

The Molino Advertiser

VOL. 6, No. 29.

Molino, Escambia County, Florida, Friday, June 28, 1918

\$1.50 Per Year

NEW "OVER-SEAS CAP" FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

The "over-seas cap" now being issued to soldiers in the Expeditionary Forces matches the uniform in color, has a very low crown, and has no brim or peak. It is so made that it may be folded and carried in a pocket.

When American forces entered the trenches it was found that the brims of their campaign hats interfered with sighting through trench periscopes and that in the cases of tall men the high crowns could be seen above the parapets. The new cap is so low that it permits the men to move with practically the same freedom as when they are hatless. The trench helmet can be worn over it.

Only soldiers who have been with the Expeditionary Forces wear the cap. According to reports from France new regulations provide that officers shall wear their insignia of rank on the cap, and enlisted men place on it the button prescribed to be worn on the left side of the collar of the service coat.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY'S IRISH POTATO CROP

A comparative report on the 1917 and 1918 Irish potato crop in St. Johns County has been furnished the University of Florida extension division.

In 1917, from 12,000 acres, a total of 608,000 barrels of potatoes were harvested, bringing in to the county at market prices \$4,200,000.

In 1918, from 10,000 acres, 960,000 barrels and sacks were harvested. This ran about 5 percent of No. 3's, leaving about 956,000 barrels and sacks of marketable potatoes. Their market value, according to best available figures, was \$1,529,000. Also the acreage for 1918 was increased 25 percent over that of 1917, and the yield was increased at least 20 percent, the 1918 crop did not sell for one-half the amount of the 1917 crop.

This is explained by the fact that the market for 1917 was very strong thruout the season and No. 1, 2 and 3 potatoes averaged \$7.50 a barrel. The 1918 crop of No. 1 and 2 potatoes averaged only \$2.75 a barrel, and the No. 3's could not be marketed at all.

GOVERNMENT POWDER PLANTS IN OPERATION

Operation has begun in two Government powder plants two months ahead of schedule. When the task of building the plants was considered by the War Department in January it was predicted that the production of powder might begin in August, barring unforeseen delays.

The \$120,000,000 allotted for the plants is expected to give the Government a smokeless powder production capacity equal to all other American plants combined. In construction of the plants it was found necessary to build a new town on each site to house the employees, and approximately 9,000 different buildings were erected. Streets were put down and sewerage, power plants constructed, and stores and hospitals built. Approximately 35,000 men worked on construction and about 30,000 will eventually be engaged in the actual production of powder.

Mr. W. T. Earnest of Earnestville, was a business visitor to Molino yesterday.

MASONIC FETE DAY HELD AT FLORALA

Five thousand people gathered Monday in Florala to witness the Masonic celebration of St. John's Day and the Shriner's parade. This was the first Shrine ceremony ever held with the local club. St. John's day, however, has been a rite for 49 years, this being the 49th annual observance of the day held by the local Blue Lodge. George Beauchamp gave the newly elected officers their installation with an impressive ceremony. Alcazar Temple from Montgomery were guests.

Garden Design.

The most important matter to consider in every garden is that of design. Until this is settled and accepted not a tree or shrub should be set, and if the design be not good no planting, however skillfully done, can make an attractive garden. There should be complete harmony between art and utility. The garden should be natural in the use of plants and not dispose the latter as one would purely architectural objects, yet it should be a subdued nature that predominates, for the garden cannot look like a piece of wild nature.

COMPLETE RATION FOR COWS

Animal Weighing Approximately 1,000 Pounds Should Be Given Wide Variety of Feeds.

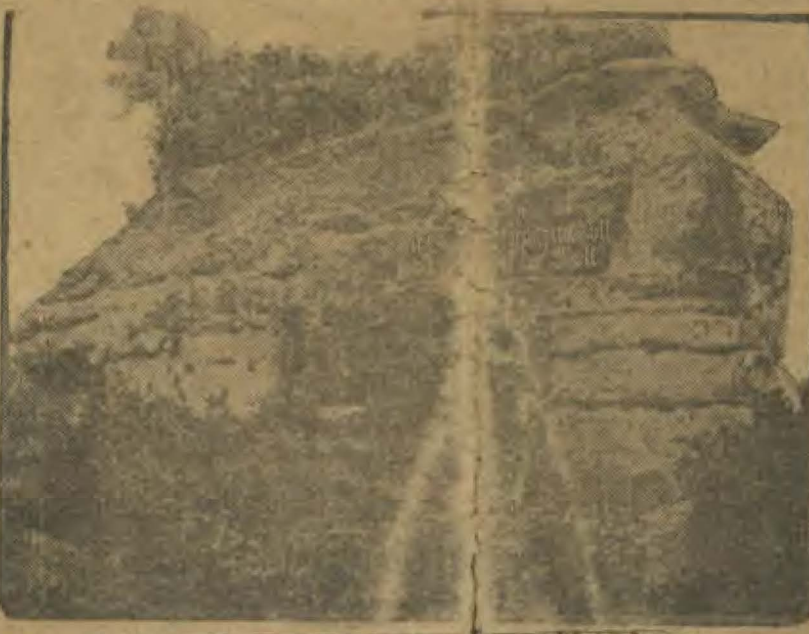
A complete ration for a cow weighing approximately 1,000 pounds may be made by feeding one pound of grain mixture for every three or four pounds of milk produced in addition to: (1) 30 pounds of corn silage and 10 pounds of hay (clover or alfalfa preferred), or (2) 30 pounds roots and 15 pounds of hay, or (3) 8 pounds dried beet pulp soaked 12 to 24 hours prior to feeding and 10 pounds of hay, or (4) 20 pounds of hay with 1 to 2 pounds of linseed added to her grain.

Love's Secret.

