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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1907.

**Adjutant General
Should Be Sustained.**

It has remained for the military journal, Arms and the Man, published in New York City to take up a discussion of the controversy between Adjutant General Clifford R. Foster and Major Dapray, the officer detailed by the war department to assist in the instruction of the Florida State Troops. Major Dapray has, it appears, been encouraged in his opposition to General Foster by no less an official than Governor Broward himself, and the governor is being very justly criticized for an interference that he should have been the last man in the world to make. The military journal referred to takes the following view of the situation:

As our news columns have shown, there appears to be some considerable amount of misunderstanding and friction between the retired officer of the United States army detailed for duty with the state of Florida and the adjutant general of that state.

From the information in our possession, it seems to us a wholly unwarranted case of a governor not properly backing up his adjutant general.

The administration of the military affairs of a state is a difficult task under the best of circumstances. It becomes impossible if the governor, the commander-in-chief of the state forces, who, as a general and almost universal rule, is not a military man, undertakes to interfere with, or does not, honestly, earnestly, and wholly stand behind the adjutant general in all of his acts.

Of course that involves having a good adjutant general. That is up to the governor. If his adjutant general is not a good man, let him discharge him and secure one who is satisfactory. But once he has decided the adjutant general to be the right man for the place, then he should hold him responsible and give him authority to do every necessary thing.

In Florida, upon the testimony of every principal officer of the Florida State Troops, the retired officer detailed by the War Department, was incompetent to properly perform his duties. He apparently did not understand the first principles of the spirit and purpose which underlie the act of Congress, according to the terms of which he secured the detail and the return to full pay.

It was intended by those who framed the measure that these officers of the retired list should, upon application of a governor of a state be detailed for duty with the state, there to perform such tasks as might be set for them by the governor or his properly constituted agents for military affairs, namely, the adjutant general.

It would appear from the reports of the Florida papers which have reached us, that the retired officer detailed there considered himself as sort of a special advisor to the governor, something above and below the adjutant general, a position absolutely inconsistent with the proper administration of the military affairs of the state.

It was intended that these officers should be used as instructors; that they should be practically under the control of the state authorities; that they should be detailed at the request of the governor and relieved from such detail upon his request.

General Foster, adjutant general of Florida, needs no defense from men who know him. He is undoubtedly one of the most able adjutant generals in the United States. If he and his officers represent to the governor that the retired officer detailed with them is incompetent, or unfit, or unsatisfactory, or uncongenial, there is nothing left the governor but to request the War Department to recall the man.

The attitude of the War Department toward this question is a fair and right one. They have done, and will continue to do, the correct thing. The mistake is that of the governor of Florida.

We agree entirely with Arms and the Man, and for the good of the state troops we trust that Governor Broward will see the matter in the same light. The adjutant general should by all means be sustained.

It is to be hoped that Key West will reelect him. He is a good man and a good mayor—hang onto him.

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of three Florida-grown apples, raised by its friend, C. E. Pleas, of Chipley. The apples are known as the Jonathan variety, and they are, in the editor's judgment, equal to many of the varieties grown further north.

OCALA BANNER
ON JOHN S. BEARD

Hon. John Beard, candidate for United States senator, was in Ocala Friday, taking a bird's eye view of the senatorial situation in this section of Florida.

Mr. Beard says that he is really flattered at the reception he has everywhere been receiving, and is meeting with encouragement far beyond his most sanguine expectations.

He is most distinguished looking and has all the appearance of men who have left their impress upon public affairs, and in any company would be selected as a man of no ordinary mould.

Mr. Beard made a most exhaustive study of the manner of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, and has reached the conclusion that it was never legally adopted and is confident that if it is ever brought before the supreme court of the United States, this great court of last resort will fully sustain his contention and that the time is now ripe for it to go before this court for judicial determination.

Mr. Beard has collected all the facts connected with the so-called adoption of the amendment and has reared a most formidable structure, and the facts stand out so clear as to its irregular adoption that he does not for a moment hesitate to say that the court with the truth of history recited will declare it invalid, and in doing so will be sustained by the enlightened sentiment of the country.

Mr. Beard is yet a young man, is full of zeal, energy and ambition, and if elected will make a name that will rank alongside of Yulee's before the civil war period, and C. W. Jones's of a later date.

