

2 American Mission Houses Are Attacked By Japanese; Shells Fall In Marine Area

**Airplane Bombers Fly
Overhead To Batter
Already Flattened
District Of Chapel**

**JAP CABINET IS
SUCCESSFUL IN
PLANS FOR ARMY**

**Decision Reached To
Dispatch Force Of
Unrevealed Power**

TOKYO, Feb. 6.—The Japanese cabinet has successfully weathered serious differences which threatened to scrap plans for dispatching army units to Shanghai and probably would have caused the downfall of the government.

A military force of unexplained strength will be sent to the Chinese port, but the government has withheld information about the sailing date and the route to be taken.

General Sadao Araki, minister of war, explained censorship had been made necessary because the Chinese at Shanghai might make a mass attack on the Japanese blue jackets there in the hope of liberating them back to their warships before reinforcements arrived.

The government intends shortly to publish a statement of its Shanghai policy.

Details of the cabinet differences were withheld, but it was learned that the war and naval ministers certainly would have resigned if the plan to dispatch troops had been reversed, and that the Japanese would have caused the fall of the government.

Japanese official quarters indicated that the statement is intended to remove misgivings and explain reasons which led to the sending of reinforcements.

The eighth day of fighting in the Chapel sector, saw a heavy aerial and artillery bombardment along a 16-mile front but if there was any advantage in the fighting it appeared to be with the Chinese.

American residents continued to evacuate Nanking but consular officials remained. Willis Peck, United States consul general, said the evacuation was ordered on the assumption that traffic communication lines will be obstructed if military operations continue. Reports that Edward Hunter, newspaper correspondent, had been captured by Chinese in Manchuria were reported as when he was reported safe in Harbin.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 6.—(Saturday)—(A.P.)—Troops of the thirty-first infantry of the United States Army were landed today from the transport Chamouni which arrived yesterday from Manila.

They marched in military formation through the international settlement and took up quarters a half mile from the Bund, the settlement's waterfront.

The troops, numbering 1500 men, were stationed within a huge building within the heart of the business district. The building commands virtually all the major thoroughfares of the city and the residential areas into the business section. It was a Chinese amusement place.

The landing of the American soldiers today marked the first time that troops of the regular army ever had come to Shanghai. It also was understood here to be the first landing of United States infantrymen on any foreign soil without congressional approval.

**Efforts To Be Made
To Stop Big Rush To
Roosevelt Candidacy**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—A sweeping realignment in Democratic presidential politics, designed to stop definitely the onrush of the Roosevelt forces, to draw new candidates into the picture, and throw the decision squarely into the national convention itself, is about to be undertaken by an imposing group of party leaders.

Alfred Smith will make the first move tomorrow when he issues a statement fully expected to open the way for the use of his name as a candidate in certain pivotal states. This will be followed by a nationwide effort to bring more favorite sons into the picture, strengthen sentiment for uninvited delegations in states with no real favorite, and widen the influence of various candidates already in the field against Roosevelt.

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**MARTIAL LAW IS
DECLARED BY JAP
FORCE IN HARBIN**

**Action Involves City
Within Sphere Of
Russian Influence**

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 6.—The Japanese army declared martial law in the Harbin area last night, extending its control around the city and pursuing the shattered army of Chinese Gen. Ting Chow northward after severe fighting in which Chinese casualties were high.

Gen. Jiro Tamon, in immediate command of the Japanese troops under General Hasebe, set up a temporary government at Harbin, which is within the sphere of influence of Soviet Russia and is the most important city on the Chinese Eastern railroad.

Soviet officials in the city remained secluded in their homes while General Tamon had the city plastered with placards promising "fair play" to all residents. Additional Japanese airplanes and troops are en route here from Changchun.

The pursuit and destruction of the Ting Chow army, last of the Chinese forces to defend any part of Manchuria, probably will require considerable time, the Japanese indicated. A detachment was sent against Pishien to destroy the Ting Chow government which had opposed the Japanese government.

**War Is Declared
On Fires Raging
In Glade District**

TAI, AHASSEE, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—The Florida Board of forestry met here yesterday and declared war on fires in timberlands and mucklands.

The board instructed State Forester Harry Lee Baker to investigate the seriousness of muck fires now burning in the Everglades and to offer assistance to local agencies who are fighting the flames but are handicapped through lack of state or local funds.

Game Commissioner C. C. Woodward and Chairman Harry H. Wells of the State Road Department discussed plans for co-operative action by state agencies against timber fires. Detailed plans were left up to the department heads and the state forester.

The board approved a suggested bill for presentation to the next state legislature. The proposed act would call for the creation of county fire protective units, under the supervision of the State Forestry Board and would authorize county commissions to levy a tax not to exceed two mills for fire protection and control work.

A new fire protective unit of 75,000 acres was added to the State Forestry service. The new unit is located in Liberty, Wakulla and Leon counties and is joined by an 80,000 acre unit on the east and a 140,000 acre unit on the west.

The next meeting of the state board will be held in St. Petersburg, probably in April.

R. V. Ott of Ocala and Stanley S. Ship of Apalachicola, recently appointed to the board, met with the group for the first time yesterday. Others on the board are S. Bryan Jennings of Jacksonville, chairman; J. B. Glenn of Chicago; and Simon F. Williams of Jacksonville.

**Machine Gun, Rifles
Are Used In Holdup**

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—City and county officers today combined their efforts in a search for two men who attacked and attempted to kidnap John Orr, business man and civic leader, here.