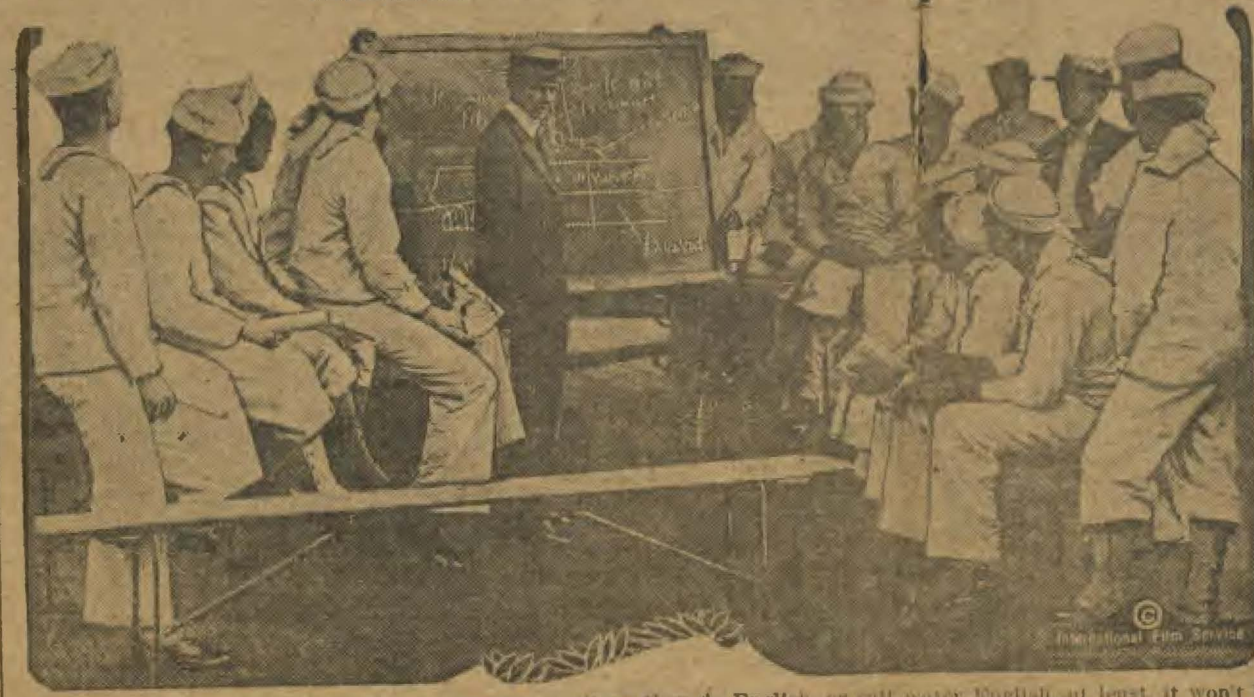
Love's secret, that has been known since the dawn of time, is that the cause they are such very little ones. Frederick W. Fisher.



ME TOO, UNCLE.
"WE GERMANS FEAR GOD NOTHING ELSE"



TEACHING FRENCH TO OUR JACKIES



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



1-View of the encampment in Porto Rico where patriotic Porto Ricans are training for service in the American army. 2-Wounded Italians sitting by a roadside east of Gorizia, waiting for an ambulance. 3-Nicholas Romanoff, deposed czar of Russia, with a stump for a throne. 4-Hjalmar Branting, leader of the socialists of Sweden and editor of the organ of the labor party.

HOME-OWNING AIDS THRIFT

Being Tied to One Place is More Profitable Than Being Foot-Free and Homeless.

The owning of a home, a fortune greatly desired by every man, is achievable by most men. And yet the proportion of Americans who live in rented quarters grows larger year by year.

One of the prime reasons for this increasing tenancy is that an increasing proportion of earners are employees, and being employees they wish to hold themselves free to move as better employment may offer itself. To this hope of better employment the hope of a home is easily sacrificed.

The fear of being tied to a home is not uncommon in those who are not employees, says the Minneapolis Journal. Some are not content to settle down permanently, being lured by the enchantment of the beyond—that beyond being the other side of the continent or the other side of the street. Moving becomes a habit, made easy by those whose business is transportation. But in the end the habit is expensive.

As a matter of everyday demonstration, two facts stand forth: First, being tied to a home is vastly more profitable than being foot-free and homeless; and, second, the home owner need never be tied to his home in an undesirable way.

Few men ever accumulate enough to carry them through life without first being caught and tied up. Every well established business is a financial hitching post. The business of the life insurance agent is to catch and tie those who will not otherwise accumulate. Buying a home while living in it is one of the surest ways on earth to persuade a man to accumulate property.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF STOCK

Speedy Ending of War Would Not Change Present Basis of Prices—Tax is Protection.

There is every reason to believe that the present level of prices for live stock will continue for some time. Because there is a world shortage of stock, a speedy ending of the present war should not change the basis of prices until a normal supply of stock is raised. The 10 per cent import duty on stock, meats, hides and wool is cheaper.

CAN DEPEND ON DAIRY COWS

Preservation of Milk is as Essential as Production—Keep Out All Disease Germs.

The dairy cow will be called upon to yield her maximum share of the world's food supply during the coming months of war. She can be depended upon for production, but preservation of the milk is man's part. The value of milk is dependent upon the care it receives after it is drawn from the cow. Consequently preservation is as essential as production. Milk is dangerous as human food if it contains disease germs or worthless if it is so loaded with bacteria that its complex food nutrients are partly decomposed. It is equally valueless to the producer and distributor if it sours before it can be put to use.

To prevent the entrance of disease germs into milk, healthy, tuberculin-tested cows free from any udder inflammation or garget are the first essentials. Healthy men, and pure water from a protected well or spring are of second importance. Clean utensils, covered pails and clean cows come next.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt especially in the region of the udder and flanks; utensils that are carefully cleansed, scalded and dried; and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production, will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk.

Milk is soured by bacterial development and multiplication. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in 24 hours if it is kept below a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practical plan of cooling is to sink the cans to the level of the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and to stir the milk frequently for five or ten minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees Fahrenheit if possible until used.

