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CEMENT SIDEWALK
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The Pensacola Journal.

20 Pages Today
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WEATHER BUREAU REVIEWS THE RECENT HURRICANE

The United States weather bureau, which through timely warnings rendered valuable assistance to shipping interests along the gulf coast, has compiled the following view of the recent gulf hurricane:

During the present summer barometric conditions have been particularly favorable to the development of disturbances in the West Indian region. During the latter half of June and in July and August low and fluctuating barometric pressures prevailed over the Gulf of Mexico and the tropical Atlantic and the barometer was almost continuously high over the Azores and the middle eastern Atlantic. The tropical disturbances of this period were however confined to low latitudes and after leaving the Caribbean Sea struck the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico, one somewhat to the southward of Galveston and two near the mouth of the Rio Grande river. In each instance the storms were severe and were attended by considerable destruction of property, especially in the mountain districts of northeastern Mexico.

The month of September opened with a resumption of average barometric conditions in the extreme south and a more active movement of barometric areas in the middle latitudes. About the close of the first decade of the month, however, pressure began to fall over the Lesser Antilles, abnormally high pressure again set in over the middle latitudes of the Atlantic Ocean, and by the 12th the fourth severe tropical storm of the summer had its origin in the abnormal barometric conditions that were presented. In each instance during the present summer the storms were deflected over the Gulf of Mexico by an extensive area of high barometric pressure that overlaid the western Atlantic and the eastern portion of the United States.

This storm apparently had its inception near the middle islands of the Lesser Antilles on September 12 and moved thence westward over the Caribbean Sea without evidence of marked intensity until September 14. On that date two centers of cyclonic action appeared, one north and the other south of the island of Jamaica,

During the succeeding twenty-four hours the northern disturbance apparently dissipated, and the cyclonic area to the southward of Jamaica increased in intensity and moved slowly northwestward toward the Yucatan channel, where it arrived on the morning of the 17th. Thus far in its course the storm had not approached a station of observation and calculations of its location and direction of movement had been determined from telegraphic reports from stations in the West Indies that were distant from its center. Available information was however furnished daily to shipping interests and to ports on our extreme southeastern coasts. On the morning of the 17th the hurricane was central near the western extremity of Cuba, and the station at Pinar del Rio showed a barometric pressure of 29.44 inches, a twenty-four hour rainfall of 7.88 inches and a wind velocity of 60 miles an hour from the northeast. Advice was issued at that time to Atlantic and Gulf shipping interests and ports that the hurricane center would probably move northward over the Gulf of Mexico and that vessels in extreme south Atlantic and Gulf ports and also those that were preparing to sail for those waters should remain in port.

The Approach.
The hurricane center moved northward over the Gulf of Mexico and ports on the 19th indicated its approach toward the middle Gulf coast. Storm warnings were ordered along the coast from eastern Texas to western Florida and the usual information regarding the location and course of the storm was telegraphed to Atlantic and Gulf ports. On the following day, the 19th, the storm warnings were changed to hurricane warnings on the Louisiana coast. On the morning of the 20th the vortex of the storm had reached a point near the mouth of the Mississippi river with approximate central pressure about 29.00 inches. Its announced movement from that position was northward over Louisiana. At 8 p. m. of the 20th the hurricane was apparently central somewhat to the westward of New Orleans, La., with barometric pressure at that station 29.22 inches, with torrential rains and wind from

the southeast that attained an extreme velocity of 68 miles an hour. From this position its announced course was northward up the Mississippi Valley. At 3 a. m. of the 21st, the storm center was near the west of Vicksburg, Miss., the pressure at that station being 29.06 inches. By the morning of the 21st it had reached southeastern Arkansas, with lowest reported pressure at Little Rock, Ark., of 29.34 inches, and by the morning of the 22d it has crossed the western lake region with a marked decrease in strength.

