

The Pensacola Journal

Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 13, 1905

The State Board's Response To Pensacola's Request.

Pensacola has reason to congratulate herself on the good news contained in The Journal's news columns this morning.

It means that within the next few weeks the yellow fever will be completely conquered in this city and that science will be able to demonstrate its ability to control the disease to a greater extent even than it has done in New Orleans.

In response to the request made by the Citizens Committee, President Hendry of the State Board of Health has authorized Dr. Porter to expend such amount out of the state fund as he deems necessary to completely wipe out the fever in Pensacola.

The expenditure of this money is left solely to the discretion of the State Health Officer, and the conduct of the campaign for mosquito extermination is placed solely under his direction.

Acting under this authority, Dr. Porter will this morning renew the fight with increased vigor and augmented resources.

He is authorized to ask such assistance as he requires from the city of Pensacola, and that assistance is to be a condition of the fight.

The state fund is at Dr. Porter's disposal in the work, but absolute co-operation on the part of the city will be expected in carrying that work on.

With no authority except its interest in and knowledge of the people of Pensacola, The Journal has no hesitancy in giving Dr. Porter the assurance for them that absolute co-operation will be accorded him in the great fight which is to be taken up today.

The city government has been with the state health officials from the start. The vast majority of our citizens have been with them heart and spirit at all times.

The only opposition that can possibly crop out now, if it appears at all, will be of an individual nature, and such opposition will not be allowed to assert itself if there is a law on the statute books to prevent it.

And now for the great fight. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed on Pensacola, not New Orleans, as the present fever center. It is up to Pensacola to demonstrate her superiority over yellow fever and to make the demonstration complete. The future of the Deep Water City depends on it. Fall, and it will require years to even neutralize the effect. Succeed, and the victory will be one at which the world will marvel—and yellow fever will be robbed of its terrors.

The Journal's hopes are high this morning. It has faith in the early success of the fight which Dr. Porter will now be able to make. He has not only The Journal's hearty support, but he has its confidence as well. We are in with him to win, and by November 10 we expect the victory.

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cases of yellow fever. It has been demonstrated that there need never again be another epidemic of yellow fever if the first cases are promptly discovered, honestly reported and carefully screened.

As our medical contemporary well says, science has won at every point where it has been applied and where the physicians and the people would permit it to be applied. And as it also well says, the most of the opposition has come from men who ought to know better.

The medical journal undoubtedly refers to the opposition of certain physicians to the work of the health authorities and it sizes them up exactly right—they ought to know better. In times like this, the opposition of one physician can do more harm among the ignorant and the thoughtless classes of people than all the other forms of opposition combined.

Ignorance itself can be controlled. An ignorant man can usually be shown the error of his way. But when he is led by his medical adviser into a course diametrically opposed to the accepted theories of science and practice everywhere, no one can blame the ignorant man—the blame lies with the physician who is responsible for the man's dangerous attitude.

The only criticism that can possibly be made of the work of the physicians and health officials who have labored so hard to control the fever in Pensacola is the fact that they have failed to publicly expose and condemn the opposition of those other physicians who have been such a stumbling block in the campaign which science has been waging.

If any of the "other physicians" referred to think The Journal's diagnosis of their case is not correct, they may feel at perfect liberty to publish their opinion to that effect in these columns.

A Man Who Died for Men.

A few days since The Journal published in its Associated Press dispatches a notice of the death of Dr. Charles M. Shanley, who freely gave his life in the cause of humanity, being stricken with yellow fever while ministering to the wants of the poor in the district contiguous to Bayou Barataria. That his services were appreciated and that he will go down in history as one of the heroic martyrs to a noble cause is evidenced by the following tribute by the New Orleans States under the caption "A Martyr to Duty":

The name of Dr. Charles M. Shanley has been added to the list of those heroes of the medical profession who lay down their lives in the discharge of a great duty. The death of this noble physician from yellow fever occurred yesterday at Barataria, eighteen miles from the city, and the news reached the city last night. Dr. Shanley was a non-immune, who came from North Dakota two years ago and purchased a plantation at Barataria, where he lived with his family.

He was the first to discover the presence of yellow fever among the fishermen and other humble folk of the settlement. He informed the state board of health of the situation and placing his professional services and the use of his launch at the disposal of the body he was given charge of the Barataria district. With no thought of danger to himself he devoted night and day to healing those who had been stricken by the pestilence. Three weeks ago the news reached the city that this kindly and courageous physician who had been so assiduous in relieving the distress of suffering humanity had himself been prostrated by the fever.

