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VOL. XI.—NO. 197. PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1908. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

A WORLD'S LANGUAGE IS NOW DISCUSSED

The International Congress Meets at Dresden to Promote the Idea.

ESPERANTO IS NEW LANGUAGE

Cleaimed That It Is Easy to Learn and Pleasant to Hear—Now One Million People Who Understand and Speak It—A Valuable System.

Special to The Journal.

Dresden, Aug. 15.—While German is the language usually spoken in Dresden, few uninitiated visitors to the city would suspect it, since the hotels are filled with delegates to the Fourth International Esperanto Congress, opened today. Disciples of the new universal language from all the nations of Europe, with a sprinkling of delegates from the United States and Latin America, are thronging the city. In honor of the visitors, Dresden has been swathed in green, the Esperanto color, while the Esperanto flag floats from hundreds of buildings. The green star, the Esperanto emblem of hope, is worn by thousands, and the shopkeepers display in their windows the announcement, "Oni Paroles Esperanto"—Esperanto spoken here.

Never before, perhaps, has there been such a gathering, with turbaned Indian, brown little Japanese, Englishmen, Spaniards, Russians, Germans and Frenchmen, and representatives of a score of other nations and tongues, all conversing volubly in a common speech. And it is small wonder that most of these men and women are enthusiasts who dream of a happy future when all nations will be at peace, bound to each other by the ties of an universal language.

The American delegates are seeking to secure the next international congress, with considerable hopes of success. It is believed that such a gathering would do much toward spreading the language in the United States.

Last year's congress was held in Cambridge, England, and attracted the attention of many notable men.

Esperanto from the beginning has been much aided in its progressive march in Europe by the support it has had from prominent men in social, political, professional, scientific, commercial and educational circles, including different kinds of international and benevolent societies. The Marquis De Beaufont, of France; Baron and Baroness De Menil, of Paris; professors of French universities at Dijon and Paris, high officials in the army and navy of France; the government of Belgium, which sent an official representative to the Cambridge congress; Lord Roberts, of the British army, and the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, who consented to become a patron of the congress, are some of those who have been giving their aid and influence in favor of Esperanto. To this list ought also to be added the names of several native princes of India, who contributed to the fund in support of the last world's congress.

At the last world's exposition in Paris a committee of eminent linguists of the world was appointed to select and recommend or devise a world's language. The committee, after a long deliberation, agreed that such a language should fill three requirements.

1. It must be easy to learn.
2. It must be practical and suitable for international purposes.
3. It must not be any existing language.

The committee refused to go beyond these recommendations, but recommended that the opinions of learned soceities, universities, colleges, commercial and scientific bodies and of learned men throughout the world be ascertained, and that the question be decided by a competent international committee aided by such an inquiry. This course was taken and the committee unanimously reported in favor of Esperanto, suggesting, however, a few changes.

These suggested changes may prove to be a source of discord in the present convention, and it is possible that a rupture may result. Hundreds of delegates are bitterly opposed to any change whatever in the language as now consiltued.

They have been working for twenty years, spreading the language all over the world and meeting with remarkable success, and they say that they find it entirely—they emphasize the world "entirely"—satisfactory for representing every shade of meaning of which human language is capable.

If the new generation, they protest, is informed that changes have been or are going to be made in Esperanto, people will naturally hesitate before taking up the study of it, arguing that if changes are made once they might be again, and what would be the use of giving time to a universal linguistic medium the fundaments of which are likely never to remain constant?

To this the reformers reply that the conservative element is composed mainly of publishers who have brought out grammars and translations, and whose fear is purely a commercial one. It may be stated that this reparee is unjust. While the publishers of Esperanto works may natuarally be disinclined to have their stock thrown back on their hands, they form only a very small proportion of the conservative element.

Just how many Esperantists there are in the world at the present time is as hard to figure out as the number of persons with corns on their toes; nobody really knows; but an estimate of from 750,000 to 1,000,000 Esperantists is not an extravagant one.

It is claimed by the Esperantists that the reading of the language is mastered by very little study and in a few days. To write it well and speedily requires more time. To speak and understand it is, of course, in the beginning apparently irksome, and requires daily practice in order to acquire facility. There are thousands and thousands in Europe who speak it as they do their mother tongue.

