

The Pensacola Journal

DAILY. WEEKLY. SUNDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY

—BY—

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES, President and General Manager

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$6 00 One Month 45
Six Months 3 50 One Week 10
Three Months 1 25 Weekly Edition, per year \$1 00

The Only Pensacola Newspaper From Which a Detailed Circulation Statement Can Be Secured.

Offices—Journal Building,
Corner Deluna and Intendencia

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Pensacola, Florida, under Act of congress, March 3, 1879.

Phones: Editorial Rooms, 38. Business Office, 1500.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING.

ROBERT MACQUOID—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

OFFICES (New York—404 Tribune Building, Chicago—B. F. Henriques, Manager, 1548 Marquette Building.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

BOOST, BOOM, BUILD—THAT'S ALL.

Taft is turning into a regular Texas Ranger.

It is dangerous to build "castles in Spain" these days.

Perry must be gritting his teeth over the Rasmussen report.

The Standard Oil Company is evidently overstocked with raw material.

An unusually large batch of murder mysteries is delighting the minds of the morbid and sensational just now.

Strange how railroads will adopt "confiscatory" freight rates when they have to compete with steamboat lines.

Mrs. Nick Longworth is furious because some newspaper announced that she was a suffragette. But if not, why not?

THE TIME DRAWS CLOSE FOR THE TRI-COUNTY FAIR AND EXHIBITORS SHOULD HASTEN TO MAKE THEIR ENTRIES.

"How would you spend a million dollars is a conundrum that is passed around," says the Chipley Verdict. But most men if they had it would not spend it at all, and that is the trouble.

The president fully substantiated Roosevelt in alluding to him as "my type" when he went into "bronco busting" on Brother Charley's farm. The bronco gave up the job the very first buck.

"The fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a silent kiss in the dark—he knows what he is doing—but nobody else does."—The Saturday Evening Post.

An apt comparison, is it not?

BOOST, BOOM, BUILD—THAT'S ALL.

They are making things hot for the ice trust in New York, and the derelict, C. W. Morse, has been cited as the head devil in so manipulating the production and price of ice as to swell the treasury of the trust at the expense of the sweltering people of Gotham.

Guatemala having taken the trouble through its diplomatic agency in Washington to deny all responsibility for the Nicaraguan revolution is at once suspected of having been its instigator. Such is diplomacy; and the truth of Talleyrand's declaration that language is used to conceal thought obtains fresh confirmation.

PERLESS PENSACOLA. THE BEST PORT SOUTH OF PORTSMOUTH.

Following in the footsteps of the paymaster general of the army, the postmaster general is trying to get the salaries of his subordinates raised so that they may live as they did thirteen years ago before the advent of republican prosperity under high protection and the advance of living expenses forty-nine per cent. But how many things be done with the president bent on retrenchment in government expenses?

BOOST, BOOM, BUILD—THAT'S ALL.

Would it not be a good thing for Pensacola to erect sign boards at the many points of historical interest within its limits? They would not a great expense and would prove convenience to strangers by conveying information of great interest to the public at large. This is now being done in New Orleans to accommodate visitors during the Lakes-to-Gulf Deep Waterways convention, but seems from the dispatch giving the news that only temporary plans will be put up. Should Pensacola adopt the plan the means used could be substantial and lasting.

A Few Words About "Election Day" Politicians.

The Journal has advocated the teaching of the principles of government in public schools, and was especially pleased when an act was passed by the last legislature providing for such a course. That such an education is of great importance if the system of government adopted by the fathers is to be maintained becomes more evident every day.

The people must learn the meaning of the problems which they are called upon to solve, and they can by no possibility be prepared to vote upon them save by study and a free interchange of opinion.

Andalusia, Alabama, has a citizen who is a sample of thousands of others in every state of the union and about whom the following paragraph appeared in the Star of that city:

Asked how he stood on the amendment question, an Andalusia business man said: "Six days in the week I attend to my business affairs. On Sunday I attend to my religion. On election day I attend to my politics."

If this gentleman pays no attention to politics except on the day he casts his vote, he is certainly not qualified to express a choice one way or the other. Affairs political are intricate. The principles of government are deep. The selection of policies requires the most careful study and consideration. It is evident that no one of the sovereign people can be in a position to speak intelligently and take part in directing either principles or policies who defers all consideration of them until election day.

