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Nullification.

To the student of political history in the United States there seems to be a deadly parallel between the act of the Alabama legislature, forbidding the removal of a case from the State to the Federal courts, and that section of the S. C. Nullification Ordinance of 1832 on the same subject.

The section of the Nullification Ordinance referred to reads as follows: nor "shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken the courts of this State shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments according to the laws and usages of the State, without reference to such attempted appeal, and the person or persons attempting to take such an appeal may be dealt with as for contempt of court."

Act 86 of the Alabama legislature provides that when any foreign corporation, meaning any corporation of any other state, is sued in the state courts and removes the suit to a Federal court their license to do business in Alabama shall be revoked.

It will be noted that there is not only a similarity in language, but the resultant effect is the same in both instances. Of the Nullification Ordinance Jackson said in his famous proclamation of December 10th, 1832, "Our Constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them." And under the Jacksonian regime nullification went to the wall.

Nullification is defined by a standard authority as "specifically in United States history the action of a State, intended to abrogate within its limits the operation of a federal law, under the assumption of absolute State sovereignty."

To the unprejudiced and diligent observer of public affairs the act of the Alabama legislature comes well within that definition. There can be no just claim that the courts of the State and the United States do not offer all needful opportunity to settle the matter at issue; but to take such a logical and reasonable step does not seem to be the aim of the Alabama politicians, but rather to create a furore and ride into office on the false and dangerous plea of preserving the rights of the state. Undoubtedly there is a reciprocal obligation of rights between the people of Alabama, and the citizens and corporations of the remainder of the United States, and the PILOT ventures the assertion that the people of that state will be found ready and willing to observe their share of such obligations, regardless of the attempts of their officials to do otherwise.

Brotherly Service.

If the simplest rules of economics, those considered the basis of success in the world of industry, trade, the professions and art, obtained in each social relation between brother and brother, the entire face of society would change in far less time than colossal fortunes and powerful positions multiply in the world of business enterprise and commercial effort.

The greatest philosophy, so contrary to ordinary practice, so repugnant to human thought, so incomprehensible to the infinite mind, teaches man to seek his brother's advancement, not his own, to work for another's welfare instead of hoarding so jealously for self, to become the servant of all if he would be chief over all.

At first thought such a course seems to assure only the loss of all things, position, place and power. We have it as an axiom that only in serving can man come to know himself, and

a thorough knowledge of self most surely means power for any place, for all time, for every emergency. But to the man who habitually serves his brother, or yields to his neighbor, other and larger benefits accrue. By such exercise of the power of self knowledge, the burden of self drops off, and freed from such an incubus of decaying egoism man mounts up with wings as eagles, runs and does not weary, walks but never faints; a rejuvenation of spirit, a rehabilitation of intellect, a regeneration into largest life characterizes a man so released. Such an one can never stand before mean men but may and does consort with princes.

Senator Mallory.

Occasionally some individual in the state is stung by that rather rare pernicious insect, the senatorial bee, and at once announces himself a candidate to succeed Senator Mallory. Just why any one in this state should for an instant indulge in the thought that Senator Mallory requires a successor is beyond the comprehension of the average Floridian, and quite disgusting to the majority of the voters. Senator Mallory has been a quiet diligent worker for the state in the halls of congress; he has succeeded when others have failed, he has been true to the trust reposed in him under all circumstances; and he is a man whom the masses justly honor and care for. He has maintained the high standing of the honorable Mallory name, a name which our state is proud of, and deserves all that Florida can give him in the way of political preferment. There are altogether too few such worthy public servants in congress, and the people can do no greater honor to themselves than to unanimously resent any effort to replace this tried and experienced worker by any one whose chief capital is their political aspirations. Let's have no experiments in the matter of a U. S. Senator.

The Advertiser, Bonifay, proposes Hon. A. C. Croom the present State Comptroller as a candidate for governor.

The Chipley Verdict this week sends out as an inset a copy of the laws passed at the last session of the legislature. Every one should possess a copy.

The Florida Fire Insurance Co., of Marianna, that was started the 1st of last January, now has resources amounting to \$148,992.57. The affairs of this company seem to be well conducted, which accounts for its very prosperous condition.

