

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HOLD REGULAR MEETING MATTERS OF INTEREST

ROADS RECEIVE ATTENTION COUNTY AGENT IS APPRECIATED

Sanford, Fla., Sept. 4, 1917. Hon. Board of County Commissioners, in and for Seminole Co., Fla., met in regular session at 10 o'clock a. m. Present: Chairman L. A. Brumley and Commissioners L. P. Hagan, C. W. Entzinger, O. P. Swope and E. H. Kilbee, with V. E. Douglass, D. C., and E. E. Brady, sheriff in attendance.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A. P. Connelly appeared before the board in reference to a ditch on west side near M. Fleischer's place, and asked that county stop Mr. Fleischer from filling in said ditch, and also to remove what dirt he has already put in said ditch. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by E. H. Kilbee that this matter be referred to Commissioner L. P. Hagan with power to act. Carried.

E. A. Douglass appeared before the board in reference to road leading from Geo. Bentley's place near Chuluota, to county road, which road is being fenced off. On motion of C. W. Entzinger, seconded by L. P. Hagan that this matter be referred to O. P. Swope and E. H. Kilbee to investigate and make report at next meeting of this board. Carried.

G. R. Ramsey, highway engineer appeared before the board in reference to demurrage bills of A. C. L. R. R. Co., on shipments to Wilson Construction Co., for Oviedo road, in the amount of \$1334.00; on motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by C. W. Entzinger, that the above matter of demurrage be referred to County Attorney Geo. A. DeCottes, and Engineer G. R. Ramsey to investigate and make report at next regular meeting. Carried.

G. R. Ramsey also appeared before the board in reference to demurrage bill of A. C. L. R. R. Co., on shipments of the Augusta Vitriol Shale Brick Co., amounting to \$38.00 and on motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger that the above matter be tabled until next regular meeting. Carried.

Messrs. H. Nicholson and Donaldson addressed the board in reference to road from Geneva to St. Johns river, known as the Orlando-Indian River road, and asked that same be put in good condition. The commissioners informed Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Nicholson that as soon as the convicts could get around to this road same would be put in as good condition as the road across the river in Volusia county.

W. S. Hand, J. F. Hickson and H. Nicholson addressed the board in reference to the erection of dipping vats in this county for the eradication of the cattle tick.

Bids for work on Winter Park and Oviedo road were opened and read, and on motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan that all bids be rejected. Carried.

On motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan, that clerk re-advertise for bids for material and laying of road 9 ft. wide and 6 in. deep, on Bear Coast, about limestone rock or clay, from Oviedo to the Orange county line, and the county reserving the right to reject any and all bids, specifications to be furnished by G. R. Ramsey, highway engineer. Carried.

State District Agent for U. S. Extension Work appeared before the board in reference to county demonstration agents' work and asked this board to appropriate \$200.00 per year in addition to the \$400.00 already given, so that the work could be carried on for twelve months in each place instead of ten months in each year. On motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope, that C. M. Berry, county demonstration agent's salary be increased to \$600.00 per year. Voting yes: L. P. Hagan, C. W. Entzinger and O. P. Swope; voting no: E. H. Kilbee. Motion carried.

Reports of the several different county officials read, approved and ordered filed.

Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger, that tax collector notify Orange Belt Auto Line that their license is now due from the time they commenced business, at the rate of \$100.00 per year. Motion carried.

Motion of C. W. Entzinger, seconded by O. P. Swope, the following resolution was adopted:

The county tax collector is hereby authorized and directed to collect an additional license tax (to the license tax which is to be collected by the state comptroller), on all motor driven vehicles used for hire, as provided by Section 8, of Chapter 7275, laws of 1917, this additional license tax to be 50 per cent of the state license tax. Same to be effective January 1, 1917.

Motion of C. W. Entzinger, seconded by L. P. Hagan, that Mr. Swope be authorized to open up Lake Howell and Gabriella road. Motion carried.

Motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by E. H. Kilbee, that Peggy Moye be allowed \$8.00 for the support of her daughter, a pauper. Carried.

Communication from Florida State Automobile Association, in reference to placing of signs along the public highways of Seminole county road, and on motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope, clerk is instructed to write said Association, notifying them that this county will furnish post and also furnish men to place the signs along the roads. Carried.

Petition and letters in reference to parole of Martin McClelland, county convict, read, said parole refused as this board has no authority to act in this case.

Communications and law in reference to equipping and maintaining of Seminole County Home Guards read and filed.

Bids for furnishing feed to county for the month of September opened and read, and on motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger, that county award contract for month of September to J. B. Jones & Bro. Carried.

Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger, that Mr. Brumley be authorized to settle with A. M. Thrasher for lumber used by county from old church building near county home, same to be settled for as second hand lumber. Carried.

Motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope that Mr. Archie Cameron be recommended to the Governor for appointment as game warden for Seminole county. Carried.

Clerk instructed to mail C. S. Brumley, Chuluota, Fla., bill for clearing right of way, as agreed by him and commissioners work done by Hand Bros., amount \$26.10.

Motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope, that matter of opening road near Bear Lake be referred to Commissioner Entzinger to investigate and report at next regular meeting. Carried.

Supt. of Road Camp, J. M. Wyn addressed the board in reference to attention and care of county convicts.

All warrants paid during the month were ordered cancelled.

Bonds of C. O. Mitchell to carry fire arms were approved and license ordered issued.

All bills as audited by the clerk and approved by this board were ordered paid as follows:

- General Fund—Lako & Rosetter, \$100.00; Forrest Lake, \$5.00; Geo. A. DeCottes, \$0.00; Dr. J. T. Denton, \$5.00; H. C. DuBose, \$2.00; Mrs. L. C. Gilson, \$0.00; W. C. Williamson, \$0.00; Mrs. J. C. Grant, \$15.00; David Speer, \$0.00; Sanford Public Service Co., \$24.95; Herald Printing Co., \$17.25; Herald Printing Co., \$21.75; Western Union Tel. Co., \$1.20; E. A. Douglass, \$1.20; Hill Hardware Co., \$4.60; S. F. Doudney, \$75.00; A. Vaughan, \$200.00; H. & W. B. Drew Co., \$45.85; Wight Grocery, \$1.48; Chase & Company, \$1.50; E. A. Douglass, \$18.80; L. R. Phillips & Co., \$20.52; Celery Avenue Store, \$50.08; W. C. Williamson, \$20.49; R. W. Lord, \$2.75; Dr. J. T. Denton, \$2.00; Dr. S. Puleston, \$2.00; David Speer, \$1.00; E. E. Brady, \$24.00; L. T. Hunt, \$10.00; E. A. (Continued on Page 4)

FIRST SELECTS ALL FLORIDA FROM COUNTY TO REJOICE WITH JAX

SEMINOLE'S FIRST CONTINGENT WILL GO TO COLUMBIA

The first of the selected men for Seminole county to be taken to the training camps at Columbia, South Carolina left yesterday. They were Sam. J. Pickens, Harry Hall Newman and Bryan Walker. Today three more will leave being James J. Lee, Jr., Cyrus Thomas Smith and Joseph C. Hutchinson, Jr., and these men will be from the first quota for Seminole. They will go to Camp Jackson and prepare the camps for those who are to come on the next few weeks as the full quota for Seminole on the first draft is 102 men and these will follow as rapidly as the government is ready for them. The men going now are selected as leaders and will undoubtedly be officers if they show the proper improvement after being in the camp several months.

There was no ostentatious display, or noise or music over the first boys going to war, as the occasion was too solemn for noisy display but they have our best wishes and we know that the Seminole boys will be heard from should they be called across the water and we can only hope and pray for their safe recovery. Camp Jackson where our boys will be quartered is near Columbia and is said to be a very fine location.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 6.—Over 600 men, comprising the first quotas of the Carolinas are in camp Jackson today and three score more were expected to arrive this morning from Florida. South Carolina's first quota of 5 per cent was mobilized yesterday, while men from North Carolina and Florida are arriving in smaller increments.

