug of the consumers and the offenders were given warning about future purchases.

SLEEP INSURANCE
"A Terror to Mosquitoes."
72-1f

D. C. Marlowe is home from a trip that took him several points in the state in the interest of the Sanford Truck Growers Association. Miss Annie Anderson, who has been the guest of Miss Ruth Hand, has returned to her home in Orlando.

666 cures Chills and Fever.

Ensign Tenny Deane was here Friday and Saturday for a flying visit to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Will Deane. Tenny is a Sanford boy who has made good, joining the naval reserves and climbing from the bottom up. Recently he was appointed ensign and leaves here to take a special course at Annapolis and from there he will go higher. He is one of Sanford finest young men and his many friends are proud of his record.

Phone Service Right Now Phone 91 LEON'S AUTO TRANSFER 91 Specializes

Your time's too valuable for you to be running all over town or ringing phones that never answer, trying to get a transfer for your BAGGAGE EXPRESS FREIGHT. Won't you Please Call 91 or The Carnes Hotel "LET LEON DO IT" Day or Night 98-2tc.

Honor Mrs. Mettinger.

At the Methodist Church Choir practice Friday evening last, the choir was surprised as they finished their work to see the church building suddenly lighted brilliantly and a number of friends come trooping in and seating themselves comfortably, and expectantly. The mystery was quickly and delightfully solved when, as the pastor, Dr. Hillburg, came in and took his seat, Mr. F. P. Forster arose and ascended the choir platform and began to tell them that he was there representing a large number of the choir, members of the churches, and business men of Sanford, who desired him to express for them their high appreciation of and esteem for Mrs. J. K. Mettinger and their united regrets that she was so soon to leave our community, after having given so many years of useful service among us, having always been a neighbor to all and a friend in need and in deed. A woman whose splendid character had made such a deep impression upon those who were privileged to know her, by her untiring and unselfish zeal in all matters pertaining to the good of her church, its choir, its people and the whole of Sanford both in the churches and out of them, charming them by her rich and beautiful voice in song which ever revealed the deep genuine christlike nature and principle of one whose greatest pleasure was to serve.

Mr. Forster then presented to

Mrs. Mettinger a beautiful cameo pin from all the friends as a token of their appreciation and regard. Mrs. Mettinger was greatly surprised and much pleased with the gift, remarking that she did not need this to make her remember Sanford and her many friends, but would accept it as a sealing of the bond. The meeting closed by singing "Bless Be The Tie That Binds" and wishing her a hearty, God Bless You!

Mrs. Herndon Entertained.

Lovely in every detail, was the affair given by Mrs. Claude Herndon at her attractive home on Magnolia Ave. on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. J. K. Mettinger, who is leaving Sanford for Jacksonville, where she will make her future home. Mrs. Mettinger rendered several vocal selections, and Mrs. Herndon and Mrs. Walter Morgan's charming voices added greatly to the occasion. The guest of honor received a lovely bronze fern dish, given by Mrs. Herndon, in token of their long and lasting friendship.

The presentation was made by Mrs. W. W. Abernathy in her usual charming manner. Delicious refreshments were served. Enjoying the gracious hospitality of Mrs. Herndon were a few friends of Mrs. Mettinger.

Notice

Bids will be received for transporting school children in District No. 1, on the following routes for a term of eight months beginning September 16, 1918:

Route No. 1—Colery avenue and Beardall avenue to Cameron City.

Route No. 2—Sanford avenue to Elder Springs.

Route No. 3—First street to Monroe corner.

Route No. 4—Upsala.

All transportation to be in good weatherproof busses, automobile or horse drawn.

Bids must be delivered not later than August 1st to B. F. Whitner, Sec'y Board of Trustees, School District No. 1. 92-7tc

Wisdom in Counsel

No man is so wise but he may easily err if he takes no other counsel than his own. He that was taught only by himself had a fool for a master.—Ben Johnson.

The Best Way.

When argument meets ignorance it might as well turn back.—Los Angeles Express.

GREAT STOCK REDUCING SALE.

Prices you can afford on Paints, Varnishes, Lead and Zinc. 25 to 50 per cent off on our big stock of Wall Paper. Finley's Pioneer Paint Store, Cor. Court & Pine, Orlando, Fla. Remember the Blue Front. 97-2tp

Red Cross Picnic

A Big Red Cross Picnic will be held at Lake Harney on Thursday, August 8th, under the auspices of the Geneva Red Cross. Everybody invited to come and bring their dinner. Bathing, games and a good time for everybody. Dinner at 1:30 98-4tp.

Removal Notice

I have moved my cleaning and pressing business from the corner of Palmetto and First street to the corner across from Wight Grocery Co., Mrs. F. LaRoque. 93-1f

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
(To Late to Classify)

For Rent—Two rooms for light housekeeping. Enquire, Mrs. G. E. Williams, 106 E. First St.

Wanted—Colored man to work on grove and truck farm. Married man preferred. Geo. F. Ensey, Tropic, Florida. 98-2tc

Wanted—Good mule or good horse medium sized. Give age, size and weight and state whether well broken to wagon and plow. Doesn't kick or bite. Geo. F. Ensey, Tropic, Florida. 98-1tp.

For Sale—1917 Model Ford Touring Car. \$375 cash. R. D. A. Box 113 Sanford, Fla. 98-

108 acres of land 12 miles from Sanford near Ethel. Will sell or trade for automobile. Address F. B. Klick, Sanford, Fla. 98-2tp

Soldier's wife wanted to stay at good home as companion for lady while husband is away. 98-2tp

Lost—Chain and lock. Solid gold link chain and square lock with letter "H" and chip diamonds. Finder will receive reward at Herald Office. 98-4tp

For Sale—4 burner Perfection oil cook stove. Complete bedroom suit, and dining-room suit. Call or address 813 Magnolia Ave. 98-3tc.