Orr reported while he was walking on a street two men forced him into a car and beat him but he escaped. He said he did not know the names of the attack.

**PLEDGE GIVEN
HOOVER TO AID
MONEY DRIVE**

**Many Civic Organiza-
tions Pledge Their
Help In Campaign
Against Hoarding**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—President Hoover today obtained a unanimous pledge from two score national and civic organizations to join in a unified campaign to stop money hoarding that stifles business rejuvenation. The pledge was obtained at an executive conference at the White House.

Machinery of definite campaign organization, contemplated by the President, was left to a further meeting. John Dardoe, president of the Manila Electric Company, informally warned the Hoover financial committee against threatened Japanese encroachment in the Philippines. He testified on proposals looking toward making the islands independent.

The Navy Department was advised by Admiral Taylor, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet that a brigade of Japanese infantry will be landed in the international settlement of Shanghai Sunday.

With an eye to the convening early today of his White House anti-hoarding conference, President Hoover announced he had called Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, to head the national organization to free \$1,300,000,000 hidden dollars.

Shortly before he spoke, Henry L. Stevens, commander of the American Legion, outlined in the executive mansion details for an intensified "war on depression."

The American Legion and its affiliated organizations, Stevens asserted, will put 1,000,000 men to work in a month. Zero hour for the drive, he added, is set for 8 A. M., Feb. 15.

The Chief Executive said it was possible headquarters for Colonel Knox's national organization in return hidden money to commercial channels might be established in Chicago. The publisher, a former general manager of Hearst newspapers, and a former chairman of the Republican state committee of Michigan, is expected at the White House shortly to discuss plans for his campaign.

The directors of the corporation determined upon a policy of "decentralization." They intend to take advantage of all existing credit facilities of the federal government, leaning heavily upon the federal reserve system for a preliminary setup. The skeleton of the old War Finance Corporation plan (Continued on Page Four)

**John G. Leonardy
Seeks Re-Election
To Public Office**

John G. Leonardy, county prosecuting attorney for the past four and one half years, today announced his candidacy for re-election to that office, subject to the decision of the voters in the June primaries.

Mr. Leonardy, who has spent his entire life in and around Sanford and has been a practicing attorney here for the past 14 years, declared that if elected he will enforce the duties attending upon the office, with the same careful and considerate attention that he has during his tenure in office. "This office will be used for prosecution, not persecution," Mr. Leonardy said.

Born at Osteen, Mr. Leonardy has grown up with this section and is one of its more prominent pioneers. He received an early education at Osteen, later attending Florida Agricultural College at Lake City. He later attended Stetson University at DeLand, where he secured his early law training.

Since 1918 he has made Sanford his home, and practiced law in his and surrounding courts. Previous to his residence in Sanford, Mr. Leonardy served a term as Volusia county representative in the Florida House.

Mr. Leonardy is an Elk, a Kiwanian, a member of the Seminole County Chamber of Commerce, a member of Pi Kappa Phi social fraternity, and a member of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Sanford.

**Retired Head Of Oil
Company Slays Self**

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—Daniel Weller, 60, who retired Jan. 1 as president of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head in the basement of the home of his brother, Fred Weller. His widow and son attributed the act to recent poor health. For seven years Weller was a director of Standard Oil of New Jersey and president of the Standard Oil of Louisiana.

NEW WEST—Roof on annex to Marine Hospital completed.

Is It Advertising?

**A Little Chat With The Secretary Of The
Seminole County Chamber Of Commerce**

Florida is full of "snow birds", promoters and schemers of all sorts who lodge the cold weather in the north and come south to eke an easy living out of thoughtless people down here.

These promoters sell all kinds of alleged advertising, blotters, calendars, thrift books, program advertising and the like. Some times they stage so-called "benefit performances" and often when the affair is all over it is found that the largest "benefits" accrue to the promoters.

Alleged advertising in programs, on curtains, thermometers, annuals, etc., are misrepresentations and a libel on the word advertising, they are donations pure and simple and should not be disguised under such an honorable name as advertising. They have no advertising value or at least mighty little.

When the next advertising solicitor for anything but a recognized and established publication solicitor you again ask him to show you a letter from the Chamber of Commerce approving the proposition. Your Chamber of Commerce will save you a lot of money if you will pursue that policy.

During one month recently your Chamber of Commerce "killed" three so called advertising and promotion schemes that if they had "gotten by" us would have taken a good many hundreds of dollars out of this community that ought to stay in circulation here to help us build this county. It is amazing how much cash a high powered promoter can take away from the merchants of a community when they are turned loose on them.

—KARL LEHMANN.

**CASE OF EDWARD
ALLEN IS GIVEN
TO JURORS TODAY**

**State's Plea To Jury
Does Not Ask For
Penalty Of Death**

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—The case of Edward Allen, charged with murder in the sensational killing of Francis Donaldson last November, was given the jury today. In a plea to the jury the state did not ask the death penalty and made no demand for any particular verdict.

The defense asked the jury to free Allen contending he shot Donaldson in self defense. Allen allegedly shot Donaldson during an altercation between Donaldson and Rose Allen, the defendant's sister.

The directors of the corporation determined upon a policy of "decentralization." They intend to take advantage of all existing credit facilities of the federal government, leaning heavily upon the federal reserve system for a preliminary setup. The skeleton of the old War Finance Corporation plan (Continued on Page Four)

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—"I didn't mean to kill him," exclaimed Edie Allen on the witness stand yesterday in defending himself against the charge of murder for shooting Francis A. Donaldson.