With his splendid presence and the subject matter of his speech well in hand and delivered in his forceful and impressive manner, he will win many voters among the mixed audiences that attend a political gathering.

MILTON.

Special to The Journal.

Milton, Sept. 2.—On Saturday I had the pleasure of attending the closing of summer school No. 49, taught by Prof. I. E. Allen. There were present, by actual count, 102. In my youthful days I had, in 1868, the pleasure of being one of Mr. Allen's pupils, and, expected, on the present occasion, to see something nice. I am bound to say the professor has improved with age. The following program was carried out to a nicely:

"Come Thou Faunt of Every Blessing," sung by note, and then by the words; welcome address by Grover Allen; song of welcome, by note and by words, by the whole school; spelling, by Wm. B. Allen; history class, fourth reader class, second reader class; writing exercises, arithmetic, by whole school; school rules in verse, set to music; "Who'll be the Leader," by the school; "Try, Try Again," by the school; a spelling bee, by all the pupils.

At 1:35 p.m., the ladies spread a table under the trees and loaded it with everything mortal man could wish. So closed one of the best schools I ever saw. We hope the old professor may live to teach the young people for many years to come. Wishing The Journal success.

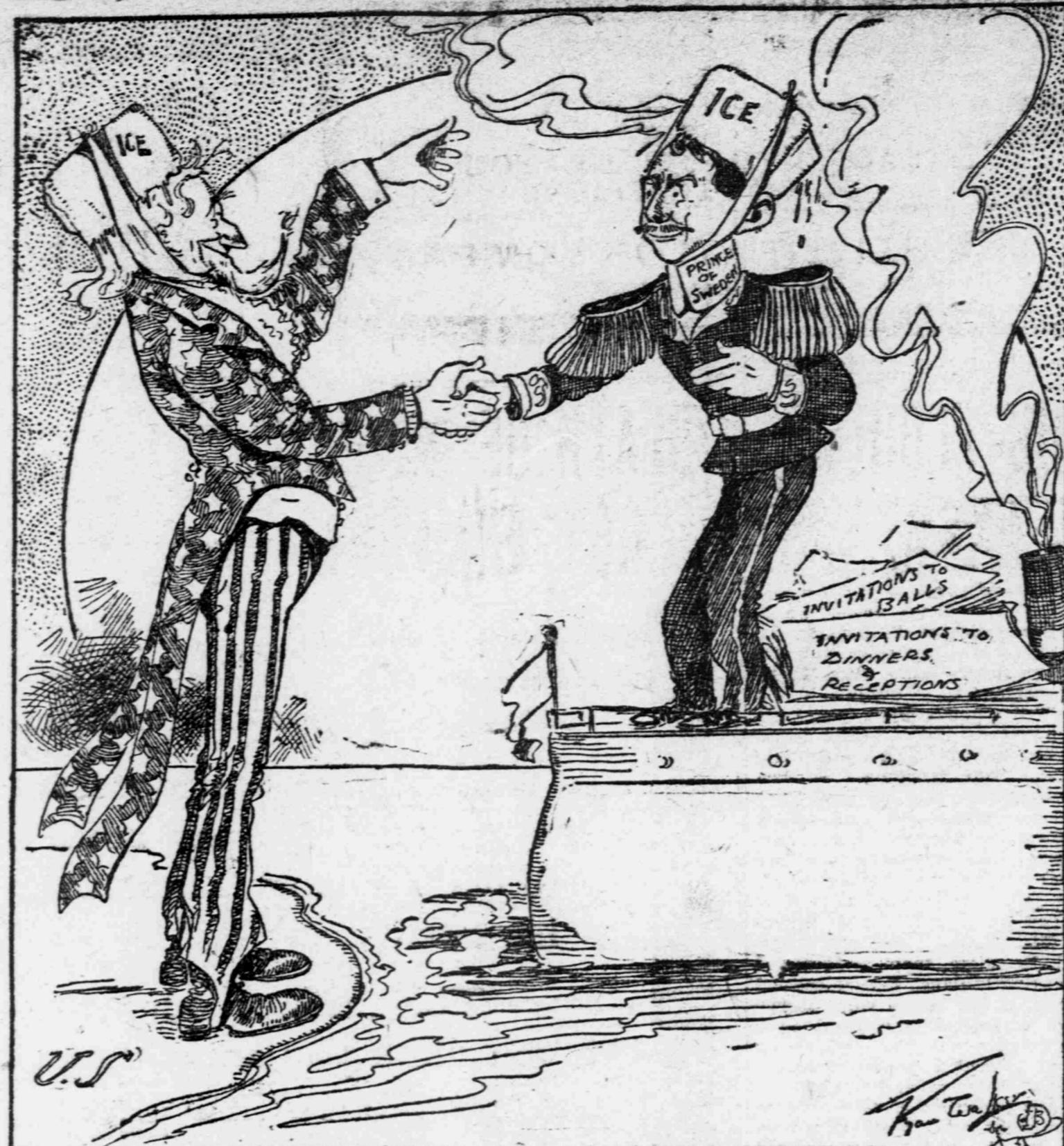
SAMUEL PENDLETON.