For Sale—Medium sized mule wagon and harness for \$100. This is a snap. W care of Herald. 98-2tp

Death Of Mrs. Edward Cameron

The community was shocked last Friday morning to learn of the death of Mrs. Edward Cameron, who resided at the Cameron place near Cameron City. Mrs. Cameron and her husband had been home only a few days from Key West, where Mr. Cameron is in the naval reserves and Mrs. Cameron was taken ill Wednesday while visiting her father Mr. F. E. Gatchell and growing serious physicians were called in. The case proved to be acute appendicitis and it was thought best to take her to Orlando hospital. The operation was performed but on account of the condition of the appendix there was no hope for the patient and her death occurred Thursday.

The funeral occurred from the Baptist Temple here Sunday afternoon, Dr. Collins officiating and the many who attended and the beautiful floral offerings attested to the love and esteem in which the deceased was held in this city and county. Interment was made in Lakeview.

Mrs. Cameron was formerly Miss Mary Gatchell, daughter of F. E. Gatchell, and spent her girlhood days here becoming the bride of Edward Cameron about two years ago, making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cameron where Ed was engaged in the cattle and farming business with his father. When the war broke out Ed volunteered in the naval reserves and hither went his faithful wife with him to be as long with him as his duty would permit. They were home on a short visit when she was taken ill and passed away.

The sympathy of their many goes out to the grief stricken husband and the families.

PREVENT HOG CHOLERA

The B. A. Thomas Hog Powder has a record of 95 per cent cures of Hog Cholera. If you feed your hogs as directed, you need never fear hog cholera or any other hog disease. And the directions are very simple, just about what you are doing, plus a few cents' worth of B. A. Thomas' hog powder in the feed twice a week.

Usually, though, Cholera gets in before we know it. Then it requires close attention to each hog—each hog must be doctored—and if you will dose them as directed, you will save better than 90 per cent. If you don't, the B. A. Thomas' medicine costs you nothing. We—not some distant manufacturer—pay your money back.

L. Allen Seed Co. 91-Fri-4tc

TAKE SAVINGS OF LIFETIME

San Francisco.—The savings of a lifetime of a sailor and his wife have been seized by federal officials because the couple did not know of President Wilson's order forbidding the taking of gold out of the country.

Because Mrs. Ricardo Rodriguez feared banks, she persuaded her husband to carry their entire fortune, \$1,835, with him on a trip to Central America. The officers found it and took possession. Because of the nature of the case permission is to be asked of Secretary McAdoo to return the money.

DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE WAR

Minor Comes In With \$65,000 Stake, Invests It In Bonds and Goes Back to Work.

Reno, Nev.—For five years Charles McNeale has been working a placer claim in the mountains of the Powder River country in Oregon, happily unconscious of the fact that virtually the entire world was at war. McNeale came out of his mountain retreat with \$65,000 in gold. On learning the Kaiser had made the universe his enemy the prospector attempted to enlist. He was too old. He then invested the \$65,000 pike in Thrift stamps and Liberty bonds, ordered a grub stake and returned to the hills.

UNFEELING SERGEANT GETS HEAVY SENTENCE

Little Rock, Ark.—Here is how the United States protects her private soldiers. William L. Taylor, an enlisted man at Camp Pike, was ill and sent word to his sergeant, George W. Reubling. "I don't care, let him die," said Reubling. Reubling was tried by court-martial, convicted, sentenced to five years in military prison, forfeits all pay and allowances and is dishonorably discharged from the army.

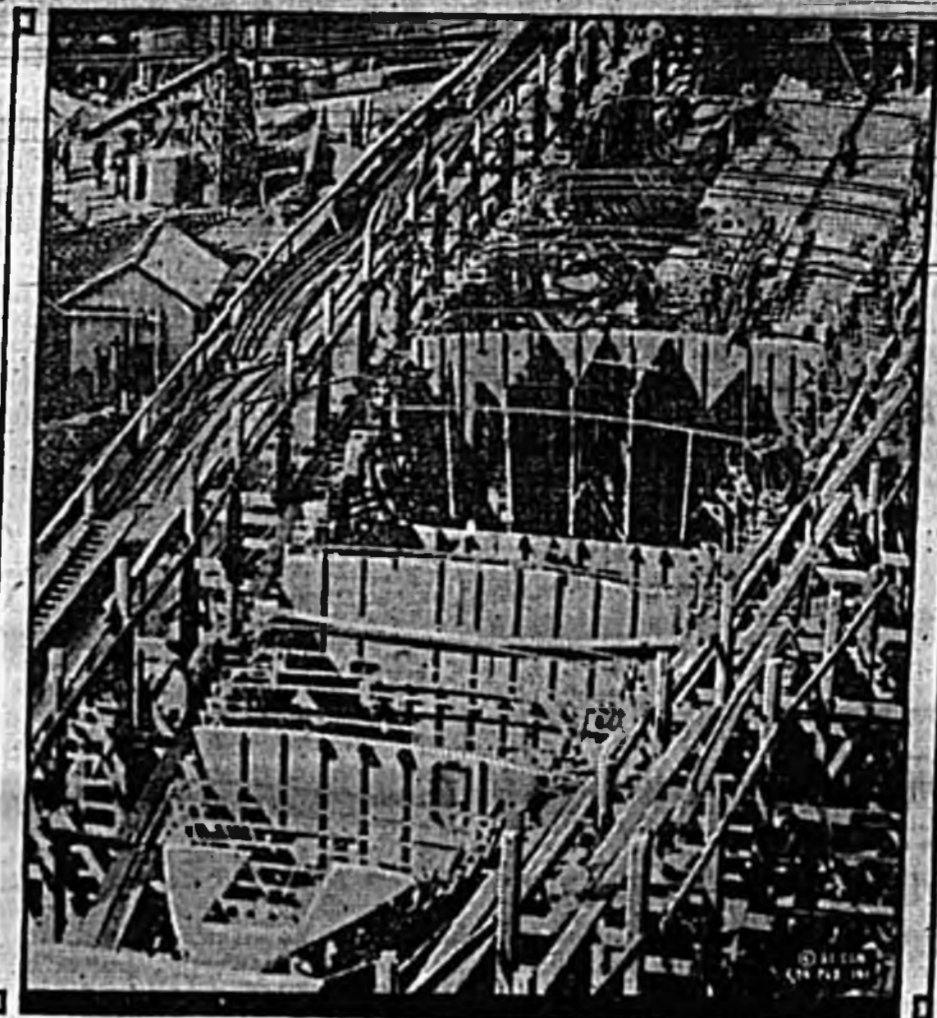
Boy Named "Liberty Bond"

Moundsville, W. Va.—A male child, born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Steina, has been named "Liberty Bond Steina."