Hisses for the district attorney and hand clapping for the young man on the witness stand, battling for his life and freedom, echoed through the court room.

The 23-year-old society man told his story of the killing amid intense silence. There were murmurs and sudden outbursts among the listening crowd when District Attorney Nave tried to break down the defendant's story.

"Why didn't I shoot at his leg? Why, Mr. Nave, I didn't intend to shoot him at all," brought such an outburst of approval from the crowd that the judge threatened to clear the courtroom.

Throughout her brother's testimony, Rose, sat at the side of the room, tight-lipped and unmoved, surrounded by strangers.

The defendant in telling of the alleged relations of Donaldson with Rose, apparently tried to say as little as was necessary about the betrayal.

"I loved my sister, and still do," said the tall, thin witness.

Honorable Allen, the defeated father of Edie and Rose, also took (Continued On Page Four)

**LEAGUE ARMY
PROPOSED BY
ANDRETARDIEU**

**Plan Would Create Po-
lice Force To Help
Any State Becoming
Aggression Victim**

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—The French government yesterday stole a march on the world disarmament conference and proposed arming the League of Nations.

Crashing into a routine plenary meeting, Andre Tardieu, head of the French delegation, laid before the conference a far-reaching scheme to create an international police force and provide the first contingent of punitive troops to aid any state which became the victim of aggression.

Thus the French anticipated next week's debate when successively the British, French, American, Russian, Japanese and Italian delegations were to make known their concrete proposals.

Tardieu further proposed to internationalize civil aviation, limit the League of Nations the right to dispose of heavy bombing planes of war action, and to place at the League's disposal batteries of long-range artillery vessels carrying guns of more than eight-inch caliber or 10,000 tons.

Besides these proposals, the French plan envisaged the prohibition of bombardments from air. (Continued on Page Six)

**Many Dimes Will
Be Sought By Army
Of County Women**

Four thousand five hundred dimes will be solicited by an Army of Democratic Women of Seminole County, under the leadership of Mrs. W. Theodore Langley, in a drive which begins Wednesday morning.

The dimes will be asked of the 4500 Democratic registered voters of this county, and the money raised will make a portion of a \$10,000 quota assessed against the state for the purpose of paying for campaign expenses throughout the nation in the coming Democratic presidential campaign.

Mrs. Langley, who is a colonel on the staff of Mrs. James M. Carson, general of the Florida Army, announced that there will be a meeting of all majors, captains and lieutenants at the Woman's Club early Wednesday morning for the purpose of receiving last-minute instructions as to method of soliciting, and the territory to be covered by each officer in the army.

She announced the appointment of six majors and 10 captains this morning, and stated that further announcements as to lieutenants and captains will be made early this week.

Mrs. R. J. Holly and Mrs. J. G. Sharon are majors of the west side division of Sanford proper. Mrs. L. P. Hagan and Mrs. E. H. Lancy are captains under Mrs. Holly, while Mrs. John Melch, Mrs. Sadie Brouse, and Mrs. J. O. Lancy are captaining under Mrs. Sharon.

Mrs. R. E. Tolar and Mrs. Jno. G. Leonardy are majors of the east side division of Sanford proper. Mrs. T. T. Brady and Mrs. A. M. Phillips are captains under Mrs. Tolar, while Mrs. Vance Douglas and Mrs. E. A. Douglas are captains under Mrs. Leonardy.

Mrs. A. G. Wagner, of Chibcoata, is the major for the east side of the county and she has appointed Mrs. S. F. Long as a captain, while Mrs. W. B. Ballard, of Allamonte Springs is the Major of the west side of the county.

GANDHI'S PROPERTY SEIZED

AHMEDABAD, India, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel, clock, cupboard, typewriter, two iron safes and \$10 in cash were seized by the government yesterday at Ashram for non-payment of taxes.

ORLANDO 5 TO MEET TAMPA

ORLANDO, Feb. 6.—(A.P.)—Orlando and Ellensburg of Tampa meet tonight for the Florida Big Ten basketball title. Orlando won the semi-final with Lakeland, 25 to 23 today, and Ellensburg defeated West Palm Beach 21 to 15.

SHANGHAI PAPER PRINTS ARTICLE UPON SITUATION

Japanese Military Operations Denounced in Frank Discussion

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5.—The American-owned "Shanghai Evening Post" recently carried a front-page editorial denouncing the Japanese military operations in Shanghai during the last four days. The editorial follows in full:

"The Japanese military forces and gunners have not only lost their usefulness as part of Shanghai's defense scheme, they also have forfeited the right to remain on International Settlement soil."

"Today we are no more concerned with the technicalities of the Japanese position than the Japanese thus far have been concerned with the rights, property and lives of the rest of us. The technicalities are that Japan and China are on friendly terms and that the Japanese are working in collaboration with the other powers in defense of the Settlement. The plain facts are that Japan is waging war against China and is most improperly using the International Settlement's neutral soil as her base for such war."

"Not only has Japan jeopardized the whole future status of the Settlement by such activity, she taken over police power from the Settlement authorities in a way which we consider undesirable in the extreme. She has extended that power to an area never contemplated by the others at the outset, and she has misused that power for a wide variety of acts, including arson and murderous attacks upon helpless prisoners."