The five essentials for production of first grade milk, as given by Percy Werner, Jr. of the Missouri college of agriculture, are: 1. Healthy cows and men; 2. Clean cows and men; 3. Clean cans and pails; 4. Covered milking pails; 5. Cooling milk to 55 degrees Fahrenheit or below with in an hour after production and holding it as low as possible until delivered.

Honest Endeavors.
I think that there is success in all honest endeavor, and that there is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made.—Dickens.

MR. C. A. HELMS LEAVES FOR TRAINING CAMP

Mr. Charlie A. Helms left Tuesday morning for Pensacola to report to the draft board at 9 a. m. He was first ordered to report on Monday morning but later received a second message to report Tuesday.

With the departure of Mr. Helms Molino loses one of its most patriotic and industrious citizens. During his residence in Molino he was employed by the Jacobi Lumber company, filling a position with them most satisfactorily.

Prominent in fraternal and social circles Mr. Helms enjoyed the acquaintance of numerous friends, they wishing him heartily the best of luck and good cheer and a safe return from the battle fields of France.

GIVES EXPLANATION TO THE MERCHANTS

So many letters have reached Mr. Beacham at his office in Orlando, relative to taking over surplus stocks of rye and barley flour for export by the government, he is desirous that all merchants be acquainted with the real facts in the case and the restrictions surrounding the handling of these stocks.

During the latter part of May, complaints reached the office from wholesalers and jobbers in Tampa and Jacksonville to the effect that they had large stocks of rye and barley flour which were in excess of what they

with the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration and explained to them the conditions existing in Jacksonville and Tampa, the only places which had reported great overstocks at that time. Very reluctantly the Grain Corporation agreed to take over part of the stocks and offered a price for such amounts as could be handled below the purchase price, or the present marketing price. Mr. Beacham was also advised that only a certain amount of barley and rye flour could be taken from this state, and instructions were given him to accept nineteen hundred barrels from Tampa and nineteen hundred barrels from Jacksonville.

These amounts were quickly gotten together, and prepared for shipment. It was not the intention of the Food Administration to take all the barley flour that could be offered by merchants in this state, as the Food Administration realized that the same privilege would have to be extended to other states, and, therefore, would overload the Export Division if all that was offered was taken care of.

A great many Florida merchants, hearing that the government was buying flour for export, immediately offered various amounts ranging from lots of two barrels to one hundred or more barrels. It was entirely out of the question to consider these offers, inasmuch as restrictions had been placed on the amount to be sent.

Food Administrator Beacham is issuing this explanation so that the dealers will understand that no partiality was shown, but that the whole matter was handled through the specific orders of the Grain Corporation and the War Export Board.

In one army camp there are 55 battalion baseball teams, beside the headquarters, staff, brigade and division teams.

We have moved to our new location at the corner of South Palmetto and Zaragoza Streets.

ROXAN

PHOTO SHOP

400 South Palmetto, Pensacola, Florida

Any Time Any Place Any Time

VIEW AND COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Kodak Finishing IS A BUSINESS with us

We Carry Kodak Films, Cameras and Supplies

We Do Picture Framing, Copying and Enlarging

In one of the Best Photographic Shops in the South.

PERSONALS

Mr. Martin Van Heuvel of Mobile, Ala., is here this week the guest of his brother, Mr. Wm. Van Heuvel.

Mr. Andrew Miller of Pensacola spent last Sunday in Molino with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Heuvel and Mr. Lee White were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. McMillan of near Pine Barren Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. M. J. Hartnett returned to her home in Pensacola Sunday after spending two weeks very pleasantly in this city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Semple.

Mr. Wallace Tucker of Pine Barren was a Molino visitor Monday.

Mr. Peter Kuntz, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, was a business visitor to Molino Monday.

FOR SALE—At a very attractive price a seven room residence with bearing fruit trees, pecan and English walnuts and two kinds of grapes. Apply Geo. C. Young, Molino, Fla.

Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Watson motored to Pensacola last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Dupree of Pensacola spent the week end in Molino guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Barganier.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Matthews had a dinner guests last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Matthews and daughter, Annie, of Westville, and Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Matthews of Molino.

Clifton Hobby was a Pensacola visitor Saturday.

Messrs. C. G. Hall and W. F. Brown spent last Sunday in Canoe with relatives.

Mrs. Wiley Underwood, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. White, left Friday for Kimbrough, Ala.

Misses Ruby King, Maude Berg and Ida and Myrtle Graham of Pine Barren motored to Molino Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pouncey and son, Aubrey, Jr., were Pensacola visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Vaughn of Muscogee spent last Sunday in Molino guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Vaughn.

Miss Marie Masay of Pensacola was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curt Holzer last week.

Mr. V. D. Hilliard of Barrineau Park was a Saturday visitor to Molino.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Carlsen were Sunday visitors to Pensacola.

Mr. J. A. Jacobi, Rev. Gannon and W. N. Williams and children motored to Quintette and Barrineau Park Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Semple spent Sunday evening in Pensacola.

Mrs. Joe Miller of Jay, Fla., spent the week end here visiting relatives.

Mr. Charlie Helms and Mrs. Gena Williams were Sunday evening visitors to Pensacola.

Mr. Roy Lambert of Muscogee was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. W. T. Vaughn, Sunday.

Misses Jennette McMillan and Edna Hastings of near Pine Barren visited Mrs. L. F. Matthews Saturday.

Mr. J. R. Henderson and son, Trammell, were Pensacola visitors Sunday.

Mr. Gillis Morgan of Pensacola was a Molino visitor last Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Henderson is spending this week in Pensacola at the home of her sister, Mrs. Willis Henderson.

Mrs. R. J. Watson, Misses Katherine, Florrie and Bessie Campbell, Alice Jones and Syble Williams; Messrs. A. Worlund and George White motored to Cantonment Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Daffin visited friends in Gonzalez Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Nicholson and children spent last Sunday in Pensacola guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholson.

