

The Pensacola Journal

DAILY. WEEKLY. SUNDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY

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

The Only Pensacola Newspaper From Which a Detailed Circulation Statement Can Be Secured.

Offices—Journal Building—Corner of Intendencia and DeLuna Sts.

Phones: Editorial Rooms, 38. Business Office, 1500.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1908.

Doctrines of Democracy

The farmer buys his supplies in a highly protected market and sells his products in a free market. He pays into the coffers of the trust and protected producers for all his farm tools, his clothes, his hat and shoes, his tableware, stoves, for his harness and chains. He is taxed for everything he needs, from the swaddling clothes put upon his baby to the coffin in which he is finally laid, and his children taxed for the little monument they erect at his grave.—Hon. Lincoln Dixon of Indiana, May 27, 1908.

If the people of the United States knew as you know, Mr. Speaker, and as I know, and as the other members know, how their voice is suppressed here, the Administration now in power would be swept out of power.—Hon. Dorsey W. Shackelford of Missouri, January 24, 1908.

The Guaranty of Bank Deposits.

So firmly is the idea of the bank deposit guaranty plan entrenched in the public mind that the arguments of those who oppose the plan are becoming positively ridiculous. In answer to one of these arguments, no less a financial authority than the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The argument that banks would be more likely to be recklessly managed and to rush into insolvency if they were mutually bound to make good the losses to depositors in case of failure is too shallow and ridiculous to receive the countenance that it is getting from that type of conservative to whom any doctrine novel to him is necessarily heretical."

This was the ground upon which Mr. Taft opposed the guaranty plan, and if the above were not an adequate answer to his objection, the fact that the republican convention of Kansas, proceeded to endorse the democratic position on the matter, ought to be a sufficient answer to it. Even the Indianapolis News, the most influential republican paper in Indiana says: "The more one considers the question the more difficult it seems to find any valid objection to the proposal providing some adequate method of guaranteeing bank deposits."

Mr. Kern is Winning Laurels. That the democratic convention made no mistake when it nominated John Worth Kern, of Indiana, for vice-president, is becoming more apparent every day. He is proving himself an eloquent and able advocate of the principles of real democracy and he is winning good opinion wherever he goes. Mr. Kern was recently in Louisville, where he addressed a large gathering

at the Kentucky state fair, and so impressed was the Courier-Journal, Col. Waterson's paper, with him that it said:

No true American could have seen and heard the democratic nominee for vice-president yesterday without a quickened sense of pride in his racehood and in his country. Mr. Kern is a typical American. He is obviously a man of the people—a plain man for plain people—simple and straightforward, able, earnest and sincere. In many ways he recalls the character and the personality of Adlai E. Stevenson; sprung from the very best yeomanry of the Middle West, incapable of wrongdoing, or deceit.

That he will be the next vice-president of the United States we feel entirely assured. In our opinion nothing can beat the democrats out of New York, Indiana and Illinois, and we look with hope to Ohio, Connecticut and New Jersey. Out West we shall have a clean sweep. The vote in Maine is conclusive. Corruption may do its worst—tainted dollars piled up to the moon will contravene to no purpose; the people have preordained it, the fates have said it.

"This money to burn On Bryan and Kern." This is high praise indeed, and we have little doubt that the prediction of success which it contains will prove correct.

Theatrical note: John Drew Jack Straw.

Another hot spring has been discovered in Arkansas. We hope that in this case competition will reduce the price.

Hearst says the exposure of Parker's Standard Oil connection will lose Ohio to Taft. This will help some, coming even from Hearst.

Early in the campaign republicans talked of invading the south, claiming to have a good fighting chance in several southern states; but a great change has come about since, and now they admit they have all they can well attend to in states that have regularly gone republican for years.

The Gulf Coast Inland Waterways convention, which is to meet in Columbus in November is attracting a great deal of attention. It ought to mean a great deal to the gulf coast section, and the gulf coast people in particular appreciate the fact.—Columbus, Ga., Ledger.

The gulf coast people appreciate the importance of the inland waterways project quite fully; but that is not sufficient. Other people must be brought to realize the importance of such a system of inland water transportation the benefits of which cannot be limited to the gulf coast.

