

RUMORS OF BATTLE BEYOND THE VESLE THAT WILL BE DECISIVE

REAR OF THE GERMAN ARMY IS NOW BEING THREATENED

German resistance along the banks of the Aisne and Vesle rivers is growing more stubborn. Allied patrols which have crossed these rivers have met with the sternest resistance.

In the neighborhood of Muizon, on the south side of the Vesle, the Germans fought fiercely last evening before they were forced back.

The machine gun fire in this region is very severe. Similar conditions prevailed between Fismes and Semois, near the confluence of the Vesle and the Aisne.

The enemy artillery maintained a steady fire on the valleys south of the two rivers all yesterday and last night in an attempt to catch allied concentrations.

Paris, Aug. 5.—More than 500 guns have been captured by one French army alone, that of Gen. Mangin, since the beginning of the allied offensive on July 18.

French troops have reached the railroad line between Montdidier and Amiens over virtually its entire length.

The towns of Morisel and Moreuil, on opposite sides of the Aisne about ten miles north of Montdidier, are still in the hands of the Germans.

On the front before Rheims, French artillery fire caught a body of Germans which had congregated near St. Thierry, about four miles north of the city.

Weakened by the defeat on the Soissons front, the Germans apparently are preparing to take up a defensive line from Ypres to Rheims.

The region around Soissons virtually has been cleared of Germans and Fismes is in the hands of the Americans.

Enemy resistance apparently has been growing stronger from Fismes east to Rheims.

has averaged 2 miles on a 7-mile front. The French hold Braches, have penetrated into Hargicourt and are on the outskirts of Courmarch.

The movement to the eastern banks of the Aisne and Vesle are both defensive in character. The German holdings west of the rivers were not very large and would have served as "jumping off" places in future operations.

Great quantities of ammunition and guns have been taken by the French, British and American troops north of the Vesle.

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FLORIDA WILL FAIL ON CAMPS

CANNOT GET ADDITIONAL ARMY CAMPS AT THIS TIME

It seems that the efforts of the Board of Trade and those of interested citizens regarding the location of a camp in this vicinity will come to naught as the government will hereafter locate camps nearer the ports of embarkation.

Hon. R. J. Holly, Sanford, Fla. Dear Mr. Holly: Referring to your interest in the location of additional training camps in Florida: I have had up this matter on several occasions recently with the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers and with the Chief of Staff, and urged with all my might the advantages of Florida and of your locality in particular.

The serious objection of locating additional camps in the south is that of transportation and the great expense incident thereto. We have arranged as far as practicable, for the establishment of camps in the various draft areas.

"While climatic conditions make it desirable to have our training camps in the southern states, I believe that the geographical location of the district recommended by you is such that it would be unwise to establish a camp at that place.

"I appreciate your interest in the matter and regret that it is impossible to adopt your recommendation."

It would therefore seem for the present at least favorable consideration cannot be given to our wishes. Very truly yours, Duncan U. Fletcher.

Change in Business J. J. Cates has disposed of his grocery business formerly the Sanford Flour & Feed Co., to his wife and this part of the business will hereafter be operated under the name of Mrs. G. C. Cates.

Nurses Wanted Seminole county is supposed to furnish three nurses so badly needed for the Red Cross and all the young ladies who are thinking of taking up this work should communicate with Mrs. Riley Fletcher Berry who has the papers and all the data concerning the enlistment of nurses.

Satcher-Entsminger Sunday at 10:45 a. m. at the home of the bride's parents at Longwood, Mr. William C. Satcher and Miss Maud Entsminger were married. Dr. J. P. Hillburn officiating.

DUTTON CO. SELLS PART OF HOLDINGS

WILL DEVOTE ATTENTION TO BUYING AND SELLING

Among the many important changes that have taken place during the past week is that of the Dutton Crate Co., one of the largest firms here in the crate and fertilizer and hay and grain.

These changes were made necessary as Mr. F. F. Dutton wished to give all his time to the buying and selling of fruits and vegetables in the Sanford section and in other parts of the country.

The F. F. Dutton Co. will operate as usual in the Sanford section next season and will have new quarters in the Seminole Bank building on Magnolia avenue opposite the Herald building.

COLORED SELECTS LEAVE About Sixty of Them Entrained Here to Fight for Uncle Sam Seminole county continues to send the men to fill up the army that will march on to Berlin and get the Kaiser's goat some time in the near future.

Those who were selected were as follows: Elias Bell, Sanford; Zima Banks, Sanford; Oliver General, Sanford; Esther Woodward, Sanford; Roger Whitted, Sanford; Nathaniel Gilmore, Chuluota, Fla.; Leonard Cunningham, Chuluota, Fla.

Irlick Bronson, Sanford; Sencer Hawkins, Chuluota, Fla.; Henry Mosley, Sanford; Tom McDuffie, Geneva, Fla.; Charles Rogers, Sanford; James A. Johnson, Lake Monroe; Lorine Adkins, Sanford; Ben. F. Buford, Chuluota; Joe Lovett, Sanford; William Rand, Geneva, Fla.; Emman Cole, Sanford; Hally Thompson, Sanford; Lonnie D. Sanders, Sanford; Harrison Clark, Sanford; Jeremiah H. Brunson, Sanford; Otis Turner, Sanford; James B. Murphy, Longwood; Willie J. Williams, Geneva; Charles Williamson, Sanford; Anderson D. Hawkins, Sanford; Ihamnie McKnight, Sanford.

GROWERS AND SHIPPERS MEET IN JACKSONVILLE AUGUST 15th AND 16th

TO DISCUSS MATTERS OF VITAL INTEREST AT THIS TIME

A most important meeting, especially pertaining to the interest of growers and shippers of Florida, is that to be held in Jacksonville, Florida, at the Seminole Hotel, on August 14th and 15th.

John B. McIntyre, Sanford; Willie Jefferson, Sanford; Caster Banks, Oviedo; Lawrence Cooper, Sanford; Henry Thomas, Geneva; Morris Edwards, Sanford; Walter Mitchell, Sanford; Fred Cooley, Sanford; Dewilla Edgar Merritt, Longwood; Will Miller, Oviedo; Robert Hill, Sanford; James Jerdin, Sanford; John Miles, Sanford; William Washington, Paola; Calvin Spencer, Sanford; Ernest Jones, Sanford; Isaac Grant, Geneva; James Campfield, Oviedo; John Lyons, Lake Monroe; Solamen Adams, Geneva; Wired Young, Sanford; Raynon Walker, Sanford; Joshua Scipio, Sanford; Garfield Johnson, Lake Monroe; Charleston Hunter, Sanford; Cecil Lamont Ward, Sanford; Eugene Wm. Jones, Sanford; Samuel Rice, Sanford; David Lawrence Stephens, Sanford.

RECRUITING PARTY HERE Enlist Men for Navy From Eighteen to Forty Years of Age

Machinist Mate Mark W. Lance and Yeoman Arthur Nordblom of the United States Naval Reserve Force are making their headquarters at the Hotel Carnes.

Unusual opportunities are being offered to men between the ages of eighteen and forty years for enlistment in the Naval Reserve Force.

AMONG THE SCOUTS Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1 Sanford

The regular meeting of August 1 was called to order by Scoutmaster at regular time.

In order of business roll was called and dues collected.

Scoutmaster told every boy present to see all the Scouts that were not there and ask them the reason for being absent and tell them to be sure to come next meeting.

The Beaver Patrol is to have a patrol meeting at Patrol Leader Lovell's house next Tuesday night.

Joe Gonzales was voted in the Troop on three months' trial.

The boys winning in the Merit System for the different patrols for the month of July: Millard Rutherford in the Eagle, Max Bradbury in the Bob White and Dick Terheun and Rex Holiday in the Beaver.

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Looking ahead to the next shipping season the meeting will discuss the adoption for loading, stowing and bracing cars, the use of the bulged pack, the adoption and distribution of simplified instructions on ventilation, and the discussion and exchange of views regarding standard fruit and vegetable containers.

This meeting will be attended by prominent representatives of the government and invitations will also be issued to the Florida officials who are interested in agricultural development.

Mr. Beacham is very desirous that this meeting be well attended by the growers and shippers, as it is his plan to have a subsequent meeting in a more central part of the state, at which the matters taken up at Jacksonville can be more thoroughly extended among the growers and shippers.

It will be highly important and of great interest to all who anticipate shipping produce or fruits during the coming winter months to be in attendance at this meeting so that a uniform policy can be adopted in handling produce from Florida.

Letters of invitation have been sent to all the associations and exchanges of Florida, but the meeting will be open to all, and those who do not receive a personal invitation will be equally as welcome.

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STAR THEATRE

WE INVITE COMPARISON

FRIDAY	SATURDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Goldwyn Feature MAE MARSH IN "Fields of Honor" — ALSO — A GOOD COMEDY	Harold Lloyd - IN A - SPECIAL COMEDY - Also - Marie Walcamp in "The Lions Claws" Also a Five Reel Feature	Annette Kellerman - IN - William Fox's Million Dollar Film Spectacle "The Daughter Of The Gods"	Baby Marie Osborn In a Special Six Reel Feature - ALSO - The Last Chapter of "The Woman In The Web"	"THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID" Positively

COMING---"THE BELGIAN"

MATINEE DAILY at 3:15

EVENING at 7:30

EAST COAST CANAL CO. IN POVERTY

NO FUNDS TO CARRY OUT THEIR CONTRACT

Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 1.—Argument was made before the supreme court Friday in the famous East Coast canal case, where suit has been brought by the attorney general to compel the East Coast Canal Co. to deepen and widen the canal to the original agreement to five feet deep and 50 feet wide.

Years ago the legislature gave the East Coast Canal Co. 1,000,000 acres of land to construct a canal from the St. Johns river to Miami. The land has been delivered to the company and by it sold, and now the company claims it has no funds with which to complete the canal to the depth and width of the contract.

An alternative writ had been made by the supreme court to compel the company to carry out its contract or show cause, and the argument made by Attorney General Swearingen and Glenn Terrill was a motion to strike the answer of the respondent, Charles M. Cooper, of Jacksonville, represented the canal company.

Two of the supreme court judges Ellis and West were formerly attorneys general for the state and having had some part in the case were disqualified and sitting in their stead were Circuit Court Judges Love and Campbell.

The failure of the canal company to

carry out its contract has greatly hampered the entire east coast for with the canal to the depth of five feet and 50 feet wide transportation facilities of a superior nature would be provided for that rapidly developing part of Florida.

Swearingen says this is one of the most important cases in the attorney general's office, and he feels confident of getting a decision which will cause a peremptory writ to be issued compelling the company to deepen the canal according to contract.

The canal company has been trying to get the government to buy the canal.

GREAT CROP OF CORN IN FLORIDA

Corn is destined to become an important crop in Florida, says the State Marketing Bureau. This great cereal originated in the tropics and is more naturally at home in warm climates than in the cold ones. Strange as it seems the largest development of the crop has been in the variable climate of the north-west, but the South long given to cotton, is now taking hold of corn and will make a success of it.

Corn and cotton are two essential crops, one for food and the other for clothing. And the various by-products of these two staples now run into surprising numbers. Cotton in the South has made a set back owing to the attacks from a minute pest, and to overcome it the ingenuity of man so far has been unavailing. Corn too has its enemies.

But what is necessary to success in raising corn, as with other crops is good seed. Prof. C. P. Hantley, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the corn investigations in the Bureau of Plant Pathology, says:

"Twelve years of experience in selecting seed of hundreds of varieties of corn, and testing its germination, teaches that seed that matures well and is well preserved will germinate well. And what is more important it will yield well if the variety is a good yielding, acclimated variety."

He also corrects the impression about corn running out, and the need of importing new varieties, saying "A mistaken idea prevails regarding the (running out) of corn because it has been grown too long in a locality. A strain of corn may run out, but the cause is with the farmer, and is not because the corn has been grown too long in the same locality. The longer a corn is grown in the same locality the better adapted it becomes to the conditions of that locality, provided seed is saved each normal season from the best producing individuals."

Our farmers should bear this in mind, newly introduced seed from distant localities is not needed. Take care of our local strains of corn. Careful seed selection, and the proper storing and curing of the selected seed will result in increased yields, and a better product generally.

Florida farmers should write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. and get free bulletins in saving and testing seed corn.

Testing Pineapples.
The ripeness of a pineapple may be tested by pulling its leaves. If they do not pluck readily the pineapple is not ready to be used.

CONTROL FOR CITRUS INSECTS

Florida Station Issues Bulletin On All Commonly Found in Groves

Insects of a Citrus Grove" is the title of a 104-page bulletin just issued by the University of Florida experiment station. The aim of the bulletin as stated by the author, J. R. Watson, entomologist, "is to discuss briefly those most common insects, in the Florida citrus grove—the beneficial insects and those of an indifferent relation, as well as those which injure the tree—so that the grower may be able to recognize the more common insects in his grove."

"No attempt has been made to treat in full all insects to be found on an orange tree. The writer has selected chiefly those insects which have been the source of much correspondence with citrus growers. Neither has an attempt been made to present an exhaustive account of the more important pests, nor to repeat data that are easily accessible to the average grower thru other publications."

