

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 \$5 00	One Month 45
Six Months 2 50	One Week 10
Three Months 1 25	Weekly Edition, per year. \$1 00

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1906.

Watch for the Journal's Christmas edition. It will interest you.

There are nine Smiths in Congress. It is to be hoped that at least one is named John.

Now that poor Rawlins is dead the Jacksonville Metropolis can stop and take a short breath.

The football world is anxiously awaiting Walter Camp's decision on the all-Southern football team.

Uncle Joe is again at the helm and, in consequence, presumably happy. Congress without Uncle Joe would be like an egg without salt.

Florida Railroad Commission to the Federal Supreme Court: A few more props like the decision Monday and we'll give the people of West Florida a three cent passenger fare.

With the conclusion of the Gillette trial, the ceasing of the Tampa fair and the further postponement of the Thaw case, congress can now come in and claim the attention of the public for a few days.

The county judge's office in Leon county must be an "easy berth," judging from the number of applications for the position, but then it is never hard to find people who are anxious to serve the dear people.

Count Boni has accepted a position on a Paris daily paper, and is to receive one hundred dollars for every article published. As a leader in this series of stories he might publish "Love Letters of a French Count."

The death sentence has been suspended on a great many turkeys. They were respited for twenty-six days—Thanksgiving to Christmas. The executioner will get busy again at the end of that time and no further delay will be allowed.

It is rumored that the appointment of county judge of Leon county has been declined by John L. Neeley, of Tallahassee. "Judge Neeley" would sound good to the many friends of the former efficient and courteous secretary of the railroad commission.

The next election of interest to Floridians will be the chairmanship of the railroad commission. The successful candidate will not have an "overwhelming majority" as only three votes can be cast and possibly only two of them will be recorded.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the District Court of Florida in the case of Dacour et al in which the Forbes Purchase was in dispute, but it is not recorded that the court has acted on the case from Judge McLeod's court in Wakulla where he held that part of the Forbes purchase was not in the jurisdiction of the state, in deciding that it was not unlawful to fish "in seasons" on the flats of Wakulla.

The war department has spoiled what the people were led to believe was an exciting, thrilling example of romantic love in the case of Mrs. Heidt, who was Miss Mabel McKinley, when the latter, as the reports said, against positive orders stowed herself away in a transport going to the Philippines, in order to accompany her young husband. The war department called an investigation and it now turns out that the pretty niece of the late president was not even on the ship with her husband.

Count Boni when refused admittance to the house of his former wife a few days ago struck the concherge a heavy blow with his cane, causing that worthy to reel with blood spouting from his scalp, and then the count jumped into his auto and wheeled away. If the count follows his former wife to America when she comes and seeks admission into her home here it would be advisable for him to be a little easier in his manner or an American butler might put Anna Gould to the necessity of calling an ambulance to carry his honor's remains to an undertaker's shop.

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

President Roosevelt's message to the last session of the 59th congress is one of the strongest, most virile deliverances ever presented to that body and in most respects it forms an excellent democratic document.

Probably the most striking feature of the message is the position the president takes with reference to an inheritance and an income tax. While something along this line was expected, it was not believed that he would go so far as to advocate a graduated tax in both instances. This was a part of the doctrine of the Populist party and the Farmer's Alliance twelve or fifteen years ago and, while it would not have appeared strange coming from a democrat, it is a rather remarkable deliverance from the leader of the Republican party.

The president's reference to the supreme court's past decision, declaring an income tax unconstitutional, is so delicately worded and carefully guarded that it is almost laughable. It is very evident that in President Roosevelt's own opinion, either the present or a future supreme court might easily reverse the old opinion, but he is careful not to say so in that many words. That, however, reading between the lines in what he does say, is really what the following from his message means:

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

The president again urges the enactment of a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds and a measure conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases upon questions of law.

The proper use of injunctions in labor cases is discussed briefly and a law is suggested that will prevent abuse of the power similar to that advocated by the president last year.

Lynching and mob violence are deprecated in the strongest terms, and in this connection Mr. Roosevelt says: "There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as well as white men. It is the same law that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men—that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed or his social position, with even handed justice, on his real worth as a man."

In dealing with the question of capital and labor the president pays his respects, in no uncertain terms, to "preachers of mere discontent," who, he avers, are the cause of much of the trouble. Such men, the president says, are "sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries" who are really the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate.

The need of a law limiting the number of hours of employment of railway employees is advocated as a step in the direction of a general eight-hour day. In this connection the president claims that an eight hour day on the Isthmus of Panama would be absurd as conditions there are in every way different from what they are in the states. It would be equally absurd, says Mr. Roosevelt, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men.

A commission of conciliation and arbitration, for the settlement of

strikes, lockouts and labor disputes generally is advocated, and statistics are given covering a period of 25 years showing, during that period, that over seven million men were affected by differences of this kind and that the total pecuniary loss to employers and employees was \$450,000,000.

The control of corporations is dealt with at considerable length and the necessity for national action is strongly set forth.

Industrial training, the welfare of the farmer, irrigation and forest legislation, divorce legislation, merchant marine and our outlying possessions are considered at some length and legislature to remedy existing evils suggested.

The rights of aliens, especially in view of the present difficulty with Japan over the refusal of the San Francisco authorities to admit Japanese pupils to schools attended by white children, is considered at length and fair treatment is asked, for the Japanese as well as for citizens of all other nations.

The Cuban question is discussed in detail and, after citing the causes that led to the intervention of the United States Mr. Roosevelt says:

The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence.