Last Sundays Pensacola Journal had a section devoted to Marianna and the surrounding country. Like those preceding it describing DeFuniak Springs, and Chipley, the articles was well written, embracing such descriptions of the town and surrounding country as will best illustrate their advantages and possibilities to home seekers, and still further shows the great good these write ups are doing West Florida. Apalachicola and vicinity will next receive the attention of the Journal.

The withdrawal of Hon. T. A. Jennings from the gubernatorial race has called forth one of the most characteristic and instructive manifestations of good will that man is wont to display towards his fellow man, if we can judge from the expressions so complimentary to his character, his ability, his influence, and his pocket, which are being printed in each and every paper throughout the state. Why? Because his friends feel and believe it; while his opponents are so delighted that no more desirable candidate than theirs will stretch up big, and tall, and strong, to pick the plum, before they can get their little ladders ready to climb up to it.

The Times Union in replying to the Gainesville Sun regarding immigration brought about by Georgia's prohibitory law, shows how thoroughly it keeps up to date with all the dietetic fads and fashions of the day. It "wishes to see the sort of immigrant that will fill up the waste lands of the state with people, not fill up the people now dwelling in the land." The popular fast as a curative for any and all fleshly ills may or may not be one of the Times Unions tenets, but we think it that it resents conceding Florida as the dumping ground when Georgia's prohibition expels her fire water, its votaries, and time servers, from off old Georgia's soil.

Hon. W. H. Milton, of Marianna, has been mentioned by many of the West Florida people and press as a candidate for governor. Mr Milton is just such a man as the people of this section of the state would feel proud in supporting for the position, and all earnestly wish he might make the race, but he too has such a multiplicity of business interests, and his presence and counsel are so essential to the success of those interests, and of those connected with him therein, that it is hardly possible that he could be prevailed upon to run. It is unfortunate that just such energetic, able business men as are needed in the executive mansion are the very ones that cannot be spared from their present positions.

State Senator West, of Jackson County, in an article in last Sundays Journal on the wants of Florida, has these pertinent words to offer upon political and economic conditions in the state.

The two factions of this state should understand each other better. The spirit of partisanship has been instilled into the popular mind to an alarming extent. Men should be put in office above reproach regardless of factional affiliation. Those unworthy should be speedily disposed of at the ballot box or in other lawful manner. Grafters should be pursued to the last ditch by officers. Vagrants should be run out of the state or put to work. Capital and immigration should receive encouragement from our people.

The St. Augustine Record has a very timely article upon the value of the railroads to Florida, or any other portion of the country, from which we clip the following:

As to the material side of life, we need remark only that Key West thinks herself richer this year by a million dollars than she was last year, but the only change has been the coming of a railroad; is Key West right or wrong? Just now potatoes are leaving the state, strawberries, pineapple, fish and a million dollars worth of truck from Dade county has gone, with something like that in celery from Sanford—all by the carload. The world is at our doors—land that wasn't worth the taxes assessed against it has become town lots, hotel sites, orchards, gardens and farms. Are these changes for for good or for worse? However industrious or enterprising we might be, they are made possible by the railroad and only by the railroad.

Prohibition in the South.

The cause of this tidal wave of prohibition is the concurrence of a number of different movements, making the present the psychological moment for temperance legislation. It must be admitted that a genuine temperance revival is sweeping over the South nearly all of Tennessee is now dry; Alabama is seriously considering prohibition, and the Senate has passed a bill closing saloons at from 6 to 9 p. m., according to the size of the place. Texas has taken steps in the same direction, and other states are tending a similar way. Temperance meetings held in the interests of prohibition while I was in Atlanta attracted audiences and speakers that showed unmistakably the popularity of the cause. In working up and advancing this temperance sentiment the women have been influential.

Another thing is helping on the movement is a reaction against the prominence of the liquor interest in politics; and as a result many who do not pose as temperance men are voting against ringrule—and for prohibition.

In Georgia another influence has considerable strength. The state now has a county local-option law and prohibition already prevails in most of the state—the rural portion. But much liquor has been surreptitiously sent into these places from the cities, and the present movement has an element of revenge—a desire to get even with the cities for interfering with the local affairs of communities that want prohibition.