The course pursued by this Andalusia citizen, and other "business men" who will not take the time to study the political questions confronting the state and nation is the chief reason why corrupt and unpatriotic men are elected to office and permitted to exercise unscrupulous machinations for the benefit of special interests and the hurt of the people. The only real safeguard of the great mass of American voters lies in the faithful study of men and of measures, of the principles underlying our political structure and the various policies which, from time to time, present themselves. Hence the importance of making the principles of government a portion of common school and collegiate education, the instilling of interest in politics in the mind of the young; an interest which will cling to them through life, make them better citizens and forever do away with the class of suffragists who "attend to their politics" on election day only.

"Lives of Great Men All Remind Us"

When Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, died, beloved and honored by all the people of his state, the office passed to Adolph O. Eberhart, the republican lieutenant governor. No sooner had the new executive been clothed with full authority when, as expressed by The New Orleans States:

"The republican politicians set to work to organize an office-holding machine, but they soon received a shock. Governor Eberhart had learned from the lamented Johnson the duties that the chief executive of a state owes to the people, 'I shall do nothing,' he said, when asked to aid in the movement, 'directly or indirectly, to build up a machine for myself or for the republican party while I am in office.'"

And from this we learn the effect of a truly honest, upright life upon those who come within the sphere of its influence. There doubtless are good men in the republican party; men who are sincere in their advocacy of policies which appear to us both dangerous and dishonorable, but that a republican politician could resist the opportunity of forming a machine is little short of a miracle. The main strength of that organization has

been the happy faculty of holding together through thick and thin; through evil report and good report; in sickness and in health; in every vicissitude as well as in every triumph.

The poet sang well, and Governor Eberhart seems to have hearkened to the words:

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime And, departing, leave behind us Footprints in the sands of time." All honor to the memory of John Johnson. Even in death he is the savior of his state, the inspiration and the guide of his successor.

"The Voice of the People Is the Voice of God."

We were somewhat startled the other day to hear a man who has long stood high in the councils of the democratic party, but who shall be nameless, declare with finality of expression that the people of America are incapable of self government. Indeed, it is by no means uncommon to hear this opinion expressed by men of a certain type—educated men, at that; men of experience and who, one would think, had given much thought to the sociologic and economic problems which confront the world.

It is unnecessary for The Journal to assure its readers that it does not endorse this view. On the contrary such a thought is detestable and utterly repugnant to the theory of government which animated the fathers. The very cornerstone of their structure was the eradication of the one-man power, the idea of a sovereign ruler, and the substitution of the will of the majority as the supreme dictator of principles and policies.

That their theory was right is proven by the fact that in the evolution of the world toward higher civilization and enlightenment, the voice of the people each year and in every land becomes a more potent factor, and the arbitrary rulings of king or emperor grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." Compare the exercise of power by monarchs in the kingdoms of the world at the time of the American revolution and their exercise of power today and the most superficial student of history must admit the truth of this assertion.

But the supreme argument in favor of the right and ability of the people to govern both here and elsewhere, is the fact that self-government is clearly the ordained plan of the Creator, who compels men to work out their own destiny these days, without ravens to feed them or a rain of manna from the skies. It may reasonably be assumed that the divine method cannot be improved upon even by American politicians, however concerned they may be about the welfare of their constituents. And, further, the more the people exercise their right of self-government the sooner will they know what is best for state and nation and bend their will and activities toward securing it. Experience is a great teacher.

The conviction and sentence by a Connecticut court of a woman employed as agent by a Chicago money-lender, has been rather widely commented upon. Without exception, so far as we have seen, the commentators approve both the conviction and the sentence. The defendant was charged with the violation of two statutes—one making it illegal to charge more than 15 per cent a year for a loan, and the other making it an offense to accept a note for an amount greater than the sum actually loaned. Upon conviction she was fined \$6,000 and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. The case has been appealed, but those who believe that such an example is urgently needed may be permitted to indulge the hope that the appellate court will find the record free from reversible error. The only unsatisfactory feature of the proceeding, as we understand it, was the fact that the principal escaped punishment. The agent, in spite of her sex, is scarce deserving of sympathy.

While it is commonly believed that the practices of the average "loan shark" transgress the statutes in such cases made and provided, members of the tribe have enjoyed a regrettable immunity from the consequences of that transgression. The delightful occasions where one is tripped, as was the Connecticut agent in this case, are rare almost as angels' visits. Their habitual escape is partly due, doubtless, to the fact that their victims are not often so situated that they dare complain; partly to the ingenious methods of the "sharks" themselves; and partly, we fear, to loopholes in the state, some of which make evasion of their spirit and intent a matter of comparative ease.