In sound Esperanto resembles the Italian in smoothness and euphony. The reason in both cases is plain—namely, that words end either in vowels or in "n", "j" or "j" pronounced as "y", and not in the harsh consonants. Verbs in the active voice end in "s," which is not quite as smooth sounding as the vowels. In a word, you may take a page of Esperanto and you will find that out of every 100 words about 95 of them end either in a vowel or in "l", "n", "s", or "j" "y", while the other five, which are generaly one-syllabled propositions, end in some other consonant.

A Weakling

is the only way to describe the poor child that is afflicted with worms. No matter how much or how often it eats, the worms get all the nourishment from the food, the child gets practically none. White's Cream Vermifuge gets rid of the worms quickly, easily and with no bad after effects. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Sold and recommended by W. A. D'Alemberte, druggist and apothecary, 121 South Palafox street, Pensacola, Fla.

How a Woman Opens a Newspaper.

A writer in one of the New York papers says:

"Did you ever notice how a woman opens a paper? It is as different from the method of a man as her skirt is from his trousers.

"If she is in her own home, with plenty of space and sitting in a capacious rocking chair, she has room to do it successfully. If she is anywhere else she becomes instantly a public nuisance.

"A man opens his paper sharly, keeping the sheets closely together, folds it lengthwise in half, then doubles it making it into a flat pamphlet and reads it comfortably. He doesn't gouge any one's eyes out, or knock off their hats or tickle the back of

"But a woman. She opens the sheets and then spreads out their entire length in front of her, up in the air, with both arms extended at full length to hold the edges. The fact that she is reading the first column on the first sheet does not prevent her from keeping the paper spread out in this position during the whole time she is reading.

"When she turns another sheet she takes the whole thing a bit higher in the air, makes as much of a breeze as she can when she is turning it, and then readjusts it again in this spread-eagle position."

TO INSTALL UNION.

The newly organied federal labor union, which was chartered some time ago by the American Federation of Labor, will be instituted by Organizer Louis P. Head on Monday night next. The new union is composed of workmen who have no unions of their crafts in the city, and starts off with a good membership. This union will also send delegates to the new central trades council.

FRENCH MARKET COFFEE

Beautiful as well as useful presents FREE with this Standard Brand of Coffee. A handsome CUP and SAUCER packed in every 4 lb lithographed pail. All other sizes contain Coupons for presents.

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For particulars ask your grocer, or write

CONTEST DEPARTMENT

NEW ORLEANS COFFEE CO., LTD. NEW ORLEANS

NEWS FORECAST FOR THE WEEK

Special to The Journal.

New York, Aug. 15.—Among the important news events scheduled for next week are the following:

Monday.

In Wan Chang, a Korean, charged with the murder of Durham White Stevens, adviser to the Korean government, will be placed on trial in San Francisco.

Lumber concerns alleged to be implicated in formation of $300,000,000 yellow pine combine will be given a hearing in St. Louis.

Members of National Association of Life Underwriters will gather in Los Angeles to hold annual convention.

National Editorial Association will begin annual session in St. Paul, to extend through the week.

National convention of the Social Order of Moose will open in Toledo.

Celebration of 150th anniversary of Nova Scotia government begins in Halifax.

Tuesday.

James S. Sherman will be formally notified of his nomination for vice-president at his home in Utica, N. Y., and a great celebration will mark the event.

Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president, will be notified of his nomination at a big temperance rally in Chicago.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, ("Fighting Bob") will be placed on the retired list of the United States navy.

Seventy-eighth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph will be celebrated throughout the Austro-Hungarian empire.

International Master Blacksmiths' Association will convene in annual session at Cincinnati.

Wednesday.

Life Insurance men from all over the country will meet in Denver for the annual American Life convention.

National Negro Business league will begin a session of three days in Baltimore.

Minnesota State Democratic convention will be held in Minneapolis.

Thursday.

Atlantic battleship fleet is scheduled to arrive at Sydney, Australia, where a great demonstration will be held in honor of the officers and men.

The commission on uniform state laws will meet in Seattle, and will be asked to draft a new uniform bill of lading.

Attorney generals' association of the United States will hold a session in Denver.

Tobacco growers of Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana will meet in Bowling Green, Ky., to perfect a combine.

Illinois Democratic state convention will be held in Peoria.

Friday.

Preliminary practice will be commenced at Camp Perry, O., by the contestants in the matches arranged by the National board for the promotion of rifle practice.