"Without delay the International Settlement authorities should publicly disassociate themselves from these excesses. They should make it clear that the other foreign powers and their nationals at Shanghai as individuals are in no way associated with any of offensive warfare against the Chinese nation. They should re-enun-

ciate the neutral status of the Settlement, which is an area for foreign safety, not a war base. To restore that neutrality, at this moment jeopardized, they should demand the following immediate steps:

"Withdrawal of all Japanese armed forces, at least other than those required for actual defense and police work, from Settlement soil, with the Settlement police resuming their functions."

"Disarming of the Japanese plain-clothes citizens, who have proved themselves as a body headstrong and irresponsible, at best brutal, and ruffianly at worst."

"Cessation of all further landing of Japanese armed military forces on the Settlement area."

"Nothing can destroy the tragic record of Japan's blunder. We cannot forecast what Japan may achieve, either in overwhelming or conciliating the Chinese. One thing that can be done is to make it plain that Japan is plowing a lonely furrow."

"The non-combatant Japanese civilians may remain within the Settlement. They and their Chinese neighbors alike deserve protection, which can be given by the municipal authorities and the regular defense forces of the powers."

"But as for the armed Japanese who have used the Settlement as a war base, and who have grossly misused the trust confided to them, but two words can now be said: 'Get out.'"

OPEN NEW GROCERY

Offering a full line of staple and fancy groceries and meats, C. A. Shriner and J. H. Aly announced yesterday that the opening sale in their new store in Lake Mary, 6 miles southwest of Sanford, will be held today and Saturday. This grocery and meat market is considered one of the most up-to-date stores in Lake Mary and the new managers said they are confident that the residents of that town will welcome it.

ITALIANS SAIL FOR CHINA

GAETA, Italy, Feb. 5.—(A.P.)—The Italian cruiser Trento and the destroyer Esperto sailed last night for Shanghai under command of Admiral Cavagnari. The Trento carried 200 troops.

Heavy Toll Taken As Japs Rain Bombs On Chinese Troops

(Continued from Page One)

There will be 17 American warships in the Whangpoo.

The Japanese government rejected two of the peace proposals advanced by the United States and other powers and conditional accepted three others.

The opinion was expressed in authoritative Japanese quarters that before the diplomatic attempts to settle the Shanghai issues could bear fruit, a solution already would have been achieved through other agencies.

The state department in Washington considered that the Japanese reply did not close the door to further suggestions from the powers interested in a pacific settlement.

A Japanese news agency dispatch said a severe artillery battle was fought at Harbin, Manchuria, in a Japanese drive on Chinese troops led by Ting Chao.

Japanese shells, falling near the Chinese Eastern railway headquarters in the center of Harbin, caused panic, the dispatch added, among Soviet officials of the railway, which is jointly owned by Russia and China.

Ting Chao was reported to have fled with many of his troops, who first looted a Chinese quarter.

Gen. Jiro Tamon, commander of the Japanese column, had served an ultimatum on Ting Chao demanding that he withdraw or face a general attack.

Nanking, evacuated by British and American women and children yesterday, was returning to normal.

At Geneva the League of Nations anxiously awaited the first report from its neutral commission inquiring into the conflict at Shanghai.

The government's rejection of the peace proposals made by the United States, Great Britain and France, which called upon Japan and China to cease mobilization and preparation for further hostilities.

A full Japanese army division is composed of two brigades of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery, a battalion of engineers and a battalion of the army service corps. The total strength is about 11,000 men. Hitherto all the fighting in Shanghai has been done by Japanese bluejackets.

In ordering the division to Shanghai the cabinet approved a recommendation submitted by the foreign minister, minister of war and minister of the navy.

The Japanese reply to the peace proposals submitted by the powers, in which two of the suggestions were rejected, and three others were conditionally accepted, was handed to the ambassadors of the three nations by Foreign Minister Yoshizawa last evening.

In the reply the Japanese agreed to cease hostile acts in Shanghai if they received assurances the Chinese would "immediately and completely cease their menacing and disturbing activities."

In addition to rejecting the powers' proposal that preparation for further hostilities cease, Japan refused to permit mediation by the powers in the conflict with China, especially in so far as that mediation might touch upon the status of Manchuria.

Japan agreed to cease military action in Shanghai if adequately assured the Chinese would do likewise, accepted negotiations for the mutual withdrawing of the warring forces, and approved the creation of a neutral zone in the Shanghai battleground.

How far the Tokyo reply left the door open for further negotiations was a question that evoked varying opinions in official and diplomatic circles.

Authoritative Japanese quarters appeared convinced that before diplomatic attempts to settle the Shanghai issues could bear fruit, a solution already would have been achieved through other agencies.

TOKYO, Feb. 5.—(A.P.)—The Japanese government yesterday ordered a full division of the army to Shanghai to relieve the 5000 bluejackets who have been fighting with the Chinese for a week. The decision was in line with

the government's rejection of the peace proposals made by the United States, Great Britain and France, which called upon Japan and China to cease mobilization and preparation for further hostilities.

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barred strongholds they had set up amidst the ruins.

Judging from the thunder of the guns the Japanese were using six-inch projectiles in their effort to blast the Chinese out of their positions in the northern sections of the city.

The new artillery assault followed two major bombardments yesterday which left the Chinese holding fast to their holes in the ground.

The heavy shelling started 40 minutes after midnight. Shells exploded at the rate of one a minute rattling the doors and windows of houses three miles away.