Mr. Charley Ward, who is employed in Pensacola, spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. Shelley Matthews spent the week end in Bluff Springs on business.

Mrs. J. F. Mason returned home Saturday after spending several days in Mobile.

Mr. Ed Campbell, who is employed at Milton, spent Sunday here with home folks.

Mrs. E. Jones returned to her home in Moss Point, Miss., Saturday, after spending several days in this city guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Matthews and baby of Westville were here this week visiting relatives.

Mr. M. J. Hartnett of Pensacola was here Sunday.

Mr. Charlie White of Pensacola visited his parents here last Saturday.

Mr. Ralph Jarman and Miss Ella Smallwood of Earnestville, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Sunday morning by Mr. M. Semple, notary public.

Mr. DeVere Rafter, who has been the guest of his uncle, Mr. Eldo Hicks of Barth, for the past several days, returned to his home in Holton, Kansas, Saturday.

Mrs. Alice Ward of McDavid, was shopping in Molino Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Matthews were Pensacola visitors Monday.

Mr. L. W. Hardy of Gonzalez, was a Molino visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Gena Williams was shopping in Pensacola Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Hastings of near Pine Barren, was a business visitor to Molino Wednesday.

Dr. J. F. Mason and Mr. B. W. Matthews spent Tuesday in Pensacola on business.

Messrs. Winton Dunn and Clifton Hobby motored to Atmore, Ala., Monday.

Mr. J. H. Watson of Canoe, Ala., is spending this week in Molino the guest of his brother, Doctor's R. J. and R. E. Watson.

Mrs. D. L. Barganier spent Tuesday in Pensacola shopping.

Mrs. F. M. Wood spent Tuesday in Pensacola the guest of her son, and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ora. Wood.

Mrs. J. H. Daffin is confined to her bed this week with an attack of appendicitis.

Messrs. W. N. Williams and Charlie Helms motored to Pensacola Monday.

Little Miss Wilma Williams, in company with her aunt, stopped off in Selma, Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., and Rome, Ga., enroute to Atlanta, Ga., where she will spend a short while.

Mr. F. L. Seeger of Pensacola, was here Tuesday on business.

What might have been a serious accident occurred about two and a half miles west of Molino on the Pensacola and Flomaton road, when the car of Mr. R. E. Nicholson of this town figured in a smashup with an Atmore, Ala., car. Mr. Nicholson's car was badly damaged and one of his passengers was severely cut on the hand by the windshield, which was broken to bits. The Alabama car was only slightly damaged.

Mr. B. S. Jackson, superintendent of the Southern Bell Telephone crew, arrived in Molino Wednesday accompanied by his wife. Messrs. Horton, Norris and Toole and the remainder of the crew arrived the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Patterson of Chairs, Fla., came Wednesday for a several week's visit in Molino and will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Watson.

Mrs. John Holley returned home Wednesday after spending several days in Flomaton visiting relatives.

Mr. Joe Coleman of Midland City, Ala., has been employed by the Escambia Mercantile Co. as bookkeeper.

GOOD SCREENS CHEAPEST

Expert Says Copper Wire, Although More Costly, Will Outlast Iron Many Times.

That it does not pay to use cheap iron screens on any building more valuable than a chicken house, is the opinion of Dr. J. D. Walters, professor of architecture and drawing in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Persons erecting new dwellings should equip them with screens that will last many years, he says.

"An average two-story house contains upwards of two dozen openings that should be screened," said Doctor Walters. The best screens are made of a strong white pine ash and a copper wire screening. Another grade is made of fir timber and a screen material made of a composition called white metal. The cheaper grades are made of yellow Southern pine and covered with common iron wire screening.

"The first screen named is rather expensive on account of the high price of copper, but it does not need to be painted, and should last 12 years. The iron wire screen, on the other hand, will rust out the first season and rarely lasts more than two or three years. A screen door should be made with a hardwood sash and should be provided with the best kind of spring hinges and a knob lock. There should be sufficient cross rails and cross braces in it to prevent sagging. The window screens are usually fastened at the top by cheap black varnished butts and are hooked at the bottom with a cheap loop and staple."

SPEED OF STEAM SEPARATOR

Farmers Should Be Careful to Follow Directions Given by Manufacturer of Machine.

Some tests conducted by the Indiana station show that much cream may be lost by not running the cream separator the proper number of revolutions. Farmers should be particular about following directions of the several makes of separators. It has been estimated that over 95 per cent of the dairymen turn their machines too slowly. The question of speed, therefore, becomes one of much importance, and dairymen should look after this feature of milk and cream handling with as much carefulness as they do any other detail of milk handling.

PREVENTING HORNS ON CALF

When Animal Is Week or Two Old Rub Caustic Potash on Little Nubs—Protect From Rain.

(North Dakota Experiment Station.) Horns can be prevented from growing on a calf by rubbing caustic potash on the little nubs that develop when the calf is a week or two old. Wrap one end of the stick of caustic in paper to protect the fingers, moisten the other end and rub on the nubs. Be careful that it does not run down the face and into the eyes. Removing the hair helps. Make three applications, allowing it to dry between each application. The calf should be protected from rain to keep the caustic from washing.

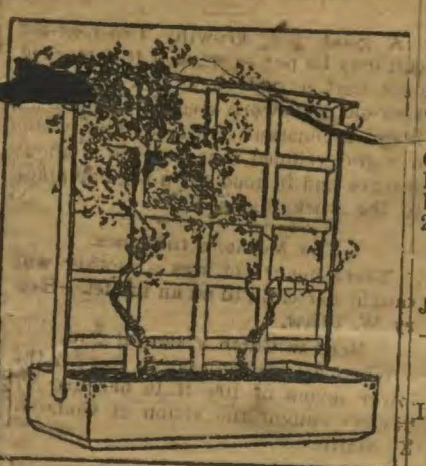
"Tycoon of Japan"

President Lincoln in one of his public documents referred to "the Tycoon of Japan" which was not the diplomatic and regular title of the emperor of Japan. It was the name that had been applied to him in the days before we knew much about his country and people, before Commodore Perry established our communications with them in 1854 and the arrival in this country in 1880 of the first embassy ever sent abroad by Japan. Of course, President Lincoln did not mean to be impolite to the ruler of Nippon and his error was not repeated in subsequent correspondence. But it caused humor.