The interest that democratic voters throughout the country are taking in the campaign this year is shown by the great demand for speakers to address them. So great is this demand that the speakers bureau at the democratic headquarters has been unable to meet it and Chairman Atwood of that bureau is anxious to secure the names and addresses of all who are willing to devote all or a part of their time to making speeches in behalf of democracy.

NEWS AND VIEWS BY STATE PRESS

Significance of Florida's Award.

The fact that Florida more especially Dade county and Miami has been awarded the first premium for its display of fruits, vegetables, and tropical plants, at the Michigan Interstate Horticultural Fair is most significant for the reason that of all the other states in the Union exhibiting there, Florida won out.

This exhibit of Florida was gathered by one man, Mr. J. C. Baile, and exhibited at the fair by one woman, Mrs. Florence P. Haden, of Coconut Grove. Two more things to consider. If one man can gather all the varieties of fruit and vegetables gathered and sent to Michigan by Mr. Baile what can fifty or a hundred men do? If one woman can tell visitors of Dade county and Miami fruits and vegetables and tropical resources, what can fifty or a hundred women do?

The Dade county fair of 1909 is fast approaching. It will be held in March just six months from now. Mr. Baile and Mrs. Haden have proven what one man and one woman can do for a locality and now its up to the citizens of the county to show what a hundred or a thousand can do. If Florida's comparatively small exhibit in Michigan took the first prize, what is our limit if we had a big exhibit and during our fruit and vegetable season? No one knows where Dade county advertising would end then. Is there any reason for keeping our resources a secret? Do we not want people to come among us to visit and live? We are as proud as any other people, and we want to show off our resources as much as any one else.

Let every man and woman in Dade county do a little to make our fair a great one.—Miami Metropolis.

War on Tuberculosis.

Jacksonville has now declared war against tuberculosis by special ordinance. But no enemy is defeated by words only and we sincerely hope the bacillus will not make a mockery of our laws as do the water inspectors that are blind to water barrels except in particular cases cannot be punished for failure to see what is invisible to the naked eye.—Times-Union.

Bryan and Democrats.

Few democrats agree with Mr. Bryan on all his propositions—not all agreed with Jefferson and still fewer with Jackson. But there can be no doubt where votes should go when Roosevelt attacks the validity of the constitution and the integrity of state lines—the greater includes the less.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Had His Coat Off.

Editor Frank L. Mayes, of the Pensacola Journal, has had his coat off for Bryan ever since the first signal was given of the contest for the presidency in 1908, and the last round in his work for good has been announced in his selection as president of the Bryan and Kern Club, of the Deep Water City.—St. Augustine Meteor.

Whites Should Register.

More than 1,400 negroes in Escambia county have registered and qualified to vote and fully 400 more, it is estimated, will qualify before election day, the Pensacola Journal reports. It says that if the negroes are qualified to vote in as large numbers in other parts of the state as in Escambia county the white democracy of the state will have to do something besides sit still and look pretty. It concludes its editorial thus: "The main point now is—let every white democrat qualify to vote. The negroes are doing it, and the white man who fails to do so is a credit neither to his color nor his country. Those who are qualified and who voted in the primary must abandon the idea this year that a nomination by the primary is equivalent to an election anyhow. Every democrat in the state must do his duty and vote in November or there may be some unpleasant surprises when the votes are counted, as the Journal clearly points out. The DeFuniak Breeze says the Socialist vote is going to be quite a factor in Walton county in the fall elections and that it is almost a safe bet that at least one precinct will give a majority for Debs.—Times-Union.

Yielding Up, But Slowly.

The Sun's Bryan and Kern campaign fund now amounts to \$74.50, the second installment of which, \$18, has been forwarded to the treasurer of the national democratic campaign committee. Certainly this fund should reach at least \$100, but it will not unless contributions come in with a little more rapidity. If you desire Bryan's election, help the cause with at least a dollar. No less amount will be received.—Gainesville Sun.

VOX POPULI

Story of Machinist's Strike.