Much prominence is given to the discussion of the eight species of whiteflies that may be found on citrus in Florida. Next to whiteflies the most serious pests of citrus trees are scale insects and the three groups armored scales, soft scales and mealy bugs—are discussed at length. Many other insects common to the grove are discussed, and control measures for all harmful ones are given.

This bulletin comprises a handbook of inestimable value to all citrus growers whatever may be the length of their experience in the work of citrus fruit production. In every case where control measures are given, the information is authoritative. The discussion will answer many of the questions the growers are constantly asking in their correspondence with the scientific workers on the Station staff.

A knowledge of the beneficial insects may also be gained from this bulletin so that growers will not attempt to rid the grove of these allies. The lady-beetles are particularly helpful and are readily recognized from the illustrations in this bulletin.

Sixty-eight illustrations are included in this bulletin which will be sent free on application to the Experiment Station, Gainesville.

PRODUCE AND CONSERVE SAYS MARKET BUREAU

Valuable Hints On Saving Food For Our Army

The white potato has become one of the most necessary food crops of Europe and America, says the State Marketing Bureau. It is more universally used in Europe than its original American home. A study of the census of 1910 shows that the potato constitutes about 50 per cent of the food consumed by the people, besides being extensively used for stock food. It is the staple of Ireland, and where there is a more vigorous race? Germany uses over two billion bushels annually, or four times the production of the United States.

The potato is of tropical American origin and naturally at home in Florida, where its production is

rapidly increasing. The yield in this state by the U. S. Census of 1910 was about a million bushels. In 1917 it was well nigh six million bushels. It will grow in all parts of Florida, in the scuppernon grape vineyards of northern sections, in the avocado bear groves of the extreme south, and among the oranges of the central counties.

It has been discovered that the potato contains more of the elements for building and maintaining human vitality than any other product except wheat and a few other cereals. It can be cooked in a multitude of palatable forms. It can be manufactured into starch, flour and other forms and kept for years.

There is no surer way of helping the nation at the present time, and advancing its interests in the future than by developing the potato crop, and stabilizing prices by taking the raw potato and turning it into manufactured and enduring forms.

The present facilities for handling the potato is inadequate. The question of big profits before we move in this matter must be put aside. WE must eat. The potato is a substitute for wheat, and you know what is being done with wheat products.

Potato flour can be made with the ordinary flour making machinery and apparatus. By proper processes of washing it can be made as white as wheat flour. Abroad it is made in dry flakes and used for human food and for horses, cows and hogs, taking the place of corn, barley and other cereals, as has been fully demonstrated by numerous experiments. Necessity forced it abroad. Let us take time by the forelock.

The State Marketing Bureau has samples of white and sweet potato flours, and also flours made from peanuts and also cotton seed. The white potato at present offers the most immediate and promising opportunity for a great industry, in Jacksonville, as in neighborhood towns of Florida. Under proper tillage the potato can be made to yield more food to the acre than any other known crop. Machinery is available to change potatoes into forms to last from one season to another, and to send abroad, the same as wheat.

There may be lean years before us, it not ones of famine. History is full of examples. As the preacher would say: "Turn to the 41st chapter of Genesis and read of the dream of Pharaoh and its interpretation by Joseph in which years of plenty and of famine were predicted, and Joseph was wisely picked out to gather and conserve food by help of officers in all parts of the land; the admonishing fact being related in 35th verse: "And let them gather all the food of those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep food in the cities."

Not "business as usual" but the unusual. A peace loving people are in the most awful war known, and every ounce of power within the American government must be used or the one purpose, that of the successful conduct of the war. We must have food. We must make use of every ounce of food. We must have storage houses and plants to dry and save what will otherwise go to waste.

NOTICE OF ELECTION
WHEREAS, The Legislature of 1917, under the Constitution of the State of Florida, did pass two Joint Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Florida, and the same were agreed to by a vote of three-fifths of all the members elected to each house; that the votes on said Joint Resolutions were entered upon their respective Journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and they did determine and direct that the said Joint Resolutions be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election in November 1918.

NOW THEREFORE, I, H. CLAY CRAVENS, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby give notice that a General Election will be held in each county in Florida on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1918, the said Tuesday being the

Fifth Day of November for the ratification or rejection of the said Joint Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Florida.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an Amendment to Section 8 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Florida Relating to Education.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the following amendment of Section 8, of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Florida Relating to Education, be hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the next general election of Representatives, to be held in the year, A. D. 1918; that it is so, that Section 8 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Florida be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. Each County shall be required to assess and collect annually for the support of the public free schools therein, a tax of not less than three (3) mills, not more than ten (10) mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the same.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Florida.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That Article XIX of the Constitution of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Article XIX, Section 1. The manufacture, sale, barter or exchange of all alcoholic or intoxicating liquors and beverages, whether spirituous, vinous or malt, are hereby forever prohibited in the State of Florida, except alcohol for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes; the amount, which for the purposes aforesaid, shall be regulated by law.

Section 2. The Legislature shall enact suitable laws for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

See 8. This article shall go into effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1919.

The vote cast in compliance with the proposed amendments, and the yeas, nays, and the number of yeas and nays, shall be recorded in the Journals of the Legislature as are provided by law for general elections in the State of Florida.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, H. CLAY CRAVENS, Secretary of State of Florida, at Tallahassee, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1918.

H. CLAY CRAVENS,
Secretary of State.

99-Fri 141c

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—Thrifty strawberry plants. Improved Klondike and Missionery. \$2.00 per 1000. F. O. B. Longwood. A. Buch 99-21p

For Sale—What peas we have in stock, consisting of Whips, Clays New Eras, and Brabrams at \$2.75 per bushel F. O. B. Seville, Fla. stock guaranteed sound, only a limited quantity to offer. Prevatt & Co. Seville, Fla. 99-161c.

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

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. Klieck, Sanford, Fla. 98-21p

For Sale—4 burner Perfection oil cook stove. Complete bedroom suit, and dining-room suit. Call or address 813 Magnolia Ave. 98-31c.

For Sale—Medium sized mule wagon and harness for \$100. This is a snap. W care of Herald. 98-21p

For Sale—Good horse and two horse wagon, at a bargain. D. R. Brisson. 96—11c.

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

For Sale—Delivery wagon and open top buggy. G. W. Spencer. 96-11

For Sale—Fresh milk cow. R. L. Garrison, Sanford. 93-11

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. 30-11

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 Manor, or at the Davis Apt. 96—41c

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

WANTED

Wanted—A second hand roll top desk and chair. Cheap for cash. Crown Paper Co. 95-11

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 11

Wanted—Colored man to work on grove and truck farm. Married man preferred. Geo. F. Ensey, Tropic Florida. 98—21c

Lost—Chain and locket. Solid gold link chain and square locket with letter "H" and chip diamonds. Finder will receive \$100 at Herald Office. 98-41p

Soldier's wife wanted to stay at good home as companion for lady while husband is away. 98-21p

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Fla.
July 15, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Robert M. Mize of Geneva, Florida, who, on July 10, 1913, for made Homestead Entry, No. 011860, for 25 B.W. of NE 1/4, W 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 25, T. 25 N., R. 25 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 Gainesville, Fla., on the 31st day of August, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Will Collier of Geneva, Fla.
Ezra Reeves of Geneva, Fla.
Nulle Burgess of Geneva, Fla.
Charlie Stewart of Geneva, Fla.

ROBERT W. DAVIS,
Register.

94-Tues & Fri-101c

Proclaiming the Slender Silhouette



Here is a simple but quite original evening or dinner dress worn by one of the pretty young women who helped to make "The Boomerang" so great a success. It almost goes without saying that a play presented by Belasco will be correctly staged in every particular, and that no detail of costuming will be slighted. This gown is among the earliest that proclaimed the return of the slender silhouette. It appears to have bowed to the inevitable, but with much reserve.

The dress is made of crepe georgette with a plain underskirt trimmed with bands of silver spangles, graduated in width. Although it consents to be long enough to reach the instep, it refuses to conceal the ankles and merely veils them. This is an alluring bit of coquetry, for you just glimpse them one minute, and the next—you don't. A forerunner of the long tunic, appears in the drapery that falls over the underskirt.

The bodice is made with a short pep-

lum and could hardly be more simply draped. The sleeves suggest a scarf thrown over the arms, and are wide at the wrists. They are altogether as irresponsible as to shape as the wide girdle of beads is to its duty, which is to confine the waistline. The waistline is ornamented but not restricted, and the model may therefore hold its own in point of style with the latest of gowns "a la chemise."

Nothing in the way of a hat could look better with this dress than the flimsy model which supplements it. It is a sallor of guileless simplicity and has a transparent brim of crepe and a crown of ribbon. There is a youthful rosette-bow of ribbon at the front of the crown with flittal ends of ribbon resting on the very unsubstantial support furnished by the crepe brim. This is a costume for the young maid and it becomes her slenderness.

Julie Bonnelly

TEACHING FRENCH TO OUR JACKIES



If our jackies can't speak French almost as well as they do English, or salt water English, at least, it won't be the fault of some of the hard-working naval instructors. On board ship and in the navy yards, the jackies are wrestling with all sorts of French tongue twisters. Here is a typical French class aboard an American battleship tied up at a navy yard. The lesson for the day is on battleship nomenclature.

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.

Old Stuff
Just every so often the best of us poets
(I speak with a deprecant blush)
Arrives at a day when he seems to have no wits,
His fountain of rhyme will not gush;
The usual trick on that sort of occasion
Is ever so hackneyed and trite.
You jot down some verse of the lightest persuasion
And write—that you've nothing to write!
I doubt if there ever was any gay rhymester
Who, when he was struck for a theme,
And somehow or other could not make chimes stir.
But called on that handy old scheme
And straightway proceeded with more or less unction
To sing his deplorable plight,
Admit that his brain was refusing to function
And write "I have nothing to write!"
In the days of the past, I admit it,
I've sometimes
Been guilty of such a stunt:
I blush to confess that I ever resorted
To playing that trick with my pen.
I blush even more that it must be reported
I've just done that same thing again!

Berton Braley.

I believe in many towns the merchants fail to appreciate the splendid aid that might be given by the local paper if its policy were directed in practical channels. The advertising patronage is good as a business index of the town, but a paper's importance is in aiding the merchant in cultivating a friendly spirit among people living 10, 12 or 30 miles from town. Neglect often results in hostility.

get out of sight. This is to the real slackers here and elsewhere and you know and they know who they are. If necessary I will mention their names and those who are trying to shield them and uphold them in this unpatriotic position and may be this will show them where they stand and how they stack up.

We've been looking for it and now we've found it. Justification of the draft law is found in the Bible. The DeFuniak Springs Breeze cites the facts in quoting Governor Pickett of North Carolina. The North Carolina governor says the first selective draft law was given by God Himself to Moses in the wilderness of Sinai on the first day of the second month of the second year after the Israelites left the land of Egypt. Quoting Governor Pickett, the Breeze gives proof of the "Bible draft" as follows:

"Under this law, Moses was directed to register for military service every male person in Israel 20 years old and upwards who was physically fit to go to war. Numbers 1: 1-3.

"The heads of the eleven tribes were designated to assist Moses, the commander in chief of this selective draft law. Numbers 1:4-16. This is identical with the plan of the present law which requires the governors of the several states to assist the President.

"The Levites (ministers of the Gospel) were exempted from the operation of the law, and no one from the tribe of Levi was called. Numbers 1:47.

"The quota of each tribe (state) was determined by the number of males in the tribe over 20 years of age physically fit for war. Numbers 1:18-45.

"The total registration under this selective draft law in Israel amounted to 603,550 soldiers. Numbers 1:46.

"Men who had just married were given a deferred classification. Deut. 24:5.

"Those who stayed at home were required to pay money (buy Liberty Bonds). Numbers 3:45-49.

"Thus were the armies of Israel used to make good their escape from the house of bondage (autocracy) and to secure them a dwelling place in the land of promise (a world safe for democracy).

"Of course there are some differences in details, but the principle of the present selective draft law is identical with the law given in the wilderness of Sinai."

WOMEN ON FARMS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
As to the use of women on the farms, the department recognizes that they can be of great value in certain minor tasks, but the department believes that if men of farm experience in the towns and cities can be released by the substitution of woman labor temporarily, the needs of farmers will be supplied and there will be little demand for woman labor on the farm except for the lighter tasks.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

PREVENT DISEASE ON FARMS

Disinfection of Seed, Location and Care of Seed Bed and Crop Rotation Are Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The first aim of the farmer should be to prevent, if possible, the introduction and distribution of destructive diseases on his farm. In order to accomplish this, several precautions should be observed, of which the more important are (1) the disinfection of seed, (2) the location and care of the seed bed, and (3) crop rotation.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR MAKING HAY

Three Men and Two Horses Is Most Economical Crew for Gathering Up Crop.

HAULING DONE IN AFTERNOON

Amount That Can Be Handled Under Conditions Given Will Be From 40 to 60 Acres, Much Depending Upon the Yield.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On many farms haying is carried on in a more or less haphazard manner, resulting in a loss of time, as now and then a part of the crew is idle. With small crews there is usually less loss of time than with larger crews, where some are mowing and raking, loading and hauling, and others working at the barn all of the time.