LOVE OF GARDEN DEMOCRATIC

Joy of Creating Beauty Spot May Exist Alike in the Millionaire and the Day Laborer.

Francis Duquesne in his book on "The Joyous Art of Gardening," says: "No passion is more democratic than that of love for a garden. The love of literature, of art, of music can, it is true, occupy mind and heart with equal completeness, but in all of these the joy of creation is limited inevitably to the gifted few. The joy of making one may exist alike in the millionaire and the washer-woman, the day laborer, returning from his work."



A Portable Porch Screen of Lattice-Work. Good Dimensions Are These: Box, 4 Feet by 1 Foot by 1 Foot; Lattice, 4 Feet Square.

He takes himself to tending his rose bush, and so perhaps, does the banker. Those to whom the garden is a source of vivid pleasure do a part or most of the work of it themselves. For real enjoyment the garden must be considered as a work of art, not as a chore, and one's plans as friends and intimates, not employees. "Chichest" is that its "100 delights" is that its charm is wholly unrelated to the amount of money spent upon it. The simplest of little gardens may have more of this lovely and endearing quality of charm than the most pretentious of estates.

Duty of the Community. A happier childhood, better provisions for play, better surroundings, greater bodily vigor and a stronger spirit, less hampered by gathering doubts, are gifts which the community, as the fairy godmother of the rising generation, can lay at the cradle of every child in America.

The community that has not the vision, the loving kindness and the plain common sense to make the child better fitted to fight off the doubts and the fears of the future, commits a crime against itself as well as against its children.—New York Evening Mail.

NOTICE TO BE PUBLISHED

To all persons whom it may concern and who may be interested herein: WHEREAS, a petition has been filed in the Circuit Court of Escambia County, Florida, by the Standard Oil Company, a corporation, to reestablish a lost or destroyed execution issued out of said court in the case of the Standard Oil Company, plaintiff, against D. G. and R. J. Brent as D. G. Brent and Company, defendants, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1918, for the sum of \$400.89, and the cost \$4.69, which execution is shown to have been issued by execution, docket of said court on page 178 and the said execution and judgment in said case remains unsatisfied.

NOW, THEREFORE, you and each of you interested are required to appear before the Circuit Court of Escambia County, Florida, at 10:30 a. m., on Monday, August 12th, A. D. 1918, to show cause, if any, why the said execution should not be reestablished.

Witness, the Honorable James MacGibbon, clerk of the Circuit Court of Escambia County at the County Court House at Pensacola, Florida, on this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1918.

JAS. MACGIBBON,
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

J28-0aw4ws

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In Escambia County Court of Record, State of Florida, in Chancery, Nettie Peace, complainant, vs. Jake I. Peace, defendant.

On Monday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1918, the defendant, Jake I. Peace, is required to appear to the bill filed against him herein.

This order to be published once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks in the Molino Advertiser, a newspaper published in said Escambia County.

A. M. McMILLAN,
Clerk of Court of Record.
By A. L. TIDWELL, D. C.
Pensacola, Fla., June 6th, 1918.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

In Escambia County Circuit Court, State of Florida, in Chancery, Mattie Denmark vs. C. A. Denmark.

On Wednesday the 24th day of July, A. D. 1918, the defendant, C. A. Denmark is required to appear to the bill filed against him herein.

This order to be published once each week for eight consecutive weeks in the Molino Advertiser, a newspaper published in said Escambia county.

JAS. MACGIBBON,
Clerk Circuit Court.
By M. L. Bell, D. C.
Pensacola, Fla., May 23rd, 1918 M24

Molino Directory

CITY OFFICERS

MAYOR

COUNCILMEN

TOWN CLERK

MARSHAL

H. L. Raines,

CHURCHES

BAPTIST

Preaching at the Baptist church at 11:00 o'clock a. m., and at 8:30 p. m., the second Sunday in the month. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m., every Sunday, W. M. U. at 2:30 on Monday evening after first Sunday in each month. Rev. A. J. Ramsey, pastor; D. L. Barganier, S. S. Supt. The public always welcome.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST

Services will be held at the Little Flock Baptist Church, three and one-half miles west of Molino, every first, Saturday and Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

Services every Fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Service conducted in Britton's Hall. Special music and singing. All are welcome.

S. T. TROTTER, PASTOR.

THE LODGES

K. O. E.

Escambia Lodge, No. 119. Meets every Wednesday night.

C. G. Hall, C. C.

J. H. Daffin, K. of R. & S. and M. of F.

W. O. W.

Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month. M. Semple, C. C.

L. F. Matthews, Clerk.

F. AND A. M.

West Florida, No. 214. Meets first and third Saturday nights in each month.

J. S. E. Wilder, Secretary.

Powell Lodge, No. 47. Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Fred Johnson, N. G.

J. H. Daffin, Secretary.

When you think of Shoes think of
JOHNSON'S

IT'S UP TO YOU!

The Question of Saving is Simply
the Question of Spending

The saving habit will make you rich.
The spending habit will keep you poor.

It requires courage, self-control and unselfishness for one to practice common-sense economy, where surrounded by extravagance and folly. Choose the sensible course and start an account with The Molino State Bank.

You get 4 per cent interest per annum, compounded twice a year, and your money when needed, may be withdrawn.

Molino State Bank
MOLINO FLORIDA

THE PURPLE TRAIN

By MAHLIN GEARHART.

Everyone in the little town knew what the coming of the lilac train meant, for it was no new thing, this coming of a carload of blossoms, sometimes into the mining towns of the North, where the breath from the smelters destroyed every vestige of vegetation; sometimes to the towns that nestled high up the mountain sides and shivered with their summer frosts and biting winds from the snow-fields around them. Only last year Copperville had been brightened by the coming of the "purple train," for so it was called.

