THE

ST. LUCIE COUNTY TRIBUNE.

VOL. VII. No. 15. FORT PIERCE, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR

THE GOVERNOR IS CONDEMNED

Advised Discretion in the Enforcement of Certain Laws

VIOLATION OF HIS OATH

Citizen Asks if Chief Executive Has Also Extended Immunity to His Friends, The Blind Tiger Operators

Jensen, Florida, Oct. 16, 1911.

Editor TRIBUNE:

Since the appearance of my communication in your issue of Sept. 29th, relative to the fish laws, which have a habit of agitating the East Coast more than freezes, droughts, marriages or deaths, I have been accused of being the meanest man from Jacksonville to Key West, but those unkind cuts are not going to deter me from having my say about things of a public nature that effect in my opinion, the welfare of the community, county and state in which I live.

I think in my former letter that I thoroughly established the fact that it was not my law that the fish dealers were and are fighting so strenuously, but one which they got up and requested me to pass, although you will hear it denounced even now as some of my "antagonistic work against the fish business." I have some respect for a man or set of men who will come out and fight in the open, but I have an utter disgust for those who will stand around in the dark and stab me in the back by their attempts to make me responsible for the acts they themselves originated and that I at their request put into operation. I know of nothing more cowardly or unmanly.

Anyone who is keeping in touch with current literature knows that a fight against the lawless conditions is discouraging and dangerous, but that is no reason why we should sit idly by and permit lawless doctrines to be preached from our street corners and proclaimed defiantly from our "blind tiger" joints. Some of us have children, boys, young men, who have the same right to occupy the street corners in a proper manner and at a proper time as those who preach and endorse lawlessness, and I believe that we are remiss in our duties if we allow it to continue.

We pass laws to protect from damage the physical bodies of ourselves and children. Under these laws, no man has a right to bodily assault our children, but under a habit that is a disgrace to civilization, a crime far more damaging is being continually committed wherein the minds of our children are being poisoned by lawless declaimers in the public places in our midst, and from the "blind tiger" joints, which have become bold through hearing the same doctrine promulgated by others whom they attempt to copy, and the time seems to have come when all men are expected to shut their eyes to those glaring, debasing, lawless methods which are being engrafted into the minds of our children, to the end that they shall grow up with a perverted conception of their duty to society, their duty as citizens, and worst of all, we are expected to applaud the "prominent citizens" and "blind tiger" dispensers who resent any criticism of these lawless doctrines,—my God, whither are we drifting?

Some time since, I was informed that Governor Gilchrist had assumed to give Sheriff J. P. Brown, of Brevard county, permission to violate his oath of office. This was such an unheard of proceedure that I immediately wrote to the governor. My first letter found him absent, but the thing worried me so continually that I wrote him again, for I felt that such a charge against the Governor of Florida was a most horrible thing to let go uncorrected, and I confidently expected a prompt and emphatic denial from him when he did reply. Imagine my surprise and mortification when I received his letter to find that he had written to Sheriff J. P. Brown under date of August 26, 1911, from which letter I quote as follows: "Of course I have no authority to direct you not to enforce any law of the state. I presume, however, that in the particular case of these nets, you might exercise some discretion as to the enforcement of the same." Now, what is that but a guarantee from the Governor that the law may be violated with impunity? He does not say to Sheriff Brown, "Do not enforce the law," but what he does say amounts to exactly the same thing. What right has a governor to "wink" at a sheriff and say, "be easy, I will take care of you if you are called to account for violating your oath of office." I think when the Governor wrote that letter to Sheriff Brown, he violated his oath of office, and I, in this public way, protest against it.

Accompanying the copy of the letter which the Governor wrote to Sheriff Brown, was also a letter to me, in which he implies that the enforcement of the laws of the state are to him but a secondary consideration, and to justify himself for a tacit representation to Sheriff Brown that certain laws could be violated with impunity, he goes on to quote other laws which are disregarded, among which he mentioned the Local Option law, of which he says: "The Local Option law is violated probably many times a day in most of the counties in the state, etc." I wish to say to the Governor that this is only too true, but I would like to ask the Governor if he has authorized the sheriffs of the state to "exercise discretion as to the enforcement of the same," for the "blind tigers" claim to be operating under authority just as the fish dealers claim.

If the Governor has the right as he told Sheriff Brown to "exercise discretion" in the fish net cases, he has the same power and authority to instruct them to "deal gently" with the "poor, downtrodden blind tigers" who were so necessary to his election to the governorship and without whose help he never would have been in a position to extend immunity to certain classes of violations that are making life a burden to those who are attempting to live within the law.

Evidently our "amiable" Governor has read the United States Supreme

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ELECTRIC RAILROAD WILL CROSS FLORIDA

Application will by made at Tallahassee by the company interested in the one hundred and forty mile electric railway which is to be constructed by Western capitalists from West Palm Beach across the peninsula with Fort Myers as its terminus.