New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf will begin biennial convention in Providence.

Saturday.

Arizona Republican Territorial convention will be held in Phoenix.

Corner stone laying of the coliseum will be celebrated in St. Louis.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve Wins.

Tom Moore, of Rural Route 1, Cochran, Ga., writes: "I had a bad sore come on the instep of my foot and could find nothing that would heal it until I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Less than half of a 25c box won the day for me by effecting a perfect cure." Sold under guarantee at all druggists.

WHO'S YOUR BAKER?

No Bread Scraps

Where our bread is used there is never any bread scraps—the family eat it all, because it is all good, just like cake. Old people with bad teeth think it's fine, because it is never tough, and it is as white and as pure as a lily. Our wagon delivers it to your door early and regularly.

Phone 242.

The West Florida Steam Bakery

Billy at the Bat.

Now, that the presidential campaign is on, with Bryan and Taft in a hot race for the people's votes, there have come forward the rhyme sters with their offerings in verse sizing up the situation. A production bound to please Democrats has been sent to the Record by Oliver McKnight, of No. 2106 Market street, who styles his effusion: "Billy at the Bat." It follows:

Eighty million eyes were on them as
they jumped into the fray,
In game of ball between two nines in
town of Youessaye.
Eight innings had been played with
half of another one,
The "fans" were getting wild; neither
side had scored a run.

Beneath the grandstand's shade, all
sitting in quiet ease,
Were jolly millionaires, enjoying
"privilege;"
While out upon the bleachers were
the brawny men of toil,
The men who do the needed work on
this alleged free soil.

The ball that they were playing with
was made of "tariff" wood,
It "lively" was to all [illegible] to
others it was [illegible]
And name there was [illegible] though
it was hard to see,
But down underneath the hide was
writ "Monopoly."

Bill Taft was in the box, Minn. Johnson was at the bat,
But soon went out on strikes; Del.
Gray on a fly fell flat;
Then Lady Kern, with mighty swat,
was lucky, so 'twas said,
He had landed safe on second, with
one over Sherman's head.

The grand-stand folks were furious,
but laid back with quiet smile,
"Taft will strike the next one out,
we'll beat them by a mile;
And when they saw Nebraska Bill step
unto the fore,
All cried out with lusty shout: "He
struck out twice before."

Not so the broiling bleachers, they all
to their feat arose,
Crying, "Hit it Bill, soak it, old pal,
hit it on the nose."
Then Taft threw a "publicity curve"
just like a spiral spring,
And Bill he saw it coming along, like
a bird with one bum wing.

With his good bat "Persuasion" he
hit that old fake ball,
And knocked it into smithereens,
thread, cover, name and all;
The bleachers swarm onto the field,
they at the grandstand rail;
"You cannot scare us any more with
your old 'full dinner pail.'"

Somewhere within this old world
there's lots of people sad,
But after next November, things will
not be so bad;
For this bold and brawny batter, Nebraska Bill by name,
Will sign a four-year contract to play
the national game.

—Philadelphia Record.

BABY-EASE

A LIQUID REMEDY For Children's Ills.

PLEASANT---HARMLESS---EFFECTIVE

RECOMMENDED FOR

Constipation, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Colic, Sour Stomach, etc. It destroys worms, allays feverishness and colds, it aids digestion. It makes teething easy, promotes cheerfulness and produces natural sleep.

BABY EASE is as good for older children as for babies—especially for school children whose sedentary habits make a mild laxative often necessary. It takes the place of calomel, castor oil and other drastic purgatives that often seriously derange the system. It is mild and gentle in action. 25c at all dealers.

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Don't worry your brain about dinner. Just ask us over the phone for suggestions, and we will tell you of the many tempting things we have that will just suit. We know what is needed, and we are used to naming them over. All that we have is fresh, clean and nice, and our prices are just right.

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14 West Garden Street

Phone 812

SAVE BIRDS NOW THE CRY

Great Campaign On For the Preservation of the Feathered Tribe.