One Advantage.

The fellow who tells all he knows has one good point—he will never do anything wrong if he tells about it before and after.—Farm Life.

RECORD MADE IN BUILDING THE WARD



This view shows the U. S. destroyer Ward, under construction at the Mare Island navy yard, California, 24 hours after the keel was laid. As much structural work as possible was prepared in advance; bulkheads, sections of the keel, deckhouses and bridge structure were riveted up ready for assembling in place on the ways. The Ward was launched 17 1/2 days from the date of laying of her keel. This is a new world's shipbuilding record.

Y.M.C.A. HUT IS THEIR HANG OUT

Yanks Travel Many Miles to Spend Evening in the Club.

SOMEBODY ALWAYS ON JOB

"Y" Guy Can Be Depended Upon to Get Move On in Emergency—Men Made to Feel Perfectly Free and Unrestrained.

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KEL-LAND.

Paris.—Thirty sailors off an American war vessel hired a motor truck and drove nine miles to get to the Y. M. C. A. club in a famous French city. I asked them why.

"Because it's a regular hangout," one of them said, and another added, "Because you get white bread with butter on it, and eggs fried on both sides and coffee with piano accompaniment."

As soon as I broke into the place I found why men would ride nine miles on a truck to loaf there from eight until eleven.

It wasn't the sort of place folks in the United States imagine a Y. M. C. A. to be. It was a sweltering hot night, and the broad front steps were lined from end to end with men in khaki and men in navy blue. They were gassing and smoking until the place looked as if the captain had ordered a smoke screen to help him through the submarine zone.

From the street you could hear a piano doing business and a lot more men in uniform bowling. "Joan of Arc." If the mothers of these boys could have heard that racket their hearts would have dropped off a pound weight and increased their beat by ten to the second. They sang as if they were glad to be alive.

Right on the job. And then somebody busted up the game. A sailorman came in and made the announcement that the driver of their truck refused to take them back to quarters again, and it was a walk of nine miles on a hot night, or a stretch in the brig for them. Gloom descended. Then somebody turned around and bellowed, "Where's one of them 'Y guys'?"

A "Y" guy happened to be on the spot and in a second he was surrounded, not by a crowd of men who were angry or in a mood to demand something, but by fellows who were mighty courteous in an unpleasant situation. That was something worth remarking.

TAKES DAUGHTER TO CAMP

Virginia Drafee, Sole Support of Child, Carries Her With Him to Cantonment.

Camp Lee, Va.—A. W. Carpenter, a Virginia draftee, arrived at the camp with his three-and-a-half-year-old daughter. He claimed he was the sole support of the child and had brought her to camp, hoping to keep her with him. The nurses at the base hospital will "adopt" the child if the father gives his legal consent.

JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY

LINCOLN HULLEY, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., President
Send Now for a Catalog DeLand, Florida

THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT—Degrees of Master of Arts and Sciences.
THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS FOR MEN—Twenty-one departments in all.
THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS FOR WOMEN—A woman dean, separate dormitories.
THE COLLEGE OF LAW—Graduates practice in Florida without examination.
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THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS—Banking, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
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THE SCHOOL OF MECHANIC ARTS—For boys and young men.
THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Piano, pipe organ, violin, voice, harmony and chorus work.
THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

Special Attention is Called To

- The Preliminary Course in Agriculture—Botany, Biology, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, Agricultural Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, &c.
- The Pre-Medical Course—Physiology, Botany, Anatomy, Bacteriology, Histology, Zoology, Botany, General Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Chemistry, Physics.
- The Course for Religious Workers—in Biblical Literature, History, English, Psychology, Pedagogy, Ethics, Logic and Theism.

"OLITWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Written by PAT ALLEN O'BRIEN



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Introductory. Pat O'Brien tells of his purpose in writing the story of his adventures.

CHAPTER II—Tells of his enlistment in the Royal Flying Corps, his training in Canada and his transfer to France for active duty.

CHAPTER III—Describes fights in which he brought down two German airplanes and his final flight in which he was brought down wounded within the German lines and was made a prisoner of war.

CHAPTER IV—Discovers that German hospital staff barbarously neglected the fatally wounded and devoted their energies to restoring those who might be returned to the firing lines. Witnesses death in flight of his best chum, *Mont. Paul Rainey*.

CHAPTER V—He is taken to the officers' prison camp at Courtrai. There he begins planning his escape. By great sacrifice he manages to save and hide away two daily rations of bread.

CHAPTER VI—He conceals a map of Germany and just half an hour later is put on a train bound for a prison camp in Germany. He jumps through a window while the train is traveling at a rate of 20 miles an hour.

CHAPTER VII—For nine days more he struggles on in a wretched condition through Luxembourg in the direction of Belgium.

CHAPTER VIII—He endures terrible hardships, swims rivers while delirious from hunger, living like a hunted animal and on the thirteenth day after jumping from the train he crosses into Belgium.

CHAPTER IX—When well on his way through Belgium he is befriended one night by a Flemish peasant, who feeds him and directs him to a man in a Belgian city who will help him to get a passport.

CHAPTER XIII.

Five Days in an Empty House.