After an hour the heavy guns ceased firing, but three-inch pieces and machine guns were kept in action. At 3:15 A. M., quiet descended on the battlefield. Only the crack of a sniper's rifle here and there could be heard.

With the breaking of dawn three hours later the guns got busy again. Shells screamed through the air and burst in the Chapel battleground where machine guns again had taken up their rattling.

Reports circulating this morning said three Japanese cruisers were lying off Lihoo, 35 miles northwest of Shanghai within the lower Yangtze. This, coupled with Tokyo reports that a division of Japanese soldiers was on the way to China, led a belief the Japanese were planning to land forces near Lihoo, where they would have an open path to Shanghai.

In event of such a movement, Chinese along the Shanghai-Woosung railway would find the enemy at their rear. An excellent motor highway from Lihoo to Shanghai would make an advance on Shanghai easy and rapid.

Recent fighting in the vicinity of North station in Changhai has cost the Chinese 1000 dead and wounded, it was reported today.

Seven American destroyers arrived today from Manila and began taking up positions in various parts of Shanghai harbor.

LAKE WORTH—Gulf Stream Hotel formally opened for season.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5.—(A.P.)—The devastated Chapei section of Shanghai was churned and battered by another heavy Japanese bombardment today, but its Chinese defenders still clung to the

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Business College Is Given Big Response

Officials of the American Business College who are planning to open a business college here very soon, this morning report that never in their experience have they had a better response to a request that persons interested in becoming students meet with them at once.

More than a dozen Sanford persons visited the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to investigate the conditions surrounding free scholarships to be awarded to several applicants, giving company officials reason to believe that the school will fill a need in this community.

Persons who are interested are asked to visit the trade body offices any time during the day and until 9:00 o'clock at night.

PLANE WRECKAGE FOUND

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5.—(A.P.)—Wreckage of a passenger airplane which disappeared with

TO AVIATION ENTHUSIASTS

Effective Immediately
Dual Instruction—\$10 Hour
Solo—\$7 Hour

Goering's
SANFORD FLYING SERVICE
Phone 639-M or 704

eight occupants in a storm last Friday was found yesterday on Tejon ranch near Lebec. The plane had been burned and the pilot and seven passengers all evidently had perished.

JACKSONVILLE—A Japour opened Better Food Store at 801 East Union Street.

Free Scholarships In New Business College Is Great Opportunity

The opportunity offered in yesterday's issue of the Sanford Herald whereby ten free scholarships are offered by the American Business College who are establishing a modern business college in Sanford, offering both day and night classes in Shorthand, Typewriting, Office training, Bookkeeping, Auditing, Cost Accounting, Banking, Income Tax Accounting, Salesmanship, Secretarial Courses, Court Reporting, Modern Filing Systems, Business Administration, Commercial Pedagogy, Civil Service Courses and all allied commercial subjects, with a position guaranteed to every graduate or a complete refund of all tuition paid, has attracted a great deal of attention and interest on the part of the more ambitious type of people now facing the responsibilities of earning a livelihood and those who wish to fit themselves for a business career.

The advertisement which appeared yesterday is again being repeated today for the last time in order to give all persons an opportunity to apply for the ten free scholarships offered therein, full particulars regarding which may be secured by application either in person, by writing or phoning the American Business College to-night or Saturday at the office of the Seminole County Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, Sanford, Florida, Phone 51. A representative of the American Business College will be at the office of the Seminole County Chamber of Commerce tonight until 9 P. M. and Saturday, All applicants for free scholarships should file their applications at once, as they will be considered in the order of their application and only ten free scholarships are offered.—Adv.

TO-NIGHT BOXING

AUSPICES AMERICAN LEGION

4 — BOUTS — 4

—28 ROUNDS—

Ringside \$1.50-\$1.00
General Admission—50 Cents

PRINCESS THEATRE

Balcony Reserved for Colored—35 Cents

CHEVROLET ANNOUNCES

A NEW LINE OF SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS

NEW CHASSIS · NEW BODIES NEW LOW PRICES



1 1/2-TON 137" WHEELBASE STANDARD STAKE TRUCK... \$785



1 1/2-TON 137" WHEELBASE FARM TRUCK WITH TIP TOPS \$820



1 1/2-TON 137" WHEELBASE HIGH RACE TRUCK... \$810

CHASSIS PRICED AS LOW AS

\$355

1 1/2-TON MODELS WITH BODIES PRICED AS LOW AS

\$440

1 1/2-TON MODELS WITH BODIES PRICED AS LOW AS

\$670

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy O. M. A. C. terms.



1 1/2-TON 131" WHEELBASE PANEL TRUCK... \$785



1 1/2-TON 131" WHEELBASE CANOPY TOP EXPRESS... \$780



1 1/2-TON 131" WHEELBASE HIGH AND WIDE EXPRESS TRUCK \$708

NEW in chassis—new in bodies—new in every vital part that has to do with economical, efficient hauling—yet selling at prices even lower than the extremely low prices of last year. That, briefly, is the story of the new line of six-cylinder trucks, now introduced by Chevrolet. These trucks are available as complete units—in three wheelbase lengths—1 1/2-ton and 1 1/4-ton capacities and 28 different body types. The price reductions, range from \$10 to as high as \$65 and make Chevrolet's first-cost one of the lowest in the market. Outstanding features of the new Chevrolet trucks: A new line of Chevrolet-built bodies. Handsome new lines. Stronger, more efficient

body construction. Larger bulk capacity. New, roomier, more comfortable cabs. A wide variety of optional color combinations. A new truck-type six-cylinder engine, developing greater power and speed, and assuring matchless economy of operation. A new, heavier frame. New, stronger truck-type springs. A new, sturdier, smoother-operating truck-type clutch. On the 1 1/2-ton truck, a new, heavier, more efficient 4-speed transmission. A truck-type rear axle 25 per cent stronger than before. Interchangeable engine and dual wheel equipment. For the 1 1/2-ton model, the easy-shifting Synchromesh transmission. The lowest operating cost of any truck in the market.

