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SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.

THRIFT NEST EGG

With an expenditure of five hundred dollars, and two thousand thrift cards started in Pensacola, there is every reason for congratulation of the public school committee, for its effort to enlist the interest of each of the children of Escambia county in the thrift campaign. But while the school children are called upon to make the campaign their own, it must be remembered that the adults are any day the more responsible for the success of the campaign.

The general idea to start a Thrift Stamp Campaign in Pensacola, was to have each household buy a bank in which will be deposited pennies and dimes for the children. When the children ask for pennies for candy, for instance, it might be suggested that they deposit a part of the money in the bank instead of buying candy. Then the lesson of saving would be given to them and they would be giving their money through these stamps. A child's stamp can be exchanged for war bonds, and they are lending their money to the government, which will repay them with interest.

When a boy or girl, if this fact were impressed upon his mind, would take a great interest in the campaign and many a nest egg would be saved, for the future education and development of the child.

FREIGHT HANDLING

War is behooving to the railroads in forcing the solving of a long-standing and difficult problem in freight handling.

James H. Leonard, editor of Freight Handling and Mechanical Engineering, says regarding the change: The era of mechanical package freight handling is at hand. Scarcity of labor and its increased cost have forced the issue. The new policy is revolutionary, but the inevitable outcome of conditions that have existed for the last three years. Industrial trucks, tractors and trailers, hoisting, conveying and storing devices, wherever practicable and suitable, are to be put into service, and what is of added interest is the fact that all new freight stations are to be designed with the view of promoting the maximum handling economy. Further in the general plan of mechanical handling the automobile motor truck is to be pressed into service. That is to say, instead of having cars switched between stations to city terminals, the motor truck will be used.

Seems to us that the allies could afford to furnish bread and boots, if it would keep two or three million Russian soldiers fighting Germans.

It will be a pretty tough war necessity, if those German peace diplomats swallow N. Trotsky's description of them as "unconscionable liars."

Reported from Berlin that Ven Hertling, chancellor, is "indisposed." That's the way they all get, when the Kaiser swings his foot for a swift kick.

Certainly "bread and boots" are essentials of a correct revolution. Anyhow, you couldn't expect patriotism to keep warm, barefoot and on an empty stomach in a Russian winter.

TO ASSIST TRADE

Outside of war supplies, France needs a wide variety of American goods, according to word received recently by the Foreign Bureau of the Merchants' Association. Repeated inquiries had been made for certain classes of foods, among which the following may be mentioned particularly:

Flour, corn meal, rice, peas and beans, provisions (ham, bacon, lard, etc.), canned goods (meats, vegetables and fruits), dried fruits, preserves, sugar, cocoa and chocolate, condensed milk and cottonseed oil. France was also in the market for farm tractors, agricultural machinery and implements of all kinds. A demand also existed for wood working machinery and machine tools. Automatic machinery, for quantity production and labor saving devices of every description, would be required after the war. In the manufacture of this class of machinery the United States excels.

Building supplies were wanted at once, particularly iron, steel, cement, lumber and railway material, and in the final reconstruction the demand for such commodities would of course be increased many fold.

"Connections in France cannot, or at least should not, be hastily established," says the Association. "A careful study of the conditions under which business there must be conducted and of the special requirements in any particular line should be made and a decision arrived at as to the best method of introducing a particular class of goods and the type of firm best suited to serve each exporter.

"The Foreign Trade Bureau would welcome an opportunity to co-operate with any house planning to develop its business in France. The names of French houses which have requested the bureau to put them in communication with American manufacturers and exporters can be furnished and the bureau will be glad to assist in other ways to the fullest possible extent."

SHOES AND SHOES

Shoes are going to be higher than ever, declare the manufacturers. Not higher in height, if one may be pardoned the expression, but higher in price, which is, of course, an entirely unpardonable announcement.

Shoes are going to cost more than they do now, because "leather is stiffening," whatever that may mean, and so is the cost of traveling, they say. It was the increased cost of traveling which, from press-reports, seem to have most interested the delegates to the recent convention of shoe travelers. Some of them said they had heard that their excess baggage or sample trunks were to be limited to one trunk for each traveling salesman, whereas heretofore they have carried two or three sample trunks. But the upshot of the whole discussion was that leather is to be higher in 1918.