The five days I spent in that house seemed to me like five years. During all that time I had very little to eat—less in fact than I had been getting in the fields. I did not feel it so bad, perhaps, because of the fact that I was no longer exposed to the other privations which before had combined to make my condition so wretched. I now had a good place to sleep, at any rate, and I did not wake every half hour or so as I had been accustomed to do in the fields and woods, and, of course, my hunger was not aggravated by the physical exertions which had been necessary before.

Nevertheless, perhaps because I had more time now to think of the hunger-pains which were gnawing at me all the time, I don't believe I was ever so miserable as I was at that period of my adventure. I felt so mean towards the world I would have committed murder, I think, with very little provocation.

German soldiers were passing the house at all hours of the day. I watched them hour after hour from the

keyhole of the door—to have shown myself at the window was out of the question because the house in which I was concealed was supposed to be untenanted.

Because of the fact that I was unable to speak either Flemish or German I could not go out and buy food, although I still had the money with which to do it. That was one of the things that galled me—the thought that I had the wherewithal in my jeans to buy all the food I needed and yet no way of getting it without endangering my liberty and life.

At night, however, after it was dark, I would steal quietly out of the house to see what I could pick up in the way of food. By that time, of course, the stores were closed, but I scoured the streets, the alleys and the byways for scraps of food and occasionally got up courage enough to appeal to Belgian peasants whom I met on the streets, and in that way I managed to keep body and soul together.

It was quite apparent to me, however, that I was worse off in the city than I had been in the fields, and I decided to get out of that house just as soon as I knew definitely that Huy-



I Rummaged the House Many Times.

lier had made up his mind to do nothing further for me.

When I was not at the keyhole of the door I spent most of my day on the top floor in a room which looked out on the street. By keeping well away from the window I could see much of what was going on without being seen myself. In my restlessness, I used to walk back and forth in that room and I kept it up so constantly that I believe I must have worn a path in the floor. It was nine steps from one wall to the other, and as I had little else to amuse me I figured out one day after I had been pacing up and down for several hours just how much distance I would have covered on my way to Holland if my footsteps had been taken in that direction instead of just up and down that old room. I was very much surprised to find that in three hours I crossed the room no less than 5,000 times and the distance covered was between nine and ten miles. It was not very gratifying to realize that after walking all that distance I wasn't a step nearer my goal than when I started, but I had to do something while waiting for Huylliger to help me, and pacing up and down was a natural outlet for my restlessness.

While looking out of the top floor window one day, I noticed a cat on a window ledge of the house across the street. I had a nice piece of a broken mirror which I had picked up in the house and I used it to amuse myself for an hour at a time shining it in the cat's eyes across the street. At first the animal was annoyed by the reflection and would move away, only to come back a few moments later. By and by, however, it seemed to get used to the glare and wouldn't budge no matter how strong the sunlight was. Playing with the cat in this way got me into the habit of watching her comings and goings and was indirectly the means of my getting food a day or two later—at a time when I was so famished that I was ready to do almost anything to appease my hunger.

It was about 7 o'clock in the evening. I was expecting Huylliger at 8, but I hadn't the slightest hope that he would bring me food, as he had told me that he wouldn't take the risk of having food in his possession when calling on me. I was standing at the window in such a way that I could see what was going on in the street without being observed by those who passed by, when I noticed my friend, the cat, coming down the steps of the opposite house with something in his mouth. Without considering the risks I ran, I opened the front door, ran down the steps and across the street, and pounced on that cat before it could get away with its supper, for that, as I had imagined, was what I had seen in its mouth. It turned out to be a piece of stewed rabbit, which I confiscated eagerly and took back with me to the house.

Perhaps I felt a little sorry for the cat, but I certainly had no qualms about eating the animal's dinner. I was much too hungry to dwell upon niceties, and a piece of stewed rabbit was certainly too good for a cat to eat when a man was starving. I ate and enjoyed it and the incident suggested to me a way in which I might possibly obtain food again when all other avenues failed.

From my place of concealment I frequently saw huge carts being pushed through the streets gathering potato peelings, refuse of cabbage and similar food remnants, which, in America, are considered garbage and destroyed. In Belgium they were using this "garbage" to make their bread out of, and while the idea may sound revolting to us, the fact is that the Germans have brought these things down to such a science that the bread they make this way is really very good to eat. I know it would have been like cake to me when I was in need of food; indeed I would have eaten the "garbage" direct, let alone the bread.

Although, as I have said, I suffered greatly from hunger while occupying this house, there were one or two things I observed through the keyhole or from the windows which made me laugh, and some of the incidents that occurred during my voluntary imprisonment were really funny.

From the keyhole I could see, for instance, a shop window on the other side of the street, several houses down the block. All day long German soldiers would be passing in front of the house and I noticed that practically every one of them would stop in front of this store window and look in. Occasionally a soldier on duty bent would hurry past, but I think nine out of ten of them were sufficiently interested to spend at least a minute, and some of them three or four minutes gazing at whatever was being exhibited in that window, although I noticed that it failed to attract the Belgians.

I have a considerable streak of curiosity in me, and I couldn't help wondering what it could be in that window which almost without exception seemed to interest German soldiers but failed to hold the Belgians, and after conjuring my brains for a while on the problem I came to the conclusion that the shop must have been a book-shop and the window contained German magazines, which, naturally enough, would be of the greatest interest to the Germans but of none to the Belgians.

At any rate I resolved that as soon as night came I would go out and investigate the window. When I got the answer I laughed so loud that I was afraid for the moment I must have attracted the attention of the neighbors, but I couldn't help it. The window was filled with huge quantities of sausage! The store was a butcher shop and one of the principal things they sold apparently was sausage. The display they made, although it consisted merely of sausages piled in the

window, certainly had plenty of "pulling" power. It "pulled" nine Germans out of ten out of their course and indirectly "pulled" me right across the street. The idea of those Germans being so interested in that window display as to stand in front of the window for two, three or four minutes at a time, however, certainly seemed funny to me, and when I got back to the house I sat at the keyhole again and found just as much interest as before in watching the Germans stop in their tracks when they reached the window, even though I was now aware what the attraction was.