Great Damage Done.
Owing to a general prostration of telegraph and telephone wires and to an interruption of railway communication in and near the scene of the storm's greatest intensity definite information regarding loss of life and property cannot now be given. Advice from New Orleans state, however, that the total property damage in that city was, so far as reported, nearly \$1,000,000, that many lives had been lost in Louisiana, and that it was not possible to get information from sections where the damage was believed to be heavy. At Mobile, Ala., the tide in the Mobile river overflowed two or three blocks inland, and minor damage only was caused to vessels in the harbor. The observer further states that owing to the timely warning probably all merchandise was protected. At Pensacola, Fla., large quantities of timber, barges, small schooners and launches were sunk or carried ashore, and small wharves and boathouses were demolished. Later reports will show aggregate losses of life and property, the extent to which the warnings governed the movements of shipping, and the approximate saving of life and property through measures that were prompted by the very ample and accurate advice that was issued by the weather bureau.

Aside from the fact that they commonly emerge from the region of equatorial rains, which lies between the Lesser Antilles and the African coast, little is known regarding the place of origin of West Indian hurricanes. It has seemed allowable in instances to assume that storms

which have been encountered by vessels far to the eastward of the Lesser Antilles have subsequently visited the West Indies, but owing to the very meager amount of data which has been received from the tropical ocean such assumptions are not susceptible of proof, it is not improbable, however, that some of the West Indian hurricanes originate over the mid-Atlantic tropics and even well over toward the Cape Verde Islands. The latitudinal limits of the region within which these storms originate may be safely represented by the parallel of 10 degrees north and 20 degrees south, and it is believed that they have their origin along the line of the southern limit of the northeast trades. As the summer advances the North Atlantic area of high barometer settles southward over the eastern Atlantic, forcing the trade winds southward, and causing hurricanes to form farther and farther to the westward until October, when they develop or originate over the eastern Caribbean Sea or but a little distance east of the Lesser Antilles.

The manner of their origin is a matter of speculation and theory. In an article published several years ago in the American Meteorological Journal, it was stated that "Storms are incited by heat and nourished by moisture." In the region of equatorial rains, from whence these storms emerge are found all of the known and recognized elements which contribute to a storm's formation and subsequent development. The northeast trade winds strike an almost quiescent mass of exceedingly moist air which possesses an initial upward or rising motion. The striking of the trades into this mass is calculated to cause atmospheric whirls or eddies, and when these whirls become sufficiently pronounced they develop into well-marked cyclonic disturbances which, under favorable conditions, acquire hurricane intensity and are carried westward over the West Indies by the prevailing general wind currents.

The following are descriptions of two important hurricanes that have visited the United States since 1906.

Hurricane of September 26-30, 1886.—First reported from the north-west of Cuba on the 26th. By the morning of the 28th the center had moved to the Florida coast with wind southeast at Key West. By the morning of the 29th the center was in Georgia and was increasing rapidly in intensity. By 8 p. m. of the same date it was central over Lynchburg, Va., with barometer 29.30. The storm reached the District of Columbia about three hours later. On the morning of the 30th the storm center and most of the rain passed over the Chesapeake Bay and the St. Lawrence Valley in a northeasterly direction. Its passage from Key West to Canada occupied twenty-four hours, showing a uniform rate of progress of 22 miles per hour. The path of its destruction did not extend more than 50 miles in width in any part of its course. The greatest violence was manifested in Florida during the early morning of the 29th. A second period of violence began in Virginia about 9 p. m. and lasted until about midnight in Pennsylvania. Following a lull there was a third renewal of intensity during the early morning hours of the 30th in Cayuga and Cortland counties, N. Y.

The loss of life and property in the states traversed by the storm is given in the following table from the Monthly Weather Review for September, 1896:

State.	Loss of Life.	Loss of Property.
Florida.....	68	\$2,225,000
Georgia.....	25	932,000
South Carolina.....	5	25,000
North Carolina.....	0	20,000
Virginia.....	5	625,000
District of Columbia.....	1	443,000
Maryland.....	8	500,000
Pennsylvania.....	2	2,140,000
New York.....	0	50,000
Total.....	114	7,031,000

This storm is remembered as one of the most severe of the West Indian hurricanes that have swept the country, its severity being especially marked in Florida and Pennsylvania, while in the District of Columbia it was one of the worst storms on record.