Notwithstanding the general contempt in which the "loan shark" is held, and the almost unanimous applause which follows his occasional exposure and conviction, it must be confessed that he continues to thrive in most cities. The New Haven case shows he is not so invulnerable as most people have supposed, and it is to be hoped that the example of the Connecticut prosecutor and court will be emulated elsewhere. A fine of \$6,000, supplemented by sixty days' imprisonment, such as was imposed in the case of the "lady agent" at New Haven, would serve as a powerful deterrent if it could be made the uniform punishment the country over.

Judge Reeves' Candidacy Reviewed By State Press

A Warm Proposition.
Judge Lucius J. Reeves of Pensacola, has declared his intention of entering the senatorial contest in next spring's primaries. The judge is a good man and, no doubt, will make it warm for his opponent.—Blountstown Democrat.

Perry Herald Suggests.
Hon. L. J. Reeves offers to pay half the expense of a primary in West Florida to determine whether he or Mr. Blount should be the senatorial candidate for U. S. senator. Better spend the money advertising his features over the state—will do more good, judging by the experience of recent campaigns.—Perry Herald.

An Interesting Primary.
Hon. L. J. Reeves proposes that the two candidates for U. S. senator from West Florida go into a test primary to determine which is the most popular in this section, the losing candidate to withdraw from the race. Mr. Reeves thinks that in this way the West Florida candidate would go in the primary with practically the entire voting strength of West Florida, which would give him a very strong pull. The primary as proposed would be a mighty interesting one as both candidates, Mr. Blount and Mr. Reeves, have some real warm supporters.—Marianna Times-Courier.

A Novel Proposition.
Judge Reeves has made a novel proposition to retire one senatorial candidate by holding a primary in West Florida counties to determine the choice of the people in the territory named. Says he will pay half the expenses of such primary. With two candidates in the field it is thought that West Florida would have no chance whatever of electing either hence Judge Reeves' proposition, which appeared in a letter to the Pensacola Evening News of the 11th inst. The judge thinks West Florida not only entitled to a senator, but almost assured of one with one candidate—he or Mr. Blount—out of the way.—Chipley Verdict.

Judge Reeves' Position.
Judge L. J. Reeves, of West Florida, is a candidate for the United States senate, also Mr. Blount of Pensacola. Judge Reeves takes the position that West Florida should be represented in the senate. He is interested in the demands this, as both our present senators are from Jacksonville and in state offices that portion of the state has been ignored. But he says two candidates from that section cannot be elected, so he suggests to Mr. Blount that they have a friendly contest between themselves and hold a primary of their own to determine which of the two the voters of West Florida prefer. With this object in view, Judge Reeves says he is willing to pay \$5,000, and Mr. Blount deems a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of the primary and whoever wins shall be West Florida's candidate. The territory shall include all counties west of the Chattahoochee river. Judge Reeves says, without appearing boastful, that he is confident of doing up the astute lawyer from Pensacola. As far as we are concerned, let the battle of ballots rage in West Florida.—Ocala Star.

The Sun's Opinion.
Judge L. J. Reeves, one of West Florida's candidates for United States senator, influenced by a suggestion in a short editorial which appeared in the Sun a couple of weeks ago, makes a proposition to Mr. W. A. Blount, the other candidate, that they go before the people of West Florida in a preliminary primary to see which one of them shall withdraw from the race. Judge Reeves believes with the Sun, that West Florida should have the United States senator this time, and in order that her claim may be presented untrammelled, he suggests that a preliminary primary be held to determine which of her candidates should withdraw. The oracle who believes this wise suggestion and hopes of Mr. Blount will accept the proposition.—Milligan Sun.

Drawing Conclusions.
Judge L. J. Reeves, candidate for the United States senate, has proposed to Hon. W. A. Blount, candidate for the United States senate, that as both hail from West Florida, and as many think the candidacy of both will jeopardize the chance of

Curing Catarrh Accept Our Advice and Try This Remedy at Our Risk.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. The mucous membrane may exist in any part of the system. When the catarrhal poison attacks the mucous membrane, inflammation and congestion are produced and nature falls to throw off the accumulated poisons. The organs which have been afflicted cease to perform their proper function as nature intended it should. The result is, complication upon complication, which may lead to other even more serious afflictions. We honestly believe Rexall Mucuo-Tone will wonders in a manner similar to that which governs railroad freight rates—put on all the traffic will bear. It is to be hoped that General Whipple will be successful in obtaining an increase in pay of those under him, but what of the fellow in the ditch, factory and farm at a dollar a day? A ham costs him just as much as it does a government clerk. S. D. BENNETT, JR.

each for the nomination, that a preliminary primary be held in the counties west of the Chattahoochee to determine which shall be the choice of West Florida.