The incorporators are R. J. Martin, J. H. Boredero, W. W. Marquis, and John Matthew, of Kansas City.

The line will be constructed directly west from West Palm Beach and will reach to the southern shore of Lake Okeechobee where R. J. Bolles has started an already prosperous settlement. From that point the railway will follow the south shore line of the great fresh water lake and will then diverge westward and follow the course of the Caloosahatchee River until Fort Myers is reached.

The company is capitalized at $500,000 and all of the stock has been subscribed, the largest stockholders being Mr. Martin. One power station will be erected in West Palm Beach and another at the south end of Lake Okeechobee.

Work is to be started at the eastern end of the line as soon as the char er is granted and received by the incorporators, the company to be known as the Palm Beach, Okeechobee & Western Railway.

THE EXCHANGE WIRES TO SHIS RIPE FRUITS

The following notice has been issued to citrus fruit shippers by the Florida Citrus Exchange:

Shippers may prepare to begin moving about October twentieth. Parson Browns and similar early varieties, mature and edible, and should ship as fast as possible to clean up, making way for later varieties in November. Prosecutions for immature fruit will be rigid as heretofore, but early varieties should clean up before the general movement begins. Boxes containing early varieties should be plainly stamped with name of variety to protect against seizure at destination, and misbranded boxes will be confiscated.

Will later wire information of best time for the movement of ordinary varieties in ample time to protect shippers against delay.

Little exchange fruit will move yet its policy being to only move fruit at its best, but outsiders are hereby given opportunity to ship as soon as legally permissable.

C. A. Porter, of Stuart, was registered at the Atlantic Hotel Sunday.

THE CIRCUIT COURT DESPATCHES CASES

The following cases have been disposed of by the court since last Thursday night:

Robert E. Fairbanks vs. Laura M. Seydenham, et. al., executors of the estate of Robert Brand. The plaintiff in this case was suing for the collection of a bill covering expense of undertaking and transportation of the body of R. E. Brand, from Jensen to New Jersey. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $576 90, with interest from institution of suit at rate of eight per cent, amounting to $58.44, and costs of plaintiff, $53.29, and judgment was entered against defendant in the sum of $688.63

The cases of J. S. Stratton and Fred Fee, charged with violating the green fruit law, were continued until next term of court.

The case, State of Florida vs. Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company, charged with a violation of the fertilizer laws, was transferred to the County Judge's court.

In the case of State of Florida vs. Kid George, charged with murder, the negro man held in the county jail as the defendant, was discharged on recommendation of the State's Attorney, for reason that numerous affidavits have been filed with the State showing

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GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT

Several Recommendations Made For Public Improvements

APPROVES FRUIT LAW

Asks Court to Direct Officers to Enforce Anti-Cigarette Law—Recommends That Rio Road be Repaired

In Circuit Court, St. Lucie County, Florida, Seventh Judicial Circuit, Fall term, 1911.

To the Hon. Will H. Price, Acting Judge said Circuit.

The Grand Jury of St. Lucie County, in addition to the several bills already rendered, beg leave to make your Honor this their general presentment concerning matters of public interest within our county.

We have carefully examined into all criminal matters presented to us and have to the best of our ability and good conscience acted therein, finding true bills where the evidence warranted it and rejecting bills where the evidence failed.

The Legislature of 1911 having passed a law prohibiting the sale and shipment of unfit for consumption citrus fruit, we deem it our duty to inquire into the complaints by citizens regarding the infringements of this act. We have found such indictments as we believe to be warranted. We believe that the people generally of St. Lucie county favor the observance and enforcement of this law as being calculated to promote the greatest good to the citrus fruit growers and as calculated to restore confidence in the northern markets in the Florida fruits. We therefore appeal to all citizens to observe the above law and to do all in their power personally to protect, by its observance, the citrus industry, one of Florida's principle resources which has so greatly suffered in the past by reckless shipping of green and immature fruit.

We respectfully call your Honor's attention to Section 3608 General Statutes, in regard to selling cigarettes to persons under eighteen years of age, and ask that the court direct the executive officers of the county to especially take this matter in hand and to arrest and bring all parties to trial found violating Section 3608 General Statutes, as we consider it most essential to the health and morals of our youths that the law be strictly enforced.

We have carefully inspected the several public offices at the court house and have found all books, papers and documents kept in a proper manner.

We have examined the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office and found all books and accounts in good shape. The present school building at Fort Pierce is sadly insufficient and not large enough and with very poor water supply. We suggest that the School Board secure as soon as possible a suitable school lot of not less than two acres in a desirable location. The water supply at the Fort Pierce school is very poor and we suggest that immediate action be taken to secure a supply of good water for this school and that the Superintendent notify all trustees to see that all the schools in the county have a good and sufficient water supply. We also suggest that the School Board dispense with the services of an attorney as we deem it unnecessary.