The smallest economical crew for bringing hay from the field and putting it into the barn is the three-man and two-horse crew. In the East, the common practice is to load the wagon with hand forks and unload it with the horse fork or sling. This arrangement allows two men to pitch on the load and one man to build the load on the wagon and drive the team. When the load is on, all three men go to the barn to unload. At the barn one man works in the mow, one sticks the hay fork on the wagon, and the third man drives the team on the rope. No time is lost, except that lost by the two pitchers in traveling between the barn and the field. In the East the average distance between these points is a quarter of a mile or less.

Custom in East.

On most average-sized farms in the East the general custom is to haul hay in the afternoon only. In the forenoon, one man mows enough hay in about four hours, starting after the dew is almost gone, for half a day's hauling. Three to five acres, yielding 15 tons to the acre, is about all the ordinary three-man crew can handle.

The second man rakes every morning, at the beginning of the haying season, the hay that was mowed the day before. In the forenoon the third man does not work at haying at all, but is free to do other farm work, such as plowing corn, etc.

Let us see what the effect will be on the size of the crew if the hay is not cut until well past "full bloom," the



Hay Making With a Small Crew.

stage of maturity at which hay (timothy, for example) must be cut if choice or "tea green" hay is to be secured.

Hay cut when past full bloom cures quite rapidly if the weather is favorable, and hay mowed in the forenoon can be put into the barn in the afternoon. This arrangement requires an extra man and two extra horses to rake the hay. To facilitate matters, the side-delivery rake should be used, so that loading can be started as soon as the rake has made one round. The fourth man will usually finish raking by three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and can help load during the remainder of the day. However, three men pitching onto one wagon is not ordinarily a very economical arrangement.

Mowing in the Afternoon.

Now let us suppose that it is decided to do the mowing in the afternoon as well as the raking, and see how this arrangement affects the size of the crew. Such a method requires another additional man or team, making a crew of five men working in the hay field in the afternoon only. There will be one man mowing, one raking the hay mowed the day before, and three men bringing hay from the field and putting it into the barn. Two more horses will also be required with this method, making a total of six, yet this larger crew will handle no more hay per day than the three-man crew above described.

The amount of hay that can be handled under these conditions will be from 40 to 60 acres, depending upon the yield. If the hay loader is used, more hay can be handled per day. The two pitchers work on the wagon building the load, and the third man drives the team.

Beans in Succession.

Beans may be used as a succession crop for grass, spinach, or onion sets.

Spring Paradox.

It is a paradox of the season that although we love trees, we are glad to see them leaving.—Boston Transcript.

WHY GUYON FIGHTS

This French Poltu Is Regular Fire-Eater.

Brjde Taken Prisoner and Horribly Abused by Huns, Escapes to Tell Story.

Paris.—Guyon's a regular fire-eater. He has been cited six times. He wears a croix de guerre and a medaille d'honneur. He captured a German mitrailleuse single-handed. He went out alone in No Man's Land to bring back a wounded comrade. He's been wounded himself four times.

When he is back of the lines, off duty, he helps a Y. M. C. A. secretary hand out writing paper to his comrades in a foyer du soldat. But it isn't active enough for him. Since August, 1914, he doesn't seem to need to rest. When he isn't in the trenches he works off his surplus energy cussing out the way the war is run because he isn't in active service every minute.

There are a lot of poltus like Guyon. Get them ten kilometers back of the front and they growl and roar all day. Put them in the trenches and you simply can't hold them in.

Probably a story lies back of most of them just as one explains Guyon. When the war broke out Guyon had just married. He and his wife were living in a little town up near the Belgian border. Of course he was called and left for the front. For more than a year he did not hear from his wife—not a word. At last he received a letter from her, mailed in Paris.

She had been taken prisoner at the time of the invasion and deported in to Germany. After a year of horrible suffering and abuse, she escaped into Holland and got back to France by way of London. At last she reached Paris and went to work in a munitions factory, where she is still working.

Guyon told his story to the American Y. M. C. A. secretary with typical French calmness. His fury against the Boches he puts into action in the front line.

Many Formations of Sponges.

Sponges are animals with power to eat and digest. They begin their life as tiny cell-like creatures and have a short, free life in the sea, after which they fasten themselves to a rock and begin to develop. They grow into all directions like fingers, and are called mermald's gloves. There are fanlike sponges, treelike sponges, and cuplike sponges. There are sponges that form a carpet over the rocks, and sponges called by the fishermen "sen nests," because they look like birds' nests.

What Safety Entails.

Some of the best sponges are agreed that industrial and other safety is largely a matter of common sense.

HENRY McLAULIN JEWELER

MY SPECIALTIES:
PICKARD'S HAND-PAINTED CHINA
GORHAM'S STERLING SILVER
ROGERS' PLATED WARE
ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

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SUITS \$15.00 UPWARD
CALL AND SEE ME ON SANFORD AVE. PHONE 174

RED CROSS MEETING
The Third Friday of every month will be a business meeting of the Red Cross at Woman's Club on Oak Avenue, at 2:30 p. m.

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Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Specially for this Newspaper by Pictorial Review. Blouses of Voile Immensely Popular.



Extremely popular this season is the separate blouse of voile. This model has the draped collar and jabot cut in one.

The most formidable rival of the handkerchief linen blouse is the blouse of voile. For wear with either the tailored dress or dress suit it is

Ideal. In excellent style is the model pictured today, with its V-shaped neck finished with a large draped collar cut in one with the jabot. The back of the waist extends over the shoulders in yoke effect, being joined to the gathered fronts. Deep laced cuffs trim the one-piece sleeves and the jabot is edged with lace, in addition to its trimming of hand embroidery. In medium size the blouse requires 2 3/4 yards 40-inch material, with 3 3/4 yards of lace for the trimming.

For the proper cutting of the blouse, one must have a smooth surface and in the absence of a sewing table, the floor will answer just as well. Fold the voile carefully and along the lengthwise fold place the collar and jabot section first, then the back. To the right of the back place the cuff, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread of material. The front and sleeve come next, in the order named, large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. The stay is laid along the selvage, as illustrated in the cutting guide.

The embroidery may be done in white or a color. Delicate shades of yellow and green seem to be in great vogue and they really add a dressy note to a jabot, collar or cuffs.



Pictorial Review Blouse No. 7655. Sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust. Price, 20 cents.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT 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, Lieut. 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 confiscates a map of Germany and just half an hour later is put on a train bound for a prison camp in Germany. He leaps through a window while the train is traveling at a rate of 30 miles an hour.

CHAPTER VII—For nine days more he struggles on in a weakened 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 eighteenth 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 XI—By mingling with Belgian peasants he manages to elude German soldiers and reaches the Belgian city where he finds the home of the man from whom he expects help.

CHAPTER XII—Huyliger forges a passport for O'Brien and promises to assist him in getting into Holland. Later Huyliger and his associates demand an exorbitant sum for their services and O'Brien breaks with them.

CHAPTER XIII—He spends five days and nights in an unoccupied house without food except for the scraps he picks up in night forays.

CHAPTER XIV—To gain confidence for the adventures to come in his attempt to get into Holland, he ventures one night into a moving picture theater patronized by German soldiers.

CHAPTER XV—Some observations in a Belgian city.

CHAPTER XVI.

I Leave for the Frontier.

To get out of the city, it would be necessary to pass two guards. This I had learned in the course of my walks at night, having frequently traveled to the city limits with the idea of finding out just what conditions I would have to meet when the time came for me to leave.

A German soldier's uniform, however, no longer worried me as it had at first. I had mingled with the Huns so much in the city that I began to feel that I was really a Belgian, and I assumed the indifference that they seemed to feel.

I decided, therefore, to walk out of the city in the daytime, when the sentries would be less apt to be on the watch. It worked fine. I was not held up a moment, the sentries evidently taking me for a Belgian peasant on his way to work.

Traveling faster than I had ever done before since my escape, I was soon out in the open country, and the first Belgian I came to I approached for food. He gave me half of his lunch and we sat down on the side of the road to eat it. Of course, he tried to talk to me, but I used the old ruse of pretending I was deaf and dumb and he was quite convinced that it was so. He made various efforts to talk to me in pantomime, but I could not make out what he was getting at, and I think he must have concluded that I was not only half starved, deaf and dumb, but "looney" in the bargain.

When night came I looked around for a place to rest. I had decided to travel in the daytime as well as night, because I understood that it was only a few miles from the frontier, and I was naturally anxious to get there at the earliest possible moment, although I realized that there I would encounter the most hazardous part of my whole adventure. To get through the heavily guarded barbed wire and electrically charged barrier was a problem that I hated to think of even, although the hours I spent endeavoring to devise some way of outwitting the Huns were many.

It had occurred to me, for instance, that it would not be such a difficult matter to vault over the electric fence, which was only nine feet high. In college, I knew a ten-foot vault is considered a high-school boys' accomplishment, but there were two great difficulties in the way of this solution. In the first place it would be no easy matter to get a pole of the right length, weight and strength to serve the purpose. More particularly, however, the pole-vault idea seemed to me to be out of the question because of the fact that on either side of the electric fence, six feet from it, was a six-foot barbed wire barrier. To vault safely over a nine-foot electrically charged fence was one thing, but to combine with it a twelve-foot broad vault was a feat which even a college athlete in the pink of condition would be apt to flunk. Indeed, I don't believe it is possible.

Another plan that seemed half-way reasonable was to build a pair of stilts about twelve or fourteen feet high and walk over the barriers one by one. As a youngster I had acquired considerable skill in stilt-walking and I have no doubt that with the proper equipment it would have been quite feasible to have walked out of Belgium as easily as possible in that way, but whether or not I was going to have a chance to construct the necessary stilts remained to be seen.

There were a good many bicycles in use by the German soldiers in Belgium and it had often occurred to me that if I could have stolen one, the tires would have made excellent gloves and insulated coverings for my feet in case it was necessary for me to attempt to climb over the electric fence bodily. But as I had never been able to steal a bicycle this avenue of escape was closed to me.

I decided to wait until I arrived at the barrier and then make up my mind how to proceed.

To find a decent place to sleep that night, I crawled under a barbed wire fence, thinking it led into some field. As I passed under, one of the bars caught in my coat and in trying to pull myself from it I shook the fence for several yards.

Instantly there came out of the night the nerve-racking command: "Halt!"

Again I feared I was done for. I crouched close down on the ground in the darkness, not knowing whether to take to my legs and trust to the Hun's missing me in the darkness if he fired, or stay where I was. It was foggy as well as dark, and although I knew the sentry was only a few feet away from me I decided to stand, or rather lie, pat. I think my heart made almost as much noise as the rattling of the wire in the first place, and it was a tense few moments to me.

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lars. In a few years it promises to effect economies for them, in sums larger than the whole cost of marketing their crops of fruit through the Exchange.

You can share in the benefits and savings the Supply Company affords by joining the Exchange and marketing your fruit through the latter. For full particulars address the Florida Citrus Exchange, Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa, Florida, or call on

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



FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE



Again I Feared I Was Done For.

perhaps sighted. The caller eyed me very suspiciously, although I must have resembled anything but a British officer. They spoke Flemish and I did not understand a word they said, but I think they were discussing my probable identity. During their conversation, I had a chance to look around the room. There were three altogether, two fairly large and one somewhat smaller, about fourteen feet long and six deep. In this smaller room there were two double-decked beds, which were apparently intended for the whole family, although

that one room will ever remain a mystery to me.

From the kitchen you could walk directly into the cow-barn, where two cows were kept, and this, as I have pointed out before, is the usual construction of the poorer Belgian houses.

I could not make out why the caller seemed to be so antagonistic to me, and yet I am sure he was arguing with the family against me. Perhaps the fact that I wasn't wearing wooden shoes—I doubt whether I could have obtained a pair big enough for me—had convinced him that I was not really a Belgian, because there was nothing about me otherwise which could have given him that idea.

At that time, and I suppose it is true today, about 94 per cent of the people in Belgium were wearing wooden shoes. Among the peasants I don't believe I ever saw any other kind of footwear and they are more common there than they are in Holland. The Dutch wear them more on account of a lack of leather. I was told that during the coming year practically all the peasants and poorer people in Germany, too, will adopt wooden shoes for farm work, as that is one direction in which wood can be substituted for leather without much loss.

When the young man left, I left shortly afterwards, as I was not at all comfortable about what his intentions were regarding me. For all I knew he might have gone to notify the German authorities that there was a strange man in the vicinity—more perhaps to protect his friends from suspicion of having aided me than to injure me.

At any rate, I was not going to take any chances and I got out of that neighborhood as rapidly as I could.

That night found me right on the frontier of Holland.