How about cutting out a few of the new fangled styles in footgear? That might help some. If there were not so many styles there would not need to be so many samples. Secretly, most of us could get on without so much shoe style, as well as not. If the fact that leather is stiffening, should serve to end some of the crimes committed upon the feet of some of the American people, and upon the vision of others,—those who wear 'em and those who look at 'em, then a consummation devoutly to be wished would have been reached. And maybe, when the shoes are not so stylish they won't need so much leather, and consequently the leather won't come so high, either for those who wear 'em or those who pay for 'em.

Trotsky hits two-faced plot, comments a contemporary. In hitting anything two-faced Trotsky is likely to belt himself one on the jaw.

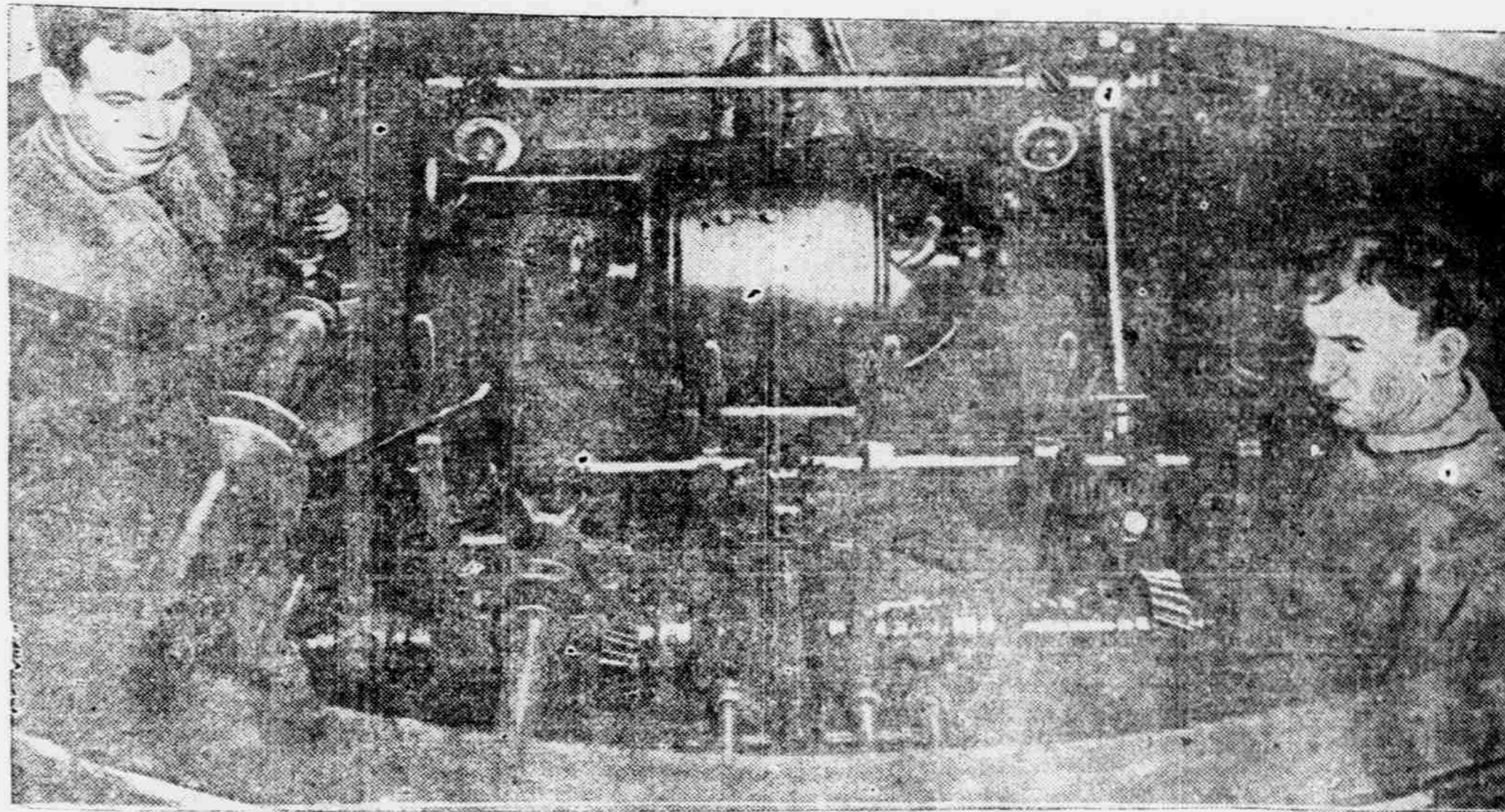
Chicago women propose to stoke their own furnaces to save coal. The report of the organization of a Husband's League of Protest is doubtless untrue.