PROHIBITION MEETING.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Anti-Saloon League will hold a business meeting at the Armory Hall at 3:30 this afternoon. Every woman who is interested in this movement is earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

OLGA H. WHITE,

Recording Secretary.



Uncle Sam—Good-bye, Price! My 400 are certainly getting on to the wrinkle of entertaining prices.

The Crown Prince of Sweden leaves the United States about September 3.—News Item.

VOX POPULI

Mr. "Tropic" and Others.

The Journal is in receipt of another letter from "R. E. Tropic" in reply to the last printed from the pen of Mr. Sindorf.

"R. E. Tropic" is a none-deplume," and as explained a few days ago, we withhold publication of the letter, just as we are holding up several other communications on political questions for the same reason.

The vox populi column is open at all times to discussions by advocates and opponents of prohibition and all other public questions. It is the column in which the Journal, in its idea of fair play, allows the public to discuss public questions, irrespective of whether the views expressed coincide with ours in part, in toto or not at all.

The Journal regards such a column as ethically a duty it owes its readers, provided only that the expression of the views set forth be within parliamentary usage and properly signed.

The existence of such a column often leads a newspaper to be charged with the advocacy of the views of those to whom the courtesy of the column is accorded. We are not responsible for the views expressed by individuals in the Vox Populi column any more than are the managers of joint debate responsible for or bound by the views of both parties to such a debate.

The public, however, is entitled to know the names of speakers in a joint debate, and similarly, in any discussion (or virtually joint debate) through the columns of "Vox Populi."

Therefore, in extending the use of the column to both sides of all public questions as a matter of fair play, we reserve the right to decline to print letters from any one who is not willing to admit his responsibility by writing over his name.

Similarly, we refuse publication to any matter of a personal nature if not signed with the name of the writer for publication, and if libelous, we of course, would not print it at all.

If "R. E. Tropic" is willing to permit the use of his name, we will be glad enough to use his letters. He must, however, sign his name, or else his letters are a waste of time and intent, so far as "Vox Populi" is concerned.

Similarly, this note applies to all authors of letters dealing with public questions, political issues and personalities of any sort, even though they be parliamentary.

EDITOR PENSACOLA JOURNAL

A GENTLE WOMAN'S STRONG APPEAL

Pensacola, Sept. 2.

Editor Pensacola Journal:

Please allow the use of your columns for a brief reply to Mr. Goldstuker in your issue of Aug. 25.

He first tells us that he heard the remark of all the decent people. To this we can only say that we have heard no such remark.

He says the bible neither advocates nor prohibits intoxicants. To this, I would say that in those old bibles, times they knew nothing about such intoxicants as we have at the present time. The amount of poisonous drugs put in liquors should condemn the whole business.

He says there is no more harm in drinking liquors than in eating cabbage. This would be all right, if he would say rotten cabbage.

All liquors are made by a process of rotting some article that is used for food. This process is known as fermentation and one of the wisest provisions in nature and is for the purpose of getting rid of things which are no longer useful, and but for this it would probably be impossible for human beings to inhabit the earth.

Fermentation is simply a separation of the component parts of the article, so that they can be utilized in the formation of other articles. The component parts are liberated and escape into the atmosphere. Some of these component parts absorb other ingredients from the atmosphere and form alcohol, which is the principle thing in all intoxicating liquors, and without which they could not be sold to the patrons of the saloons. This alcohol is not fit to be taken into the human system. It is inflammable and combustible. Some of it is deadly poison while some of it completely paralyzes the brain and makes a man more helpless than an infant, and more beastly than the lowest hog that wallows in the gutter.