(Continued on Page 6)

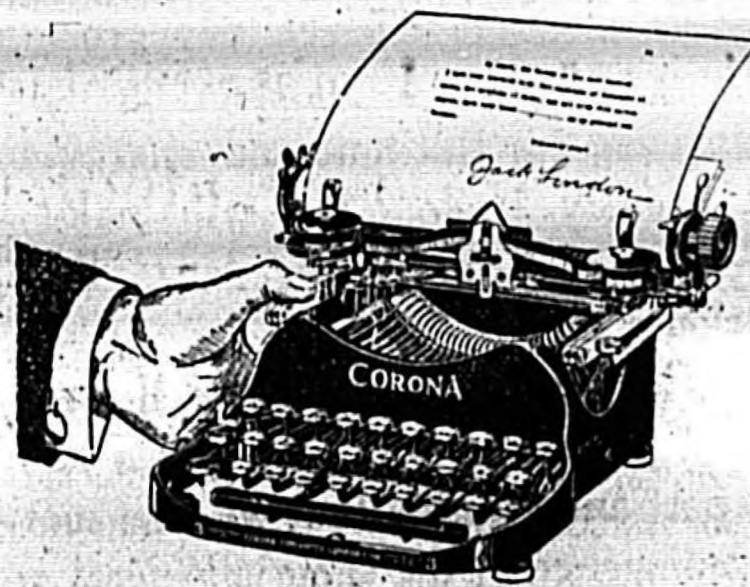


Always Be Sure of the Number

We urge our subscribers to consult the Telephone Directory whenever a call is to be made. When you trust to your memory, you are apt to transpose the figures in a telephone number; when you trust to an old card or letterhead, you are apt to call a number that has been changed.

And when you do call a "wrong number," you cause inconvenience and delay for yourself and for the party whom you call in error. Make it a practice to consult the Directory first.

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R. J. HOLLY, Editor
W. M. HAYNES, Business Manager

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OUR PLEDGE

"Appreciating to the utmost the supreme unselfishness of our American manhood which is offering its very life upon the altar of freedom for the world, we, the members of the South Florida Press Association, in semi-annual session assembled, do hereby

"Resolve, That in this crisis and as long as life shall last, we dedicate all that we are and all that we have to the support of our glorious nation, our righteous cause, and our illustrious government. And be it further

"Resolved, That every newspaper holding membership in this association display this resolution in bold type at the masthead of its editorial page throughout the month of August, and that copies be sent to the president and our representatives in congress,

"Done and ordered in the city of Wauchula, state of Florida, this 12th day of July, 1918."

SAVE THE SURPLUS

The gardens, fields and groves of Florida can be made to produce something good to eat in every month, says the State Marketing Bureau. Not all that is produced is utilized, but most of it could be, by making use of proper preserving processes.

Canning is the usual method, but drying is the most economical way of preserving most of the vegetables as well as some of the fruits. Drying vegetables saves sugar, fuel, cost of cans and canning outfit, labor, storage space and is a cleaner and cooler work than canning.

Dried stuffs can be packed away in tin or wooden boxes lined with parchment paper, and not opened until ready to be used. When the climate is damp a good way to keep dried products for home use, is to put them in paper sacks, tie with a string and then paint over with melted paraffine which will prevent the absorption of moisture and keep out insects so destructive to all forms of seeds, grains and foods.

To give variety to the appetite, and Americans like variety and can have it with a little effort, it is recommended that the salt and fermentation processes be used for preserving certain kinds of fruits and vegetables. Kraut and sweet and sour pickles are examples. Kraut originated in Holland. Don't let the unfounded belief that it is a German invention stop its use.

Write the State Experiment Station at Gainesville, Fla., to the Home Economic Department of the Woman's College at Tallahassee, Fla., or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for information on various methods for curing green goods. Consult your county demonstrators and home economic agents and they can be of service.

Every Florida farm home should have plenty of cabbages in a preserved form, and some to sell to

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WE Have a Good Line of these Books with Fillers and Indices. If you have an Old one Purchased Elsewhere we can Refill it with Leaves at Very Small Cost.

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their less fortunate friends in the towns and cities.

NO EARLY PEACE

Americans should not delude themselves with the pleasing idea that the allied successes on the Marne will lead to an early peace. There will be plenty of peace talk emanating from German sources, for Germany is terribly sick of the war, but judging from the past none of it will be worthy of allied consideration. It is put out as German propaganda, partly to delude and further fool the German people with the idea that Germany is only fighting in defense of her homes and partly to give the pacifists of other countries an argument.

Never, while Germany talks peace with the air of a conqueror, and insists on her presumptuous "terms" will there be peace. She has already consented to give up all she has won in the west, but insists that she must be allowed a free hand in the east, which means Russia and the Balkans.

The idea is impossible. It would be equivalent to a German victory. It would be a truce and not a peace, a truce in which Germany would be organizing Russia on German lines, so that in 25 or 50 years she would have at her command a force that would be irresistible, and with which she could make her dream of world domination a magnificent success. It would be suicide for the allied nations to leave such a powerful weapon in the hands of such a ruthless and treacherous foe.

Not until Germany gets down on her marrow bones and begs for peace at any price, is it worth while even to talk of peace. The absolute destruction of Prussian militarism; the rehabilitation of the countries she has wrecked and ruined; and the payment of such indemnities to the countries that she has forced into the war, as will keep her busy for the next 100 years at least; these must be some of the terms for peace for Germany. She will not consent to them now, but the time will come when she will. The only way to hasten that time is to keep on fighting.—Tampa Times.

INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT

One hundred and forty years ago Thomas Paine wrote in an immortal document—"These are the times that try men's souls." And they did. And out of the trial came a free nation. Out of the fiery furnace came the American Flag.

Today, as of old, American grit and courage and business fortitude is being put to the furnace test. Nobody doubts the outcome. The spirit of American business knows no such word as fear.

With costs doubled, supplies short, transportation congested and dealers' stocks in many instances exhausted the spirit of American business is grandly exemplified by those advertisers who despite conditions grit their teeth and keep right along advertising as before.

War times have brought many surprises. Not the least of these is the fact that advertising has taken on greatly increased importance as an educational factor and a potent creator of new business outlets.

Business men of England and Canada have discovered that wartime advertising has opened up immediate and future trade possibilities they hadn't even thought of previously.—The People's Home Journal.

Stetson's Fine Work

Elsewhere in this paper appears an advertisement of Stetson University at DeLand, an institution that upholds the best traditions of American education. For over thirty-three years it has been a blessing to the people of this state, and hundreds of our young people have gone to it for an education.

In the fall it begins its thirty-fourth year of service to the people of Florida, stronger than ever before. Its teachers have always been of the very best, and it is never necessary for any young person in Florida to leave the state, for an education.

We wish for this fine worthy college at DeLand greater success in the future and hope the young people of the state will crowd its halls to the limit.

Stetson University is a guarantee of honest work of the best quality.

Snore the Last

When the 7:38 train for Philadelphia pulled into the quaint old station at Lancaster on Friday morning a New York drummer who stood waiting to take it smiled a wide and cheerful smile at sound of the conductor's announcement: "Philadelphia train! Get the first stop."—Evening Public Ledger.

In the Library.

"Would you mind changing this book for me? It's the second edition, and I haven't read the first."—Boston Transcript.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

NEW RULES of the Food Administration

Official Order, August 2, 1918.—On and after August 4th and until further notice public eating places in Florida will be allowed to serve beef at one meal each day of the week under the following schedule: Sunday dinner, Monday supper, Tuesday breakfast, Wednesday dinner, Thursday supper, Friday breakfast, Saturday dinner. No restrictions on the kind of beef served or the style in which served at the meals designated, provided that only one style of beef be served at each meal mentioned. No restrictions on by-products of beef or veal but no variation from above schedule will be permitted, in order that uniformity be obtained at all public eating places.

Braxton Beacham, Federal Food Administrator, Fla.

To Ice Manufacturers of Florida:

All ice manufacturers operating plants in the state of Florida are hereby notified that Braxton Beacham, federal food administrator of Florida requires them to furnish him not later than September 2nd, a report covering the operation of their respective plants, this report to include the following items:

1. Total daily production tons.
2. Total production month of August, 1918.
3. Cost of manufacturing per ton.
4. Amount sold at retail (delivery), amounts of 100 pounds or less.
5. Selling price retail (delivered).
6. Selling price retail (platform).
7. Amount sold for refrigerating (wholesale).
8. Selling price refrigerating ice (wholesale).
9. Cost delivery system retail daily.
10. Original cost of plant.
11. Number of years in operation.
12. Annual depreciation.
13. Cost of up-keep (monthly).
14. Cost of daily operation.
15. Amount daily receipts.

This report must be mailed to reach Braxton Beacham, federal food administrator at Orlando, Fla., not later than Sept. 2nd, 1918.

In cities where two or more ice factories are operated, the factories shall divide the territory covered by delivery wagons so that not more than one wagon shall cover any particular section each day and shall so restrict deliveries that not more than one delivery shall be made each day over the respective territory assigned to each factory through the above arrangement.

Braxton Beacham, Federal Food Administrator, Fla. SWORN AFF. DAVIT MUST ACCOMPANY THE ABOVE REPORT.

The Papyrus Plant

In the story told by Mrs. Williams, mention is made of papyrus, which was called "papa" in the time when the mummy of her story lived. From that word came the Greek "popuros" and our English word "paper." The historian Herodotus called it "bublos" and from this the old Greeks got a word "biblion," meaning a book, which we have carried on into our word "Bible." Go to a good dictionary and you will find a long list of words beginning with "biblio" and they are all connected with books.

In Advance of His Age

The name of Bacon has been surrounded in England by legendary tales of black magic and witchcraft. There are songs about him, and he has always been a figure of mystery, even to his modern interpreters. "Friar Wizard," as he was called, knew too much for his age. He wrote extensive studies on the construction of telescopes. The first mention of gunpowder is found in his books, and it was he who suggested its use for purposes of warfare.

Islanders Once Pirates

Recent archaeological researches in the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies and now belonging to the United States, indicate that the ancient Indian inhabitants of the islands were pirates who made long voyages in their canoes in search of loot.

Tack Window Shades

When the window shade falls off the rod take a shoe string, or any kind of strong tape and put the tack through it. No matter if the children pull on it or the spring breaks, it will not tear off again.

Bee Hives Always in Demand

In some parts of northern Arabia the hills are so well stocked with bees that no sooner are hives placed than they are occupied.

WAR SAVING IS SELF SAVING

There are meatless days and heatless days NOW but unless you help by saving there will be sunless days and eatless days when the Tyrant of Europe gets here. This bank urges everyone to stop, think and act at once—SAVE.

CAPITAL \$30,000.00 SURPLUS \$15,000.00

PEOPLES BANK OF SANFORD

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

H. R. STEVENS President
C. M. HAND Vice-President
SANFORD, FLORIDA
O. L. TAYLOR Cashier
R. R. DEAS Asst. Cashier
F. L. WOODRUFF Vice-President

THE BANK THAT INSURES YOUR DEPOSITS

CAREFUL SANITATION TO PREVENT DISEASE

Poultry Coops and Houses Should Be Thoroughly Ventilated

Observance of Simple Rules Will Prevent Trouble by Overcrowding and Soil Contamination—Turn Soil in Yards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With all classes of poultry breeders there should be more careful effort than ever before to secure thorough sanitation and thus to prevent disease.

On farms correct sanitation is secured in houses and coops by good ventilation at all times and the removal of the night droppings as often as necessary to avoid bad odor. On the land the desired result is obtained by distributing the stock so that all droppings are taken up as fertilizer by the vegetation growing on it so quickly that there is no soil pollution. Observance of these simple rules will not only prevent all diseases caused by



Chickens Are Always Healthier if Kept on Open Range.

overcrowding, and soil contamination, but the young stock reared under such conditions will grow faster and better. Where it is impossible to distribute a large stock as widely as is necessary to secure permanently the fine sanitary condition of land desired, the same result is obtained in growth by a rotation which places young birds always on land not used for poultry the preceding year.

In back-yard poultry keeping scrupulous cleanliness is essential. The night droppings should be removed early in the morning. Those which fall on the floor of the house and in the yard should be removed as often as is necessary to get them before they become finely broken and so mixed with the litter of the floor or the soil of the yard that much of such material must be taken up with them. Frequent turning of the soil in small yards is desirable, but ought not to be accepted as a proper substitute for removal of droppings there. If these are simply turned under in soil in which no vegetation is growing there is temporary improvement, but after a short time conditions become so bad that renewal of the soil to a considerable depth is necessary. Clay soils should be frequently and liberally treated with lime.

Good sanitation checks the rapid multiplication of lice and mites, but does not destroy them. For this the appropriate insecticides should be used. In a series of tests of insecticides by the bureau of entomology sodium fluo-iod was found most effective, completely destroying all lice present at the time of application, and making the birds treated immune to attacks of lice for some time. The methods of using sodium fluo-iod for lice and of eradicating mites are given fully in Farmers' Bulletin 801.

The Pope's Chair

What is said to be the most expensive chair in the world belongs to the pope; it is of solid silver, and is said to have cost \$300,000.

Optimistic Thought

Riches are well if gotten well and well spent.

Bats Once Used for Food. That bats were food for primitive men is indicated by Miss Grinnell in her work on bats of California: "The bat had become master of the air long before man walked upright. The rocky refuge revealed to the cave man the little upside-down bat clinging to the roof of his cavern. One bat takes its food off the ground, since it brings to its roost wingless Jerusalem crickets, either attracted by the noise the insect makes in crawling or the air currents made by such movements."

Garrison Flag. The garrison flag of the United States army is made of bunting, with 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist, 13 stripes, and in the upper quarter next the staff is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of states, on blue field, over one-third length of flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

No Need to Be Too Hasty. Be not hasty to cast off every aspersion that is cast on you. Let them alone for a while and then, like mud on your clothes, they will rub off of themselves.—Murray.

Grand Old Man of Liberty. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., was the signer of the Declaration of Independence who lived longest after July 4, 1776. He survived until November 13, 1832.