David J. Griffith, son of Mayor Lewis A. Griffith of Columbia was the first man to enter the new national army at the local camp, where approximately 45,000 men will be trained. He was not originally included in the first quota but was placed at the head of the list at his own request. All the men appear to be in fine physical condition and excellent spirits. Many arrived singing songs derisive of "Kaiser Bill."

"Such a spirit will make the finest army on earth," declared an army officer who was at the station to meet the men.

As the various contingents arrive they are placed in groups and dispatched to Camp Jackson on shuttle trains. Officers attached to the mustering staff travel on all the trains and arrange the various detachments so that the mustering in service at the camp is completed with a minimum of difficulty.

Few incidents have occurred to mar the gathering. One South Carolina county did not send all its (Continued on Page 4)

OVER SELECTION AS QUARTERMASTERS CONTONEMENT

All Florida rejoices in the fact that Jacksonville has secured the cantonment for the Quartermasters Department that means the housing of many thousands of troops there this winter. This means that Sanford and other sections will have an open market for much of their products. The following from the Jacksonville Metropolis gives the facts:

The fact that Jacksonville has been selected as the site for the location of the quartermaster's training camp has been definitely settled. Word is now being awaited from Washington as to the date for commencement of work in the construction of buildings and preparing other wise for the training of the thousands of men who will be trained in this new department of the military service. No name has as yet been adopted for the camp, but it is known that Lieut. L. F. Munson will be in command.

In connection with Secretary Baker's approval of their recommendation of the Quartermasters' Department, the following announcement was made:

The Secretary of War has approved Jacksonville, Fla., as the location of the training camp for the quartermaster corps of the army. The camp will be situated at Black Point, about 8 miles from the city. As soon as the necessary construction work is completed it is planned to instruct at this camp 3,200 second lieutenants of the quartermaster corps in the elements of the work they will be called upon to perform in the field.

The instruction course at this camp will include the following branches: Finance and accounting; construction and repair; supplies; transportation; administration.

An additional purpose in the establishment of this school is to afford a mobilization and casual camp for the quartermasters corps, and it is purposed that special units pertaining to the work of the corps may be perfected when occasion may arise, such as organization of motor truck, motor cycle, truck and wagon companies, and the instruction and technical training of their personnel.

The 3,200 students at the Jacksonville training camp will comprise men selected from each of the sixteen officers' training camps, approximately 200 being drawn from each camp. These men have been or will be selected in accordance with their fitness for the special work of the quartermasters' corps.

It is planned that the Jacksonville camp shall be built with a view to extension if circumstances make this necessary. The primary object at present is the prompt instruction

I. W. W. IS SMASHED BY THE GOVERNMENT LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

UNCLE SAM WILL NOT STAND ANY FOOLISHNESS

Uncle Sam will not stand for any more foolishness from the I. W. W. or any other organization that will seek to make trouble while this nation is at war and the result of recent investigations are said to show that pro-German activities are at the bottom of the trouble. The Tampa Tribune carries the following despatch of the official stand of the government:

The government today took drastic action to end the anti-war propaganda and activities conducted in the name of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Socialist party and other organizations throughout the United States. On orders from Attorney-General Gregory, United States marshals in many towns and cities descended upon local headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, seized books, checks, correspondence and other documents and in some instances arrested officials found upon the premises. The arrest at Chicago of William D. Haywood, the organization's national secretary was a conspicuous example.

In Chicago Federal agents took possession of the national headquarters of the Socialist party and a warrant authorizing the seizure of its documents was served upon its counsel.

The seizure of documents was carried out in accordance with a plan perfected here by William C. Flitts, assistant attorney general. The Department of Justice announced that the seizure of papers was made in connection with a Federal grand jury investigation of the Industrial Workers of the World now proceeding at Chicago.

The Department's action was taken on the eve of a report to President Wilson by Chief Justice Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who was designated recently by the President to investigate the labor situation in the west. Judge Covington probably will report personally to President Wilson tomorrow.

Whether the concerted action of marshals throughout the country was in any way related to Judge Covington's inspection was not disclosed. It is known, however, that Judge Covington made a special study of the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World. It was shortly after he had reached the northwest that twenty seven leaders of the organization were arrested by Idaho National Guardsmen the day before the time for a general strike in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

Charges against leaders of the organization under arrest or whose arrest is contemplated, were not made public here. It was said at the Department of Justice that these would have to be determined by the grand jury investigating the organization.

Officials also declined to state if indictments had been found by Grand Juries in Chicago or elsewhere against Industrial Workers of the World leaders. It was intimated, however, that the investigation had only begun. Indications are that Federal Grand Juries in other cities, will be called upon.

For many weeks past scores of field workers of the Department's Bureau of Investigation have devoted their undivided attention to alleged attempts of the I. W. W. leaders to embarrass the government in the conduct of the war by strikes and other disturbances called in the name of labor.

Charges of many complexions have been received by the Department in connection with the organization's activities. Recently it was charged that included in the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World were many Austrians, who have been active in stirring up strife intended to hamper American industries, doing work handled by Germans before the United States declared a state of war with Germany.

Continued investigation has failed, it is understood, to connect these activities with German money. Many instances of a suspicious nature

THE MEN TO BE EXAMINED NEXT THIRD OF FIRST DRAFT MUST REPORT ON 13th

The following are the men of the next draft to be examined on Sept. 13th:

- Harper Hinkins, Goldsboro; Estelle Brown, Geneva; Marion Ford, Sanford; Lesley Tolar Bryan, Sanford; Michael Jacob Dinda, Gabriella; George Davis Hart; Edward Kendrick, Kolokee; Willie Rawls, Sanford; Elijah Morris, Sanford; Christopher Bomas, Sanford; Jas. Benjamin Foster, Altamonte; Squire Wright, Sanford; Matthew Brock, Chuluota; Reddy Smith Kington; Ben Gregory, Goldsboro; Archibald Oatline, Oviedo; William Royster; Charley Lester West, Oviedo; William Rutan; Henry McD. Weeks, Sanford; Edgar Henry Burnet, Sanford; Henry Diggs, Oviedo; Leon Tison, Sanford; Frank Albertis Campbell, Sanford;

- Richard Saunders, Goldsboro; Jas. Henry Estridge, Sanford; Edward John Routh; Eugene Brown, Sanford; Robert Lewis, Oviedo; Antonio Gonsalis, Cjail; Law Adolph Renaud, Sanford; Hts. Frank Melach, Sanford; Isaiah Wilson, Goldsboro; Thomas Williams, Sanford; Vorne Mitchell Carter, Gabriella; James Ashe, Geneva; Frank McKelvy, Cameron City; Ruben Davis, Sanford; Beth L. Woodruff, Sanford; Grover Cleveland Gould, Kolokee; Warren Davis, Kolokee; James Rody Stroud, Paola; Ben Wright, Paola; Barrett Maliciff, Sanford; Coney Mills, Sanford; Edw. Highsmith Webb, Lake Monroe; Wallace Jackson, Sanford; Jas. Bruton Cowart, Sanford; Handy Williams Jennings, Kolokee; Robert Waters, Sanford;

Resolutions of Condolence

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom has deemed it best to take from our midst one of our beloved townsmen, the Honorable C. R. Walker, and

Whereas, the loss of this esteemed citizen to this community will be felt in all phases of life, in as much as his life was spent in striving to do good to his fellow man, to the city, county, state and country, to the schools, churches and to all worthy organizations. Therefore be it

Resolved by the Board of Public Instruction of Seminole County, Florida, in regular session assembled this fourth day of September, 1917, that this board extend to the bereaved family of the lamented Hon. C. R. Walker these resolutions of sympathy, condolence, and respect, and be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this board, a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and a copy be handed to the Sanford Herald for publication.

F. F. Forster, Chairman; Chas. A. Dallas, Member; C. F. Harrleton, Member; T. W. Lawton, Secretary.

Among The Theatres

Among the luxurious limousines used in Mary Pickford's newest Aircraft picture new at the Lyric Theatre are included two of the immense cars owned by this popular little star. Another machine used in several of the scenes was loaned to "Little Mary" for her picture by her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Pickford, who is always with her daughter both at work and in play. The car in question was given to Mrs. Pickford just after she recovered from her operation, by her famous daughter and greeted the mother just as she left the hospital, shortly after Christmas. Miss Pickford had purchased the new machine three days before her mother left the hospital, and her chief worry during those three days was to continually be sure of the fact that no one rode in the car before her mother. Lyric Tonight.