Another factor in the case is the race question. Many young colored men in the cities are frequenting the saloons more than they ought, and growing up lazy and dissipated, a menace to the community, which also loses their labor.

There is a marked increase in the number of young colored loafers, gamblers and drinkers in the cities, although census statistics show a commendable increase in the property holdings of colored people when all sections are considered. While some negroes are becoming more industrious, more intelligent and more thrifty, there is also a marked movement in the opposite direction. The seriousness of the situation in this respect is attracting much strength to the cause of prohibition. Many persons who are now allied with the temperance people are against the low dives frequented by indolent, vicious, brutal negroes, which unfit them for honest labor and make them ready for any kind of a disturbance. These places flourish more in the city than the country, and therefore are a motive for prohibition in the city as well as the country.—Geo. W. Whitaker in Boston Transcript.

Florida's Climate.

No state in the Union is so thoroughly misunderstood by those who should be thoroughly familiar with it than Florida.

The northern people who swarm to Florida every winter seem to know little or nothing about the state in a general way. They see but little of it at a season when there is so little opportunity to form anything like a true estimate of its possibilities and advantages.

They regard the state as a most delightful resort in winter, a welcome escape from the snow and ice, and bitter, biting winds of the northern states, but they actually know nothing of the possibilities here.

From the nearness of Florida to the equator they conclude that in the summer it is a veritable bake-oven heated to the red heat by the equatorial sun, and that those who stay in the state during the months of summer, emerge from that season roasted, fried, baked, scorched and parched in all the styles and ways known to the culinary art. That they endure this agony and torture for no better reason than that they cannot get away during the warm months.

As a matter of fact thousands upon thousands of our people spend the long summers here, between the Atlantic and Gulf because they prefer the climate to the sultry heat of the more northern states.

It is a fact that the weather reports will prove, that Florida is cooler in summer than any other state in the Union. It is true the sun beams down with magnificent splendor alike on the just and unjust, it gives us no more quarter than it does the visitor who chances to be here during the season, but there is scarcely an hour in the day when there is not a delightful breeze stirring, and that is why we live here in summer and enjoy the climate that nature in its wisdom has created for us.

The day is coming, and it is not far distant either, when the people of the United States are going to awake to a realization of the fact that the year around Florida has the ideal climate of the whole United States. They are going to seek and find here comfort in summer as they have found it here in winter, and our state will be as much a summer resort as it is now a winter resort.

But that is not all. Settlers, learning of the possibilities here, are going to come in droves, bringing into cultivation the lands now going to waste, and that should be under cultivation. They are going to learn that our incomparable climate makes it possible to till the soil all the year around and take from one plot of ground two or three crops in a single year.

Florida needs more settlers, and if the state were better understood it would have them, but people from other states are learning this now and not many years will hurry by before thousands will come to enjoy with us what nature has supplied in such lavish quantities here, but what bags and bags of gold cannot buy elsewhere—perfect climatic conditions.

Mark our prediction! Within the next ten or fifteen years Florida's present population multiplied by five will hardly cover its population, and our state—the best and fairest of all—will blossom as a rose and hum with busy industry.

All that is necessary is to make the people understand what we have to offer and they will come.—Clay Co. Times.

For the Gulf Coast.

Vigorous efforts are being resorted to in the Gulf counties of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida to improve and develop their resources and populate their territory. Of these there are two in Alabama, three in Mississippi and seven in Florida, containing 13,114 square miles, or 8,392,860 acres, and only 250,000 people. Indented with bays and natural harbors, lavish in fisheries and crops, this stretch of land fairly reverberates with its own emptiness.

The dread of disease keeps settlers from this section. To attract residents thereto, silence criticism and exploit the Gulf counties, an organization known as "The Gulf Coast Development Association," has been instituted, comprising representative business men of these three states. In a recent address at Mobile, Ala., G. Grosvenor Dave, president of the association, outlined the possibilities that systematic endeavor by this organization may realize. Through a similar movement was Southern California developed; also, Oregon, Colorado and Washington.