CHEVROLET TRUCK COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN; BRANCHES IN ALL MAJOR CITIES

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MAXWELL CHEVROLET CO.

SANFORD

*This Country Needs
men who knock less
and motor fuels that are
Knockless*

This is no time for knocking... either by people or motor fuels. Knocking tongues rack and ruin highly organized business as surely and needlessly as knocking gasolines wreck the smooth operation of high compression motors!

Authorities state modern motors require a knockless gasoline



*is Knockless
and HIGH POWERED*

For Best Results
... use also
The NEW
SUNOCO Motor Oil
... the only motor oil
made by the
Mercury Process

LONG LASTING
NO HARD CARBON
FLOWS FREELY

The Sanford Herald

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Depression Benefits

Out of the difficulties which people are experiencing due to the economic depression, much needed advancements along many lines have been taking shape and will, if carried far enough, more than offset the unpleasantness through which we are passing. These advancements, improbable if the world had continued on its former prosperous way, include a varied classification and embrace such diverse subjects as the ferreting out of graft in public office to the formation of agricultural groups for the betterment of the farmer's interest.

It isn't coincidental that many of the big titles of the country should, since the collapse of business, be engaged in cleaning up their municipal governments at the same time. It is due to the fact that public grafting is incompatible with depleted treasuries and the citizens are now demanding fifty and seventy-five cents on the dollar where they didn't used to get but ten and fifteen. These forays upon corrupt public officials will do an incalculable amount of good which will be felt long after the depression has passed.

Concurrent with the campaigns against graft has been the fumigation of metropolitan police departments and the resultant stamping out to a large extent of gangs and crime. Apparently the people are not overly concerned with their Mayor Thompsons and Al Capones while there is plenty of money to make, but when times are hard it seems the public is in no mood to be cheated.

In the field of business itself many improvements in operation and economy have taken place because of necessity. We find employees working in a much higher state of efficiency, one person often doing the work now which required several persons when life was easy. Purchasing agents no longer buy their supplies from the first company which happens to appear on a list. Investigation as to quality and price is now a requisite and the experience gained along this line will stand many businesses in good stead in years to come.

In our own agricultural situation we find the farmers and growers uniting in groups and clubs in order that they might more successfully cope with the troubles which beset them. Such pooling of thoughts and ideas cannot help but be a great advantage in promoting agricultural stability and prosperity in this section. The idea of co-operation and amalgamation of interests for the common good may be the spark which will light the sky of our basic industry.

Overdoing Things

Sun bathing is a fad which has almost reached a dangerous extreme during the past few years. Not only has it resulted in the establishment of a semi-nudist cult in this country, but also it has sent more than one bather to the hospital with a high fever. A friend of ours returning from the East Coast the other day called attention to this overdoing of something which in moderation would be quite beneficial.

"The other afternoon," he said, "I walked down to the beach and saw a dozen groups of young girls and women sprawled out on the sand, under the blazing rays of a burning sun. The heat was terrific, but they were perfectly still, allowing the sun to burn their backs, their necks, their shoulders. I walked over to a shady spot and watched them for about an hour. In the hour I watched, only a few of them got up and left the beach. The rest stayed under the flaming rays of the sun for at least an hour, because they were there when I arrived. I wondered how many of them would have a bad fever later that evening."

Sun baths are great things. The vitamin effects of strong sunlight are undoubtedly splendid, but most physicians recommend such treatments in decided moderation. Sun bathers often obliterate most of the helpful effects they might obtain because they overdo the treatment.

As enthusiasts, most of us are prone to overdo things. Fifteen minutes under the sun would be great; yet we stay an hour or two. Nine holes of golf at first, yet we play eighteen and perhaps start another round if time permits. One set of tennis as a starter would be fine, yet how many of us fail to attempt three on our initial visit to the courts each season? In business, in social life, in many of the things we attempt, we are too prone to, using an old mountaineer expression, "bite off more than we can chew." Moderation leads to a well-rounded life, and is a good balance for every-day life.

SANFORD, TWENTY YEARS AGO

Miss Olive Morrow, who has been the guest of Mrs. Ray Butt returned to her home in Ohio yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crippen, Jr., announce the birth of a son this week at their home on Park Avenue.

The state is overrun with peddlars; one-lunged, one-eyed beggars; advertising fakirs and soliciting agents. It is that way every winter. If municipalities can not, or will not put a stop to these hordes of slick gentry it is high time the state legislated against them in no gentle way.

The fight over the \$125,000 bill for a Confederate naval monument in the Vicksburg National Park, which caused vigorous debate at the recent extra session of Congress, was renewed in the Senate today. Senator Williams of Mississippi, its author, urged action. Senator McNary, of Oregon, vigorously opposed it and in the end his objection postponed action for the day.