One of my chief occupations during these days was catching flies. I would catch a fly, put him in a spider's web (there were plenty of them in the old house), and sit down for the spider to come down and get him. But always I pictured myself in the same predicament and rescued the fly just as the spider was about to grab him. Several times when things were dull I was tempted to see the tragedy through, but perhaps the same Providence that guided me safely through all perils was guarding, too, the destiny of those flies, for I always weakened and the flies never did suffer from my lust for amusement.

The house was well supplied with books—in fact, one of the choicest libraries I think I ever saw—but they were all written either in Flemish or French. I could read no Flemish and very little French. I might have made a little headway with the latter, but the books all seemed too deep for me and I gave it up. There was one thing though that I did read and reread from beginning to end; that was a New York Herald which must have arrived just about the time war was declared. Several things in this interested me, and particularly the baseball scores, which I studied with as much care as a real fan possibly could an up-to-date score. I couldn't refrain from laughing when I came to an account of Zimmerman (of the Cubs) being benched for some spat with the umpire, and it afforded me just as much interest three years after it had happened—perhaps more—than some current item of world-wide interest had at that time.

I rummaged the house many times from cellar to garret in my search for something to eat, but the harvest of three years of war had made any success along that line impossible. I was like the man out in the ocean in a boat and thirsty with water everywhere but not a drop to drink.

I was tempted while in the city to go to church one Sunday, but my better judgment told me it would be a useless risk. Of course, someone would surely say something to me and I didn't know how many Germans would be there or what might happen, so I gave up that idea.

During all the time I was concealed in this house I saw but one automobile and that was a German staff officer's. That same afternoon I had one of the frights of my young life.

I had been gazing out of the keyhole as usual when I heard coming down the street the measured tread of German soldiers. It didn't sound like very many, but there was no doubt in my mind that German soldiers were marching down the street. I went upstairs and peered through the window and sure enough a squad of German infantry was coming down the street accompanied by a military motor truck. I hadn't the slightest idea that they were coming after me, but still the possibilities of the situation gave me more or less alarm, and I considered how I could make my escape if by chance I was the man they were after. The idea of hiding in the wine cellar appealed to me as the most practical; there must have been

(Continued on Page 7)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Fla., July 12, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Robert Nixon of Geneva, Florida, who, on July 10, 1913 made Homestead Entry, No. 011950, for SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, W 1/2 of SE 1/4, Section 23 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 32, Township 20 S., Range 32 E., Tallahassee Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before clerk circuit court, at Sanford, Fla., on the 23rd day of August, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Will Collier of Geneva, Fla.
Buster Reeves of Geneva, Fla.
Nelle Burgess of Geneva, Fla.
Charlie Stewart of Geneva, Fla.
ROBT. W. DAVIS, Register.
24-Tues & Fri-10tc

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

FOR SALE

For Sale—Two fine farm horses, also good buggy horses. Will sell cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box No. 1426, City. 26-1f

Grapes for sale. Mrs. M. F. Barnes Sanford Ave. 96-51p

For Sale—Good horse and two horse wagon, at a bargain. D. R. Brisson 96-1tc

Have A Look at the Derby property, 610 Laurel Avenue; Sanford, Fla., and make an offer for it on a Derby, 97 Washington Avenue, Oil City, Pa. 96-15 tp

For Sale—Delivery wagon and open top buggy. G. W. Spencer. 96-1f

House for Sale—Two story house located on what is commonly called the Byrd Farm, south of the Ice Plant, on the west side. This house is on part of the tract recently sold to the A. C. L. Railroad Co., and must be moved before November 1st. Small barn goes with it. Look them over, and make me an offer. J. O. Packard, 179 Ferris Ave., Highland Park, Mich. 95-4tc

For Sale—Fresh milk cow. R. L. Garrison, Sanford. 98-1f

FOR RENT

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

If you wish to be comfortably and pleasantly located at the Beach, for the remainder of the summer, write J. A. Davis, Box 95, Daytona Beach or apply in person at the Manzor, or at the Davis Apt. 96-4tc

To Rent—Farm cheap, 9 acres, half irrigated. Pipe \$200. Inquire Mrs. W. E. Squires, Phone 3913. 95-4tc

WANTED

Wanted—A second hand roll top desk and chair. Cheap for cash. Crown Paper Co. 95-1f

Wanted, Men—Sash & Door Factory. Bench hands and machine hands. Good inside Carpenter. Steady work the year round. In replying, give experience and salary expected. Selden Door Co., Palatka, Fla. 97 1f

Running Water in Every Room Everything New
Flax Bathing Flax Flushing

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
CORONADO BEACH
OPPOSITE NEW SMYRNA
FOR RATES ADDRESS
MRS. W. W. ALCOTT, Prop.
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Sea Food Dinners a Specialty

Notice
City council will sit as a board of equalization on Monday night, August 5th, 7:30 p. m.
Anyone wanting tax adjustments will please appear before them at that time.
R. C. Maxwell, Assessor.
90-Tues-4tc

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FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

NOTICE DISCONTINUANCE TRAINS 32-33 'SOUTHLAND'
Between JACKSONVILLE-ATLANTA
Effective last train Northbound August 3rd, trains 32-33. The Southland at present operated between Jacksonville, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis will be discontinued between Jacksonville and Atlanta.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R.

Let Me Examine Your Eyes

I have the scientific instruments for determining and the GLASSES for correcting any and all defects of vision. NO MATTER the nature of your case, if your GLASSES do not suit you perfectly, call on me.
I fit any eye that responds to light.
You are invited to call for consultation and advice.
DR. E. S. HOFFMAN
OCULIST-OPTICIAN
22 West Church St. Orlando, Florida

LESSONS FOR THE Home Embroiderer

Specially prepared for this Newspaper by Pictorial Review.

Novelties for Chair and Tray in Filet Crochet.

By KATHRYN MUTTERER.