We have examined the treasurer's office and herewith append statement furnished by him as follows: Total of all balances, $6,015.59, divided as follows: General Revenue fund, $33.68; Fine and Forfeiture fund, $1,031.68; General School fund, $15.34; Road and Bridge fund, $15.92; Building fund, $48.33; Special Road fund, $2,643.83; Special School fund, $2,226 81.

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MEDICINAL VALUE OF FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT

Research proves that the Spaniards brought the grapefruit or pomelo to Florida with the Seville orange and the lime when they sought here the Fountain of Youth. But its popularity was nearly four hundred years in getting established. Americans are too fond of sweets to impetuously embrace even such delightfully toned tartness and suggestion of bitterness as are combined in the pomelo. Even when the old sea-captain, named Shaddock, (or Chaddock, Shaddoc and Chadec) brought from the Orient to the West Indies a first cousin to the grapefruit to reinforce its reputation, it took time and fashion's decree to give them the assured position they now occupy in high society.

While Shaddock was weighted with many and diverse spellings, the pomelo has suffered in a like strain. It was pompelos, pummelnose, pummelos, pummello, and then simplified to pomelo. To the French the fruit is known as pommelmouse a grappe. And, as the world knows, it is the immense grape-like clusters in which the pomelo grows which gave the name grapefruit, commonly accepted as correct throughout the English-speaking races.

In the October issue of Table Talk, Mr. Riley M. Fletcher Berry, author of Fruit Receipts, and recognized authority on the subject says:

"The grapefruit must be perfectly ripe. Then its juice is indeed a stimulant to the liver and a protector to the system in general in its effect upon the blood, since it is "anta-scorbutic." The membrane and rind are considered of value as possessing a bitter principle partaking of the character of chinc na, which principle is contained in the marmalades made from it when not soaked out and poured away. In the uncooked fruit its best value and most delicious flavor are secured when it has hung upon the trees until at least March. And Floridians think it improved with each day which April adds. Northerners often fail to appreciate this fact and thus do not demand it at its proper season. Giving high prices for the early ones, by this mistaken judgment, they get it green instead of fully matured in the spring just when it would do the most good to Winter-clogged systems.

WIFE AND MOTHER CALLED TO REWARD

Mrs. Amanda C. Hays, the beloved wife of W. N. Hays, passed away at her home south of Fort Pierce last Sunday night at 12 o'clock, after an illness of nearly two weeks from uramia, in her fifty-seventh year.

The deceased has been a resident of Fort Pierce for the past eight years, coming here from Champaign, Ill., to which place her body was taken Tuesday morning, after a short funeral service at the home conducted by Rev. J. C. Jones, of the Methodist church, of which she was a consistent member, assisted by M. Neiman. The interment was made yesterday afternoon at Champaign, Ill., following a service at the Methodist church, with honors of the Rebecca Lodge.

The deceased is survived by a devoted husband, who accompanied the remains to Champaign; two daughters, Mrs. C. R. Iungerich, of Champaign, Ill., and Mrs. H. Salsbury, of Fort Pierce; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Haney and Mrs. Hannah Jones, of Cortlandt, Kan., and three grandchildren, Miss Leta Jeakins, of Fort Pierce, and the Misses Hazel and Viola Iungerich, of Champaign.

The many friends of the family extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved ones in their hour of sorrow.

COL. BRYAN'S TOAST TO PRESIDENT TAFT

The following are Mr. Bryan's remarks proposing the health of the president on the occasion of Mr. Taft's visit to Lincoln:

"Lincoln is honored today by the presence of the highest official in the world. The president's position is greater than a king's. His authority is more vast than any civilized people would entrust to a hereditary ruler, and he holds the place not by accident of birth but by the suffrages of his countrymen. Though in campaigns he is leader of a party, he is after election, the chief executive of a nation, and his arm wields the strength of ninety millions of people. Lifted by voters to this position of supreme command, he becomes the most exalted of our public servants. It is fitting that we, a group of the sovereigns whom he serves, should pay our respects to him and to the office which he holds. I ask you to rise, fill your glasses with the beverage upon which the Almighty has set the seal of his approval and drink to the health of President Taft, and may God give him wisdom to discharge the onerous duties imposed upon him."

10 NEW LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE EAST COAST

Of the most modern type known in engineering construction, ten monster locomotives have arrived for the Florida East Coast Railway for the coming winter season and make up the full fifteen ordered last winter for use this season. The first five were received last spring. The new ones are of the very latest type and are the largest locomotives ever seen in Florida.

The new locomotives are numbered from 93 to 102. Five of them are equipped with superheaters, a new device which promotes the efficiency of the locomotive by providing more power with less fuel. These are said to be several tons heavier than the others.