Sugar universally consumed and universally taxed, is subjected to government control and regulation as to price in almost every country and to varying trade methods as well, reported Secretary of State Knox in a letter which President Taft today forwarded to Congress.

The members of the Sanford Music Club enjoyed a very interesting meeting at the Comfort Cottage on Saturday afternoon with Mrs. D. L. Thrasher in charge of the program and using as her topic "Piano-forte Playing and Composition." Those taking part on the program were: Miss Ellen McKenney, Mrs. Fannie Blomberg, Miss Mabel Bowler, Miss Emma M. Johnson, Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Mrs. George L. Hoy, and Miss Olive Hill.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW

FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Jones went to the kitchen to get her husband's lunch. She found that it was poisoned and when she told her husband, he died. This is a warning to all to be careful of what they eat.

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ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Following is the complete text of Governor Roosevelt's speech before the New York State Grange in which he expressed his views on many United States problems and international issues:

"Worthy Master and Members of the New York State Grange:

"I am here tonight to extend as Governor of the state a friendly greeting to the farmer citizenship represented in the New York State Grange. But I do more than to extend a formal greeting. I welcome the opportunity to discuss with you the attitude that we ought to take toward matters that are vital to our welfare and our honor as farmers, as citizens of the greatest state in the union, as citizens of the United States of America and as dwellers in a world in which economic and political conditions that affect one nation affect many nations.

"I speak with freedom on these matters to an audience of farmers because I have found in many previous contacts with you that you take seriously and deal thoughtfully with the problems that Democratic self-government imposes on all citizens.

"It is peculiarly true today that your problems are not yours alone but are the common problems of all the people in our great Republic—problems that are world-wide in their scope.

"If you consider, for instance, your own economic situation—your status as a farmer trying to support his family worthily on the soil of the State of New York—you find quickly that it is many-sided; that you are directly and vitally affected in your efforts to earn a living by the activities of local government, by those of the state government and by those of the Federal government. And you will find, too, a fourth element that affects your own personal and family problems of finance, of markets, of taxes and of living—the relationships between this nation and other nations.

"In your consideration of local government you find that the major part, the overwhelming part of your tax burden is that which goes, not to the support of state government, but to the support of strictly local government. If you want to save any considerable part of your expenses for government, you have got to reduce your local government costs. It is true that the state can help you in many ways—by improving market conditions, by giving you better roads, by improving your schools, by supervising your accounting systems, by protecting you against crime and by searching out and paying on to you information that is of practical value. The Federal government also can contribute to your welfare by its information service, by its regulation of interstate commerce and by working out a sound policy to guide the movement of population so as to bring about a more stable distribution both of population and industry.

"But I wish to speak tonight about a more general problem, to discuss particularly means by which the products of American industry and of American farms can find a better outlet than they have now. The question of markets is today our most vital question. Without adequate markets industry is stifled and when industry is stifled the demand for farm products and the prices of farm products sink to levels that mean privation, hunger and discession. Without such markets an era of low prices and an army of unemployed will long be with us.

"There are two outlets for our products; the first, an increase of home consumption, and the second the sale of more of our industrial and agricultural products to other nations throughout the world.

"You, in the State of New York, whether you live on the farm or work in the factory, are personally and deeply interested in the problem, not only of finding home markets but of finding foreign markets. Volumes of technical phrases have been written and uttered but it all comes down to this plain truth:

"The nations of Europe, South America and the Far East are not buying our products of factory and farm for the very good reason that they have not the means to do the buying. International cash is gold or its equivalent, and they have not got the gold.

"For ten years, between 1920 and 1930, we Americans helped these other nations to buy our goods by lending them our own money to do the buying. We have stopped doing that now for good and obvious reasons.

"There was and is only one other way by which other nations could buy our goods—and that was by using the old-fashioned method of bartering or exchanging their goods for ours. Unfortunately, that is an impossibility for them because our government, in its wisdom, put up a tariff fence so high that they could not use this old-fashioned method of exchange of goods. Furthermore, when our Smoot-Hawley tariff law went into effect three years ago, over the protest of thousands of our own business men and farmers, the foreign nations, by way of retaliation, raised high tariff fences of their own.

"By way of parenthesis, I might add that our own tariff fence increased the cost to the farmer of manufactured articles used by him on his farm and in his household, while at the same time it did not prevent foreign competition with him in many lines of agricultural products. It is a simple fact that the farmers of America have been buying in a protected market and selling in a market

open to the competition of the whole world.

"It is time for this nation to use a little horse sense about the objective we seek and the results of our present tariff law. It is time for us to sit down with other nations and say to them: 'This tariff fence business, on our part and on yours, is preventing world trade. Let us see if we can work out reciprocal methods by which we can start the actual interchange of goods. We do not ask you to buy our goods for cash because we know you have not got the cash, but we do suggest that it would be as good for us and for you if we could send to you each year a large volume of American products in exchange for your products. But we do recognize the fact that we can probably use many of your articles and at the same time we can start our own wheels of industry going in manufacturing the things you need and want—all with adequate safeguards for the American standards of labor.'

"I have good reason to believe that many nations, who, like us, are suffering from stoppage of industry, will meet us half way and put all the cards on the table for the purpose of breaking an actual deadlock which has paralyzed world trade and thrown millions here and abroad out of useful work.