The remarkable adaptability of filet crochet has made it worthy of universal acceptance by women who like needlework. It is so simple that even those who cannot be persuaded to do any other form of crochet take to it readily. In the first place, the designs, in most instances, are easy to follow and an absence of variety in stitches means no sacrifice of the beauty of a filet crochet piece.

The chair tidy illustrated is typical of the newest designs in filet crochet and it makes a charming decoration for cushions of denim and other materials in plain colors. The design is so simple in fact, that it even will not jar with cretonne effects. There is nothing prettier for the summer cottage or even for the city home. In either white or ecru the tidy is attractive. In size it measures 8 1/2 by 11 1/2 inches and requires 1 ball of

crochet cotton No. 80 and a steel hook No. 14. After the tidy is completed a dainty scallop is added all around.

Unusually handsome is the serving tray cloth because its shape is unique and its design one that is in great demand. The floral motifs show up especially well in filet, crochet and the wild rose is a general favorite. The mahogany frame forms a suitable setting for the old rose background over which the filet cloth is laid. The crochet oval is attached to



No. 8—Filet Crochet Chair Tidy.



No. 68—Wild Rose Tray Cloth.

center of white linen. If desired a monogram or initial may be embroidered in the linen.
The making of filet crochet is the most fascinating of all kinds of crochet as one can work the design without having to follow minute directions. For the woman who desires the beautiful things of life there is no better way by which the result can be accomplished with so little outlay of money as by making crochet pieces for the home or for gifts.

Filet Crochet Tray Cloth No. 68. Directions and working pattern, 10 cents.

Filet Crochet Chair Tidy No. 8. Directions and working patterns, 10 cents.

Pictorial Review patterns on sale at local agents.

GIVE THE BOYS A TESTAMENT THEY WILL BRING BACK Nelson Sailors and Soldiers Testaments Are the Best

WATERPROOF BINDING—MADE FOR SERVICE

EXACT SIZE OF BOOK—FITS THE POCKET

American Standard Version

Attractive - Compact - Readable - Durable

Emphasized with the words of Christ printed in bold face type. Strongly and neatly bound in Khaki colored Morocco grained Waterproof Keratol—flexible limp cover, embossed back bands, round corners, Khaki edges, gold title, beautifully embossed American Flag in colors on the outside front cover.

Printed on specially strong Bible paper. Only 3 x 4 1/4 inches and just 1/2 an inch thick. Type is plain and clear—self-pronouncing. The Four Great American Hymns are printed and bound with this Sailors and Soldiers Testament.

HELP TO BRING THE BOYS BACK CLEAN

This Sailors and Soldier Testament, neatly packed, ready for mailing, given with a years subscription to the Sanford Herald for..... **\$2.50**

AMERICAN MARINES DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES IN FRANCE



With great satisfaction the American public has read of the valorous conduct of the United States marines in the fighting in France. A large detachment of the men of the corps is here shown on its way to the fighting front.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By
LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat O'Brien

plenty of places among the wine kegs and cases where a man could conceal himself, but, as a matter of fact, I did not believe that any such contingency would arise.

The marching soldiers came nearer, I could hear them at the next house. In a moment I would see them pass the keyhole through which I was looking.

"Halt!" At the word of command shouted by a junior officer the squad came to attention right in front of the house!

I waited no longer. Running down the stairs I flew into the wine cellar and although it was almost pitch dark—the only light coming from a grating which led to the backyard—I soon found a satisfactory hiding place in the extreme rear of the cellar. I had had the presence of mind to leave the

door of the wine cellar ajar, figuring that if the soldiers found a closed door they would be more apt to search for a fugitive behind it than if the door were open.

My decision to get away from that front door had been made and carried out none too soon, for I had only just located myself between two big wine cases when I heard the tramp of soldiers' feet marching up the front steps, a crash at the front door, a few hasty words of command which I did not understand, and then the noise of scurrying feet from room to room and such a banging and hammering and smashing and crashing that I could not make out what was going on.

If Huylliger had revealed my hiding place to the Huns, as I was now confident he had, I felt that there was little prospect of their overlooking me. They would search the house from top to bottom and, if necessary, raze it to the ground before they would give up the search. To escape from the house through the backyard through the iron grating, which I had no doubt I could force, seemed to be the logical thing to do, but the chances were that the Huns had thrown a cordon around the entire block before the squad was sent to the house. The Germans do these things in an efficient manner always. They take nothing for granted.

My one chance seemed to be to stand pat in the hope that the officer in charge might possibly come to the conclusion that he had arrived at the house too late—that the bird had flown.

My position in that wine cellar was anything but a comfortable one. Rats and mice were scurrying across the floor and the smashing and crashing



"I Figured I Could Put Up a Good Fight."

going on overhead was anything but promising. Evidently those soldiers imagined that I ought to be hiding in the walls, for it sounded as though they were tearing off the wainscoting, the picture molding and, in fact, everything that they could tear or pull apart.

Before very long they would finish their search upstairs and would come down to the basement. What they would do when they discovered the wine I had no idea. Perhaps they would let themselves loose on it and give me my chance. With a bottle of wine in each hand I figured I could put up a good fight in the dark, especially as I was becoming more and more accustomed to it and could begin to distinguish things here and there, whereas when they entered the pitchy darkness of the cellar, they would be as blind as bats in the sun.

Perhaps it was twenty minutes before I heard what sounded like my death-knell to me; the soldiers were coming down the cellar steps I clutched a wine bottle in each hand and waited with bated breath.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! In a moment they would be in the cellar proper. I could almost hear my heart beating. The noise scurried across the floor by the scores, frightened no doubt by the vibration and noise made by the descending soldiers. Some of the creatures ran across me where I stood between two wine cases, but I was too much interested in bigger game to pay any attention to mice.

Tramp! Tramp! "Halt!" Again an order was given in German, and although I did not understand it I am willing to bless every word of it, because it resulted in the soldiers turning right about face, marching up the stairs again, through the hall and out of the front door and away!