Swept Over Niagara.

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing rumbles and abrupt nature warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see Backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering, one \$1.00 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Bolk Tenn. Only 50c at all druggists.

Compared With Chinaware.
"Heard a good one this morning," he said, according to the Philadelphia Times. "A little girl and her mother were walking down the street when they came to a place where straw had been spread over the pavement to deaden the noise because of the illness of a woman living in that square. 'Oh, look, mamma,' cried the little girl, 'What's all the hay doin' out in the street?'"

"That's because Mrs. E. has a tiny baby, which God just sent her, said her mother, gently, and after a moment's pause the little girl said slowly: 'Gwaious, she must have been packed well.'"

A lot of old newspapers tied up in neat bundles for sale, 5c a bundle, at The Journal office.

DIAZ REPLIES TO THE CHARGES

PENSACOLIAN WRITES INTERESTINGLY IN REPLY TO CRITICISM IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE AND QUOTES LETTER TO PROVE ASSERTIONS.

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 2, 1909.

Several friends have called my attention to an article appearing in the October American Magazine, the first of a series of articles to be published by that periodical under the caption "Barbarous Mexico." For the benefit of those friends, and for any others who have seen the article in question, I beg of you space in your paper for what I have to state on the premises.

On page ten of the advertising section of their October number the editors of the "American" tell their readers that this is going to be the year in which the people in this country will be educated on the subject of Mexico. And in their editorial introduction to the October installment of the proposed series of articles they burst with suppressed emotion; they see it their bounden duty to teach them, to open their eyes to the fact that Mexico is a country where "men and women are enslaved for life by the thousands, starved, beaten and sold."

Laudable zeal, indeed, of these apostles, and the most skeptical could not accuse them of race partisanship, for with admirable nonchalance, on page twenty of their same October number they are again carried away in their anathemas against the oppressors, and again they urge their readers to read. But this time it is not of Mexico; it is of their own country, of this country, that they should become enlightened, and the editors of the American Magazine tell their readers to read the articles of Judge Lindsey, commencing in the October number of Everybody's Magazine, and have their eyes opened still wider and see what is going on in their own country. "How capital boys its way to profit; how it buys souls and bodies and wrecks them; how it robs little ones of their rights and degrades their bodies and befools their souls; how bad men can and do buy control of cities and states; how the few exploit the many; how there is a buying and selling of human beings almost worse than in slavery days."

I make no comment on the analogy in the above two eloquent appeals on the part of the editors of the American Magazine. I would like to; but space forbids it, and, anyway, I dare say it is not necessary because I feel sure that what occurs to me will occur to every one that reads them both.

Letter to Editors.
I will, though, quote from a letter written to the American Magazine, in regard to this series of articles, by three of the most influential, respectable and distinguished American citizens residing in Mexico—three who could by no means be thought to be under obligations to the country where they choose to live, because of political pulls or other necessities, but just simply three Americans who constitute a committee of the council of administration of the American colony of Mexico.

They write as follows: "To the Editor of the American Magazine:—'Sir—The American Colony of Mexico, through the undersigned committee, consider it a duty to all Americans in Mexico, as well as an obligation to the interests of truth and justice, to protest against the proposed publication of a series of articles in your magazine under the caption of 'Barbarous Mexico.'"

(1) Because the title is a misnomer and misleads the public.
(2) Because the proposed articles, as indicated in your announcement, leads us to state that these articles must of necessity be gross exaggerations, and in most instances willful misrepresentations on the part of the author.