Optimistic Thought. Riches are deservedly despised by a man of honor because a well stored chest intercepts the truth.

Derivation of Word "Prophet." The Hebrew word for prophet is derived from a verb signifying "to bubble forth" like a fountain.

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 1 State 1917-18. Total 951 including Summer School and Short Course.
Write at once for Catalog.
EDWARD CONRADI, President

NOTICE

To Our Customers and Friends

Owing to the fact that some of our help has been called to do service for our country, and that the dull summer season is on, we have decided to DISCONTINUE Our Fresh Meat Market for the summer, same going into effect MONDAY, AUGUST 5th

We mean to enlarge our grocery business by adding a complete line and to devoting our full time and energy to our grocery trade. We will make a specialty of Country Produce, Eggs, Chickens, etc.

Thanking each of you for the very liberal patronage you have given us in the past and trusting that we can merit a continuance of the same in general, we are

Respectfully,
RIVERS BROS.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND SANFORD

David Caldwell left last week for a vacation of several weeks which will be spent in the mountains of North Carolina.

SLEEP INSURANCE "A Terror to Mosquitoes."

Mrs. C. E. Henry has returned from a visit to relatives and friends at Philadelphia where she spent several weeks.

U Auto have Leons Auto Transfer your baggage. Phone 91 Hotel Carnes. 99-2-tc

Mrs. Edward Higgins and family and Mrs. Easterby and daughter have returned from Daytona Beach where they spent the past month.

If you need stove wood phone me. I can supply you. H. C. DuBois. 100-ttc

Mr. and Mrs. George Speer and son, Algernon have returned from a month's visit to Daytona Beach.

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

M. Fleischer spent Saturday and Sunday with his family at Daytona Beach returning home Monday to attend to his farming interests.

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

Mrs. B. W. Herndon and daughter Norma and Margery Clay of Arcadia are at Daytona Beach and Mr. Herndon returned yesterday for a few days to look after his cotton crop and other interests.

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

Mr. R. S. Talcott of Flint, Mich., visited his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Woodruff and Miss Emma Woodruff in this city a few days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dressner expect to return from New York the latter part of August and get real busy fixing up their new store which is now located in the heart of Sanford in the Woodruff building formerly occupied by the Bonita Cafe. 99-2-frie

Mrs. J. A. Perdue and family of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Mrs. J. P. Hurley leave this week for Daytona Beach, where they have rented a cottage for the remainder of the summer.

See Dr. Davis for glasses at Lincoln Hotel. 93-tf

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Griffin and charming little daughter, Miss Alice Louise were the charming guests of their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Allen this week.

666 cures Chills and Fever.

Miss Murial Futrell of Tampa was the charming guest of Miss Ruth Abrams and Miss Annie Townsend last week. She is visiting relatives this week at Fort Myers.

SLEEP INSURANCE "A Terror to Mosquitoes."

Mrs. J. T. Allen and daughter, Miss May Belle returned home Tuesday after a pleasant trip in Virginia, the guests of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Harkey, and various trips through North Carolina and other points. Miss Helen Allen expects to remain in Virginia for the balance of the summer.

A sea food and chicken dinner, 60 cents, every Sunday, 12:30 p. m., and Thursdays 8 p. m. Daytona Beach Hotel Daytona Beach 100-tf

Mrs. George Watson and little son arrived in the city Sunday night from Quincy and will be the guests of Mrs. Watson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Abernathy. George went on to New York where he will purchase a large supply of fall and winter goods for the department store at Quincy of which he is the manager.

Dr. D. G. Ward, Osteopathic Physician. First National Bank Bldg., Phone 380-W. 64-tf

Tuesday afternoon the regular weekly meeting of the Mothers' Service Club was held at the Daytona Beach hotel. The occasion was one worthy of special note because of the new service flag which had just been secured by the mothers. After a short business meeting and several announcements the program concluded with a few social numbers. Miss Rose Wright of Indiana sang two very delightful solos and was accompanied on the piano by Miss Fern Ward. Miss Mildred Holly of Sanford gave several very attractive numbers of interpretive dancing. The meeting next week of the club will be on Tuesday, as usual at the Daytona Beach hotel.—Daytona Beach Notes.

666 contains no alcohol, arsenic nor other poisonous drugs.

Mr. I. J. Secord is home on a short visit from Daytona Beach.

For Wood and heavy hauling see Murrell, or phone 378. 48-tf

Miss Katherine Turner is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. E. E. Turner.

666 cures by removing the cause Deane Turner, Jr., is over from Daytona Beach spending a few days at home with his father.

SLEEP INSURANCE "A Terror to Mosquitoes."

Mrs. Bella Atkins, a former resident of Sanford but now of Waycross, Ga., is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Woodburn.

666 cures Malarial Fever.

Miss Effie Patillo of Port Orange is the attractive guest of Miss Zeta Davison. Miss Davison returned from Port Orange two weeks ago.

SLEEP INSURANCE "A Terror to Mosquitoes."

Dr. and Mrs. Nolle Tolar have returned from Philadelphia where Dr. Tolar had an operation. It was successful and he returns again to take up his practice.

666 cures Bilious Fever.

Miss Catherine Lewis is visiting friends at Daytona Beach for a week or ten days.

Rex Packard and D. C. Marlowe have returned from a business trip to Jacksonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Monroe and little daughter have rented a cottage at Daytona Beach for the summer.

Henry McLaulin is spending a week at Daytona Beach where he is absorbing all the salt water that he can.

Gordon Baker, a nephew of Mrs. G. W. Waters recently enlisted in the Field Artillery. He enlisted from Seminole county.

Mrs. James Cowan returned home yesterday for a few days from Daytona Beach where she and the children are spending a month.

Paul Biggers is home from Pahokee where he is putting in a fall crop. Paul likes his new home very much and thinks he will hit the right crop this season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilmott, Miss Nellie Walker, Miss Elvira Carter, Miss Gertrude Brown of the French Shop in Orlando, passed through here today enroute to the northern markets.

A postal from Harry Lewis, who is taking the baths at Mt. Clemons, Mich., says that he is improving and will be home about the 20th. This will be good news to his many friends.

George Chamberlain who is staying at Daytona Beach for a few weeks taught a thirty pound sea bass last Saturday and has been proclaimed the champion fisherman of the season so far.

The county commissioners held their regular session yesterday and were very busy with many matters of interest to the county at large.

R. H. Abbott of Jacksonville has accepted a position in the job department of the Herald Printing Co. and will assist in getting out the best of work on schedule time.

Dr. Oliver J. Miller is here today from Jacksonville to visit home folks. Dr. Miller now has a large practice in Jacksonville and his many friends are glad to hear of his success.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Ratliff, Mrs. W. W. Abernathy and Mrs. Henry McLaulin motored over to Daytona Beach Saturday afternoon. Mrs. McLaulin remained at Daytona Beach where she is spending a few days and the rest of the party brought W. W. Abernathy home for Sunday. He returned to Daytona yesterday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Hillburn have received a letter from their son, Lieut. O. P. Hillburn who is on the firing line in France. He is in the big battle and just returned from a nine days' stay in the front line trenches where he narrowly escaped a big shell that dropped near enough to scatter the stones and dirt all over him. He can be depended upon to give a good account of himself and his parents and friends are all proud of him.

Growing Hogs.

For a hog to be profitable he must be kept growing from birth to marketing age. He cannot be profitable unless he is healthy. He can always be in a profit-producing condition if he is fed B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder. We positively tell you that this remedy prevents cholera, removes worms and cures thumps. If the powder does not make good, we will—L. Allen Seed Co. 99-5tc.

Dr. Dowling Here Dr. Dowling, state veterinarian with in the city today with County Agent C. M. Barry and will investigate the local situation regarding diseased cattle and hogs if there are any such cases, aside from those that have been called to his attention. Dr. Dowling will also discuss the situation with the city council and a milk inspection will no doubt result from his trip here.

MEAT RULES

For Restaurants, Hotels and Boarding Houses Mondays noonday meal, roast 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-tf

Thurston-Aston

A quiet, happy marriage took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. W. Lord of Fort Reed, Monday, Aug. 5th, 1918, when Mr. G. Benjamin Thurston was united in holy wedlock to Mrs. Annie L. Aston, Rev. M. M. Lord officiating.

The bridegroom was formerly a prominent contractor of Boston, but now of Miami.

The bride has a beautiful home in North Miami, and was on a visit to relatives and friends in this part of the state when the happy lover followed her up to Sanford and claimed her for his bride.

Immediately after the ceremony they left for Zellwood, Lake City, Jacksonville and other points, and expect to be at home in the Magic City about the last of the month.

NOTICE

Believing that FIRE INSURANCE RATES charged by old line stock companies are too high, I have secured the agency of the FLORIDA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Tampa, Florida.

This company saved its policy holders 20 per cent last year and hopes to do better in the future. The company is organized under the state law and selects its risks carefully, and the profits go back to the policy holders instead of being paid in dividends to stockholders.

Being a mutual company, the policy holders are pledged to pay the premium the second time in case the company needs more money than the original premium in order to pay losses. This adds to the security of the policy holders and is necessary because there is no capital stock. However, the chances that such an assessment will be made is very remote.

If interested before your policy expires, bring it to my office at Room 8 in the Court House, and make application for its renewal in the Mutual Company.

M. F. Robinson, Agent. 100-8tc

The Miracle Medicine

1. The Miracle Medicine has arrived. You will find it at the drug stores.

2. A medicine that cures sickness is good. A medicine that prevents sickness is better. A medicine that does both is best.

3. Study, observation, experiment, experience during forty years was required to perfect this medicine.

4. If you wish to recover if you are sick, or if you wish to avoid sickness inquire of those who know all about the Miracle Medicine, for this is the age of miracles and wonders, the age of impossibilities has passed; we no longer live in the stage coach period.

5. T. N. T.—What tri-nitro-toluol does to the sub boat the M. M. does to sickness—puts it out of commission.

6. Though the M. M. is a Miracle Medicine it won't cure cancer, nor broken bones and a few other things, but it has never failed to cure appendicitis, though it doesn't often get the opportunity to do it, because it prevents that fashionable disease. So if you want to be fashionable don't have anything to do with the M. M.

7. The Rev. Chas. Wesley, the great founder of the Methodist church said "Cleanliness is next to godliness, so if you want to be clean, inside as well as outside, you will inquire about the Miracle Medicine. 100-1tc

Honor Roll Boys The following young men journeyed to Orlando Monday and enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force, at the enrolling office there. We wish these young men the very best success in their naval career. Several other young men are in Orlando today taking the entrance examination. Let Sanford's patriotism be judged by the number and quality of young men she is sending into service: Coamer Whittle, Edward Moyer and Lionel Monroe.

NOTICE

City council will meet Thursday night at 7:30, Aug. 8, 1918, for the purpose of hearing complaints regarding assessments of property. J. C. Roberts, City Clerk.

Hospital Ship Sunk

The British Hospital ship, Warilda was sunk by a torpedo near a British port Saturday morning while bringing wounded men from Franco to England. Only a few American wounded were aboard one of which is reported missing.

Hodges-Enzner

At 9 a. m. last Sunday Mr. David B. Hodges and Miss Lillie Enzner were united in marriage by Dr. Hillburn at the Methodist Parsonage.

A floriculturist of New Jersey has chosen a spot near Fort Myers as ideal for the propagation of dahlia bulbs. An investigator in Dade county has discovered that the Everglades is adapted to the culture of the licorice root. Step by step the wonderful resourcefulness of Florida soil is being developed.

Wauchula is to vote soon on a bond issue proposed for the purchase of the electric light plant in that town. Municipal ownership is becoming a widespread fashion, and Wauchula will probably join the quota of progressive cities that have taken this important step.

The citizens of St. Augustine are rejoicing over the recent establishment of a curb market in the city. It is filling a long felt want as the saying goes. Many fresh fruits and vegetables are to be had now that formerly were not offered at all by the fruit and vegetable dealers. The housewives of the city are patronizing the market very liberally.

The Shaving Canning Company has closed its operations in Plant City for the season, with a pack of 260,000 cans, a little more than half that of last year, owing to the steady demand for beans for shipment. The machinery will be left intact for a full run if the crops warrant it, otherwise for next spring.

A \$60,000 dairy is one of the installations that Palm Beach county is boasting. It is divided up into units, the first being practically completed and contains 27 buildings. The Florence Harvey, one of the boats recently captured in Tampa left that city Sunday morning with a cargo of lumber for Cuba. The schooner will bring a cargo of sugar on the return trip.

Indian Name Survived.

The survival of the original name of Cuba is a remarkable instance of persistence, as the island has been baptized and rebaptized many a time since its European discovery. Columbus first called it Juana, in honor of Prince John, the son of Ferdinand and Isabella. After Ferdinand's death it was called, in his memory, Ferdinand. Subsequently this name was changed to Santiago, after St. James, the patron saint of Spain. Still later it was named Ave. Marín. In honor of the Virgin Mary. But none of these names held, and the Indian name is still preserved.

New Dyak Fashions.