Mary Pickford's New Beau
Mary Pickford has a new sweetheart.

He would give her anything he possessed—and then some. He has been put to the test and found true to his love.

What if his name is Jimmie Flynn? Names never count in true love. Nor does the fact that Jimmie is only seven years old seem to have any bearing on the matter. It was during the production of an important scene for Mary Pickford's new Aircraft picture, "A Poor Little Rich Girl," when little Jimmie first came to her attention. The camera was recording the actions of the famous screen star in a very touching scene when loud exclamations at the gate leading to the stage disturbed her in the midst of her work and resulted in Mary's leaving the stage to ascertain the why and wherefore. Lyric Tonight.

"Apartment 29"
Vitagraph presents the Blue Ribbon Feature "Apartment 29" by Edward J. Montague, directed by Paul Scardon. Cast:

Stanley Ormsbee	Earle Williams
The Girl	Ethel Grey Terry
Bobby Davis	Denton Vane
The Russian	L. Johnston
His Wife	Billie Billing's
Superintendent	V. Stuart
Janitor	Bernard Seigle
Policeman	Frank Mason
Messenger Boy	Tommy Bret

A powerful dramatic critic decides to condemn a play in his column after he has witnessed its first performance on the opening night, because he feels the situations are im-

possible, the characters doing absurd and silly things.

So great is his influence that this review will practically send the play to the storehouse. After leaving the theatre and refusing all entreaties to change his severe criticisms of the cast and manager, he finds himself thrown into a number of most unusual and exciting situations which last until the following morning.

When the truth of the matter dawns upon him. He realizes what silly absurd things he has done in almost the same situations that confronted the hero in the play.

But he wins a girl in the excitement which is more than ample compensation while there are surprises and thrills throughout. Lyric Thursday.

At Lyric Wednesday
"No, I'm not afraid of ghosts or thirteens or opening umbrellas in the house," laughed Vivian Martin, star of "Little Miss Optimist," which is appearing at the Lyric Theatre on Wednesday; but I have one last superstition to which I have clung since childhood.

"That is carrying a 'lucky dime,' the same, by the way which I used in 'Little Miss Optimist' in order that the picture should be very successful. A lot of people, especially theatrical people are very superstitious. They don't believe in whistling in dressing rooms, having two people look into a mirror at the same time, putting a hat on the bed, or lighting three cigarettes from the same match.

"Of course, I'm not exactly superstitious about these things, myself, although I don't often do them, but even if I did, nothing would happen. My lucky dime would prevent anything that might happen as a consequence. I've carried it since the night of the first performance of 'Peter Pan,' in which, as you know I followed Maude Adams. The success of that production decided me, and truly, it does seem as if there must be something in it, for ever since then luck has followed me," concluded the star, with her fingers demurely crossed.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(By the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

ESTABLISHED FACTS.
Dr. Winfield Scott thus sums up the results of laboratory researches of the last three years concerning alcohol:

- (1) Alcohol is a waste product of tissue metabolism.
- (2) Alcohol produces a toxic effect on living substance.
- (3) Alcohol is common with other toxic substances is oxidized in the body.
- (4) This oxidation is a means of defense, as the products are far less injurious than the alcohol.
- (5) Because of this defensive oxidation of alcohol, which takes place largely in the liver, the ingestion of more than a slight amount of that substance makes the body more liable to other toxic invasion.
- (6) Alcohol cannot in the nature of the case be considered a food.
- (7) Alcohol decreases the efficiency of muscle, glands, and nervous system.
- (8) Alcohol is a narcotic in its drug action.
- (9) Alcohol given in minute quantities to lower animals seriously impairs fecundity; it leads to race suicide.

In view of such findings of the laboratories there is nothing strange about the present day anti-alcohol uprising in this and other nations.

GOOD ADVICE TO PASS ON.
Just before the election a circular letter was sent out by the liquor interests of Helena, Mont., urging the voters to consult the treasurer's office and the municipal records and inform themselves upon the great increase in taxes that would result in the event the city lost the license money through prohibition. Many voters acted on the advice given, and discovered some amazingly interesting facts which the liquorites did not intend they should find. They learned that for every dollar of license money received by the city the saloon cost the taxpayer \$3.43, and that while the county's share of the license money for the year was \$70,881, the annual cost of the saloons to the taxpayers was \$264,093 or an annual loss of \$187,212.

"Good, recognized Americans don't have to go into a business that takes the bread out of the mouths and roofs from over the heads of fellow human beings in order to make a living. In Denver one former brewery is now making soap, another malted milk. In the latter plant, for every dollar the company made on beer it now makes \$20 on milk."—Dr. William Philet of Denver.

Richard, the Munchback.
Of all the kings of England, perhaps Richard, the hunchback, has the most sinister reputation, his only rival being the crafty John. He died on Bosworth field, fighting for the crown he had gained by murder. It is a matter of history as well as of Shakespeare—not always the same thing—that the tide of success turned against Richard when Lord Stanley took himself and his men from his side to that of Richmond. When hard pressed, Richard cried: "I am king of England! I will not budge an inch." Then, being overwhelmed, he died, crying, "Treason! Treason!"

Napoleon's Last Words.
When Napoleon lay dying on the island of St. Helena he kept murmuring in his delirium "Head of the Army," and these are his last recorded words, whilst his unfortunate successor, Napoleon III, asked the doctor, whilst also under the influence of some mental delusion: "Were you at Sedan?"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

FOR SALE

For Sale—Two story 6 room house and garage. Lots 82 1/4 ft front on Palmetto Ave. Inquire at 306 Palmetto avenue. 4-2tp

One 5 passenger touring car, new tires, electric lights and self started, cheap for quick sale. Sanford Vulc. Works. 4-2tc.

For Sale—New L. C. Smith typewriter. Must be sold at once. Cash will take machine at half price. Herald Office. 3-2t

Wanted—Small office desk to buy or rent. Mobley's drug store. Phone 294. 2-1tc

For Sale—Pool room, two tables. Good paying proposition or will sell tables separately, \$100.00. Cash or terms. Enquire, Cash Enquire Goldshoro Cash Grocery. 2-3tc

For Sale—Now row boat built for Motorg engine. Engine in perfect condition. Price complete \$65.00. Ralph Sauls, Enterprise, Fla. 1-4tp

For Sale—Strawberry plants, \$2.00 per thousand f. o. b. Lake Mary, C. A. Farina, Lake Mary, Fla. 104-tf

Mules for Sale—Thirty head of good mules for sale. Hand Bros. table. 102-tfc

FOR RENT

For Rent or Sale—Cottage corner Magnolia and Eleventh, \$9 per month including water. Apply next door. 4-3tp

Furnished Rooms—Light house-keeping, complete upper flat enquire with bath. No children. Light and water furnished. 409 Palmetto avenue. 4-2tp

For Rent—Five acre land cleared and tilled. Two miles west of city. Bobo place. 3-2tp

For Rent—Four room house, 2 miles, west of postoffice. Rent reasonable to right parties. Mrs. A. E. Berg, R. A. Box 135. Telephone. 2-tf

For Rent—Bungalow of seven rooms, corner Sixth and Myrtle. Inquire Mrs. Evans Turner, phone No. 809. 106-tfc

For Rent—Nine rooms and sleeping porch over Herald office. Most convenient apartments in the city. Inquire of R. J. Holly, care Herald. 103-3tp

For Rent—Well screened house keeping apartments with sleeping porch. All conveniences. Furnished first floor. 618 Oak avenue. 100-tf

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-tf

WANTED

Wanted—To rent rooming or boarding house. Must be good location and reasonable. Address L. care Sanford Herald. 4-2tp

Lost—Book of 13 two-cent stamps. Return to Quick Lunch, 118 N. Park avenue. 3-2tp

OFFICE SUPPLIES

We Can Equip Your Office With Anything You May Need

FOR YOUR OFFICE

- Ink
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- Second Sheets
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- Carbon Paper
- Letter Files
- Mucilage
- Pens
- Price Tags
- Waste Baskets
- Letter Trays
- Penholders
- Letter Clips
- Account Books
- Steno. Note Books
- Clip Boards
- Paste
- Record Cards
- Loose Leaf Books
- Time Books
- Receipt Books
- Hook Files
- Stapling Machines
- Typewriter Ribbons
- Eye Shades
- Loose Leaf Memo Books and Fillers
- Clippess Paper Fastners
- Supplies for Vertical Filing Cabinets
- Adding Machine Paper
- Blank Deeds, Etc.