I could hardly believe my ears. It seemed almost too good to be true that they could have given up the search just as they were about to come upon their quarry, but unless my ears deceived me that was what they had done.

The possibility that the whole thing might be a German ruse did not escape me, and I remained in the cellar for nearly an hour after they had apparently departed before I ventured to move, listening intently in the meanwhile for the slightest sound which would reveal the presence of a sentry upstairs.

Not hearing a sound I began to feel that they had indeed given up the hunt, for I did not believe that a German officer would be so considerate of his men as to try to trap me rather than carry the cellar by force if they had the slightest idea that I was there.

I took off my shoes and crept softly and glowily to the cellar steps and then

step by step, placing my weight down gradually so as to prevent the steps from creaking, I climbed to the top. The sight that met my eyes as I glanced into the kitchen told me the whole story. The water faucets had been ripped from the sinks, the water pipes having been torn off, and gas fixtures, cooking utensils and everything else which contained even the smallest proportion of the metals the Germans so badly needed had been taken from the kitchen. I walked upstairs now with more confidence, feeling tolerably assured that the soldiers hadn't been after me at all, but had been merely collecting metal and other materials which they expected an elaborate dwelling house like the one in which I was concealed to yield.

Later I heard that the Germans have taken practically every ounce of brass, copper and wool they could lay their hands on in Belgium. Even the brass out of pianos has been ruthlessly removed, the serious damage done to valuable property by the removal of only an insignificant proportion of metal never being taken into consideration. I learned, too, that all dogs over fourteen inches high had been seized by the Germans. This furnished lots of speculation among the Belgians as to what use the Germans were putting the animals to, the general impression apparently being that they were being used for food!

This, however, seemed much less likely to me than that they were being employed as dispatch dogs in the trenches, the same as we use them on our side of the line. They might possibly kill the dogs and use their skins for leather and their carcasses for tallow, but I feel quite sure that the Huns are by no means so short of food that they have to eat dogs yet awhile.

Indeed, I want to repeat here what I have mentioned before; if anyone has the idea that this war can be won by starving the Huns, he hasn't the slightest idea how well provided the Germans are in that respect. They have considered their food needs in connection with their resources for several years to come and they have gone at it in such a methodical, systematic way, taking into consideration every possible contingency, that provided there is not an absolute crop failure, there isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that they can last for years, and the worst of it is they are very cocksure about it themselves.

It is true that the German soldiers want peace. As I watched them through the keyhole in the door I thought how unfavorably they compared with our men. They marched along the street without laughter, without joking, without singing. It was quite apparent that the war is telling on them. I don't believe I saw a single German soldier who didn't look as if he had lost his best friend—and he probably had.

At the same time there is a big difference—certainly a difference of several years—between wishing the war was over and giving up, and I don't believe the German rank and file any more than their leaders have the slightest idea at this time of giving up at all.

But to return to my experience while concealed in the house. After the visit of the soldiers, which left the house in a wretched condition, I decided that I would continue my journey towards the frontier, particularly as I had gotten all I could out of Huylliger, or rather he had gotten all he was going to get out of me.

During my concealment in the house I had made various sorties into the city at night, and I was beginning to feel more comfortable even when German soldiers were about. Through the keyhole I had studied very closely the gait of the Belgians, the slovenly droop that characterized most of them, and their general appearance, and I felt that in my own dirty and unshaven condition I must have looked as much like the average poor Belgian as a man could. The only thing that was against me was my height. I was several inches taller than even the tallest Belgians. I had often thought that red hair would have gone good with my name, but now, of course, I was mighty glad that I was not so endowed, for red-haired Belgians are about as rare as German charity.

There are many, no doubt, who will wonder why I did not get more help than I did at this time. It is easily answered. When a man is in hourly fear of his life and the country is full of spies, as Belgium certainly was, he is not going to help just anyone that comes along seeking aid. One of the German's most successful ways of trapping the Belgians has been to pose as an English or French prisoner who has escaped, appeal to them for aid, implicate as many as possible, and then turn the whole German police force loose on them. As I look back on those days I think it remarkable that I received as much help as I did, but when people are starving under the conditions now forced upon those unfortunate people, it is a great temptation to surrender these escaped prisoners to German authorities and receive the handsome rewards offered for them—or for alien spies, as I was classed at that time.

The passport which I had described me as a Spanish sailor, but I was very dubious about its value. If I could have spoken Spanish fluently it might have been worth something to me, but the few words I knew of the language would not have carried me very far if I had been confronted with a Spanish interpreter. I decided to use the passport only as a last resort, preferring to act the part of a deaf and dumb Belgian peasant as far as it would carry me.

Before I finally left the house I had a remarkable experience which I shall remember as long as I live.

CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE

EAT POTATOES

SAVE WHEAT

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF ELECTION

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 4678, Laws of Florida, notice is hereby given that an election has been ordered to be held and the same will be held in Special Tax School District No. 1, Seminole county, Florida, on Wednesday, August 14th, 1918, for the purpose of determining who shall be trustees for the next succeeding two years, and the number of mills of district school tax to be levied for each of the said years.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 4678, Laws of Florida, notice is hereby given that an election has been ordered to be held and the same will be held in Special Tax School District No. 2, Seminole county, Florida, on Wednesday, August 14th, 1918, for the purpose of determining who shall be trustees for the next succeeding two years, and the number of mills of district school tax to be levied for each of the said years.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 4678, Laws of Florida, notice is hereby given that an election has been ordered to be held and the same will be held in Special Tax School District No. 3, Seminole county, Florida, on Wednesday, August 14th, 1918, for the purpose of determining who shall be trustees for the next succeeding two years, and the number of mills of district school tax to be levied for each of the said years.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 4678, Laws of Florida, notice is hereby given that an election has been ordered to be held and the same will be held in Special Tax School District No. 8, Seminole county, Florida, on Wednesday, August 14th, 1918, for the purpose of determining who shall be trustees for the next succeeding two years, and the number of mills of district school tax to be levied for each of the said years.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4688, Laws of Florida

Notice is hereby given that H. C. Dullson, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 158, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1918, has applied for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole county, Florida, to-wit: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 25, Tp. 30 S., R. 20 East, 10 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of such certificate in the name of W. M. Haynes. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1918.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4688, Laws of Florida

Notice is hereby given that W. C. DeCoursey, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 179, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1918, has applied for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole county, Florida, to-wit: All of Section 28, Tp. 28 S., R. 22 E., 640 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Unknown. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1918.