A publicity campaign, advertising the advantages of the Gulf counties for settlers, and for agricultural and industrial purposes, by newspaper notices and illustrated articles was advocated, and beneficial results promised. This is facilitated by several committees, such as, committee on railroads, electric railways, fisheries, farmers' organizations, manufactures and trade, town improvement, education, immigration, internal improvement and legislation, which, in their respective spheres, labor to interest capital and settlers to locate in the Gulf counties.

Such a campaign as that entered upon by this body, it is believed, will turn the tide of population and enterprise toward the Gulf coast within the next three years.—Wall Street Summary.

Hon. W. B. Lamar congressman from this district who imagines he holds the vote of the state in his pocket, in an interview published in the Washington Post delivers Florida over to Bryan for the presidency as follows:

Mr. Bryan is the only man to be thought of. I sincerely hope that he will be nominated, and if he cannot be I trust the Republicans will put up, not a conservative, but a man who will fearlessly carry out the Roosevelt policies. There will be no opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Bryan in Florida."

State News.

The schooner Blanchard arrived at the Tarpon wharf yesterday with a full cargo of lumber consigned to the Keyser Company.—Pensacola Journal St.

The soap trees are yielding a heavy crop this year. The press for some time has been silent about the virtues of this tree, but Dr Moulie says it is destined to cut a very important figure in the industrial development of the state. Besides making soap the berries yield an oil superior to olive oil. The soap tree will be heard from.—Ocala Banner.

The indications are that the sweet potato crop along the East Coast will be the largest ever raised. Many of the early market truck raisers believe it is better to follow up their early crops with summer crops, thus getting the benefit of the fertilizer rather than let the land grow up in weeds. Investigation is now also being made to see if upland rice will not also be a profitable summer crop in some sections.—St. Augustine Record.

Daytona has caught the celery growing fever, and as there are some rich lands there which would appear to be admirably adapted to this vegetable, there would appear no good reason why its growing should not be a success. The people there have already taken hold actively of the advantages and in addition to a thorough distribution of advertising literature are going to try and have a model experimental farm to show the winter visitors what the East Coast can grow and how to grow it. It is an excellent idea, and might be followed to advantage in other sections.—St. Augustine Record.

An item in the Ocala Star tells us of a man near there who has this season cleared \$1,500 off of fifteen acres of beans, and another who cleared \$3,000 off of twenty acres of tomatoes; another is shipping watermelons and getting \$175 per car on the track. News like this can't be circulated too widely, for even in our state there are many people who are yet strangers to the great work that has already been accomplished in developing Florida as a trucking state and they still think of it as a land of corn and cotton and turpentine boxes and sawmills and not much else.—Miami News.

West Florida the Home of the Fig.

Fig trees grow like weeds all over West Florida and they yield prolifically wherever any attention is given to them.

There is no single factor which is more certain in its output, more sure in its growth and more reliable in every way than is the culture of figs.

This is a most appetizing and delightful fruit; it comes to maturity at least within three years, after setting (some claim within two years) and yields abundantly. It has no known enemy, and its yield per acre is something prodigious.

The fig tree is a tender grower, and at times an uncommonly severe winter will kill down the tender shoots. But in each case it immediately springs up again, and is in full bearing another season.

The fig is propagated by setting twigs or slips, which grow without the slightest artificial cultivation and bring to the owner such crops as seem fabulous.

At the present time there is small heed given this prolific fruit, although there is scarce a garden or farm throughout the entire region treated of in this issue but grows some figs for the use of the family. But as a market crop it has thus far received small attention.

Said a well-posted and experienced man, speaking of fig growing in this region: "Figs will make a bushel to a tree for each year after the second year. A five-year tree will make five bushels and so on up. I have a tree at my house which will make ten bushels of fine figs this year. You plant them ten feet apart and that makes 400 trees to the acre. On this basis ten acres will hold 4,000 trees. Ten acres of figs will make a man rich. Nothing hurts a fig; no insect pest disturbs it, and the beauty of raising figs is that you do not have to fertilize them or spend much time in their cultivation. This country is their natural home and they just grow in the fence corners or anywhere."

The culture of figs in Jacksonville is a new boom much of attraction to the new-comers and promises big returns for the smallest amount of care and attention.—Pensacola Journal.