Everyday Someone Says

"I Didn't Know You Sold It"

The chances are that if its for the Office we do Sell it.

Call or Phone us about your Requirements and we will do the rest.



Stop Using Cheap, Unreliable Carbon Paper

Don't take a chance with inferior carbon paper. It means faded, illegible copies, untidy files, waste of time and poor work. Put a stop to this! Use



Lasting legibility—neatness—uniformity—and economy make MultiKopy the standard carbon paper. In black or blue, MultiKopy never fades. MultiKopy gives non-smudging, non-rubbing copies which often rival the original in clearness and legibility. MultiKopy gives surprisingly long service and is unequalled for manifold.

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LYRIC THEATRE
THE HOME OF GOOD MUSIC

TUESDAY Mary Pickford In the "Poor Little Rich Girl" Pathe News Admission 10 and 15c	WEDNESDAY Paramount Present Vivian Martin In "Miss Optimist" also Mutl and Jeff
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THURSDAY
VITAGRAPH PRESENT
EARL WILLIAMS in
"Apartment 29"
also War Pictures

FRIDAY Wm. A. Brady Presents "The Little Duchess" Also Pathe News	SATURDAY Good Feature Comedy "Mystery of the Double Cross" Featuring Mollie King
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COMING
"The Submarine Eye"

The Lyric Orchestra Will Give Special Concerts Every Night

FAIRNESS TO RULE IN TRAINING MEN

No Favoritism in New Army, Secretary Baker Pledges.

AMUSEMENTS FOR TROOPS.

All Safeguards of Science and Medicine Will Be Thrown Around Training Camps—Tells of the Great Steps Forward That Have Been Taken in the Different Branches of the Service.

What the government promises to the great army of young men being called to the colors and to their fathers and mothers has been outlined by Secretary of War Baker.

"It is provided in the law that when these armies are assembled there shall be no difference between the regular, the national guard and the national army," said the secretary. "But every man, whether he has had training in the regular army or not, whether he has had training in the guard or not, whether he be a member of the select national army, is equal in dignity, in responsibility and in opportunity, a member of the army of the United States."

"There will be preserved that just pride which the people of our several states have in their own soldier boys, so that the soldier from New York will be known as a part of the contribution of this great commonwealth to our national strength and the soldier from Wisconsin and from Ohio and from Texas equally designated, but the eyes of the country in all that is done for them and in all that they do for us there is to be neither distinction nor prejudice nor favoritism, but they stand equal as the servants and as the upholders of our liberties."

Amusements Planned.
"Modern times have witnessed many new things. The great science of medicine and sanitation has wonderfully advanced, and all the safeguards that knowledge and science can throw around our soldiers is to be placed about them. And in these great encampments where they are to be trained modern recreation experts are to provide wholesome and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country."

Mr. Baker assumed the war portfolio with the reputation of a pacifist. There are many public men who still regard him as too much of a pacifist to administer the war department efficiently in time of war. The secretary is bent upon confounding these doubting souls. He may be a pacifist, but he believes this war is a righteous war, being fought to bring the world nearer universal peace.

"In 1776, on the 4th day of July, a nation was born, dedicated to a new theory of government and a new ideal of human liberty," he said. "On the

4th day of July, 1917, our newspapers announced throughout a vast and populous continent to a people who for more than 100 years have known political liberty and with it unexampled progress that an expeditionary force of their soldiers had landed, without the loss of a man, on the soil of France to defend in that place the great principle of democracy and liberty under which they have thrived so long.

Devoted to Justice.
"America has chosen—may, she choose in 1776—that she intended to be democratic in her policies and in her government, and our whole history of more than 100 years justifies the statement that our people are wedded and devoted to the idea of international justice as the rule upon which nations shall live together in peace and amity upon the earth."

"So that when we entered this war we entered it in order that we and our children and our children's children might fabricate a new and better civilization under better conditions, enjoying liberty of person, liberty of belief, freedom of speech and freedom as to our political institutions."

"We entered this war to remove from ourselves, our children and our children's children the menace which threatened to deny us that right."

"Never during the progress of this war let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we entered it, no matter what the cost, no matter what the temptation."

"Let us bring out of this war the flag of our country as untarnished as it goes in, sanctified and consecrated to the establishment of liberty for all men who dwell on the face of the earth."

Asked to say a word on the scope of the war preparations he is superintending, Mr. Baker replied:

"The mere business of this enterprise is very great. Perhaps I can give some idea to you of what it means if I quote for your information a few comparative figures."

"Take, for instance, the subject of aeronautics. In 1915 the congress appropriated something less than half a million dollars for the building of aircraft in the army. In 1917 the appropriation was \$17,000,000, and now congress has appropriated the great sum of \$340,000,000 for the building of aeroplanes."

Three and You're Fired.
"Three drinks and you're out" is warning to state game wardens and protectors. One drink means thirty days' suspension, two sixty days.

The Wireless Wave.
In articles on wireless telegraphy such expressions as 200 meter wave lengths, 600 meter wave lengths, 15,000 meter wave lengths, are constantly used. In reply to a correspondent who asks how the length of the waves is measured the Scientific American gives the following simple explanation:

"The length of an electric wave is determined by a wave meter. The natural wave length of an aerial is four times its linear length, just as the wave length of a note of a closed organ pipe is four times the length of the pipe, and the wave length of the note of a tuning fork is four times the length of the box which is resonant with the note. However, other considerations make it difficult to measure the wave length by a rule, and the wave meter gives a more correct result than can be found by measuring the length of the wire."

Indian Rock.
Indian rock, in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, the landmark along the Wissahickon, is so called because of the figure of Teddy Roosevelt upon it. Teddy was king of the Delaware and a powerful chief in the Six Nations. The rock on which this statue stands was long known as the Council rock, and there the last council of the Lenape tribe was held in 1761, before their departure for the Wyoming reservation. According to the legend, Teddy Roosevelt took his last look over the Wissahickon ravine from this rock. A wooden figure of an Indian was placed on the rock in 1850. This remained until replaced in 1903 by the present figure, the gift of Charles F. Henry of Chestnut Hill.—Philadelphia Press.

Buying at Home.
A surgeon in a Western town, engaged to perform an operation of minor character upon a somewhat unsophisticated patient, asked him if he were willing to have only a local anesthetic. "Sure," replied the other, "I believe in patronizing home industry whenever you can."

Daring French Aviator and Zouave Escape From Germany

They Bribe Peasant Woman With Chocolate, Tea and Canned Goods and Get Overcoats and Old Felt Hats of Civilians.

Trace Road Map of Country by Walking at Night to Escape Fog—Finally Reach Holland and Freedom.

A REALLY gripping story of one of the most remarkable episodes of the great war has been told me by Adjutant Pilot Henri Reservat, a hero of the French aviation corps, who recently succeeded in escaping from a German prison camp and is now enjoying once more the free air of France. I wish I could convey, in writing the modest, simple, matter of fact manner in which Adjutant Reservat speaks of his strange experience, says Paul Ayres Stockwell, staff correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Adjutant Reservat was a pilot with the famous fighting escadrille N. 03, which was one of the first flying groups to go to the Verdun front last year. After many successful reconnoissances and combats he was ordered on May 22, 1916, to attack and destroy a German observation balloon. The attack was successful, and Reservat sent the "drachen" flaming to earth. But while he was diving on the balloon and destroying it four German aeroplanes came up behind him and began riddling his machine with bullets.