SANFORD LODGES

Royal Neighbors of America
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays
Annie Speer Secretary Clara Stempfer Oracle

The Woodman Circle
The Woodmen Circle meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 3:30 p. m. All members requested to attend.

United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America
Sanford Local Union No. 1751 meets First and Third Thursday Nights at 7:30 in Eagles Hall.
A. J. Lossing; Chas. E. Robinson, Pres. Sec'y

Sanford Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M.
Communication every first and third Tuesdays at 7:00. Visiting brothers welcome.
O. L. Taylor Secretary Jas. Moughton W. M.
Monroe Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Masonic Hall over the Imperia Theatre. Visiting companions welcome.
O. L. Taylor F. L. Miller Sec'y High Priest

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

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

Phoenix Lodge No. 6, K. of P.
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays. Visiting knights always welcome.
H. McLaulin O. J. Miller K. R. and S. C. C.

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

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

Seminole Rebekah Lodge No. 48
Meets every First and Third Friday Nights in Masonic Hall at 7:30. All visiting Rebekahs welcome.
Mrs. Mattie Lossing Sec'y Mrs. Ida Crim, N. G.

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

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

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

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

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

Sanford Public Library

Oak Avenue
Between 3rd and 4th St.

Open -
Tuesdays
Thursdays
Saturdays
at 3 p. m.

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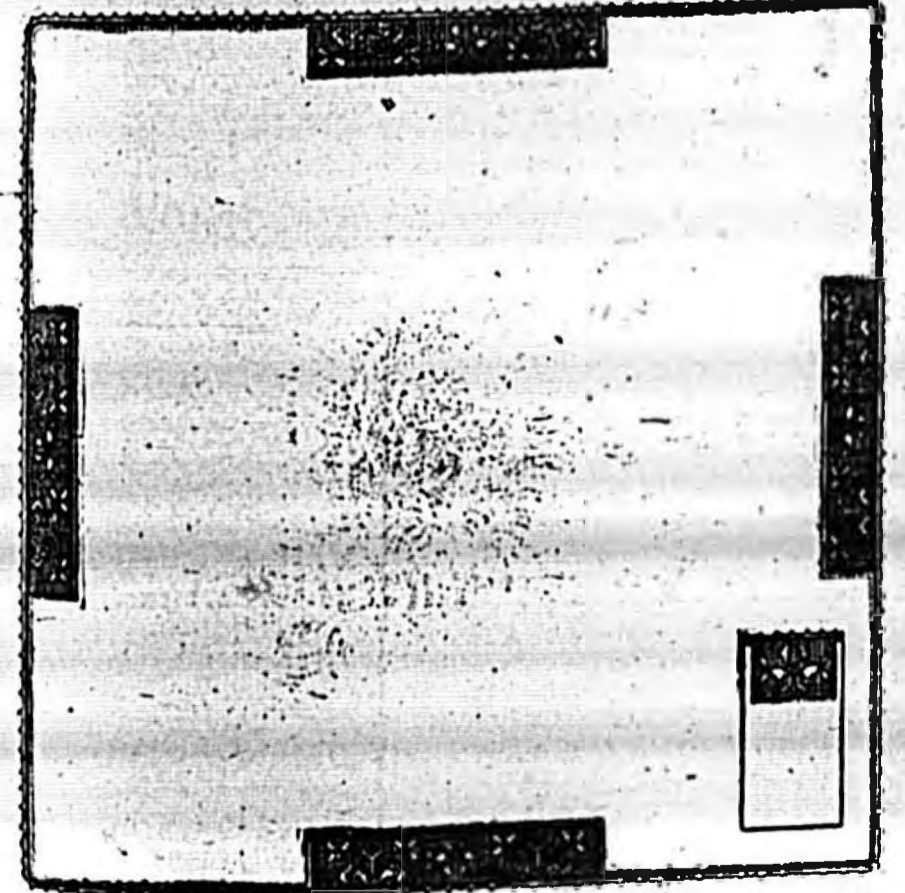
Phone 148 Sanford, Florida

LESSONS FOR THE Home Embroiderer

Specially prepared for this Newspaper by Pictorial Review.

For Luncheon there is First-Cloth and Napkins.

Now that King Sol is once again such a big factor in preparing the daily menus and exceptional dainties is required to entice appetites, attractive table linen is even more essential than when the weather is cool. Especially is this the case at the tea or luncheon hour when one deviates from the severity of the



more dignified dinner table. Not that elaborate linens are required for simplicity is often one of the chief features of these cosy meals. The wise housewife will choose something practical and dainty that no amount of laundering will rob of its original beauty. Shown here is just such a luncheon set. The cloth which may be of any desired size has four insets of flat crochet while in each of the napkins there is but one of these

motifs. Departing from the fashion of placing the ornamentation in the corners, which has prevailed for so long, these crochet medallions are set in the center of each side. These in the cloth are composed of two motifs in a conventional floral design with the smaller one also used for the napkins. A row of open mesh

flat crochet finished with a picot edging surrounds both cloth and napkins. The linen edges may be finished either with a rolled hem or with a very narrow hemstitched hem, as preferred. Though the latter takes somewhat longer to do it really gives a finish which the other lacks. Only a single hemstitch should be used as the more elaborate stitches detract from the crochet which is really the chief decoration.

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Pictorial Review Crochet Design No. 91 and two other designs—15 cents and a stamped self-addressed envelope.