Loss of Life and of Crops Is Threatened if Slaughter of the Birds Is Continued. Many People Endorse the Movement.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Aug. 15.—While the fight for the presidency is spreading over the country, another national campaign for the rights of the feathered population of the continent is to be pressed with redoubled force from this city today. Acting for the inland birds whose further extinction must lay barren all the land, and for the water fowl whose death will bring on national pestilence, the National Association of Audubon societies has mapped out every section of the United States and organized a force of speakers to bring home their issues to all the people. Though the political battle will end next November, this campaign for the birds will be ceaselessly carried to every American citizen until eventually the federal and state governments shall establish bureaus to adequately meet the national need for economic bird preservation.

Several able ornithologists have been today assigned to cover as many divisions of the whole country and establish local headquarters in this unique campaign for the national feathered life. At a constant cost of $10,000 a year these trained workers will be kept on tour until every community in the land has had the opportunity to hear the story of the dying birds and the loss to lives and crops which their decrease threatens. Funds to increase this campaigning force will be sought from every man, woman and child in the country who cares for the birds or has a dollar at stake in the agricultural and commercial interests, which they alone can guard from destruction. While only about a thousand members today help the National Association of Audubon societies to amintain scores of reservations, an army of wardens, a small fleet of patrol boats and a staff of educational workers, it is believed that, when the present emergency is brought home to the nation, many thousands will enlist in the movement.

"Save the birds who save our lives and crops," is to be the watchword of the new national campaign which is being launched at Audubon headquarters here today. The prediction of Henry W. Henshaw, a government expert, that "were the birds exterminated it is almost certain that not only would successful agriculture become impossible but the destruction of the greater part of vegetation would follow," is to be its keynote. The established fact that destructive insect life is today alarmingly on the increase and the birds, its natural check, steadily becoming exterminated will be set forth before every farmer, orchardist, railroad and business man, together with the known loss of $800,000,000 due to this condition last year. Medical authorities will be cited and the profession aroused to the possibilities of plague in the decline of the water fowl, nature's scavengers.

"We intend to place before all the people the greatest non-partisan issue confronting our nation at this time," said William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies at its headquarters, 141 Broadway, today. "We are squarely faced by an impending national calamity and yet the government only appropriates some $62,000 a year to investigate and educate on this paramount economic problem. As much is put into one single gun which is soon worn out. Until the federal and state governments are forced by the people to establish adequate departments or bureaus for the expert handling of this important subject our association will keep up this fight throughout the nation. I believe this work will eventually be adopted as one of the government's most essential activities, but, until it is, we shall call on all patriotic Americans to help us fill the breach and struggle with the grave problem, which, aside from sentiment, is of intense economic importance."

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We buy as low as we can!
That's business sense!
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LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS

NEW YORK WORLD.

Not one voter in seven belongs to any labor organization. There are in the United States more Odd Fellows and Freemasons than members of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World and all the unaffiliated unions. The 10,104,561 members of fraternal organizations outnumber more than three to one the bearers of union cards.

Comparing by trades the United States census figures with the numbers in the labor unions, it appears that the men not belonging to such organizations generally outnumber those who do belong. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Typographical Union, the anthracite coal miners and the building trades unions are almost the only important cases where the organized bodies include a majority of the men.

Of the 29,285,922 persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 more than one-third, 10,438,219, were in agricultural pursuits. Many farmers belong to a grange or alliance, but the object of farmers' organizations is not to fix hours or wages, but to try to get higher prices for products and better terms from railroads. Every farmer is more or less a capitalist. Even if he rents the land, he owns stock and farming machinery. In the labor market he is usually an employer.

Next most numerous to farmers and farm-hands were those engaged in manufacturing and building, who numbered 7,112,987. Those engaged in domestic and personal service were 5,691,746. Merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and saleswomen were more than 3,000,000, twice as many as the railroad men and almost thre times the number employed in the building trades. There were more blacksmiths and machinists than coal miners, more dressmakers than cotton mill operatives, more seamstresses than printers or tobacco workers. Teachers outnumbered any mechanical occupation except carpenters. The professional class, which includes teachers, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, actors, engineers and public officials, numbered 1,264,737.

These enormous figures dwarf by comparison even the American Federation of Labor, the largest of all labor organizations, with its 117 national and international unions, its 570 city central unions, its 27,000 local unions and its 2,000,000 membership. This is the organization of which Samuel Gompers is President, Frank Morrison secretary and James Duncan and John Mitchell two of the eight vice-presidents. It publishes 245 trade papers, employs 926 organizers and keeps in touch with all its members through the American Federationist, which Mr. Gompers ably edits.