Reservat was eight kilometers (four and eight-tenths miles) within the German lines and subjected not only to the attacks of the four aviators, but to a grilling shell fire from anti-aircraft guns. Yet he did not lose hope of getting back home. He headed for the French lines with his four assailants after him, firing all the time. Reservat's machine gun was a fixed one and could only be fired in the direction in which his machine was headed. Several times he tried to manoeuvre so as to return the German fire. All his efforts were in vain. A number of bullets pierced the motor, and he was forced to land in German territory.

Germans Congratulate Reservat.

The four German pilots who had been attacking Reservat also landed. They congratulated him upon his gallant struggle, then wrote a note congratulating his having destroyed the drachen, assigned him and telling of his being captured after a heroic attempt to escape. The note was carried up by a German aviator and dropped into the French lines. Reservat was put on a train and taken away to a German prison camp near Mynence (the German Mainz).

Capitally was not agreeable to this eagle, who loved the free air, and Reservat at once began planning his escape. The camp at Mynence was too well guarded, however. Then he was moved to Wellburg, where the regime was even more strict. Seeing that there was little hope of getting safely away from this camp, Reservat volunteered to go to work in a great agricultural camp and succeeded in being transferred to Ujessen.

Here there was more freedom. The prisoners were even allowed an hour a day in which to go out into the little village near by to purchase coffee and other bits. Reservat made the acquaintance of an old peasant woman and, pretending that he wished it as a protection against the cold, asked her to sell him a civilian overcoat. The woman consented to sell the coat on condition that it should be paid for with chocolate, tea, canned goods and other edibles, which Reservat received in weekly parcels from France. The exchange was made, and the old woman also sold a civilian coat to a young soldier sergeant, who was to be Reservat's comrade in the dash for liberty. For several cakes of chocolate the scheming Frenchmen also bought from a servant girl two rough felt hats.

Road Map in Parcel.

Many months before one of the prisoners had received, hidden in a parcel from France, a good road map of Germany. Reservat and his comrade made a tracing of it. They also laid by a little store of chocolate, biscuit and canned foods sent them from home and finally, on March 13, 1917, all was ready for the departure. Taking advantage of a half hour's lateness in locking the door of their barracks, the two men slipped out to the darkness and were en route for liberty.

Here are a few notes describing the journey, written by Reservat during the long daylight hours in which he and his companion lay hidden in thickets or abandoned huts:

"Departed at 8:15 the evening of March 10, 1917, and got away without incident. We took the route for Limburg and thought to gain several kilometers by cutting across through the woods. Also, at the end of an hour and a half, we found ourselves lost in the forest! Finally we discovered the main road and crossed the Lahn. Rain and an intense darkness. Taking our direction northwest, we again got lost and walked without knowing where we were going until 3 a. m. Then we came to the edge of a large wood and entered a thicket of small pines, where we lay down near the road. A rainy day, some snow. We are suffering from the cold."

"March 20.—We left our hiding place at 8:15 p. m. and set out toward a great light, which we thought must be the station at Lipsburg. Before arriving near this light we met a man, who stopped and looked at us closely. We

made haste to say good night to him, and he went on his way. We arrived at the city. Sad to say, it was not Limburg, and we could not make out the name of the place. We continued our march toward the northwest and finally found our correct road at Schutberts. A very dark night, with a little rain. We stopped at 5 a. m. and lay down on the edge of a wood. A very critical morning. A peasant came and cut wood at three yards from us. I will never understand how it happened that he did not see us. We changed our hiding place as soon as the peasant left and were more tranquil until the evening. A rainy, snowy day."

Had Narrow Escape.

Reservat told me that a small boy was with the peasant who cut the wood and that once the peasant looked directly at the place where the two Frenchmen were hidden, saying something in German. Then he picked up his bundle of wood and with the child went away. The diary continues:

"March 21.—Departed at 9 a. m. along the game road. Upon arriving at the first village we noticed that again we were wandering. We looked at our map, but unfortunately it was not very detailed, for this region was entirely left out of our itinerary, which had been made to leave from Glessen. We tried vainly to find the right road. Useless effort. So again we set off toward the unknown, trusting in our good star."

"We passed through several villages and arrived, without knowing it, at the gates of Limburg. Crossed part of the city without incident apart from meeting several workmen and found ourselves on the correct route, in the direction of Bonn."

"March 22.—Departure at 8:30 p. m. Fine weather. Marched without incident until morning. We have stopped in a wood of small pines, for it is the best of hiding places, especially as since we left the prison camp we have not been discovered. It is very cold, and it was not yet daylight when we stopped. We tried to warm ourselves by running up and down the road. We were almost caught by a civilian, whom we did not hear coming. It took only one jump for us to penetrate into our wood, and we are resting tranquilly in our hiding place."

Reach Heights of Rhine.

"March 24.—Departure at 8:15 p. m. Good march. Lost our way about 2 a. m., but found it again on the banks of the Rhine. Following the Rhine, we arrived at Beul. We decided to hide on the heights that overlook the Rhine. Were disillusioned by the woods we found there. Finally we discovered an abandoned stone quarry, where we found a little hut. We entered, barricaded the doors and have passed a most exciting day. Are worried because of the children who have been playing around all day, and who seem to find it very strange that the hut is closed up."

"Before dark we came out of our hiding place and watched the sun set from the banks of the Rhine, just like tourists."

"March 25.—We took our departure in very bad weather, snow and an icy rain. We are wet to the skin and have difficulty in walking. We got lost about 8 a. m., but managed finally to stop near the point we had decided upon in advance. We are sheltered in a large wood of pines, but have been on the watch all day, because we are near a large city. Are still wet to the skin, for it is impossible to dry ourselves. A very hard and very cold day."

"March 27.—En route at 8 p. m. We pass the city of Dunn. After a little trouble we find our correct road. We follow it half the night, then, not to change our custom, we got lost."

Comrade Wants to Give Up.

"My comrade is again about to give up in despair, being completely demoralized and fatigued and having a blistered foot."

"March 28.—We set out at 8 p. m. We find our route, not without trouble, and take the direction of the frontier. We stop at 2 p. m. and rest, hidden, until 11 p. m. the following night."

"March 29.—Departure at 11:30 p. m. Bad weather, rain and wind. We are happy to be able to drink rain water. We take the right road and arrive near our goal. About 2 a. m. the sky became light. We find the polar star, which leads us to freedom. Cutting across the fields we march for about eight kilometers, and when the sun rises we find ourselves in Holland, free and saved! We are tired out and dirty from head to foot."

The two soldiers were well received at the frontier village and rested three days with a family of Belgian refugees. Then they went to Rotterdam, where they rested for a month. Crossing to England, they finally reached France on June 6. Both men were still very tired, and were granted a long period of repose by the French war department.

First Valor Medal For Hero.
The first valor medal of the National Arts Club is to be awarded to Elton Root for his work as head of the American mission to Russia.

Trees Used for Cisterns.
Among the most curious of trees is the gigantic baobab, which flourishes in central Africa, the trunk of which sometimes attains a diameter of 40 feet, according to the Los Angeles Times. This trunk serves as a natural cistern, retaining rain water in large quantities in a cavity formed at the top. The Arabs artificially hollow out the trunks of large baobabs and fill them with water during the prevalence of rain as a provision against the dry season. These cisterns are in many cases 20 feet in height and eight or ten feet in diameter.

Proud of His Ignorance.
"Do you know anything about the stock market?" "Not a thing. That's one place where I am sure ignorance is bliss."

Leaves on Tall Trees.
Trees that grow the highest have the most pointed leaves.

Lights Frighten Fish Away.
Norwegian experiments with fishing with the aid of electric lights lowered into the sea have been failures, the illumination apparently frightening the fish away.

Feeding Straw to Cattle.
In effect, a recent bulletin of the United States department of agriculture asks why the American farmer cannot put straw to the same use as it is put by the European farmer. In Europe the farmer knows as well as the American farmer that straw is not liked by stock, but instead of burning it, or otherwise wasting it, the European farmer chops it up, raises it with feeds, and makes it so palatable that it can be fed to good advantage.

A Bear's Diet.
A bear will eat anything from green grass to elk steak. Favorite foods are fish, berries, roots, insect larvae, honey, frogs and all kinds of fish.