That night Miss Elizabeth sat alone on her little front porch and watched the moon come slowly up from behind the great mass of the Wahatch range, and sail off into the blue vault above, and as she watched she thought: "Yes, I'll do it. It can't do any harm. If it falls into Billy's hands, he'll understand what it means. If it doesn't, why the blossoms will cheer someone's heart, and the other will just excite a little curiosity. Five years ago, day after tomorrow, I got off the train here, and Billy went up north. The lilac train went just ahead of him, and I picked up one of the blossoms that had fallen when they were loading and handed it to him. I don't know why I did it. Billy had never asked me for a promise of any kind, but I read something in his eyes, all that year when I was boarding at his mother's. No, I don't know why I did it, but when I handed him the blossoms I said, 'I'll wait for you, Billy, for years, if it is necessary,' and then I turned and fled to the waiting room, and his train was just starting, so he could not answer, but I know his heart."

An impatient crowd of people had been standing in the rain since early morning, expecting momentarily to hear the whistle of the engine that would bring the lilac car into the Butte station. The noon whistles sounded; still no evidence of the coming of the purple train; still a pouring rain, and still a waiting mass of people; 12:15-12:30—a whistle and crowd began to surge forward. The station the engine panted, with a shout the anxious, weary alters welcomed the men who stood on the platforms with arms full of flowers.

"Show them this way, pardner. Give us a few over here." "Don't forget us. We can't get any closer." Such were the cries that came up from various quarters as men, women and children reached and scrambled for the flowers that came pouring upon them.

Coming with quick step down one of the streets was a man roughly dressed in a miner's garb, and close behind him another clad in a neat brown business suit.

"Now, I do wonder if I am too late for the lilac train?" soliloquized the man in the lead. "Twill be the first one I have missed since I came into Montana. Five years ago she gave me a blossom that had fallen when they were loading the lilac train, and then she said to me, 'I'll wait for you, Billy.' She read in my face what I did not have the manhood to tell her. She must have been sorry for me then, but afterward she grew sorry for herself, I suppose, for she didn't answer that letter I wrote as soon as I got here telling her how glad I would wait now, knowing that she was waiting for me. Well, she had to wait a long time, for luck was against me right along; but I didn't care, since she was waiting for me after all. And now if only I could send her a message saying 'I am coming, Billy,' it would be worth all these years of work and discouragement. I've seen people from there many times since, but they didn't know that I knew her and I never asked about her—I was afraid, somehow, of what they might tell me, till about a month ago when the Sweet Lilac began to show rich streaks. Ah, I am not too late," for he had come in sight of the car, and in another moment he and the man in brown, who had kept even pace with him for a block or more, were grasping frantically at a large bouquet that came over the head of the crowds within easy reach of them.

"There, stranger," exclaimed the miner, "I beat you on that catch; but there are enough here for two, so I'll cut the string and 'divvy' up, as we say in camp."

"You are generous, sir," answered his late rival, "and I will gladly pay you any sum you may name for my share of them. My little sick daughter—"

"Little sick daughter? Well, now, do you think I'd sell you a few flowers for her? Besides, money is nothing to me. Have you heard of the Sweet Lilac mine that I sold yesterday for \$76,000—what's this?" And lifting a tiny dainty that had been fastened in among the stems, he gazed into the face that spoke back to him, with a look of love he only could read. "I'm waiting for you, Billy," were the words he saw faintly scratched beneath the face, and turning to his wondering companion, he said, as he held the entire bouquet to him:

"Just give me one spray of the flowers, stranger, and you can have all the rest for the little girl. I'm going in here to send a telegram that says 'I am coming, Billy.'"

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HOME TOWN HELPS

FINE FOR PICKING FLOWERS

Ordinance Protecting Yards and Parkings of City Prevents Selfish and Thoughtless Mischief.

Of course, in the business sections of a city the front parkings are impracticable and even many shade trees are often not desirable, the attractiveness of the streets depending entirely upon the architectural beauties of the buildings and the cleanliness and good repair of house fronts, sidewalks and pavements, but in residence sections the beauty depends as much upon the condition of the surroundings as upon the houses themselves, and especially upon the flower beds and lawns during at least a part of the year.

It is often very annoying and discouraging to the owner of beautiful flower beds in the front yards, which have been cultivated to a state of high perfection by constant care and strenuous effort, to have their beauty marred or destroyed by mischievous children or covetous adults, who often pluck the flowers and break the plants with seeming impunity. The children should be taught to find pleasure in looking at the flowers without plucking them and an ordinance making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, to pluck or injure flowers or plants in the yards or parkings of others, would be very useful, to restrain adults from their selfish and thoughtless mischief and keep them from being aggressive enemies of the city beautiful.

The back yards, however, protected by fences and gates, are usually safe ground in which the lover of beautiful flowers may employ his taste, knowledge and judgment and expend his efforts to produce results that will afford pleasure to himself and his household, as well as to his neighbors.

KEEP BEAUTY OF ROADSIDE

Some Towns Appreciate the Value of Permitting Flowers and Shrubbery to Grow on Highways.

In many a charming countryside the town road destroyer with his bush-scythe garners the beauty and leaves bleakness, a singularly unkempt result of an attempt to clean up. Sometimes it is the village improvement society itself, meaning well, that sends him forth, says the Boston Transcript. More often it is his individual sense of responsibility to the office whose salary he is expected to earn. He, too, means well, and would be greatly indignant if told that his labors tended to drive prosperity away from his district. Yet such is without doubt the fact. The summer visitor loves the country for its wild tangle, its untrammeled growth, its bosky dells and its friendly shrubbery which crowds into the road itself, flaunting dewy fragrance in his face as he walks. When the day comes that he returns and finds in place of these along his accustomed walks dry brush, bare stubble and clumsily unkempt cleanliness, his soul revolts and on the morrow he seeks fresh woods and pastures new. Some country towns seem to have a realizing sense of this purely utilitarian side of the value of roadside beauty. They build good roads, but they take care to leave the roadside growth untrammelled that those who pass may enjoy it. It is a business asset.