Editor Pensacola Journal: At 9 a. m. May 29th, 1907, there was begun the strike on the L. & N. R. by the machinists. This strike has been called off, Sept. 18th, 1908. A simple statement—one to be read and forgotten in the same moment by the casual reader but to hundreds, yea, thousands it is fraught with poignant meaning; it tells them the self-denial and sacrifice have been impotent; it but registers another proof that victory has poised once more upon the staff of Aspidochelone. This strike was a turning unexpected twenty days before its inception by the men. In the spring of 1907 the company notified the men at New Decatur that on a certain date the premium system would be inaugurated. This created discussion among the men and a meeting was charged "for talking about it." Three days later sixteen men were discharged and within a week thirty-four men were dismissed—discharged for exercising their inalienable right to engage in free speech.

These discharged men conferred and summoned the aid of the International Association of Machinists. A local union was formed and four weeks after its formation fifty men were discharged and the charge was then made against the company that it was

discharging men because they were affiliated with a labor organization and this was not denied but to the contrary an official remarked to one of the men. "If you want this information to carry into the courts, we will tell you very plainly that WE CONTROL THE COURTS TOO" a statement easily believed when current history in Alabama and other states traversed by the road is recalled.

A committee selected from several shops on the system endeavored to have a conference with the management at Louisville but audience was not given and every one of the committee (with one exception) was discharged before he returned home. Three days after the strike was called there were 642 men out—19 coming out of the Pensacola shops. Only 127 of this number were members of the I. A. of M.

The strike has been notable in many respects. The desertions from the ranks have been practically nil. Twenty-five of the non-union and twenty-four union men having renounced their allegiance to the strikers and returned. A small percentage indeed considering that the strike most severe industrial depression the country has experienced.

It has been an expensive fight for the company as attested by its report for the first eight months of the strike in which it is shown that the extra expense entailed in operating the road was \$2,293,544.00. The strikers too have found it expensive but funds have come from all over the country. Information is not at hand giving the entire sum expended by the machinists but the local lodge No. 632 has paid out for picket service at the Pensacola shop the sum of \$162.73, exclusive of the amount received from the Grand Lodge.

Throughout the strike pickets have been maintained at the local shops—there being about thirty on the system and that these men have been busy may be surmised when it is stated that at one point on the road 229 men had been employed or had applied.

In the early days of the strike an attempt was made to bribe Mr. J. D. Buckalew, third vice-president to call the strike off by an offer of \$10,000. Probably the chief contributing cause to the defeat of the machinists has been the "hard times"—the greatest, most potential strikebreaker toolers have to contend with.

From the thousands thrown out of employment the L. & N. has been able to get a class of men efficient enough to combat its striking employees.

The strike on the L. & N. was not the result of any one man's impulse but was the culmination of long borne wrongs and a feeling of righteous oppression manifested by the corporate power. The immediate cause being the insane and arbitrary order that machinists employed by the L. & N. should not join a labor organization—an edict sufficient to arouse the American in the breast of any worker. This edict is accepted by the men with no regrets but justifies them in crying out. Oh to be free from labor's grind. For a lessening of life's turmoil. Ye Masters of perverted mind Will ye lash those who toil?

They long for a taste of the comforts of life

The comforts they do create They weary of this unending strife Rewarded by curse and hate.

They grovel and slave, labor and toil That ye, in idleness may dwell But the day will dawn when they will foil Your efforts their souls to sell." S. D. BENNETT, JR.

SAGE LEAVES.

Special to The Journal. Signal, O. Sept. 12.

Our summer drought still continues, while the floods have been so destructive over a large area of the unfortunate Southland. Why such an unbalancing of Divine "blessings," we are not able to learn. No human merit, or devotion to prayer will correct these mysterious visitations.

The elements doubtless played the same games over the vastness of this wild continent, before Columbus had dreamed of a New World.

In unsettled regions there may be forest fires, crumbling earthquakes, terrific storms, unprecedented floods, famine conditions and pestilential microbes without any excitement or inconvenience.

Undiscovered mines of wealth may slumber beneath the feet of starving millions—as worthless as ashes until properly utilized.