WRIGLEYS



S. O. S. Send Over Some WRIGLEYS

Keep your soldier or sailor boy supplied. Give him the lasting refreshment, the protection against thirst, the help to appetite, and digestion afforded by Wrisley's.

It's an outstanding feature of the war— "All the British Army is chewing it."

AFTER EVERY MEAL



The Flavor Lasts

"This War Will Be Won on the Farm"

Need for more food is world-wide. Crop prices promise to remain high indefinitely. It is the duty of every Florida Grower to strive to literally make every acre produce its utmost. Fertilizers should be used liberally and purchased now. You need the very best fertilizers obtainable, for this is certainly not a time for experimenting.

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Twenty-five ladies in Sanford are keeping government reports on all foods consumed and weights of same. They will know now which grocer gives the most weight.

Pork continues to soar and whether we have Hebrew aversions or not it would be a good thing to eschew pork this winter and let it climb down to where common meat should be.

Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime, says Longfellow and we can take heed and endeavor to live our lives more on the order of the late C. R. Walker who led an exemplary life in every respect.

This is the time of year to take stock of ourselves and if you are not a member of the Sanford Board of Trade get in the band wagon and blow a horn. We want a long pull, strong pull and a pull altogether this winter to make Sanford just what it should be—the greatest city in this part of Florida.

One of our prominent poultry raisers thinks that Andy Carter of the Arcadia Enterprise is having a pipe dream about the big profits in chickens and the proper way to raise feeds, etc. He can go after Andy if he wants to and tell him just where he is wrong. Knowing Andy as well as we do we leave it to the poultry raiser to raise the hair on Andy and call him down. As for us we know nothing about chickens.

"BOOSTERS BUILD CITIES"
Mr. L. D. Case, who was for some time the active, efficient secretary of the First Myers Board of Trade quit several weeks ago against the protest of that body and accepted a similar position with the West Palm Beach Board of Trade. Mr. Case is one of our finest of live secretaries, and what he says is of interest to Commercial bodies. The Palm Beach Tropical-Sun in last week's edition contained a fine front page cut of Mr. Case and a few words written by the new secretary under the caption, "Boosters Build Cities."

The booster idea is popular. Wherever advanced, it meets with an enthusiastic response. The old individualism, with its heartless disregard of community interests is passing away. We are entering upon a new era of cooperative efforts to secure benefits for whole neighborhoods. Organizations are multiplying, in and through which men are

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giving of their time, strength and money to advance the interests of the city and county in which they live.
Only through organization, many people working together for the same end or ends can any large and permanent results be secured, and the man who gives and spends his time, substance and life, serving the community in which he dwells is really working for himself.

Physical conditions have much to do with the building of a community but the spirit of the inhabitants, the ideals that are before the builders and which they are striving to attain are vastly more important. The physical things may be noted; they are plainly in evidence. The spirit that controls a community cannot be seen. It is only to be divined by a study of the lines of development. The most prosperous and progressive cities, the communities that are forging ahead most rapidly in all that makes for municipal greatness are those that have the largest number of citizens of high hopes, unselfish spirits, intelligent insight and breadth of vision, who have made the higher interests of their home places their in-ests, and who are laboring with their townspeople in and through organization of one kind or another, to advance those interests.

Every city in our land has its quota of such people who have the wisdom to see that in making the conditions of life easier for others they are making them easier for themselves. This explains the widespread and growing popularity of the booster idea, the interest that is everywhere awakening.

FREE SPEECH
There is at the base of most of the disloyalty evidenced in this country, one of the basic principles upon which this government was founded—freedom of speech. The trouble, however, lies not with the principle itself so much as with its erroneous application.

First we must realize, which many of our malcontents have not, that there can be no such thing as absolute free speech. Theories and honest views as to the expediency or justice of proposed laws are perfectly proper before the enactment of such laws. The undisputed right of the majority to rule imposed upon the minority, after its enactment, the duty of absolute obedience. Any other view of the matter tends to the destruction of the very fabric of free government.

In times of peace and quietness this view of the citizens' duty to government has always been liberally construed, and much really reasonable criticism has been passed over and condoned. From this leniency there has arisen in the minds of many unthinking persons an idea that the right to express one's thoughts, no matter how reasonable these thoughts may be, is one of the inalienable rights of free men.

A little sober reflection will show the fallacy of such other reasoning. We have laws against murder, arson, rape and may other crimes. Would any dare raise their voice against obedience to these laws? How long would such a person remain at large?

But these, you say, are vitally necessary. Granted, but we will go further. Taxes are levied and all are required to pay. Have you the right to counsel resistance to the tax collector or throw obstacles in his way? You may not approve of this particular law under which the taxes are levied and collected. You have a perfect right to seek to have that law repealed, but NO right to seek to nullify it. It is the will of the majority, and as such must stand until repealed by the majority.

While the selective draft law was pending in congress every American citizen had a right to raise his voice against it if he felt so inclined. But AFTER its passage NO person has the right to counsel or practice resistance to it.

The rule is absolute. Its enforcement has not always been strict but this, as we have stated, was due to undue leniency when the urge of public safety did not demand strict measures. Now, however, public safety demands implicit obedience to the laws of the land, and every loyal citizen will throw the whole weight of his influence in the scale on the side of law and public security.

To do otherwise is to betray the government that harbors and protects you.
FACTIONS NOT FATAL
We read and hear a great deal these days as to the influence of factionalism in retarding the growth of a town. And while it is true that many towns are held back from a pronounced and gratifying growth by the factional fights within their confines it is not always the case, nor is it inevitable.

town; it divides on all questions and the factions start fighting each other, and as a consequence nothing is done.
This state of affairs is common to many towns. Factions do exist, and do fight each other. But still there is a way around this if the citizens of the town can be brought to see things in their true light, and will all agree to use a little of the common sense with which Providence has endowed them.

We must recognize the fact that there are factions in ALL towns. Nevertheless, not all towns permit these factional fights to retard their prosperity. The reason for this is that the citizens of these towns have the sense to realize that prosperity for the town means prosperity for ALL IN the town.

Let us take an example: A proposition is up to secure some industry for your town. It is something that may possibly not DIRECTLY affect but a small proportion of the population. Possibly that small element may all belong to one of the warring factions. Is there any reason why the others should oppose it? Decidedly NOT. Every citizen who has the real prosperity of his town at heart will at once realize that a direct benefit to the town is an indirect benefit to himself; and, while, doing all he can for the success of his own crowd will not carry the efforts to the extent of depriving the town of a tangible asset.

And therein lies the keynote to the success of many towns, regardless of the fact that they are as badly divided into factions as others. They have the sense to see that when their town is deprived of a profitable industry which it might have secured NO ONE has an opportunity to benefit from it. Had all agreed to pull together and secure it, then each could have had a fighting chance for the benefits.

Briefly, the LIVE town does its scarping AFTER they have secured what they go after, instead of before. The LIVE town realizes ALL must work together to secure, but that the scarping must be limited to the control.

No doubt many of our readers are acquainted with just such towns. While they are no strangers to factions, yet when anything is proposed that is plainly to the advantage of the community, the cohesion and cooperation is instantaneous. They have the good sense to know that they can't divide their loaf before they secure it, and that this first consideration of securing it demands undivided effort.

And right here is a point we wish to stress, and one upon which too much emphasis cannot possibly be placed. DON'T CARRY YOUR FACTIONAL SCRAP TO THE EXTENT OF DOING YOUR TOWN AN INJURY or depriving it of a benefit.

You would bitterly resent the charge of disloyalty to your town. Yet every time you knock it, every time your act deprives it of a benefit just so often you are disloyal. This principle will hold good in all things relating to the prosperity of the community.