"We do not claim for the government of Mexico that perfection not even found in many other governments, but we predict that the economic conditions of this country do not justify the sweeping assertions made by your correspondent, any more than a special exposition of lynchings, sweat-shop abuses, employment of convict labor or race riots, would justify the title of 'Barbarous United States' to be applied to a series of literary efforts to describe the backward conditions of our native land."

"Your correspondent sees one of the sore spots on the body politic of a nation which has made prodigious strides upon the highways of civilization during the past thirty years.

It's Not An Experiment When The Star Gets Your Bundle

We don't believe in "knocking" competitors. We try to cultivate the live-and-let-live spirit. All we want to say is, if you have been experimenting with the placing of your laundry, you will have ceased these experiments the minute you place your bundle in the hands of a STAR driver.

For you are going to get the quality of washing and the sort of service which will make you a permanent patron of this big, progressive steam laundry.

This assertion is backed up by the fact that there are scores of people on our books who have been giving us their clothes-cleaning steadily years.

STAR'S slogan is "Sanitation and satisfaction," and STAR wagons cover Pensacola every day.

STAR LAUNDRY

BIGGEST, BUSIEST, BEST.
Send us your dry cleaning and pressing.
PHONE 114.

TO THE FARMERS

Until further notice our gin will start up every Thursday. We have added a first-class grit mill to our plant and with gin and grit mill in charge of an experienced man, we guarantee entire satisfaction. We buy cotton, cotton seed and corn.

JOS. McVOY & CO.

Cantonment, Fla.
General Merchandise, Cotton Fertilizers, all kinds of farm supplies.

He does not see the hundreds of thousands of happy homes, the prosperous and contented people, the modern cities, the flourishing industries, the schools conducted in every nook and corner of the republic. He takes no account of what Mexico was, and hopes to be. Crime and squalor, Mr. Editor, is the heritage of no nation in particular, neither is progress and justice. There is so much that can be spoken and written of the good that is in Mexico, without being obliged to make personal sacrifices, endure hardships and court great dangers which your correspondent appears to have undergone, for the doubtful privilege of calling attention to evils which this government is trying hard to rectify, not to mention those which do not exist outside of fevered imaginations.

"Your statement that Mexico has no free press, no jury system and that the public school system in 'vast districts is abolished because the government needs the money' are absolutely untrue. Your charge that people are the rule of the great mass and that 'chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands, is as untrue as it would be were this charge made against the state of New York. And when your correspondent states that so far as he knows he is the only American who was ever in the Valle Nacional, he makes a statement which on the face of it proves malicious because the Valle Nacional is as accessible as Wall street, and beset with less dangers, and thousands of Americans have visited there. The Valle Nacional is simply a large valley, several times larger than the Mohawk, warmer in climate, devoted to the growing of tobacco. It is not surrounded by walls, ditches nor sentries. The land is owned by several hundred small farmers, and except for the fact that in some instances convict labor is hired there, it bears quite a decent reputation. As a health resort it is much preferred to the phosphate beds of Florida or the lumber camps of Alabama where convict labor is also employed.

"While this letter is subscribed by a committee appointed to present this matter to your attention, and is endorsed by the Society of the American Colony, we may add that if you desire further confirmation of our statements, we will undertake to secure the endorsements of thousands of respectable Americans living and flourishing throughout the entire republic. We also beg to refer you to the American ambassador, Honorable David E. Thompson; to the American consul general, Honorable Arnold E. Shanklin; to every American consul, vice consul and commercial agent, accredited to Mexico by the government at Washington, and to all the representatives of European powers in Mexico, for the truth of our assertions.

"Very respectfully,
"W. L. VAIL,
"K. M. VANZANDT, JR.,
"W. W. BLAKE,
"Committee of the American Colony."

I dare not take up any more of your space, or I would add some things of interest in reference to conditions in Mexico, called for by the articles in consideration, particularly as to how the question of convict labor is now dealt with, the earnings of the unfortunes being remitted to their families.

I thank you for the use of your columns and remain, dear sir,
Very respectfully,
I. J. DIAZ.