When it leaked out that California abounded in unclaimed fields of gold, it was not the most needy, alone, who volunteered to face the perils of journeying for thousands of miles, through unexplored regions, infested with wild beasts and savage Indians. Many farmers, with comfortable homes, in their greed for gold, left all behind, and sacrificed their lives on the western plains of the dangerous route.

How pleasing 'tis to cast aside The veil o'er by-gone years, And back through memory's pages glide, Mid joys, fond hopes and fears.

As perusing the newspapers which came to us weekly before the civil war. To show the fanny mood of congress in those days of sectional antagonism I will extract from correspondence in the Pittsburg Gazette of Dec. 25, 1849: "The senate never spent a day more discreditably to itself, or unprofitably to the country. The entire meeting yesterday was consumed over a paltry resolution offered by Walker of Wis., inviting Father Mathew to take a seat in the senate chamber.

This insignificant movement was not allowed to pass without the obstruction of that perfidious fire-brand, the slavery question, which, like the frogs and lice of Egypt, meets us and annoys everywhere. The new senator from Alabama made his debut by dragging this miserable breeder of discord into the senate, objecting to the admission of Father Mathew on the ground of his sentiments on slavery.

It seems that he had once signed, with Daniel O'Connell and seventy thousand other Irishmen, that

mons appeal to their countrymen in America against slavery.

Mr. Clay made an eloquent speech in favor of according this public compliment to the Apostle of temperance, on the ground of the virtue and philanthropy of his character; and he deprecated with equal eloquence and earnestness the introduction of the slavery question on any and all occasions.

Governor Seward would vote for the resolution with the greater pleasure in consideration of the noble stand taken by Father Mathew in favor of human freedom, as well as in view of his efforts to eradicate the vice of intemperance.

Hereupon Mr. Foote and his colleague, Jefferson Davis, opened upon the governor like two bloodhounds with the victim in sight, but just without the reach of their fangs.

Seward's silence and patience sprang from contempt for such adversaries, and not from tameness of spirit.

Mr. Calhoun thought such complimentary invitations were derogatory to the dignity and self-respect of the senate.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 23 to 18.

In January 1850, the California correspondence showed some very gloomy aspects in the regions of gold. One writer stated that there was much suffering, sickness, and deaths among the miners, who had to work knee deep in water. "It is very cold at night, while the temperature reaches 100 degrees at midday.

The rainy season is setting in earlier than usual with scanty food at the mines. Starvation is anticipated in some quarters, with the horrible necessity of living upon each other!

"The expenses are enormous. Boots sell at 90 to 100 dollars per pair, and slouch wool hats at \$12.00. Flour \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound.

"The regular demand of physicians is an ounce of gold for each call; with a corresponding extravagant charge for medicine, a dollar per dose for salts, etc. Rheumatic affections and swelling of the joints are very prevalent.

"The roads have been absolutely impassable from Stockton to the mines for two weeks; but pack mules are again going through, and business is active at Stockton.

"Lumber is enormously high, common packing boxes broken up sell at 50 cents per foot.

"The charge is fifty cents per pound for carrying to the mines, where every kind of food now sells at one dollar per pound!"

It is estimated that fifty-three thousand passengers have embarked from the Atlantic coast for California in 18 months, and about 800 vessels, 2,227,500 feet of lumber have left Boston the past month with large quantities of clap-boards, doors, windows, etc.

Bayard Taylor reports 20,000 people at San Francisco, where there were about 500 a year ago.

"Physicians report many cases of insanity here, some from sudden accumulations of gold and others, for lack of it. Several have committed suicide.

Sacramento City is nicely laid out in Philadelphia style. The number of inhabitants in tents and houses will fall but little short of 10,000. Last April there were just four houses here.

"The large trees left standing in the streets are almost a necessity in the summer when the thermometer stands at 120 degrees. A storm last Friday blew down some trees, one crushing a tent in which a man was saved by a large limb on each side of him.

"This place is a furnace in summer and a swamp in winter. Three fourths of the people who settle here are visited by agues, diarrhoea and other reducing complaints.

"No sound man has a right to complain where labor rules everything. The carpenters strike because they only get \$12.00 per day.