Get this kind of a spirit in your heart: "We will all stand together for every possible benefit to our town. If there must be a scrap, let it be over loaves and fishes. ALREADY SECURED."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HOLD REGULAR MEETING MATTERS OF INTEREST

- (Continued From Page 1)
Douglas, 23.34; E. F. Housholder, 2.00; L. A. Brumley, 4.40; L. P. Hagan, 4.00; C. W. Entaminger, 6.00; O. P. Swope, 7.40; E. H. Kilbee, 6.40; Peggy Moye, 6.00.
Road & Bridge Fund—J. O. Mitchell, 30.00; John Vaughn, 16.00; W. A. Samuels, 8.00; The Texas Co., 13.76; Hill Lumber Co., 22.72; Hill Lumber Co., 208.40; J. M. Wynn, 200.00; E. A. Farnell, 5.00; J. T. McLain, 125.00; J. B. Jones & Bro., 122.50; R. B. Lynch, 302.50; A. J. McCulley, 26.40; L. A. Sheldon 19.38; County of Lake, 128.50; C. Harrison, 22.50; Geo. Washington, 21.75; First National Bank, 182.02; L. R. Phillips & Co., 1.50; C. L. West, 30.10; Lawton Bros., 8.57; Fred T. Williams, 22.00; Lawton Bros., 720.58; P. E. Redditt, 9.35; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 1.91; E. E. Hodges, 2.00; O. P. Swope, 2.60; O. P. Swope, 16.00; E. H. Kilbee, 12.00; Bond Trustees Seminole Co., 904.01; L. A. Brumley, 8.00; L. P. Hagan, 8.00; C. W. Entaminger, 8.00.
Fine & Forfeiture Fund—Schelle Maines, 50.00; David Speer, 60.00; E. E. Brady, 167.65; E. F. Housholder, 57.21; L. L. Stringfellow, 9.22; E. E. Brady, 132.50; Chas. E. McGroary, 19.32; Chas. E. McGroary, McGroary, 76.50; A. S. Spivey, 1.80; Seminole Co. Bank, 75.00; J. W. Ford, 1.60; W. R. Healey, 2.38; A. R. Stiles, 5.20; Pay Roll of Jurors, 12.00; Pay Roll of Witnesses, 9.00;

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E. A. Douglass, 25.00; E. E. Brady, 44.65.
There being no further business board, adjourned to meet next regular meeting in October.

FIRST SELECTS FROM COUNTY LEAVE TODAY

(Continued From Page 1)
quota due to a misconception of rules. Three men called in another county failed to appear. It is understood uniforms and other equipment for the drafted men have not yet arrived.

Army Wants Engineers
U. S. Army Recruiting Station, 53-57 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4.
A large number of Skilled Engineers are urgently needed in the following organizations of the Engineering Corps for immediate service in France; Railway Construction Battalions; Railway Operating and Shop Battalions; Forestry (Saw Mill) Battalions; Road Building Battalions; Constructing Battalions; Supply Battalions; Truck Companies; Wagon Companies and Pioneer Regiments.

Any man who is physically qualified between the ages of 18 and 40, both inclusive can volunteer for an Engineer Organization, provided he proves to the recruiting officer that he is experienced or skilled in any engineering trade, or is a "handy man" who is specially suitable for engineering work. Men are especially desired who have the skill and force required for the positions of Master Engineer, Sergeant, Corporal, etc. However, every man must enlist as a private and show in comparison with others in his company that he should be selected for the higher grades. After enlistment you are clothed, fed, sheltered and transported at the expense of the United States. Army pay, which is from \$53.00 to \$96.00 per month in this service is practically clear money. Those qualified and desiring enlistment in this service should apply in person to the nearest Army Recruiting Station.

We are also authorized to accept a number of suitable colored men for enlistment in Stevedore Regiments Quartermaster Corps National Army. Applicants for their service must be between the ages of 18 and 40, with no one dependent upon them for support and in good, sound health. The pay is \$30 per month including board, clothing and medical attention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY

November Fourth is Day Set Aside by State
International Go to Sunday School Day, at which time every Sunday school of every denomination on the North American continent will be asked to join in a concerted action for larger attendance, better efficiency, and deeper interest will be observed throughout the state of Florida. The date fixed for this great occasion is the first Sunday in November of each year. This year the day is the 4th.

In the office of the Florida Sunday school association in Jacksonville literature is being prepared for distribution throughout the state and a program consisting of readings, songs and exercises is being arranged for use that day. This literature and program will be in keeping with that issued by every other state in the Union.

This is a movement in which every Sunday school can rightly join and by a combined pull along these lines and along many others, which can be done on this occasion, it is predicted that thousands and maybe millions of new pupils can be added to the Sunday schools of this continent and made permanent attendants.
Most of the governors of the various states will issue proclamations

for this occasion, and Governor Catts has notified the State Sunday School Association of his willingness to do so for this state.
From the office of the Florida Sunday School Association comes the information that Florida was one of the first states in the Union to observe a Go to Sunday School day, two such days having already been observed, one February 11, 1917 and the other October 3, 1915. When Florida observed its first day the movement was quite young, but its success was at once pronounced and hundreds and thousands of new pupils attended Sunday school in every portion of the state that day. A recent survey by the State Association reveals the fact that about one-tenth of the white population is enrolled on the Sunday school books of the various denominations. One of the purposes of the day this year will be to so stimulate interest in the Sunday school as to cause this average to show up much better than ever before.

Pastors are urged to the associations to prepare special sermons for this occasion and to take advantage of the larger crowds that day to present them with messages which will tie them definitely to the churches and to their work.

I. W. W. IS SMASHED BY THE GOVERNMENT LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

(Continued From Page 1)
ture in connection with an alleged labor trouble however have been investigated. As a result of the country wide seizure of the organization's papers the Department of Justice tonight finds itself in possession of documents by the thousands, many of which will be submitted to grand juries as the basis of an investigation to determine whether leaders can be prosecuted.
Prosecutions may be begun under several laws, chiefly the espionage act, covering the utterances of treasonable and seditious statements and the new food control law.

Suspend Commissioners
Tallahassee, Sept. 5.—The hearing of charges against the Volusia County Commissioners was concluded this afternoon. Governor Catts made no announcement as to what will be done in the premises but it is the

general impression here that he will suspend the entire board. Both David Schultz, who filed the charges and those who appeared in behalf of the commissioners are of this opinion tonight as they prepare to leave for home. Judge Bert Fish, representing the board, asked for four days in which to file answer to the charges which, he said, the accused had not seen until they reached Tallahassee, but this was denied.

Two Walton County Commissioners were also on the Governor's carpet this afternoon for two hours, but no announcement was made as to the disposition of their case. It is expected that they will be removed. The Gadsden County Board of Commissioners wrote a "nice letter" to the Governor, it was announced, and a legal phase of their case was referred by the chief executive to Attorney-General Swearingen. The charges against them which have to do with taxation, having been filed by the State Tax Commissioner will be taken up later.

Petitions were circulated today in Leon county to have certain county commissioners and Tax Assessor Edward A. Eppes removed from office because of alleged unfair tax assessments.

"War Times are Good"—Lie
"Last Chance—Prices Going Up"—Recent Circular.
"Higher! Higher! Higher!"
The cold is cruel,
We have no fuel,
The flour is spent,
We owe our rent,
Our clothes are torn,
Oh, hope we're short,
And yet we're told,
In terms most bold:
"War times are good."
Liar! Liar! Liar!
—Western Christian Advocate.

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with the 7,600 member banks in maintaining the Federal Reserve Banking System for the protection of the business interests of the country. Through the Federal Reserve Board in Washington it supervises the twelve Federal reserve banks; it appoints one-third of their directors; it deposits its funds largely with them; it guarantees the currency they issue.
This cooperation greatly increases the value of the system to us and our community.
If you are not already linked up with this new national system as one of our depositors, you should delay no longer.
First National Bank

"IDLE" RICH CAN NO LONGER BE CLASSED AS "IDLE"



Photo by American Press Association.

The beaches this summer will contain few of the class known as the "idle" rich. Many of these women of wealth have earnestly taken up Red Cross work at the call of their country. Here are society women of Long Branch and Deal Beach, N. J., making pajamas for the wounded soldiers.

INTERNED ALIENS ARE WELL TREATED

Have Comfortable Quarters Near Hot Springs, N. C.

OBEY ALL THE CAMP RULES

No Trouble Has Occurred, and None Is Expected—Are Well Fed at a Cost of 50 Cents a Day Per Man to the Government—Cooks From Interned Liners Prepare the Food.