He was at once brought to this city and after careful treatment and nursing in the Emergency Hospital was discharged as cured. Without waiting to fully recover from the effects of his serious illness he returned, against the advice of his brother physicians here, to resume the charity work in which he had engaged with such self-sacrificing zeal. But the strain proved to be more than his enfeebled physical condition could stand and suffering a relapse he gave up his life for the poor people for whose relief he had labored so unselfishly and with a heroism that will win for him in the mansions of his Master that everlasting peace and honor which are the rewards of "a man who dies for men."

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WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Have you "found work"? Not unless your work calls for your highest abilities and affords you an increasing income. Have your services ever been really WELL-ADVERTISED.

It's not a kindness to retain an employee who is a misfit—it's not even kind to his family, for he can secure "fitting employment" through want advertising at "fitting wages." And you—you can find the right man if you advertise for him.

There is always a market for old or used machinery of every kind—but but it often happens that you can find the market only through a "For Sale" advertisement.

After you have used some article, and ceased to need it any longer, you are in a position to sell it at a bargain—cheaper than a dealer could—and still feel satisfied. Let a "For Sale" adv. be your salesman.

Your wife may not be "literary," but if she can write an attractive "Furnished Rooms to Rent" advertisement her work will yield direct money returns—and poetry will not always do that.

If you have business property to let you cannot afford to find the second-best market for it—to accept any but the highest obtainable rate. You cannot find "the one best tenant" without advertising for him.

If it is true that "money makes the man complete," and that, being incomplete, you wish to borrow enough money to "complete" you, want advertising will help you to do even that.

WHITE PRIMARY PLAN IN TAMPA.

The Herald is especially pleased at the action of the County Democratic Executive Committee Saturday in taking hold of the white primary plan for Tampa and making a start in that direction.

For more than two years the Herald has held that such a plan was the greatest need of Tampa politics and this paper has consistently urged the adoption of the white primary plan for the city. There is no sane reason why the plan should not work fully as well in Tampa's municipal politics as it does in local politics of other cities. It has been tried for years in other places and found to be successful and a great improvement over the old style of scrambling for office and buying colored votes to place men in power.

The Herald has contended that there were many good points in the plan of holding white primaries for city elections in Tampa and has therefore advocated this plan, it being the first in line. It has contended that the plan should at least be given a fair trial in Tampa in order that people might have an opportunity of fully judging of its merits after a thorough test. If it failed to bring out the satisfactory points here that it has developed in other cities, then the plan could be abandoned. The idea seems to have at last taken a firm hold upon the people and we are now in a fair way to have a test of the system, and the Herald believes that it will be found fully up to all that its friends claim for it.

The County Committee is to be commended for its broad-minded policy of giving the people of Tampa this opportunity to have a white primary and make a test of its efficiency.

Of course, it is realized that there will be some opposition to the plan at first. There may also be some defects in its first trial. All of these things must be taken into consideration in forming judgment on the system after it is tried. Those who oppose the plan will no doubt do all they can to bring the system into disrepute, just as was done in regard to the primary system for state and county affairs, but the people would not give up that plan now, even to please the old-time convention bosses. We believe the same results will be attained from the use of the primary system in the city.

The Herald is especially pleased over the action of the committee in preparing a way to give the system a test.

The Journal Printed During September, 1905, a Total of

136,450

COPIES

or an average of

5,248

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily.

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,300
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,550
Sept. 4, 5,000	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,250
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,550
Sept. 11, 5,300	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250

Total for the month.....136,450
Average per day..... 5,248

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRID A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PRESS

Hard on Arkansas.
The Arkansas health authorities have modified their quarantine restrictions so as to allow Florida oranges to pass through the state or screened cars. Florida brick could never get an entrance to that state.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Justice With a Rush(?)
Jackson county is to have a legal hanging on the 27th inst. This will be the third hanging here in 25 years. We expect a careful examination of the records would show that something like 200 or more murders have been committed during the time. This is executing justice with a rush.—Marsanna Times-Courier.

Prayer Misapplied.
The saloon opened with prayer by Bishop Potter in New York awhile ago has gone busted. You can't pray for a grogshop, nohow.—Levy Times-Democrat.

Lamar Hard at Work.
Hon. W. B. Lamar is making a personal friend here that he is making an earnest effort to get favorable reports on all the applications for rural free delivery routes in his congressional district, and has the promise of the authorities that they will be given early attention. Mr. Lamar has been most successful in securing attention to matters of interest to the people of his district before the departments, and is looked upon as one of the leaders of the minority.—DeFuniak Breeze.

Florida Pineapples for Cuba.
On a steamship sailing from New York today for San Juan, Porto Rico, goes 1,500 sacks of pineapple shoots. These shoots are from Florida, having been grown in the Indian river section, and they are going to Port Rico to improve the stock on that island. There is hardly anything that cannot be improved by Florida's aid.—Tampa Herald.