Judge Reeves offers to bear half of the expense of such a primary and is willing to risk his chance for the senatorship in such a contest with Mr. Blount.

The proposal made by Judge Reeves is rather novel, and presents one of the complications that do himself for the senatorship is going to develop. We have no idea that Mr. Blount will accept the challenge, and we have no idea that Judge Reeves would accept such an invitation if he had been challenged by Mr. Blount.

There can be no question that two men as strong as Judge Reeves and Mr. Blount running for the same office from the same section will divide the vote of that section and it may be that each will lose some votes because both are in the race, but at the same time each might do himself an injustice to rest his chance for the nomination on a skirmish in the counties west of the Chattahoochee.

The defeated party would never be satisfied that the choice of the counties voting had correctly indicated the choice of the state, and for all time he would be a disappointed man. It is not likely that Judge Reeves believes that Mr. Blount will accept his invitation, and may be that is the reason he made it.—Miami Metropolis.

Will He Object?
Pensacola has two candidates for the office of United States senator, Judge Reeves and Col. Blount, and the former now makes the suggestion through the Pensacola papers that the claims of both aspirants be submitted to a West Florida primary in advance of the regular state primary, the one defeated in that issue to retire from the race. The suggestion has merit, but as a United States senator is a representative of all parts of the state, South and middle Florida, as well as the section West of the Chattahoochee, Col. Blount will probably find no trouble in raising some valid objections to the program of his esteemed competitor.—Live Oak Democrat.

VOX POPULI.

TAFT PROSPERITY AND THE COST OF LIVING

Editor Pensacola Journal: Press dispatches continue to chronicle the presence of prosperity throughout the land and golden-voiced henchmen of the Payne-fal, Cannonized Taft administration, bare forth the announcement of the arrival of the Argoxy laden with that which will put us all on Ecstasy Boulevard and Easy Street, but somehow we poor glodding Petches, who have hit the ball from daylight to dark have failed to connect with any of the freight of that mystical vessel.

The people are prosperous only in proportion to the purchasing power of their wages or incomes, and it is a matter beyond dispute that the cost of living has increased fully 100 per cent in the last thirteen years while wages have advanced between 18 and 23 per cent (locally). The following few items will suffice to prove this:

Pork, bbl	.....	\$8.25	\$21.75
Bacon, lb	.....	.45	.75
Lard, lb	.....	.045	.11
Butter, lb	.....	.15	21.40
Beans, bu	.....	1.15	3.95
Monks, box	.....	2.00	4.25
Flour, bbl	.....	3.25	6.00
Average wage	.....	2.50	3.00

The wage rate given is high and hardly an average and applies to skilled labor. T. H. prices here given are general and will vary in different sections, as for instance, flour is \$6.50 to \$7.00 wholesale in this market. How does this compare with General Whipple's modest statement that the cost of human existence has increased but 49 per cent? And it must be remembered that the clerks who have won the commiseration of the paymaster-general wear out the rear elevation of their pants but seven hours per day whereas the wearer of the blue (overalls) wears out his gray matter, cuticle and patience from 8 to 24 hours per day. The battle with poverty is growing more tense every year and must eventually—in fact is NOW resulting in an atrophied race, dwarfed in physique, stunted in intellect, perverted in morals. The emaciated, under-fed body becomes a fruitful soil for diseases which will deeper into the pit of want and misery, and ALL FOR WHAT?—profits—just profits for the select few who subsist leech-like upon the social body. What does it profit the laborer to receive a paltry raise of a few cents in wages when the wolves of greed and profit are working day and night to separate him from it by adulterating his food and raising the price at the same time?

Surely, his true, as someone has said, "Profit is not without honor in this country."

The high cost of necessities cannot be attributed to curtailed output, statistics show that production is greater than ever. The answer is that prices are sent soaring in a manner similar to that which governs railroad freight rates—put on all the traffic will bear. It is to be hoped that General Whipple will be successful in obtaining an increase in pay of those under him, but what of the fellow in the ditch, factory and farm at a dollar a day? A ham costs him just as much as it does a government clerk. S. D. BENNETT, JR.