One of the new locomotives, No. 98, has already been pressed into service.

The Florida East Coast Railway is planning to make the through trains all steel this year although no official announcement has been made of the fact yet. The through trains have been steel in the past, all Pullman and dining cars being of that construction, but this year baggage, mail and all of the cars on these trains will be of the latest type.

Nothing whatever is being left undone to make the service the best to be found anywhere and it will be absolutely second to none this season.

FLORIDA CROP REPORTS FINE

Preliminary Statement of The Thirteenth Census Report

STATISTICS OF INTEREST

All Farm Crop Reports Show a Decided Increase in Acreage and Production—Florida's Development Begun

Statistics relative to the leading crops for the State of Florida, collected at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued by Census Director Durand. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture in the Bureau of the Census. The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when a few other farms, whose returns, now incomplete, will be included in the final tables. It is not expected that these additions will materially modify the amounts or rates given in the present statement.

The leading crops of the state for 1909, ranked in the order of valuation, were: Corn, $5,709,000; cotton, $4,842,000; peanuts, $2,147,000; sweet potatoes and yams, $1,231,000; tobacco, $1,025,000; hay and forage, $847,000, and potatoes, $840,000.

During the decade prior to 1909 corn increased 36,204 acres, or 6.4 per cent. Starting with 360,294 acres in 1879, corn rose to 378,906 in 1889, to 569,567 in 1899, and to 605,771 in 1909. The total yield in 1909 was 7,023,767 bushels; the average yield per acre, 12 bushels; the average value per acre, $9.40.

During the last ten years cotton has increased 41,629 acres, or 18.8 per cent. From 245,595 acres in 1879, cotton dropped to 227,370 in 1889, and again to 221,825 in 1899, but rose in 1909 to 263,454. The total yield in 1909 was 65,056 bales; the average value per acre, $18.40.

From 1889 to 1909 peanuts increased 56,698 acres, or 81.6 per cent. From 1889, when 26,166 acres were harvested, peanuts increased by 1899 to 69,452, and again by 1909 to 126,150. Hence in the twenty years from 1889 to 1909 peanuts have increased nearly fourfold. The aggregate production in 1909 was 2,315,089 bushels; the average yield per acre 18 4 bushels; the average value per acre, $17.

For the decade ending 1900 sweet potatoes and yams showed a decrease of 796 acres, or 3.5 per cent. Starting with 19,167 acres in 1879, sweet potatoes and yams dropped to 18,698 in 1889, rose to 22,791 in 1899, but again fell in 1909 to 21,995. The total yield in 1909 was 2,083,650 bushels; the average yield per acre, 95 bushels; the average value per acre, $56.

In the period from 1889 to 1909 tobacco increased 1,931 acres, or 93.9 per cent. It has advanced from 90 acres in 1879 to 1,160 in 1889, to 2,056 in 1899, and finally to 3,987 in 1909. The aggregate production in 1909 was 3,505,800 pounds; the average yield per acre, 879 pounds; average value per acre, $257.

For the decade ending 1909 hay and forage showed an increase of 32,735 acres, or 148.8 p r cent. From 330 acres in 1879, hay and forage increased to 7,661 in 1889, to 21,994 in 1889, and again to 54,729 in 1909. Hence during the last decade hay and forage has increased nearly one and one-half times. The total yield in 1909 was 55,300 tons; the average yield per acre, 1 ton; the average value per acre, $15.50.

During the last decade potatoes increased 4,757 acres, or 126.8 per cent. From 1889, when 1,218 acres were reported, potatoes advanced to 3,792 by 1899, and to 8,509 by 1909. The total yield in 1909 was 856,967 bushels; the average yield per acre, 101 bushels; the average value per acre, $98 70.

The cereals had an aggregate acreage of 650,486 acres in 1909, as compared to 607,322 acres in 1899, an increase of 33,164, or 7.1 per cent. Corn constituted more than nine-tenths of the total acreage and total value of the cereals. The average value per acre of all cereals combined was $9.50, about three-fifths as great as that of hay and forage. Of the cereals showing important acreages oats showed the highest average value per acre. Of the hay and forage crops "other tame or cultivated grasses" ranked first, constituting more than two-fifths of the entire hay and forage crop. Cotton, with an acreage slightly less than one-half as great as that of corn, had a value more than four-fifths as great. Sweet potatoes and yams, with an acreage about two-fifths as great as hay and forage, showed a value one and one-half times as great. Peanuts, in acreage and value, respectively, were about two and one-third and two and one-half times as great as hay and forage. There were a few miscellaneous crops, the most of which are well above the more usual crops in value per acre.

Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby who has been spending the summer at "The Chalet," Newport, R. I., left the first of the week for The Aldine Hotel, at Philadelphia, Pa., where he will spend some time before returning to his home at Sewall's Point.