There is none so poor that he or she cannot buy a Thrift Stamp. Decide to do it now.

It may be also stated that "meatless days," when generally observed, will contribute mightily to the overthrow of the Hun.

Once more peace prophets are taking another hitch in their belts.

Uncle Sam's New Two-Man Submarine Can Travel 200 Miles Without "Coming Up for Air."



The men in the picture are the entire crew of Uncle Sam's newest submarine. The American two-man submarine invention may revolutionize this type of vessel, naval experts say. But because it isn't large don't get the idea it's a plaything. It can stay under water 72 hours and can travel close to 3 miles an hour submerged. In other words, it can dive and travel approximately as far as from Washington to Pittsburg before coming up. You can see for yourself men have little room for their "settling up" exercises. It is submerged by means of pumps—in a few minutes.

CONGRESSMAN WHO VOTED FOR S. S. BILL ENLISTS IN ARMY



MRS. ROYAL C. JOHNSON AND CONGRESSMAN R. C. JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—"Closed for the war—to win the war."

This sign might well be plastered across the door of room 374, in the House of Representatives' office building. It is the office of Congressman Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, who is now a private in the regular army at Camp Meade, drawing \$33 per month as a soldier and turning back into Uncle Sam's treasury the \$7.00 and extras due him as congressman.

Johnson's secretary, Hiram Boucher, is serving in an ambulance corps. His young brother-in-law, Bruce Thoad, who used to help about the office is in the air service.

Mrs. Johnson is running the modest little home in Washington, taking care of the two little Johnsons, Everett 9 and Hurlan 5, who are attending public school and growing up to be real Americans like their husky western dad.

"Of course it is lonesome," said Mrs. Johnson, "but I think my husband is right in joining the army. He feels that as he voted to send other men to the front, he ought to be willing to go himself. He would not apply for a commission because he has not had military training. If he feels that he ought to give his all to his country I certainly ought to back him up and I do."

Johnson retains his seat in congress like Congressman La Guardia of New York, now a flying man on the Italian front. Hundreds of French deputies, members of the British House of Commons and members of the German Reichstag have pursued the same course. However, Johnson and La Guardia do not take their pay—although they could do so, and although both are in moderate circumstances.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

A Senior War Work Council will be formed in Pensacola, under a decision reached at a meeting Friday morning at which representatives from various organizations in the city discussed the work here. A membership committee was appointed and is composed of Mrs. H. L. Covington, Mrs. J. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. D. Kugleman, Mrs. F. A. Brink, Mrs. C. W. Lamar and Miss Fannie Caldwell.

Ladies of the city willing to assist with the work at the War Work Club rooms, 192 N. Palafox street, can register with any of the above committee, or at rooms, phone 440.

Hostesses are needed for at least two afternoons a week, and there are other urgent needs which can only be met by the earnest co-operation of all the women of Pensacola. The Junior Council organized in November and has been instrumental in equipping a fine suite of rooms

for war work the rent of which is provided by the War Work Council of the National Y. W. C. A., an organization which has made it possible to send secretaries to army and navy centers here and abroad, and which is installing hostess houses and cafeterias for the benefit of visitors to service men all over the country.

The rooms here in Pensacola serve a three-fold purpose:

1st. Headquarters for Patriotic League, the organization of girls for war service, and for the organizations needing use of club rooms.

2nd. They provide hospitality to visitors to service men.

3rd. They provide further entertainment of a wholesome nature for service men.

There will be organized next week two food instruction classes under the direction of Miss Helen Carter, and names should be sent in before Tuesday night. Call at the Club Rooms today and enlist.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Rumors have reached me that certain persons through jealous rivalry have started a malicious report that I am not a loyal American citizen.

I have lived among you for twenty-eight years and I came here from Savannah, Georgia, where I was born and reared. In both places my life has been an open book. I have no sons and I am too old to enlist, but two of my nephews are Captains in our cavalry, one of them in foreign service at present.

I know nothing so low as disloyalty to one's native land.

PETER LINDENSTRUTH.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this method of returning thanks for the many kindnesses of our friends and neighbors to us during the illness and at the death of our mother and wife, Mrs. Margaret Arbona.

JOS. ARBONA AND CHILDREN.



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