The American Federation is the great individualist labor organization. The socialist labor organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World has been trying to induce workmen who believe in socialism to withdraw from the American Federation and to join it. It claims 400,000 membership, part of whom belong also to the Federation.

Except for the railroad and building trades the Federation's union list reads like a trade directory. It begins with the actors and ends with the woodworkers. The largest body is the carpenters. Some of its organizations, like the printing trades, the cigar-makers, blacksmiths and boot and shoe workers, are fairly constant, while the mine workers, the street railroad employes and garment workers have a fluctuating membership, depending upon trade conditions.

It has taken more than twenty years for Mr. Gompers and his associates to build up the Federation to its present size. Some think taat its present tendency is to disintegrate rather than increase. The socialists are causing dissension. The Steel Trust has almost destroyed the great Amalgamated Iron Association, which years ago was the strongest and richest body in the Federation. The Tobacco Trust has undermined the tobacco workers' union. In every large city, especially New York and Chicago, the formation of a central labor union has strengthened local organizations at the expense of the national organization.

Outside the Federation are the five railroad brotherhoods and the Railroad Conductors' Order, the bricklayers' and masons' unions, the steamfitters, glass-workers, letter carriers and the Western Federation of Miners, which is drifting into the socialist organization. There are also the Knights of Labor, which twenty-five years ago had about as large a membership as the American Federation today, and which disintegrated through strife and through its failure to permit that self-government in the various trades which is the main strength of the American Federation.

The proportion of organized labor to the total working population varies according to trade conditions. Thirty years ago many industries, iron and steel making and bituminous coal mining especially, were more strongly organized than they are today. Other industries which were not then organized have become organized since. The tide flowed for a while from trade unions to the Knights of Labor, then from the Knights of Labor back to individual unions, then from individual unions to the American Federation; now it is from the American Federation to socialism. This drift no one realizes better than Mr. Gompers, who has been vigorously fighting socialism as a political belief, because he recognizes that the socialism of its members would destroy the Federation. What has kept the American Federation together more than anything else is the continued presidency of Mr. Gompers, just as what helped the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was the consistent policy of Chief Arthur.

In the factories of the United States there were employed in 1905 5,470,321 wage earners and 519,751 salary-drawers. Of the wage-earners 1,065,884 were women, 159,899 were children, and less than 4,000,000 were voters. Of these not a quarter belonged to any trade union.

Of the 1,521,255 railroad employes in 1906 the engineers, firemen, switchmen and trainmen numbered less than a fifth, and one-third of these do not belong to any of the railroad brotherhoods. Clerks, station men and trackmen, who are more numerous than the trainmen, are little organized. Most railroads take pains to prevent their unionizing, and have been heading off labor organizations by systems of pensions.

New York is as thoroughly organized as any state, yet according to Labor Commissioner William's report there are only 387,450 trade union men in this state, and at the end of March 138,131 of them were out of work. The building trades, the most highly organized, had 56 per cent. of the union members idle. Every industrial condition like this diminishes the membership of labor organizations.

Organized labor has never cast its vote in block. With isolated exceptions its members no more than the Knights of Pythias or the Odd Fellows or the Maccabees, cast their votes as an organization. When the Amalgamated Associated was strong in the Pittsburg iron district it used officially to indorse the republican ticket, provided that its members shared by their wage scale in tariff-made high prices. But since the Steel Trust took the benefit of the tariff this condition no longer exists. In the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania the miners have of recent years been voting the democratic ticket since their Chairman became the democratic congressman, and they control the democratic primaries. None of the national unions has taken united political action, though local unions have frequently indorsed or condemned local candidates.

Members of labor organizations have hitherto been more prone to split their vote than the members of business organizations. Farmers' alliances and granges have regularly gone into politics in the western and southern states where they are strong. Officers of railroads have habitually united for political action. So have the proprietors of the tariff-protected industries. However obedient to orders to strike, however submissive to direction in trade matters, the members of labor organizations, much more than members of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and merchants' and manufacturers' associations, have refused to take part in politics as a body.

He—See that pretty girl over there? She annoys me all the time by writing me letters. She—Really? How does she get them past the attendants.—Lippincott's.

The Author—Unless my novel succeeds at once I'll starve to death. The Publisher—Great idea, my boy! Start in at once; it would advertise your book wonderfully.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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