A SHAKING UP

may all be very well so far as the trusts are concerned, but not when it comes to chills and fever and malaria. Quit the quinine and take a real cure—Ballard's Herbine. Contains no harmful drugs and is as certain as taxes. If it doesn't cure, you get your money back.

Sold by W. A. D'Alemberte, druggists and apothecary, 121 S. Palafox street.

SNEADS.

Sneads, Oct. 2.—Miss Cleo Woolridge left Monday to take a school at Roberts.

Miss Tommie Ferrell returned Sunday after spending a week most pleasantly with friends at Cypress.

The ice cream supper given Tuesday night by the Ladies' Aid Society was quite a success, owing to the cold weather.

Joe King left Tuesday for Atlanta, Ga., where he will enter the Southern Dental College.

Miss Edith Griffen left Thursday night for Milton, where she has accepted a position in the school.

Misses Lillie Lanier and Alice McDaniel will leave Friday to visit friends and relatives at Bristol, Va.

Dr. Bagelle, of Marianna, Fla., was here in his automobile Monday on business.

Albert Logan, of Cypress, Fla., was here Sunday visiting friends.

O. E. Roberts is transacting business.

Miss Myrtle Cox, of Quincy, arrived Thursday. She will be second assistant in the school here.

Miss Daisy Evans, who has been visiting her sister at Alford, Fla., returned Monday.

Miss Alice Burke left Sunday for Poplar Springs, where she will finish a term of school.

Joe F. Davis went to Marianna Wednesday on business.

Miss Alice Evans will leave Sunday to take a school at Alford, Fla.

Miss Lulu Burke, who has been on an extended visit to relatives in Marianna, returned Saturday.

Mrs. Lillie Palsgraph, of Chattahoochee, spent Wednesday night with her sister at this place.

School starts Monday under the able management of Prof. C. B. King, Miss Alice Vaid and Miss Myrtle Cox.

Better Stick to the Bench.

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens, says the Ladies' Home Journal. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog loose in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to yo' all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get ver hide full of shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo' want to engage in any rascal-ity, judge, y' better stick to de bench whar yo' am familiar."

Read The Journal's Want Ads. and profit thereby.

Escambia Motor Car Co.
Phone 925. East Garden Street.

30-Horse Power Runabout
\$1,000.00
(MAGNETO INCLUDED.)

WEIGHT—1600 pounds.
WHEEL BASE—100 inches.
TREAD—56 inches.
FRAME—Pressed steel—31-2 inch drop.
SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic.
MOTOR—Four cylinder—4 by 4 inches, developing 30 horse power.
CYLINDERS—Cast in pairs—water cooled.
DRIVE—Straight line—shaft and bevel gears.
AXLES—Front "I" beam forging; rear, standard bevel gear type.
CARBURETOR—Special, single adjustment, float type.
LUBRICATION—Force feed and splash with equalizing system to maintain uniform action irrespective of grades or other road conditions.

COOLING—Centrifugal pump and vertical tube radiator.
BEARINGS—Extra large throughout; all chassis bearings anti-friction type.
TIRES—32 by 31-2 inches.
BRAKES—Two set, double-acting on rear hubs.
TRANSMISSION—Three speeds forward and reverse, selective type, sliding gears.
CLUTCH—Indestructible, multiple disc type—perfect engagement under all conditions. Extra light rotating parts—quiet, easy gear shifting for all speeds.
IGNITION—Jump spark. Combination magneto and battery.
EQUIPMENT—Lamp equipment includes two head lights, two side lamps, and tail light. Generator and horn. Full set of tools.

RAILS—METALS—SCRAP IRON

IF YOU ARE BETTERING YOUR LOGGING ROAD with new material consult with us, or if you have any old rails, scrap iron, or metal which you desire to dispose of, advise with us; we buy and sell outright, and if interested will have our representative call on you.

Metzger Brothers, Mobile, Ala.
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