It is a producer of light and heat, and is expected in the near future to

suffer from a cause which they themselves can so easily remedy. Then wake up, dear parents, and do all in your power to save your loved ones from the bite of this horrid serpent.

Oh, if men would only vote their consciences, how easily this monster strong drink could be removed. Is it not a waste of precious time to talk about selling it even under restrictions?

Everybody knows that whiskey is worse than useless; that it does not do one any good. Then why in the name of reason contend for having the ruthless stuff sold even under restriction? Do you want to keep it within reach of your weaker brother, who is now spending about all of his hard earnings at the saloon, whilst his family are suffering for the necessities of life? And should we not strive to save the youth in our city and county from degradation and shame? Restriction does not offer the needed protection.

MRS. J. W. SINDORF.

MR. SINDORF IN REPLY TO MR. GOLDSTUKER

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Ask your doctor, "What is the first great rule of health?" Nine doctors out of ten will quickly reply, "Keep the bowels regular." While you are about it, ask him another question, "What do you think of Ayer's Pills for constipation?" We are willing to trust him. Are you? We have no secret. We publish the formulae of all our preparations. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Georgia has a hole in it big enough to drive a coach with four people through it, that the locker clubs can and will be established upon the payment of a \$500 license, and liquor, instead of being sold by the drink at a time will be sold by the bottle instead.

It is quite easy for the dry side to say what they expect, and that all such will materialize. A civil engineer must prove his work before he undertakes it.

The people who enlist in this fight must enlist during the war and not just for a few months, but until such time as the people gain the right to make the laws and see that the laws are enforced, which may prove to be the greatest fight ever engaged in this continent.

J. W. SINDORF.

MR. GOLDSTUKER ON MRS. ARMOUR'S SPEECH

Pensacola, Sept. 2.

Editor Pensacola Journal:

I noticed in your issue of last Friday the publication of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Armour in Seville square. There are so many obnoxious features in that lecture that I am forced as a citizen of this city to defend Pensacola and if other citizens do not take offense of its abuses to our city and citizens it will be quite a surprise.

She started the meeting with a prayer. Why should she? Has any other campaign ever started with a prayer? It has oftentimes, in many countries, been demonstrated that church and state should be strictly divorced from each other. Otherwise, fatal results have always been the consequence.

I will now more closely examine into the merits of her prohibition lecture. It has been claimed that she assisted mainly in carrying the state of Georgia and would do so here. She was glad that so many attended the meeting, to show that there was manhood enough here. The presence of the men, however, does not always bear out such remarks. Some no doubt went to hear what this good lady had to say on prohibition, some for mere pastime, others to—how much nonsense can be spread before an intelligent audience by a strange lady lecturer, who has nothing at stake and can therefore slander with impunity. She claims the prohibitionists have had but little to say, and denounced all the pamphlets in circulation as lies. This is certainly a broad assertion, without the least proof. She knew she would not be contradicted, and therefore took the liberty to say what she pleased, true or false. I can not say whether the pamphlets are true or not, but as they are published by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, they surely would not dare to publish false statements, that could so easily be proven. Surely they would not quote such illustruous men as U. S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Cardinal Gibbons, prominent historians, doctors, lawyers and the most noted preachers in the states, so it is all folly to assume that they are fictitious.

This is only a mere reason on her part to assume such and announce it in public, as no one cares to contradict her statements. She denies every one, and expects the public to take her word in preference, for no other reason than that she assisted in Georgia and is a Georgia lady. She claims that saloons are for the purpose of gain, sacrificing their owners and their families respect. Some of my near relatives trade in liquor, and I dare say their reputation can favorably be compared with any and all prohibitionists. I think it is a shameful remark by a lady who is not acquainted with the families, and if she were confronted, she might say: "I did not mean in that light," a will leave this remark to the public at large to judge for themselves.

She also stated the saloon men are an insult to intelligence. I for my part believe it vice versa. She stated that those who may not care to vote will care some day. I agree with her there. They would care if by not voting Escambia county might go dry, and they would discover the havoc wrought upon it through their neglect. But I hardly believe such would happen, as I feel confident the voters will study their interest and that of their friends before they would cast their ballots, and assist to ruin the future prosperity of this city by voting this town dry. They would hardly resort to such an erratic step.

She claims that any man who votes a wet ticket has sold himself for gold. Here I must draw a line.