Dyak is a word which conveys to most folk the idea of a people whose tribal pastime consists in cutting off the heads of their neighbors and preserving the dried skulls as ornaments for their homes. When the first missionaries went to Borneo, where the Dyaks live, they were fortunate if they kept their heads on their shoulders. Today the Dyaks have ceased head hunting, have given themselves to farming and have taken on clothes and other evidences of civilization. Instead of news coming once a month, as it did when missionaries first went to Borneo, it is now received by wireless.

Shorthand in Chinese.

The inventor of the system of shorthand established in China, must be nothing less than a genius. The language has no written vowels and consonants, and one syllable, spoken in as many as nine different tones, has as many meanings. In spite of these difficulties, the new system permits a speed of 140 words a minute. Schools for teaching shorthand are being established in various parts of the country.

Farmers and Fruit Growers

Items of Interest for the Man Behind the Plow

Sterilize Old Seed Beds

The greatest trouble growers have in raising seedlings is caused by the seed bed diseases. Damping off, the most important of them, is caused by several fungi, chief of which is Rhizoctonia. This fungus lives and propagates in the soil and unless care is exercised in selecting the seed bed or in treating it, trouble is apt to result.

C. D. Sherbakoff of the University of Florida experiment station names the following conditions as being favorable to the development of the disease: Damp weather, repeated cropping of susceptible plants, and nearly all of the vegetables seem to be susceptible; and too thick sowing. The disease may be prevented by making the seed beds on new land. New land is usually plentiful in all parts of the state, and it should be used whenever possible. New land may not be entirely free from disease but there is a likelihood that it is. Then, too, it is a good practice to sow the seed thinly so that moisture conditions will not be unfavorable to the development of fungi. If the plants are not too close together they will make better growth and be more resistant not only in the bed but under field conditions.

If the old land must be used it should be sterilized. This can be done by sprinkling the soil with a solution of 1 gallon of formalin to 50 gallons of water, applied at the rate of one-half gallon to the square foot. This treatment should be given several days before the seed are to be sown so that the formalin will have evaporated before the seeds are planted. It might be well to cover the bed with cloth to prevent too rapid evaporation until the formalin has had a chance to do its work. Formalin can be had from wholesale drug companies in large quantities much cheaper than at retail. Several farmers might co-operate in buying their supply.

If brush is at hand the bed may be sterilized by burning. Once the disease gets into the plants there is not much that can be done. It may help some to spray such patches as may become diseased with bordeaux mixture, but if care is used in selecting or sterilizing the bed this will not be necessary.

Prepare for Fall Crops

Clean cultivation goes far toward combating diseases and pests. In some cases, it is the most effective means of control. C. K. McQuarrie of the University extension division advises that as soon as a crop is harvested the remains of that crop be destroyed or turned under deep, especially if disease were present in the crop.

It is a common practice among Florida farmers to leave the remains of the crop in the field. Such a method invites trouble. It is also a common practice to plant the fall crop without any special preparation. The land should be thoroughly prepared before the fall crop just as for the spring crop. The plowing will help not only to control disease, but it will stir the land, make it more retentive of moisture, and aerate it so that the beneficial soil organisms can get in their work.

For Fall Weevil Control

Pick the cotton early and then destroy the cotton plants before the boll weevils hibernate. That is the advice given to cotton growers by the University of Florida extension division. And it makes no difference whether the weevils were in the cotton fields this year or not. It is a safeguard that should be exercised.

Notable Men Epileptic.

John Bunyan's epileptic characteristics were well marked. Julius Caesar, Peter the Great, Wellington and Alexander the Great were sufferers, and the strong assertion is made that Napoleon was also subject to its mental control. Lord Byron was a notable epileptic, as was Balzac and the composers Mozart and Mendelssohn. Jean Jacques Rousseau was esteemed as one of the class, and even claim is lodged that Thackeray was a victim of the disease. These are but few of hundreds of noteworthy instances in the annals of the human race.

Daily Thought

Many men build as cathedrals were built, the part nearest the ground finished; but that part which soars toward heaven, the turret and the spires, forever incomplete. — Henry Ward Beecher.

An Oversight

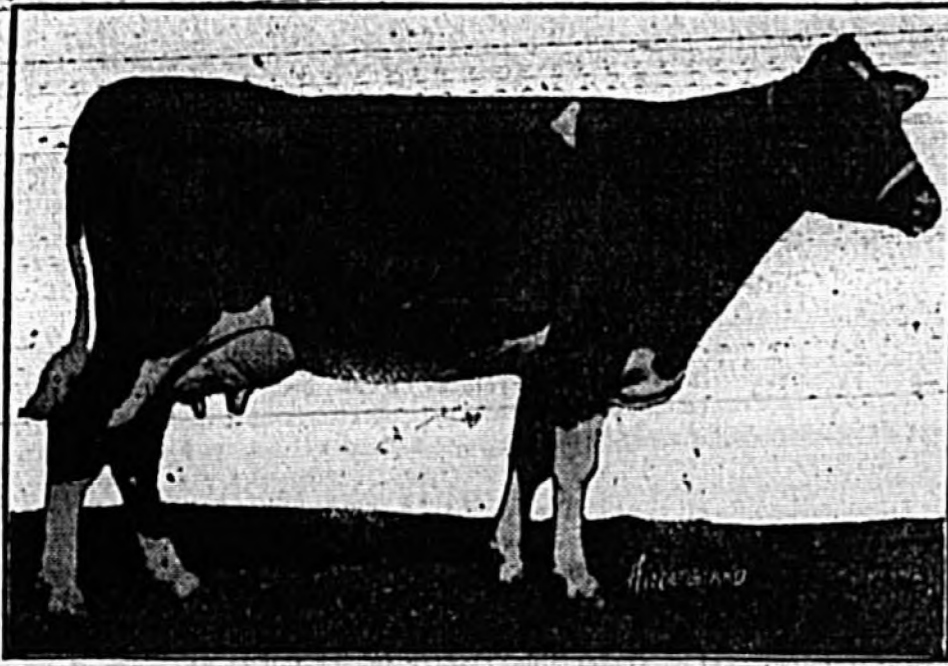
Nature is wonderful, but we are not told that she gave the female elephant a larger trunk than the male.—Boston Transcript.

Daily Thought

Vice stings us, even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.—C. C. Colton.

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. THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING—Course in Engineering leading to degrees. THE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS—Especially for Florida teachers. THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS—Banking, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting. THE ACADEMY—Prepares for all high grade colleges. 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 1. The Preliminary Course in Agriculture—Botany, Biology, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, Agricultural Chemistry, Microbiology, Zoology, etc. 2. The Pre-Medical Course—Physiology, Biology, Anatomy, Bacteriology, Histology, Zoology, Botany, General Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Chemistry, Physics. 3. The Course for Religious Workers in Biblical Literature, History, English, Psychology, Theology, Ethics, Logic and Theology.

RAG APPLE KORNDYKE PONTIAC IS NOW WORLD'S CHAMPION SENIOR 3-YEAR-OLD



RAG APPLE KORNDYKE PONTIAC.

Another forty pounder has risen in the ranks of purebred Holstein cows. Rag Apple Korndyke Pontiac is the twenty-seventh cow of the breed to yield more than forty pounds of butter in a week. Her record for the seven days is 651.8 pounds of milk yielding 41.94 pounds of butter. Inasmuch as she was three years, nine months and 27 days old at the time of her freshening she is now world's champion senior three-year-old. She just beat the previous world's record in this division by a fraction of a pound. The previous record was 41.81 pounds of butter made by Lady Pontiac Johanna.

Rag Apple Korndyke Pontiac is a daughter of Rag Apple Korndyke VIII. Her dam is Fairview Pontiac Darkness II. She is owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., Elma Center, New York.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By
LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

CHAPTER XVII.

Getting Through the Lines.

Waiting until it was quite dark, I made my way carefully through a field and eventually came to the much dreaded barrier.

It was all that I had heard about it. Every foot of the border line between Belgium and Holland is protected in precisely the same manner. It is there to serve three purposes: first, to prevent the Belgians from escaping into Holland; second to keep enemies, like myself, from making their way to freedom; and third, to prevent desertions on the part of Germans themselves. One look was enough to convince any one that it probably accomplished all three objects about as well as any contrivance could, and one look was all I got of it that night, for while I lay on my stomach gazing at the forbidding structure I heard the measured stride of a German sentry advancing towards me and I crawled away as fast as I possibly could, determined to spend the night somewhere in the fields and make another and more careful survey the following night.

The view I had obtained, however, was sufficient to convince me that the pole-vault idea was out of the question even if I had a pole and was a proficient pole-vaulter. The three fences covered a span of at least twelve feet and to clear the last barbed wire fence it would be necessary to vault

not only at least ten feet high, but at least fourteen feet wide, with the certain knowledge that to touch the electrically charged fence meant instant death. There would be no second chance if you came a cropper the first time.

The still idea was also impracticable because of the lack of suitable timber and tools with which to construct the stilts.

It seemed to me that the best thing to do was travel up and down the line a bit in the hope that some spot might be discovered where conditions were more favorable, although I don't know just what I expected along those lines.

It was mighty disheartening to realize that only a few feet away lay certain liberty and that the only things preventing me from reaching it were three confounded fences. I thought of my machine and wished that some kind fairy would set it in front of me for just one minute.

I spent the night in a clump of bushes and kept in hiding most of the next day, only going abroad for an hour or two in the middle of the day to intercept some Belgian peasant and beg for food. The Belgians in this section were naturally very much afraid of the Germans and I fared badly. In nearly every house German soldiers were quartered and it was out of the question for me to apply for food in that direction. The proximity of the border made everyone eye each other with more or less suspicion and I soon came to the conclusion that the safest thing I could do was to live on raw vegetables which I could steal from the fields at night as I had previously done.

That night I made another survey of the barrier in that vicinity, but it looked just as hopeless as it had the night before and I concluded that I only wasted my time there.

I spent the night wandering north, guided by the North Star which had served me so faithfully in all my traveling. Every mile or two I would make my way carefully to the barrier to see if conditions were any better, but it seemed to be the same all along. I felt like a wild animal in a cage, with about as much chance of getting out. The section of the country in which I was now wandering was very heavily wooded and there was really no very great difficulty in keeping myself concealed, which I did all day long, striving all the time to think of some way in which I could circumvent that cursed barrier.

The idea of a huge stepladder occurred to me, but I searched hour after hour in vain for lumber or fallen trees out of which I could construct one. If I could only obtain something which would enable me to reach a point about nine feet in the air it would be a comparatively simple matter to jump from that point over the electric fence.

Then I thought that perhaps I could construct a simple ladder and lean it against one of the posts upon which the electric wires were strung, climb to the top and then leap over, getting over the barbed wire fences in the same way.

This seemed to be the most likely plan and all night long I sat constructing a ladder for this purpose. I was fortunate enough to find a number of fallen pine trees from ten to twenty feet long. I selected two of them which seemed sufficiently strong and broke off all the branches, which I used as rungs, tying them to the poles with grass and strips from my handkerchief and shirt as best I could.

It was not a very workmanlike looking ladder when I finally got through with it. I leaned it against a tree to test it and it wobbled considerably. It was more like a rope ladder than a wooden one, but I strengthened it here and there and decided that it would probably serve the purpose.

I kept the ladder in the woods all day and could hardly wait until dark to make the supreme test. If it proved successful my troubles were over; within a few hours I would be in a neutral country out of all danger. If I failed—I dismissed the idea summarily. There was no use worrying about failure; the thing to do was to succeed.

The few hours that were to pass before night came on seemed endless, but I utilized them to re-enforce my ladder, tying the rungs more securely with long grass which I picked in the woods.

At last night came, and with my ladder in hand I made for the barrier. In front of it there was a cleared space of about one hundred yards, which had been prepared to make the work of the guards easier in watching it.

I waited in the neighborhood until I heard the sentry pass the spot where I was in hiding and then I hurried across the clearing, showed my ladder under the barbed wire and endeavored to follow it. My clothing caught in the wire, but I wrenched myself clear and crawled to the electric barrier.

My plan was to place the ladder against one of the posts, climb up to the top and then jump. There would be a fall of nine or ten feet, and I might possibly sprain an ankle or break my leg, but if that was all that stood between me and freedom I wasn't going to stop to consider it.

I put my ear to the ground to listen for the coming of the sentry. There was not a sound. Eagerly but carefully I placed the ladder against the post and started up. Only a few feet separated me from liberty, and my heart beat fast.

I had climbed perhaps three rungs of my ladder when I became aware of an unlooked-for difficulty. The ladder was slipping.

Just as I took the next rung, the ladder slipped, came in contact with the live wire, and the current passed through the wet sticks and into my body. There was a blue flash, my hold on the ladder relaxed and I fell heavily to the ground unconscious.

Of course, I had not received the full force of the current or I would not now be here. I must have remained unconscious for a few moments, but I came to just in time to hear the German guard coming, and the thought came to me if I didn't get that ladder concealed at once he would see it even though, fortunately for me, it was an unusually dark night.

I pulled the ladder out of his path and lay down flat on the ground not seven feet away from his feet. He passed so close that I could have pushed the ladder out and tripped him up.

It occurred to me that I could have climbed back under the barbed wire fence and waited for the sentry to return and then felled him with a blow on the head, as he had no idea, of course, that there was anyone in the vicinity. I wouldn't have hesitated to take life, because my only thought was to get into Holland, but I thought that as long as he didn't bother me perhaps the safest thing to do was not to bother him, but to continue my efforts during his periodic absence.