There is more to it, too, than the fact that sentimentalists and nature lovers come to worship this beauty. The school children of such a town go to school along roads lined with object lessons not only in beauty but in natural science, lessons which they learn without knowing it and which remain with them all their lives.

Landscaping Fundamentals.

Every owner of a bit of soil should make a limited study of the art of landscaping so that fundamental mistakes are not made. First, do not plant your space all over, as though it were an orchard. Leave an open center for lawn or even a bare soil and plant only about the borders and in varying widths. Never cumber the center with trees or shrubs. Mass the planting by placing many of a kind together; do not space regularly so each will appear lonely or have an orchard effect. It matters little if they grow together in a mass—nature so disposes them. The effect is more necessary in shrubs than trees but even trees should interlace. In a small garden some or even all of formality must be had but in a place of size we need little or none. In the large places we should avoid straight lines. If one will follow these few simple rules he cannot go far astray in planning his own garden.

Never Too Many Parks.

Some things are never enjoyed in excess. They never breed regrets, says an exchange. Who ever heard of a city that learned, as it grew from youth to maturity, that it had too many parks? Where is the municipal polity that is sorry it has so many pleasure grounds for the use of its citizens? Was there ever a town which felt that its children enjoyed too much room for their play, its invalids too many quiet nooks for rest and recuperation, its aged and infirm more than sufficient outdoor space for their special wants?

RATION FOR PREGNANT SOWS

To Insure Strong, Lusty, Active Pigs, Give Mixture of Barley, Tankage and Skim Milk.

About three weeks before farrowing, pregnant sows may be given a ration consisting of nine parts of rolled barley and one part of tankage, or three pounds of skim milk to one pound of the barley. This method of feeding will insure strong, lusty, active newborn pigs.

WORK FOR 2-YEAR-OLD COLT

Good, Big, Growthy Youngster May Be Used Moderately—Four-Year-Old Animal Is About Mature.

A good, big, growthy two-year-old colt may be put to work if it is worked only half a day each day. A four-year-old may work steadily if the work is not a constant strain for him, while a well-developed four-year-old is about mature and is good for a regular place in the work teams.

The Mother's Influence. There never yet was a mother who taught her child to be an infidel.—Henry W. Shaw.

Need to Catch Vision of God. When we are content to live on the lower levels of life it is because we haven't caught the vision of God.—L. K. Smith.

Martyrdom Sublime. Christianity has made martyrdom sublime and sorrow triumphant.—E. H. Chaplin.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

STATE OF FLORIDA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

Pensacola, Fla., April 8, 1918. Whereas, elections are required to be held biennially in each special tax school district as near as practicable upon the anniversary of the original election, under the direction of the County Board of Public Instruction, to determine who shall be trustees for the next succeeding two years and the number of mills of district school tax to be levied for each of said years; and

Whereas it is necessary that such biennial election be held in special tax school district No. 14 [fourteen] of Escambia county, Florida, which is bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 20, township 5 north range 32 west; thence east along the north line of section 20 to the northeast corner of said section; thence north along the west line of section 16 to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence east along center line of section 16 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence south along the east line of section 16 to the southeast corner of said section; thence east along the north line of section 22 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence south to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; thence east to the intersection of the east line of section 22; thence south along the east line of sections 22 and 27 to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 26; thence east along the center line of section 26 to the east line of said section; thence south along the east line of sections 26 and 35 to the southeast corner of section 35; thence east along the north line of section 1, township 4 north, range 32 west to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence south along the center line of section 1 to the south line of said section; thence east along the south line of said section to the southeast corner of said section; thence south along the east line of section 12 to the southeast corner of section 12; thence west along the south line of section 12 to the southwest corner of said section; thence south along the east line of section 14 to the southeast corner of said section; thence west along the south line of sections 14 and 15 to the intersection of the east line of the Turner Starks grant, section 87; continue west along the center line of said grant to the west line of said grant; thence north along the west line of said grant to the northwest corner; thence east along the north line to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said grant; thence north along the west line of sections 15 and 10 to the northwest corner of section 10; thence west along the south line of section 4 to the southwest corner of said section; thence north along west line of section 4 to the northwest corner of said section; thence west along the south line of section 32, township 5 north, range 32 west to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 32; thence north along the center line of section 32 to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; thence north to the northwest corner of section 32; thence west to the southwest corner of said section; continue west along the south line of section 30 to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter; thence north along the center line of section 30 to the north line of said section; thence east along north line of said section to the northeast corner; thence north along the west line of section 20 to the northwest corner of said section, the point of beginning.

On the 28th day of June, 1918.

Now, therefore, the Board of Public Instruction of said county of Escambia does hereby call and order an election to be held at the regular voting place within the boundaries of said special tax school district on Friday, the 28th day of June, 1918, to determine who shall be the trustees for the next succeeding two years and for said special tax school district and the number of mills of district school tax to be levied in and for said district of each of said years, and does hereby appoint the following named inspectors and clerk for said election: J. L. Godwin, W. H. Godwin, A. J. O'Farrell, inspectors, and J. T. Merritt, clerk.

A. S. EDWARDS,

Superintendent and Secretary.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Letters Patent

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Honorable Sidney J. Catts, governor of the state of Florida, at Tallahassee, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as can be heard, for Letters Patent incorporating under the following proposed charter, the original of which is on file in the office of the secretary of the state of Florida.

JOHN FOMISON,
STEVE MORRIS,
NICK MANIATIS.

Proposed Charter of American Cafe, Pensacola, Florida.

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of becoming a corporation under the laws of Florida by and under the provisions of the statute of the state of Florida providing for the formation, liabilities, rights, privileges and immunities of corporations for profit.