PLAIN INCONSISTENCY REGARDING GUANTANAMO
New Orleans Times-Democrat.
The report from Washington that President Taft is impressed with the

Ingredients of Ayer's Hair Vigor: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinia, Indian Chloride, Capsicum, Sassa, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.
Anything injurious here? Ask your doctor.
Will it stop falling hair? Ask your doctor.
Will it destroy dandruff? Ask your doctor.
Does not Color the Hair
J. C. AYER & COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

ALFONSO AND HEIR TO HIS THRONE TARGET OF EUROPE'S INDIGNATION



While all Europe is seething with indignation over the execution of Dr. Francisco Ferrer, the Barcelona agitator, King Alfonso of Spain is the man at whose door most of the blame is laid. Liberals and Socialists on the continent and in Great Britain are denouncing Alfonso for permitting the order of the court martial to be carried out, while anarchists have renewed their threats against his life. The attitude of repression that the Spanish ministry has adopted in this as well as all other popular crises has stirred the Liberals in Spain to the point of revolt. Heretofore in times of stress the king has boldly gone among his subjects with no show of fear, but now at the urgent solicitation of the queen and his ministers he is more cautious and allows himself to be closely guarded.

arguments for the removal of our naval base in the Philippines from Olongapo to Cavite is of interest to the South because it has some bearing upon the scheme of the bureau clique to abandon the naval stations along our gulf coast and replace them with a base at Guantanamo, Cuba. The principal argument against Olongapo seems to be based upon the difficulty of its defense. Those who favor its abandonment say that it cannot be adequately defended against formidable attack by a garrison of less than 60,000 to 100,000 men. And this, we are told, has disposed Mr. Taft in favor of relocation of the Philippine base.

If Olongapo is objectionable because it may not be adequately defended, what shall we say of Guantanamo, an outpost in a foreign country? Certainly, we think, the argument urged against the Subig Bay station applies with equal or greater force against the one proposed for Guantanamo Bay. If the government abandoned the one, how can it consistently make the doubtful investment of millions to build up the other? If we recall the additional objections to Guantanamo—its isolation, for example, or its great distance from the skilled-labor markets which have been enumerated as essentials of an efficient naval base—the conclusion is almost irresistible that congress will act wisely if it refuses to gratify this new and costly whim of the bureaucrats at the expense of stations already established, with greater advantages, so located as to be easily defensible, affording safe repair and supply bases for ships crippled by the enemy or in need of stores.

Naval officers are by no means agreed regarding the desirability of establishing, at cost of many millions, a naval base on the coast of Cuba with the abandonment of the gulf coast stations which the bureau coterie proposes. There is no positive assurance, indeed, that Guantanamo would not, in its turn, be abandoned for some other site, if the government yielded to the bureau wish and abolished its existing gulf stations. A tropical storm, sweeping across Guantanamo as one recently swept another portion of Cuba, might compel another costly shift, or, in the event of war, we might find ourselves suddenly deprived by an enterprising foe of the only base the hostile bureaucrats had left us in southern waters. The underhand campaigners against the gulf

stations have never been remarkable for their logic or consistency; but the fact that the government is considering abandonment of Olongapo, at the other end of the world, because of disadvantages that may be urged even more strongly against Guantanamo, beautifully illustrates the inconsistency and unreason of the bureau proposition to abandon safe and efficient Southern stations for the purpose of making a costly and dubious experiment in a foreign country.

Mr. F. G. Fritz, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orino Laxative is mild, pleasant and effective, and cures habitual constipation.

W. A. D'Alemberte, druggist and apothecary, 121 South Palafox street.

For goodness sake, eat Mother's Bread, Hughey's, 133 West Intendencia. Phone 855.

DESPERATE PLOT OF PRISONERS

By Associated Press.
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A desperate plot of convicts in the state prison at Dannemora to escape by blowing up the bath room of the institution was uncovered today. One of the convicts was found with dynamite and a revolver in his possession. Six convicts who are suspected of being implicated have been put in solitary confinement.

Quality Floor Coverings

Whether it be a new linoleum for the kitchen, a new covering for the dining room, or a lovely new rug for the parlor, or a bright new runner for the hall and stair—you'll find each of them here in new, brilliant and beautiful patterns—not an old one in the lot. Ingrains, Crex, Brussels, Axminsters, all priced in great moderation. Drop in TO-DAY for selection and we'll put them down on YOUR floor in a jiffy. Ingrain Rugs, 9x12, for \$10 and \$15. Wiltons, \$40 to \$50. Axminsters, \$25 to \$35. Small Axminsters, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Boston Shoe Store

Fashionable Foot Fitters For Folks.

106-110 South Palafox St.