His beat at this point was apparently fairly long and allowed me more time to work than I had hoped for. My mishap with the ladder had convinced me that my escape in that way was not feasible. The shock that I had received had unnerved me and I was afraid to risk it again, particularly as I realized that I had fared more fortunately than I could hope to again if I met with a similar mishap. There was no way of making that ladder hold and I gave up the idea of using it.

I was now right in front of this electric barrier and as I studied it I saw another way of getting by. If I couldn't get over it, what was the matter with getting under it?

The bottom wire was only two inches from the ground and, of course, I couldn't touch it, but my plan was to dig underneath it, and then crawl through the hole in the ground.

I had only my hands to dig with, but I went at it with a will and fortunately the ground was not very hard.

When I had dug about six inches, making a distance in all of eight inches from the lowest electric wire. I came to an underground wire. I knew enough about electricity to realize that this wire could not be charged, as it was in contact with the ground, but still there was not room between the live wire and this underground wire for me to crawl through, and I either had to go back or dig deep enough under this wire to crawl under it or else pull it up.

This underground wire was about as big around as a lead pencil and there was no chance of breaking it. The jack-knife I had had at the start of my travels I had long since lost and even if I had had something to hammer with, the noise would have made the method impracticable.

I went on digging. When the total distance between the live wire and the bottom of the hole I had dug was thirty inches, I took hold of the ground wire and pulled on it with all my strength.

It wouldn't budge. It was stretched taut across the narrow ditch I had dug—about fourteen inches wide—and all the tugging didn't serve to loosen it.

I was just about to give up in despair when a staple gave way in the nearest post. That enabled me to pull the wire through the ground a little and I renewed my efforts. After a moment or two of pulling as I had never pulled in my life before, a staple on the next post gave way, and my work became easier. I had more leeway now and pulled and pulled again until in all eight staples had given way.

Every time a staple gave way, it sounded in my ears like the report of a gun, although I suppose it didn't really make very much noise. Nevertheless, each time I would put my ear to the ground to listen for the guard. If I heard him I would stop working and lie perfectly still in the dark till he had gone by.

By pulling on the wire, I was now able to drag it through the ground enough to place it back from the fence and go on digging.

The deeper I went the harder became the work, because by this time my finger nails were broken and I was nervous—afraid every moment that I would touch the charged wire.

I kept at it, however, with my mind constantly on the hole I was digging and the liberty which was almost within my reach.

Finally I figured that I had enough space to crawl through and still leave a couple of inches between my back and the live wire.

Before I went under that wire I noticed that the lace which the Belgian woman had given me as a souvenir made my pocket bulge, and lest it might be the innocent means of electrocuting me by touching the live wire, I took it out, rolled it up and threw it over the barrier first.

Then I lay down on my stomach and crawled or rather writhed under the wire like a snake, with my feet first, and there wasn't any question of my hugging mother earth as closely as possible because I realized that even to touch the wire above me with my back meant instant death.

Anxious as I was to get on the other side, I didn't hurry this operation. I feared that there might be some little detail that I had overlooked and I exercised the greatest possible care in going under, taking nothing for granted.

When I finally got through and straightened up, there were still several feet of Belgium between me and liberty, represented by the six feet which separated the electric barrier from the last barbed wire fence, but before I went another step I went down on my knees and thanked God for my long series of escapes and especially for this last achievement, which seemed to me to be about all that was necessary to bring me freedom.

Then I crawled under the barbed wire fence and breathed the free air of Holland. I had no clear idea just where I was and I didn't care much. I was out of the power of the Germans and that was enough. I had walked perhaps a hundred yards, when I remembered the lace I had thrown over the barrier, and dangerous as I realized the undertaking to be, I determined to walk back and get it. This necessitated my going back onto Belgian soil again, but it seemed a shame to leave the lace there, and by exercising a little care I figured I could get it easily enough.

When I came to the spot at which I had made my way under the barbed wire, I put my ear to the ground and listened for the sentry. I heard him coming and lay prone on the ground till he had passed. The fact that he might observe the hole in the ground or the ladder occurred to me as I lay there, and it seemed like an age before he finally marched out of earshot. Then I went under the barbed wire again, retrieved the lace and once again made my way to Dutch territory.

It does not take long to describe the events just referred to, but the incidents themselves consumed several hours in all. To dig the hole must have taken me more than two hours and I had to stop frequently to hide while the sentry passed. Many times, indeed, I thought I heard him coming and stopped my work and then discovered that it was only my imagination. I certainly suffered enough that night to last me a lifetime. With a German guard on one side, death from electrocution on the other, and starvation staring me in the face, my plight was anything but a comfortable one.

It was on the 10th of November, 1917, when I got through the wire. I had made my leap from the train on September 9th. Altogether, therefore, just seventy-two days had elapsed since I escaped from the Huns. If I live to be as old as Methuselah, I never expect to live through another seventy-two days so crammed full of incident and hazard and lucky escape.

CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE



U. S. Food Administration.
Arter do wis ol' owl spit on de bait he say, sez co. "I swine ter sprize you all wid a meas or fishes 'cause you all mus save de meat on eat sumpin' else instid on jes git out dat ol' game bag an make it work. 'foo' sez ee. "I-hoot—'t-hoot—'t-sub-sil-toot," sez ee. "I-hoot—he say dat he means dat when you all make riz biscuits jes don't mek 'em—use corn meal ter save wheat flour for de sojers.

Renovating Water in Every Room. Everything New.
Fine Bathing. Fine Fishing.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
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FOR RATES ADDRESS
MRS. W. W. ALCOTT, Prop.
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DR. E. S. HOFFMAN
OCULIST-OPTICIAN
28 West Church St. Orlando, Florida

New Departure in Satin Frocks



By way of variety this plain, simple, straight-hanging gown of satin is interesting, and it is a new departure. As shown in the accompanying picture it is developed in black, but it might be made with almost equal effectiveness in colors. As it is, a good name for it would be the "chapel" dress. With less pretentious collar and ruffs it is one of those dignified and quiet gowns that remind one of convents, cloisters and churches.

The model is a new departure in styles and could hardly be more simple. The waist is short and plain, with an easy adjustment to the figure, and the skirt is gathered on to it so that it is amply full and has liberal lines. The most noteworthy feature which it boasts will be recognized as an innovation in present styles. It is the elbow sleeve finished with a ruffle. Moreover, this model is shown with a light ribbon girdle, a thing which has not been in evidence on daytime frocks for some time. But the girdle is a girlish accessory and not an essential part of the composition of the gown.

The owner of handsome lace in cape, collar or fichu, or in sets for neck and sleeves, may rejoice at a mode which makes these accessories imperative. This gown becomes a background for their display, and its importance is advanced according to the character of the neckwear or sleeve flounces used. They should match, if possible. But where one owns a fine lace collar, net flounces for the sleeves may be edged with lace to match it, and the collar made to bask in the approval of gentlemen for they all love lace.

Julie Bottomley
A Novelty in Fringes.
A novelty in the way of fringes is one of inch loops of narrow black gros-grain ribbon. This was used on the hems of both the black chintilly lace overskirt and the black satin panels that formed its foundation. Fringe often finishes belts, and in some cases it is very long.

GIVE THE BOYS A TESTAMENT THEY WILL BRING BACK

Nelson Sailors and Soldiers Testaments

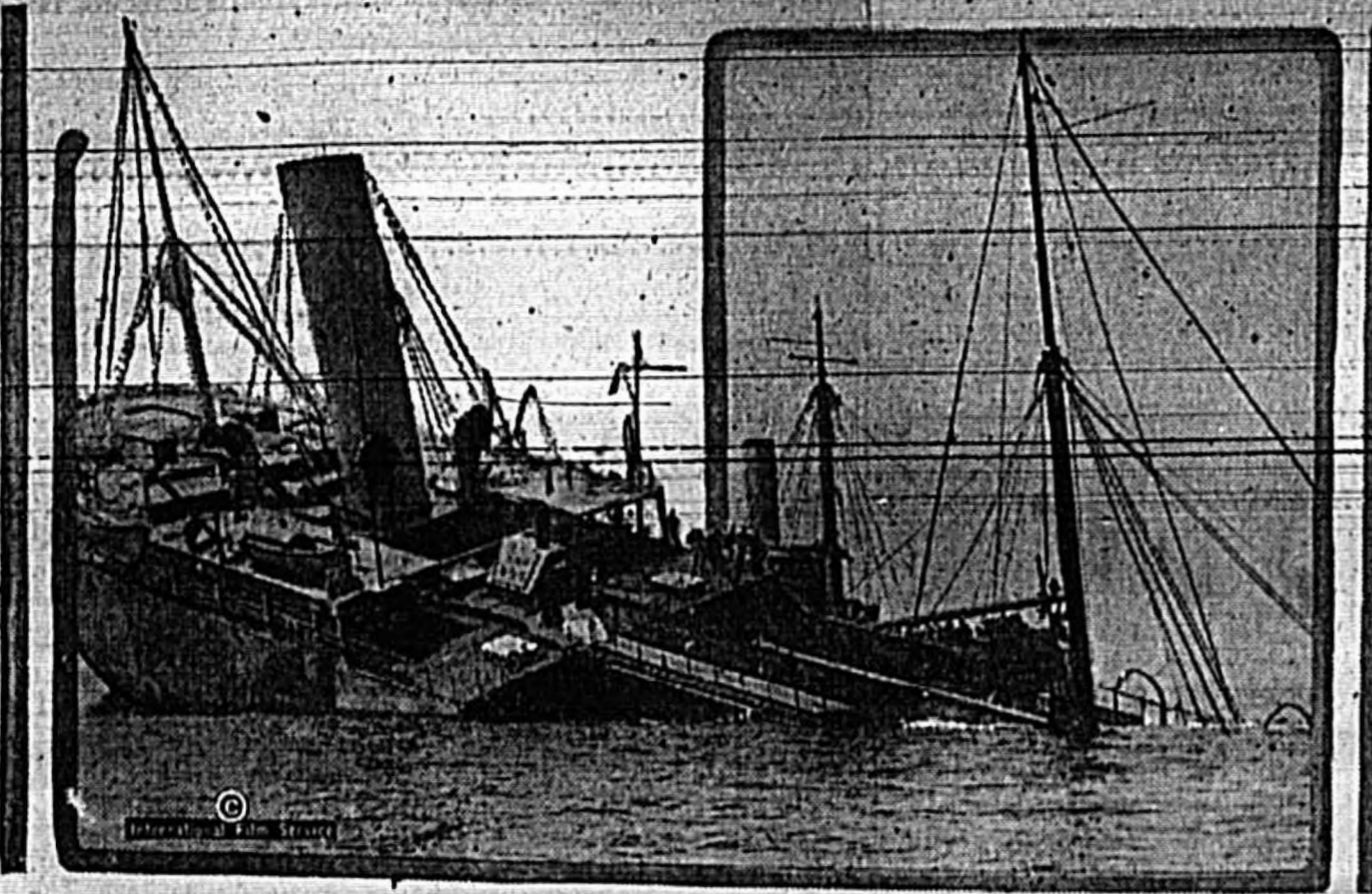
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EXACT SIZE OF BOOK—FITS THE POCKET
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American Standard Version
Attractive - Compact - Readable - Durable
Emphasized with the words of Christ printed in bold face type. Strongly and neatly bound in Khaki colored Morocco grained Waterproof Kerato—flexible limp cover, embossed back bands, round corners, Khaki edges, gold title, beautifully embossed American Flag in colors on the outside front cover.
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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**

STEAMSHIP PRATT, TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE, MAY BE SALVAGED



The steamship Herbert L. Pratt was torpedoed off Cape Henlopen, southeast of Lewes, Del., by a submarine raider. The boat was about a mile off shore when hit by the torpedo, but managed to keep afloat and make her way to shore.

HENHOUSE PESTS IN HOT WEATHER

Plan Outlined for Poultry Keepers to Eradicate Lice and Mites in Summer.

MANY KINDS OF PARASITES

Adviseable for Novices to Make Sure That Flock is Free From Insects by Giving Each Fowl Individual Treatment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fowls are infested by two kinds of body parasites—lice and mites. Lice live continuously upon the birds. The common mite feeds upon them on the roosts at night, and after feeding secretes itself in the cracks and crevices about the roosts.

There are many different kinds of poultry lice. Those most common on fowls are—the body louse, yellowish in color and about one-tenth of an inch in length, which remains on the skin of the fowl; the shaft louse, somewhat smaller and very pale in color, which is usually seen on the shafts of the feathers, and the head louse, a large gray species which is most frequently observed on the heads of young chickens.

Lice Multiply Rapidly. Lice are not usually very abundant on healthy fowls which are kept under sanitary conditions and provided with dust baths. They multiply rapidly upon birds of low vitality and sluggish temperament, and are quickly distributed through flocks upon premises where attention to cleanliness is indifferent.

Precautions in poultry keeping, and with small flocks generally, it is advisable to make sure that the flock is free from lice by giving the birds individual treatment which will secure that result. The most universally procurable article for this purpose is powdered sulphur. The method of applying this is to hold the bird by the feet, head down, and dust the sulphur freely into the feathers, using either a small insect-powder gun or a can with a perforated cover. Pyrethrum may be used in the same way. Neither of



Open Front House for Small Flock.

these remedies will thoroughly and permanently rid poultry of lice. When they are used treatment must be repeated at more or less frequent intervals, as may appear necessary.