Sense, Not Poetry.
This is not just poetry, but a whole lot of hard sense in this little jingle that is, we do not know how old:
The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone
The constant know of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone
The constant wooling lover
Wins the blushing maid
And the constant advertiser
Is the man that gets the trade.
—DeFuniak Breeze.

SOME NOTED FASTERS

FEATS OF PERSONS WHO WENT LONG PERIODS WITHOUT FOOD.

The Remarkable Case of a French Girl Who Lived For Nearly Four Years on Water Alone—Fasts of the Famous Englishman, John Scott.

How long is it possible for man to maintain life without food of any description, liquid or solid? At the aquarium two "hunger artists," Signor Succel and M. Alexandre Jaquez, some years ago tied for premier honors in England by abstaining from food for forty-two days, and in the eighties of the last century a man named Merlati maintained health and spirits for fifty days on a Spartan diet limited to sips of water.

But even such feats as these are mere pauses between meals compared with some of the fasts of still more remote generations, if we are to believe contemporary records. Thus we learn that a young French girl, Christina Michelot, after an attack of fever was utterly unable to swallow any form of food and from November, 1751, to July, 1755, swallowed nothing at all more sustaining than water. Remarkable to say, after nearly four years of this starvation diet she gradually recovered her health and lived long in the land.

For a year and three-quarters, it is said, a Essex-shire woman named Katherine McLeod actually lived without partaking of any form of sustenance. Once during this period an attempt was made to force food down her throat, but the woman narrowly escaped suffocation, and the attempt had to be abandoned.

A Harrogate girl of twelve, one Ann Walsh, lived for eighteen months on a daily glass of wine and water, a dietary on which she somehow managed to preserve health and good looks; Monica Mutcheteria, a Swabian, spent

a whole year without swallowing either food or drink, and for three years she never slept, while Dr. Willan, an eighteenth century physician, had among his patients a monomaniac who for sixty-one days refused to touch food of any description.

About the same time, too, we are informed that a French peasant boy of Chateauroux was never known to partake of food during twelve months, and yet was able to do a good day's work on his father's farm.

Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," tells a remarkable story of a woman, one Mary Waughton of Wigginton, who appears to have reduced the problem of living to its lowest material limits. Thus, says her historian, "she does not eat in a day a piece above the size of half a crown in bread and butter, or, if meat, not above the quantity of a pigeon's egg at most," while her only beverage was a spoonful of milk and water daily, and yet, although this was Mary's modest fare year after year, she is described as "a maiden of fresh complexion and healthy enough."

Another Staffordshire worthy of the eighteenth century, one John Adams, lived for thirty years, it is said, on a daily crust of bread and a glass of water, and yet was famed for his muscular strength and his plowing performances. Unfortunately we do not know what John ate when nobody was looking.

In the two cases which follow we get on to more reliable ground, since the feats described are little more remarkable than those of our own time. In 1771 a Stamford man made a wager of £10 that he would touch neither food nor drink for fifty-one days, and he won his bet handsomely. The records, however, are silent as to the price he afterward paid for his defiance of nature.

The second of these old time fasters was the famous John Scott of Teviotdale, whose fasts have survived to our own day enshrined in border verse. John's first experiment as a faster was when he was incarcerated for not paying his creditors. So indignant was he that not a mouthful of prison fare passed his lips for thirty-two days. The fame of this feat got abroad, and the king, curious to test the man under stringent conditions, had him locked up with a loaf of bread and a jug of water in a room in Edinburgh castle.

When the door was opened at the end of thirty-two days the bread and water were quite untouched, and John seemed none the worse for his abstinence. In later years Scott exhibited his powers as a modest eater to the pope, and his fame became great throughout Europe, while to crown his fasting performances when he was thrown into prison for railing against one of Henry VIII's divorces he threw all his own records into the shade by going "without bite or sup" for fifty days.—London Tit-Bits.

The Soap Bubble's Colors.
When light impinges on the soap bubble part of it is reflected from the exterior surface and part enters the film and is reflected from the interior surface. This latter portion traverses the water medium between the two surfaces twice and is therefore kept behind the first reflected ray. The two sets of waves interfere with each other and produce a colored light instead of a white light. Other waves again may destroy each other and extinguish the light. Some of the constituent colors of the impinging white light—formed by their passage through the film—interfere so as to destroy each other, while others remain unaffected. As the film diminishes in thickness the colors necessarily vary. In this way is accounted for the marvelous variety of beauty of colors in the soap bubbles, the iridescence of oil upon water, the changing color of steel when being tempered and the gaudiness of some insects' wings.

Ash Planting at Rugby.
In