Prisoners from an enemy land may be ill treated in some countries, but not so in the United States. The Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., thirty-eight miles west of Asheville, in the heart of the Blue Ridge, live in comfort and eat their fill at a hotel which the United States has leased. The building is set in a hundred acres of shaded lawn. The alien guests are 100 officers and 500 members of the crews of German merchant ships held in American ports when the European war began.

Surrounding the property is a four-foot wire fence, patrolled by khaki clad men armed with pistols and badged as "watchmen." Fence and guards are chiefly to keep out curious Americans, not to keep in the Germans. If any German thinks of escaping, which probably none of them does, the unwisdom of such a course is suggested by long, lean mountaineer hunters, who pause at the fence to stare with impassive faces at the foreigners.

A month ago the Germans were taken to Hot Springs from Ellis Island and other immigrant stations. They are officially designated as "detained immigrants," aliens who had not chosen to take up residence in this country prior to hostilities with Germany and are not now eligible to do so. Six hundred more are going as soon as quarters now building are completed.

No Trouble Is Expected.

"What will you do if they make trouble?" was asked of the director of internment, Alfred Hampton.

"Why answer that until there is trouble?" he countered.

There has been no trouble. The Germans obey the few rules imposed on them. They answer roll call at 8 a. m. daily and take part in a fire drill. Then they are practically free, within the grounds, until taps sound at 11 p. m. They are practically on the honor system and are allowed to make rules for their own guidance through a number of committees. They work when they work and play when they play, idling but little. A massive, broad-shouldered coal passer who was seen looking for a four leaved clover was as attentive to his task as if he were seeking a lost diamond. The chief officers have organized classes, and daily instruction is given to petty officers and common seamen in mathematics, navigation and languages.

"In three years all these men will have the technical education necessary to command a ship," said Mr. Hampton.

Squads run through military setting up exercises daily. Some of the men work for the government, including fifty ship carpenters being engaged in the construction of the new barracks, and others are employed as day laborers. The pay ranges from \$20 to \$30 a month. A number of the men work in the seven acre tract, where a fine crop of vegetables is growing, and others find diversion in their own little garden plots. Agriculture appeals to most of the interned men, but not many of them know all there is to know about plants. Most of them are from the seaboard and have had little experience in the fields. One captain has a little plot, outlined with white stones, in which he is cultivating beans and corn. A large and prosperous Jimson weed which the poor man thinks is some American vegetable sprang up from a former planting.

"I did not notice that thing until it was half grown," explained an official.

"and now I haven't the heart to tell the captain it is a rank weed."

Build a Miniature Village.

By the riverside the officers have built a village of miniature rustic houses, using tree limbs and roots, stones, odds and ends of material found on the hotel grounds. One house has panels of old matting. There are seats and tables, but no stoves.

The prisoners are allowed to receive newspapers and other reading matter and, subject to the station censorship, to write and receive letters. About thirty members of German officers' families have come to the village of Hot Springs, and these the officers are privileged to receive for an hour each Sunday. They can see them as often as they wish, the families coming to the fence, but no conversation is allowed except during the Sunday hour. Few visitors are allowed to inspect the station, and they are not permitted to speak to the Germans except by way of salutation in passing. The Germans do not salute the Americans in charge, although they generally speak in salutation. The watchmen are not supposed to talk with them.

"But the rules don't say we mustn't listen to them talk," said a guard of duty. "It wouldn't be any use to tell these folks anything anyway," said he, "because they wouldn't believe you. They say the Americans have never repaired the ship engines they damaged. They say it can't be done outside of Germany."

BIG JOB FOR RAILROADS.

Will Have to Transport 687,000 Men to Various Cantonments.

Altogether 687,000 men will have to be transported to the various cantonments that the government is building to house the new national army. The movement will start Sept. 5. Between that date and Sept. 9 the railroads will complete the entrainment of 200,000 men, or approximately 30 per cent of the total number scheduled to be moved to the various training camps.

It is expected that a second movement of approximately 200,000 men will begin on Sept. 10, continuing for four days thereafter, and a third movement of the same size on Oct. 3.

Some conception of the magnitude of the task confronting the American Railway association in preparing schedules that will assure the safe and prompt transportation of these armies without interfering with regular traffic may be gleaned from the fact that to move merely one half army of 80,000 men requires 6,229 cars made up into 300 trains with as many locomotives and train crews.

Meanwhile, in addition to moving the 687,000 recruits for the national army, the railroads have been asked to supply transportation for the 350,000 members of the national guard to their training camps. This national guard movement has already started and will continue in increasing volume until all have been moved.

ALWAYS TALKING OF GOOD OLD DAYS OF PUGILISM

Declared Present Day Champions Have Too Keen an Eye on Box Office Receipts.

They're always cracking about the good old days, these old timers who cannot see much virtue in the present time system of boxing, and in a good many cases their plights are well founded.

"They always insist that the real sportsman, the boxer, enters the ring with full intent of winning by any and every legitimate means within the Queensberry rules, shouldn't have his mind so much on the financial end of the game as the present day boxer does. It's safety first with them all the time," remarked an old timer the other evening. "They have to get so much dough before they start, and after that nothing matters to them. It's dough, dough, dough, all the time."

Well, that's true. In the old days they always had a winner and a loser's end, and the winner usually was certain. There was no chance to stall one's way through to victory.

This recalls the fact that it has been over ten years since we had an important lightweight battle that was for a winner and a loser's end, so far as the money was concerned. This one was the memorable battle in Tonopah, Nev., then a boom town in the new mining fields, between Joe Gans, then champion, and Kid Herman. It took place on Jan. 1, 1907.

The delightfully fat purse of \$20,000 was hung up for the battle, which was practically unlimited as far as distance was concerned. Of this the winner was to get \$12,000 and the loser \$8,000, the terms being made by Gans himself, who wanted no sure thing as far as the coin was concerned. He not only gave Herman a chance at the title, but a chance at the big end of the money as well.

The fact that Herman failed and was slaughtered in eight rounds makes no difference to the story. Gans always was willing to take a chance. He had confidence in himself.

Here's a Lucky Guy.

The Tacoma team of the Northwestern league blew up on July 4, not because it was patriotic, but because the receipts would not feed a fly. There was a lad on that team who could play ball, but he had been overlooked. His name is Ira Flagstead, and he is a catcher. Magnate Jennings heard about the lad and snatched him. The scribes who tour with the Tigers say he is going to make a great backstop if he will hearken to the wisdom of "Spin" Stanga.

THEY KNOCKED BILLY SUNDAY OUT OF BOX

BILLY SUNDAY, the evangelist, once had the ambition to become a pitcher. It was the fifth inning of a game between the Phillies and the Pirates, July 10, 1890, when Billy tried his hand at twirling for the Pittsburg team. Hurd started the game, but was batted out of the box in the first inning. Then another pitcher by the name of Baker took up the work for three innings. He, too, suffered severely, and in the fifth Billy Sunday stepped into the box and took a hand at pitching. The first man who faced him walked; the second hit out for a three bagger; the third for a double, and the next was hit by a pitched ball and took his base. That was enough. Billy Sunday was gently but firmly taken out of the box; and he never tried to pitch again for the National league. Sunday was a rattling good fielder, the records of the day say, but he demonstrated in that one inning that he was not a pitcher.

HIS NAME ENOUGH.

This Football Player Was Persistent to Enlist and Succeeded.

Frank Pershing, captain elect of the football eleven of the University of Chicago this fall and a nephew of General Pershing, has enlisted as a member of the Chicago ordnance reserve corps and is at the Rock Island arsenal. It is said that young Pershing's health was materially affected by the grueling punishment he received while playing quarterback on the Chicago team last fall and in consequence he was obliged to leave college, and his physical condition proved a handicap to him when he applied for admission to the general army. His admission into the ordnance corps was the result of his failure to gain admission to the army.

He is about the last of Chicago varsity players of last fall to enter some form of the national service. Kamm, who played in the back field, is also in the ordnance corps; Norgen, another back field man, is training for a commission in the reserve officers' corps, while Higgins is a member of a base hospital unit.

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