The conference of American republics at Rio and its value in bringing about a better understanding between the people of the western hemisphere is referred to briefly and a full report of the president's views on the Panama canal is promised later on. The Algeiras conference, the destruction of seals on the Pribilof islands and the second Hague conference are also dealt with and recommendations made.

The army and navy are considered at length and the president asks that both be at least maintained at their present strength. This was only possible, so far as the navy was concerned, by replacing obsolete and outworn ships with new ones, the equals of any afloat. "To stop building ships for one year means that the navy goes back instead of forward." The president then refers to the great value to the nation of the schools at West Point and Annapolis and continuing, says:

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses. These men should be of the right type and properly trained, and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching.

In conclusion the president commends the army and navy for readiness and efficiency in dealing with the recent crisis in Cuba and congratulates congress for its wisdom in providing for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. The establishment of shooting galleries and national target ranges in all large schools is recommended.

SPICY COMMENT FROM THE STATE PRESS.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt.
John L. Sullivan, the famous old pugilist and ex-champion prize fighter of the world, knows that familiarity breeds contempt, and at the Tampa Bay hotel, where he is stopping, he will not show himself any oftener than he possibly can. He always takes his meals in his apartments.—Ocala Star.

State Bar Association.
The proposition to form a state bar association at a meeting to be held during the state fair will probably appeal to the members of that profession in Florida. There is hardly a state in the Union where some such organization has not been already perfected.—Tampa News.

Cease Abusing Governor.
Now, that the election is a thing of history, would it not be a good idea for certain papers to cease their abuse of the Broward administration and turn their attention to the matter of advertising the wonderful possibilities of our fair state? This is merely a suggestion, of course.—Palatka Times-Herald.

All Favored Drainage.
At the banquet at the Tampa Bay hotel, the other evening of the press gang of the state you ought to have seen the drainage and anti-drainage boys mix. We really believe they gave the solution to the important question. Put that press gang down at Lake Okechobee and they would drink her dry inside of a week.—St. Petersburg Independent.

That Fifteenth Amendment.
It would be just as well for democrats, and especially the people of the south, to keep quiet about the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. It is practically in abeyance by the common consent of the people of all sections of the country. It is a time for sawing wood and saying nothing in this section. We may revive the torpid creature into new life and activity, may start anew the bilious tongue of the negroes of the north, who are now silenced by the trend of events and the acquiescence of the mass of the people in the conditions which obtain. We might start into reanimation the spirit of Garrison and Whitman and Phillips. Let well enough alone.—Tampa News.

L. & N. BUILDING HANDSOME DEPOT

At Flomaton, For Accommodation of the Traveling Public.

Work upon the construction of a handsome new depot at Flomaton for the accommodation of the traveling public, has been commenced by employees of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The building will be much larger, more commodious and modern in every respect than the one destroyed by fire and which is only now being replaced. The public, especially those who have occasion to travel to any extent, will be pleased to learn of the fact that the building is now under course of construction. Supt. E. O. Saltmarsh, when seen yesterday by a Journal representative, stated that while the depot was not within his jurisdiction he could state that workmen are now engaged in building the depot, and he assumed that it will be completed promptly. There has been considerable delay, he stated, in constructing the building, due to the difficulty in securing material and men, but he does not now see any reason for further delay. The foundation for the building was placed some months ago, but now the construction work upon the building proper has commenced and Monday and yesterday large forces of men were employed, and there is now every reason to believe that the work will be pushed to completion rapidly.

SOUTHERN FAST MAIL SERVICE

Will Be Abandoned by the Southern Railway After January 5.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 4.—The postoffice department to-day announced that it had issued orders terminating the allowance for special fast mail service to New Orleans on January 5. The postmaster general authorized the statement tonight after receiving notice from the Southern Railway that, owing to increased traffic and the double tracking of the road, it would be unable to continue the train known as "No. Ninety-seven" after that date. The last session of congress appropriated one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars for fast mail service in the south of which one hundred and forty thousand was paid to the Southern to maintain train "Ninety-seven."

CURRENT COMMENT FROM MR. BRYAN'S COMMONER

"Ryan must go!" declares the New York Press. What, just after performing such herculean labor in the campaign for Mr. Hughes?

The lone bandit who held up a Pullman sleeper full of people near Kansas City and only realized \$65 must have overlooked the porter.

The Pullman stockholders might get rid of a portion of that embarrassing surplus by helping the public pay the wages of the Pullman porters.

Senator Dryden will postpone the pleasant task of having fun with Senator LaFollette until he attends to a little matter of business down in Trenton.

Lieutenant Peary gained the "further north" but he did not really suffer from the cold until he was asked to tell Vice President Fairbanks about it.

If the battle of 1908 is to be won by the forces of democracy, the work of preparation must begin now, and must not be allowed to lag an instant.

The Topeka Herald is wondering if the Japanese want the Philippines. Some one must have been telling the Herald that the Japanese were growing flighty.

Senators Foraker and Dick carried Ohio "without reserve," and if President Roosevelt can find any comfort in that fact he is entitled to it "without reserve."

"Do you know what sleep is?" queries the San Antonio Gazette. To be sure, it is the thing we would enjoy if we didn't have to get up so early in the morning.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette is demanding that the pure food inspectors take cognizance of the railroad eating house sandwich. The Gazette is paying the way for an accusation of being the advocate of "peternalism."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Second Page.)

much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury, for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are so often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.
The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax and, if possible, a graduated income tax.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received.

As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Industrial Training.
Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school.

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the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner.

The Farmer.
The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense, in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life.

Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.
Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this.

Divorce Legislation.
I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states.

Merchant Marine.
Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views or a major part of the views expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. It seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be.

The Currency.
I especially call your attention to our second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$23.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since

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your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 20 per cent and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secretary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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