"Let me at the same time make it clear that a trade conference with the other nations of the world does not and should not, by any stretch of the imagination, involve the United States in any participation in political controversies in Europe or elsewhere. Nor does it involve the renewal in any way of the problem of twelve years ago of American participation as a member of the League of Nations.

ROOSEVELT'S STAND

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"In common with millions of my fellow countrymen, I worked and spoke in 1920, in behalf of American participation in a League of Nations, conceived in the highest spirit of world friendship for the great object of preventing a return of world war. For that course I have no apology to make.

"If today I believed that the same or even similar factors entered into the argument, I would still favor America's entry into the League; and I would go so far as to seek to win over the overwhelming opposition which exists in this country today.

"But the League of Nations today is not the league conceived by Woodrow Wilson. It might have been, had the United States joined. Too often through these years its major function has been not the broad, overwhelming purpose of world peace, but rather a mere meeting place for the political discussion of strictly European political national difficulties. In these the United States should have no part.

"The fact remains that we did not join the League. The League has not developed through these years along the course contemplated by its founder, nor have the principal members shown a disposition to divert the huge sums spent on armament into the channels of legitimate trade, balanced budgets and payment of obligations. American participation in the League would not serve the highest purpose of the prevention of war and a settlement of international difficulties in accordance with fundamental American ideals. Because of these facts, I do not favor American participation.

"What the world needs most today is a national policy which will make us an example of national honor to other nations. The first lesson for all the world is recognition that a treaty is a nation's word of honor to another nation and that all just national debts are debts of honor; that, therefore, no honorable nation may break a treaty in spirit any more than they may break it in letter; nor, when it is a debtor, may repudiate or cancel a national debt of honor. On the other side, it should be remembered also that the creditor on his part should use every honorable means to help the debtor set his house in order.

"Europe owes us. We do not owe her. Therefore, we should call a meeting of our debtors here and not in Europe and demand an understanding. If it were considered advisable in the present condition of world finance to postpone the payment of debts for a while, we should nevertheless insist upon an accord as to when payments should begin and in what amount.

"Europe has indulged herself in an orgy of spending and finds herself at the moment in a crippled financial position. She should look at the facts of her spending and bring about a change of policy to restore her financial equilibrium and enable her to meet her just obligations. She should cease to blame us for all the ills which have followed this reckless course of spending and try to remember the aid we gave her in time of need—aid for which she was once grateful, but which she has forgotten.

"The world ship of state cannot regain its safe course to port by reckless spending and by reckless vituperation, but it can steer safely home by unity of action and a determination eventually to meet its just obligations.

"By economic co-operation this nation can revive the trade of the world as well as trade within our own borders. In so doing we can extend a helping hand to our debtors as well as to ourselves. The highest ideal of America demands that, with strict adherence to the principles of Washington, we maintain our international freedom and at the same time offer leadership to a sorely tried humanity."

Jap Cabinet Is Successful In Plans For Army

(Continued from Page One)
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Road Department Will Be Forced To Restrict Its Work

(A.P.)—Although the State Road Department has a tentative budget of more than \$12,000,000 for 1933, less than \$1,500,000 will be available for new road and bridge work this year, Chairman Harry H. Wells said here yesterday.

A final budget for the year's activities will be adopted by the highway commission at Lakeland Feb. 17. Wells said he expects the final budget to differ "only slightly from the tentative budget."

"We will receive from state sources in 1933 approximately \$4,500,000," he said, "and from that amount must first be deducted an estimated sum of \$3,000,000 for maintenance and betterments on approximately 6000 miles of highways now under maintenance, as compared to 3000 miles of roads under maintenance three years ago.

"Moreover, the department is required to set aside approximately \$775,000 for emergency work. We have had to carry over from 1931 and include in the 1933 budget approximately \$800,000 of unpaid bills, these bills being unpaid because of change in funds available resulting from legislative action and from the necessity of diverting road department revenues to the payment of general state expenses."

Florida expects to receive about \$1,225,000 in federal aid funds for roads this year, he added, but must match the sum with an equal amount of state money.

Amos Will Advise With Officials On Loan Corporation

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 6.—State Comptroller Ernest Amos plans to leave Florida today for Washington to confer with officials regarding the benefits that may be secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the assistance of banks, building and loan associations and for relief of depositors in closed banks.

The corporation which has just been created by Congress contemplates assisting the financial structure of the country to the maximum amount of two billions of dollars and the sum of two hundred millions of dollars is to be allotted for the relief of depositors in closed banks throughout the nation.

While in Washington, Mr. Amos expects to ascertain what will be required of the institutions under his supervision, in the way of collateral, in order for them to participate in this allocation of funds and stated that he was very hopeful that substantial assistance would be available for Florida institutions.

Accompanying Mr. Amos to Washington will be Dr. J. H. Therrill, former president of the Florida Bankers' Association and now liquidator of the Bank of Bay Biscayne in Miami; E. M. Porter, liquidator of the Dade County Security Company, a building and loan association in Miami; John A. Newsom, liquidator of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Tampa; Harry C. Bennett, Building and Loan Examiner, and George C. White, chief bank examiner.

LEESBURG.—J. F. Matthews purchased East End filling station from W. C. Wilkins.

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Cosmetics, Creams, Lotions, etc., at WILSON'S STUDIO

TO AVIATION ENTHUSIASTS
Effective Immediately
Deal Exclusively—516 Hour
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A strong old law firm
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Accountants and Auditors

Announce the Removal of their Office

to the Sixth Floor of the

First National Bank Building