Article I. The name of this corporation shall be American Cafe. Its business shall be carried on in Pensacola, Escambia County, State of Florida, and such other points in the state of Florida and in the United States and foreign countries as may be from time to time authorized by its board of directors.

Article II. The general nature of the business to be conducted and carried on by this corporation is a hotel, restaurant and cafe, boarding and lodging house, and soft drinks of every kind and merchandise for profit.

Article III. The capital stock of this company shall be two thousand and five hundred (\$2500.00) dollars, divided into twenty-five (25) shares of the par value of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars each, payable in lawful money of the United States, or in property, labor or services, at a just valuation to be fixed by the stockholders or by the directors of the company at the organization meeting had after the granting of the charter herein applied for; and which capital stock shall be sold, issued, assigned and transferred only in accordance with such by-laws as the company may from time to time make, alter or change, with a lien reserved in favor of the company upon all of its capital stocks for any indebtedness which may at any time be due by the holder of the same unto the company, and which shall be a lien thereon superior to all other liens or claims of every nature and character, and all assignments or transfers of stocks of this company shall be subject thereto.

Article IV. This business of this company shall have ninety-nine (99) years existence.

Article V. The business of this company shall be conducted by a president, a vice-president, a general manager, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall all be stockholders. Until the first annual meeting of the company herein provided for, the following shall be officers of company: Steve Morris, president; Nick Maniatas, vice-president; John Fomison, general manager; John Fomison, secretary and treasurer. The directors shall be John Fomison, Steve Morris and Nick Maniatas. The first meeting of the company shall be held on the 31st day of August, 1918, at the office of the company on Wright and Tarragon streets, city of Pensacola, Escambia county, in the state of Florida, for the purpose of completing to organization of the company and adopting by-laws and transacting all the business coming before the meeting. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company shall be held on Tuesday after the second Monday in January, A. D. 1919, and each and every year thereafter (beginning with the year 1919). The board of directors shall be fixed at three, and from this membership the board of directors shall elect a president, a vice-president, a general manager, a secretary and treasurer. The offices of vice-president and general manager may be held by the same director, and the same person shall be eligible to hold both offices of secretary and treasurer.

Article VI. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this company at any time can subject itself shall be five thousand (\$5000.00) dollars.

Article VII. The name of the residences of the incorporators of this company and the amount of capital stock subscribed for by each are as follows: John Fomison, Pensacola, Fla., 12 shares; Steve Morris, Pensacola, Fla., 12 shares; Nick Maniatas, Pensacola, Fla., 1 share.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 6th day of May, A. D. 1918.

WITNESS:
ALMA MORRISON,
J. N. HUTCHINS.

JOHN FOMISON,
STEVE MORRIS,
NICK MANIATIS.

STATE OF FLORIDA, ss:
ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that upon this day before me a Notary Public in and for the state of Florida at large, duly qualified and acting as an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, personally appeared John Fomison, Steve Morris and Nick Maniatas, each to me known well, and well known to me to be the persons who executed the foregoing proposed charter of the American Cafe, and each and several acknowledged that they signed and executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1918.

[Seal] J. N. HUTCHINS,
Notary Public, state of Florida at large. My commission expires March 11, A. D. 1919.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

In Escambia County Court of Record, State of Florida, In Chancery.

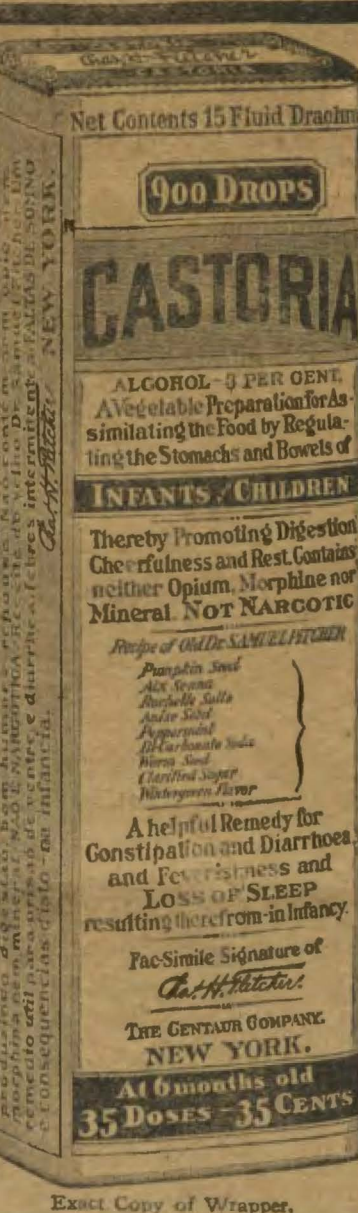
Shellie Nimmo, complainant, vs. John Nimmo, defendant.

On Monday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1918, the defendant, John Nimmo, is required to appear to the bill filed against him herein.

This order to be published once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks in the Molino Advertiser, a newspaper published in said Escambia County.

A. M. McMillan,
Clerk Court of Record.
By A. L. Tidwell, D. C.
Pensacola, Fla., May 27, 1918. M30-4t

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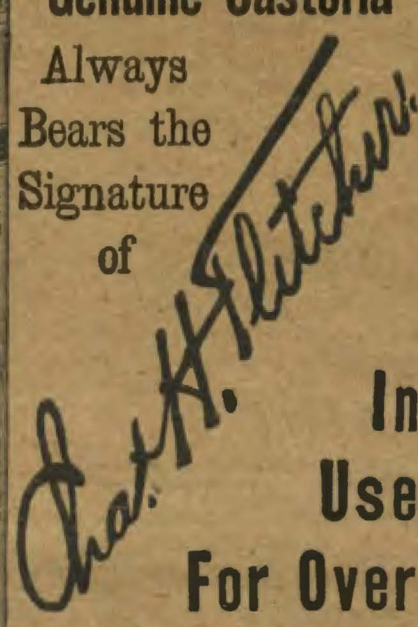


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Pie Peaches per can for	15c
Pie Apples "	15c
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