"There is a constant throng of teams coming in from the mountains, and tents by hundreds are pitched in thickets around town. Such worn and weather-beaten individuals I never before saw. Cows were yoked in with oxen, doing equal duty.

"At the horse market owners are auctioneering their worn-out riding and hauling animals at all hours of the day. Lean pack mules that have been starved in the great basin, oxcarts that have learned to digest oak-bark,

Republicans Against People; The Proof of the Pudding

The Following Shows How the Delegates to the Republican National Convention Voted on Most Vital Questions.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE The plank providing for election of United States senators by the people was defeated by a vote of 866 nays and 114 yeas.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS. The plank providing that campaign managers publish from time to time "during the campaign," the names of all contributors and the amounts contributed or promised and the amount and purpose of all disbursements, and to whom paid, was defeated by a vote of 880 nays to 94 yeas.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF RAILROADS. The plank providing for LaFollette's plan for the physical valuation of all railroads as a basis for the fixing of railroad rates was defeated by a vote of 917 nays to 63 yeas.

LAFOLLETTE'S PLATFORM GENERALLY. The entire minority report offered by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, and embodying Senator LaFollette's ideas generally, was defeated by a vote of 950 nays to 28 yeas.

HOW OHIO, TAFT'S HOME DELEGATION, VOTED. On all these propositions—election of senators by the people, valuation of railroad property, publication of campaign funds, and the adoption of LaFollette's ideas—Ohio, Mr. Taft's home delegation voted in the negative, and unanimously in each instance, with the exception of the proposition for the election of senators by the people, in which case two votes from Ohio were cast in the affirmative.

Attention Democrats

The Bryan-Kern Club of Escambia county has perfected permanent organization and the name of every democrat should be upon its membership list. It costs nothing to join but the presence of your name on the roll will be a valuable asset of the club for the reason that the primary object of the organization is to roll up a mammoth democratic vote in the coming election.

If you will sign the membership coupon found below and mail the same to the secretary your name will be placed on the membership list.

Hundreds of names are being added to the membership list each day. Send in your name.

Wm. C. Monroe, Secretary Bryan-Kern Club, Box 484, Pensacola, Fla.

Sir: I am for Bryan and Kern. Please enroll me as a member of the Bryan-Kern Club. I shall work and vote for Bryan and Kern in the coming election.

Name

Precinct Number

Post Office

FOR GREATER PENSACOLA!

This Means an All-Water Inland Route Between Mobile and Pensacola, Across Baldwin Co., Ala AND Inland Water East to the Florida Peninsula.

Pensacola, Sept. —, 1908.

Editor Pensacola Journal—Please have me enrolled as a member of the Gulf Coast Inland Waterway Association.

Enclosed find \$2 for my individual membership dues for 1908. (Note—If payment for dues is not enclosed, scratch out the line above and the treasurer, G. A. Waterman, will call to collect.)

Name

Business Address

P. O. Box No.

N. R.—FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS, \$5 A YEAR.

Political Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Escambia County, independently, in the general election to be held in November, and solicit the votes of all voters in this county. CAPT. FRANK A. BOGHICH.

FOR SHERIFF. At the request of many friends in both city and county, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Escambia County, in the general election to be held in November, and solicit the votes of all voters in this county. C. H. JACKSON.

Subscribe for The Journal.

25 ORIGINAL LIBRARY PLANS FREE OF CHARGE. If you believe in the home beautiful this announcement should interest you. The Globe-Wernicke Co. has just issued a collection of twenty-five reprints, bound in beautiful catalogue form. Each illustration is taken from an original drawing, the series costing over \$500.00. We have a limited number of these books which we will distribute to our patrons, but only on request in person or by mail. See the Globe-Wernicke announcement in the leading October magazines. We will also show in our store any combination of Globe-Wernicke book cases in the finish, style and pattern described in this collection. If we do not happen to have exactly what you specify, we will obtain it from the factory direct. The manufacturers are interested to have us satisfy you, and we are heartily co-operating with them to that end in view. MARSTON & QUINA Phone 149. Pensacola, Florida.