Sodium Fluorid Favored. By using commercial sodium fluorid in the form of powder, or as a dip, all

species of poultry lice may be destroyed at one application. As the high efficiency of sodium fluorid in destroying lice on poultry is of recent discovery the material is not ordinarily found in all drug stores. With a demand for it, however, local druggists will secure supplies. Poultry keepers who desire to thoroughly eradicate lice from their flocks should write the United States department of agriculture, Washington, for Farmers' Bulletin 801, which gives, with full details of the use of sodium fluorid, complete information on the control of mites and lice.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name "red mite" by which it is often called. It may be discovered, if present, by looking on the under sides of the roosts and nest supports and in the wall crevices near them. Where the mites are very abundant they may be found in large masses in such places. They also frequent the nests of sitting hens. With reasonable attention to the cleanliness of poultry houses, mites are not likely to be troublesome except in warm weather.

Treatment for mites consists in applications of liquid insecticides or disinfectants to them and to the places where they harbor, repeating the applications at intervals of about a week until all are destroyed. Any of the petroleum products commonly used for disinfectant purposes will be found effective for the destruction of mites.

LEAVES USED AS FERTILIZER

Value is Doubtful as They Contain 90 Per Cent of Water—Flow Under All Refuse.

The value of cabbage leaves as fertilizer is doubtful. They contain nearly 90 per cent of water, so that even if the dry matter had fertilizing value, the quantity is ordinarily so small as to be of minor importance. In any case, the refuse should be plowed under on fields designed for the culture of crops other than cabbage or its relatives.

John Harvard's History Traced. Until modern times, says the London Graphic, John Harvard was "the Melchizedek of New England." It was "without father, without mother, without descent." So profound was the ignorance concerning the founder of America's first and greatest university, that an offer of a princely reward for "five lines of definite information" about him went unclaimed. Gradually, however, the labors of various industrious investigators bore fruit, until today John Harvard is a real figure of American history, whose footprints on English soil are clearly legible.

Convincing "Argufiers." "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is such smart argufiers dat dey kin almost make you go back on somethin' you does understand an' believe somethin' you doesn't."

Optimistic Thought. Riches do not exhilarate so much with their possession as they torment with their loss.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE Given that on the 5th day of September, 1918, the undersigned will apply to the Honorable S. J. Catta, Governor of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, for a charter of incorporation for a corporation not for profit organized under chapter 59 of the Laws of Florida.

The name of said corporation to be Sanford Farmers Exchange, upon the articles of incorporation hereinafter set forth.

Articles of Incorporation of the Sanford Farmers Exchange

Article I. The name of this corporation shall be Sanford Farmers Exchange.

Article II. There shall be no capital stock of this corporation, but the same in organization shall be a corporation for the purpose of the laws of Florida, and the purpose for which it is organized shall be to acquire, hold, manage, lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and to do all such things as may be necessary for the picking, packing and marketing of fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products, and to provide an agency through itself or other co-operative organizations, for the picking, packing and marketing of their products; and for such purposes may buy, own, sell and deal in all kinds of real and personal property and shall have the power to borrow money and mortgage its property to secure the payment of same.

Article III. The principal place of business of said corporation is to be in the city of Sanford, Seminole County, Florida.

Article IV. The term for which this corporation shall exist is fifty years from the date of issuance of its Letters Patent.

Article V. That any person who is a bona fide fruit or vegetable grower in the State of Florida may become a member of this corporation, upon being elected to membership by a two-thirds vote of members present at any regular or special meeting held in accordance with the by-laws.

Article VI. The voting power and property interests of members and every member of this corporation shall be equal.

The business and affairs of this corporation shall be transacted by a board of directors and a president and vice president, and the president and vice president shall also be the president and vice president of the said board of directors, and each of them shall have the right of veto over any action of this corporation and a director in the same; and this corporation shall also have a secretary and a treasurer, both of whom may be elected by one and the same person.

The number of directors of this corporation shall be not less than three nor more than nine, but the number of directors may be changed at any time according to the by-laws.

The president and vice president shall be elected by the board of directors from among its members, and the number of directors, until changed shall be seven.

The names and residences of the officers and directors of this corporation who are to conduct the business until their successors are elected and qualified, are:

F. W. Mahoney, President, Sanford, Florida; Boyce Bell, Vice President, Sanford, Florida; Henry Nickel, Secretary, Sanford, Florida; Henry Witte, Treasurer, Sanford, Florida; J. R. Murphy, Clerk, Sanford, Florida; Ben Fish, Auditor, Sanford, Florida; T. J. Miller, Auditor, Sanford, Florida.

STATE OF SEMINOLE COUNTY OF SEMINOLE. Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared F. W. Mahoney, C. Boyce Bell, Ben Fish, J. R. Murphy, T. J. Miller, Henry Nickel and Henry Witte, who being duly sworn, each by himself, acknowledged that he subscribed his name to the above proposed charter for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

F. W. Mahoney, C. Boyce Bell, Ben Fish, Henry Nickel, Henry Witte, T. J. Miller, J. R. Murphy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of August, 1918.

H. C. DUBOSE, Notary Public. My commission expires Feb. 10, 1919. 100-Tues-4tc

In Circuit Court, Seventh Judicial Circuit, Seminole County, Florida, in Chancery. Roland H. Lindsey, Complainant vs. Phoebe M. Lindsey, Defendant. Citation To Phoebe M. Lindsey, Kansas City, Mo.

It is hereby ordered that you appear to the bill of complaint filed herein against you in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1918, and the Sanford Herald, a newspaper published in Sanford, Seminole County, Florida, is designated as the newspaper in which this order shall be published once each week for four consecutive weeks.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 3rd day of August, A. D. 1918. (Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court, Seminole Co., Fla. 98-Tues-5tc

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that John W. Landman, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 167, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916, 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 W 1/2 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 2, Township 20 S., R. 21 E., East 60 acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Mrs. J. A. McMillan. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1918.

Witness my official signature and seal this 29th day of July, A. D. 1918. (Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court, Seminole Co., Fla. 98-Tues-5tc

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that Schelle Maline, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 29, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916, 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: 15 Sanford Heights. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of T. J. Daines. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1918.

Witness my official signature and seal this 30th day of July, A. D., 1918. (Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court, Seminole County, Florida. 98-Tues-5tc

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: SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 24 Township 21 S. R. 21 East. 20 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 shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1918.

Witness my official signature and seal this 30th day of July, A. D. 1918. (Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court Seminole Co., Fla. 98-Tues-5tc

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.

The following are appointed to act as inspector and clerks at said election: Precinct No. 1: J. A. Snyder, clerk; J. Tilden Jacobs, W. E. Prevatt and J. M. Long, inspectors.

Done and ordered by the Board of Public Instruction for Seminole County, Florida, in session assembled July 3rd, 1918. (Seal) F. F. FORSTER, Chairman. T. W. Lawton, Secretary. 94-Tues-5tc

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.

The following are appointed to act as inspector and clerks at said election: Precinct No. 1: R. C. Maxwell, clerk; C. C. Woodruff, W. W. Long and Tim Keene, inspectors.

Done and ordered by the Board of Public Instruction for Seminole County, Florida, in session assembled July 3rd, 1918. (Seal) F. F. FORSTER, Chairman. T. W. Lawton, Secretary. 94-Tues-5tc

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.

The following are appointed to act as inspector and clerks at said election: Precinct No. 9: J. N. Searcy, clerk; Louis E. Wainwright, J. A. Hixson and T. P. Lewis, inspectors.

Done and ordered by the Board of Public Instruction for Seminole County, Florida, in session assembled July 3rd, 1918. (Seal) F. F. FORSTER, Chairman. T. W. Lawton, Secretary. 94-Tues-5tc

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. 5, 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.

The following are appointed to act as inspector and clerks at said election: Precinct No. 6: H. Baker, clerk; George Peters, W. J. Ballard, E. N. Sutton, inspectors.

Done and ordered by the Board of Public Instruction for Seminole County, Florida, in session assembled July 3rd, 1918. (Seal) F. F. FORSTER, Chairman. T. W. Lawton, Secretary. 94-Tues-5tc

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that H. C. Dulose, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 256, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916, 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: SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 26, Tp. 20 S., R. 30 East. 40 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.

Witness my official signature and seal this 5th day of July, A. D. 1918. (Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court Seminole Co., Fla. 92-Tues-5tc

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, 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. 1916, 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: All of Section 35, Tp. 19 S., R. 32 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.

Witness my official signature and seal this 16th day of July, A. D. 1918. (Seal) E. A. DOUGLASS, Clerk Circuit Court Seminole Co., Fla. 94-Tues-5tc

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays. Annie Speer, Clara Stempert, Secretary, Oracle.

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

Sanford Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M. Communication every first and third Tuesdays at 7:00. Visiting brethren 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, Secretary, F. L. Miller, High Priest.

Seminole Chapter 2, Order Eastern S. 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. Allee E. Robbins, Sec'y.

The Samord 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. McLaughlin, Secretary, O. J. Miller, R. and S., C. C.

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

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

Seminole Rebekah Lodge No. 43. Meets every Second and Fourth Friday Nights in Masonic Hall at 7:30. All visiting Rebekahs welcome. Mrs. Ida Cribben, Sec'y.

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.

B. P. O. E. Sanford Lodge 1241. Meet first and third Wednesday night at Elks Home, North Park Avenue. F. S. Frank, Secretary, O. L. Taylor, 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. G. E. McDonald, C. D. Couch, 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.

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

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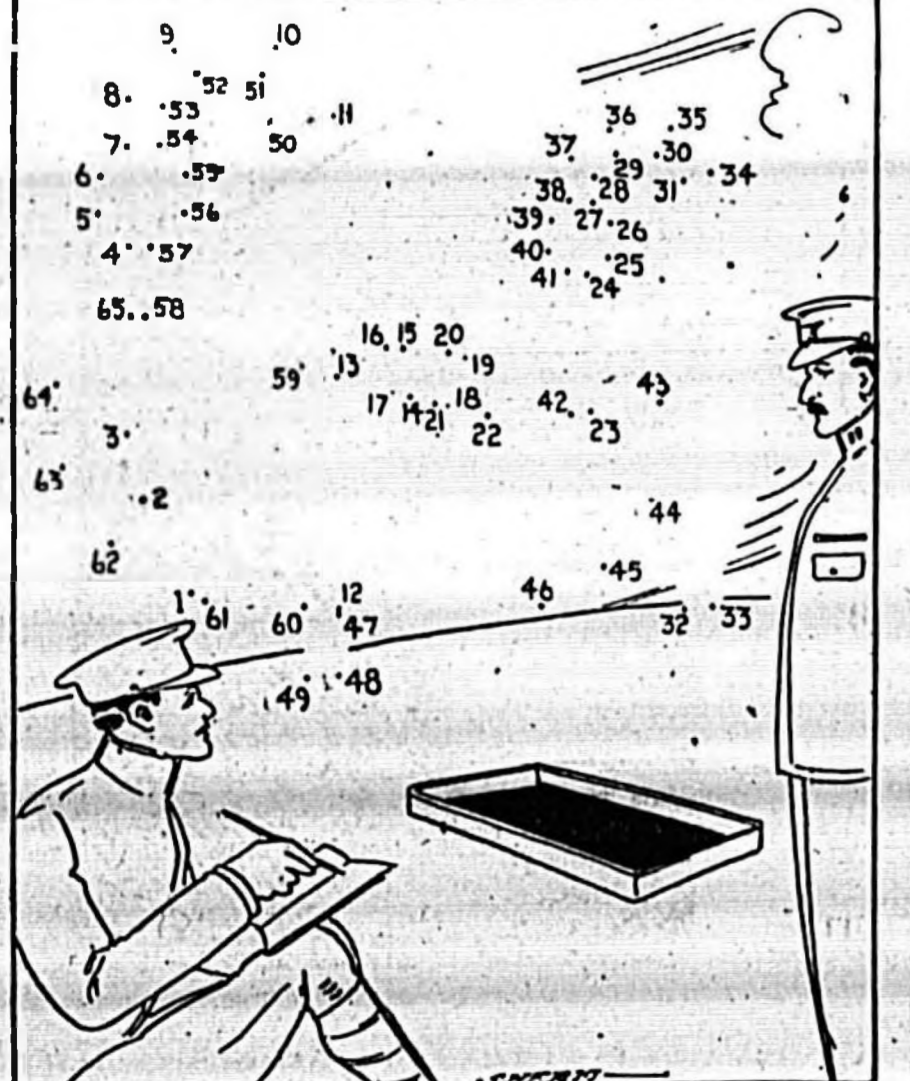


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SHERMANS DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—The minute we saw the submarine, things began to happen. But, in spite of all the excitement, everybody seemed to know exactly what to do. There was no confusion of any sort, which speaks well for the training our boys have had. I went to the place that had been designated for me and was 'writing down my impressions in the diary you gave me, when one of the officers came around. I started to go, and he said, "Never mind, I just wanted to see if you were obeying orders and were stationed at the first SAMMY."

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