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LEST WE FORGET

Before the commercial club of Chicago, Judge Elbert Gary recently delivered an address bearing upon the war and present conditions in this and foreign countries, which is worthy the consideration of the American people as a whole, without regard to party affiliations of any kind.

Judge Gary believes that the people of this country are not fully awake to the menace of war and among other things has this to say: "In addition to what the enemy has constructed and will improve for physical contest, there has been up a system of intrigue, espionage, poisoning of the human mind, the distribution of an application or use of germs of disease and physical impairment. Also agitation tending to discredit and defy the law and to create trouble between employe and employer, and with all this goes the malignant and unconscionable effort to destroy property and life by fire or poison or other means and to impede and interrupt the wheels of industry. This is increasing and will continue to increase." And the Prussians have perfected a centralized, comprehensive, powerful business organization which, considering its size and ramifications has never been approached.

Their program boldly contemplates the subjugation of various nationalities separately, either by force of arms or other means. It is probable that the Russian revolution and its consequences were planned in Germany and have been financed and directed by German money and brains.

She is now endeavoring to "Russianize" several other countries.

A war policy which recognizes no God, except by pretence, no law, no justice, no mercy,—nothing but the right which brute force commands—has a decided advantage, physically, over those whose principles are humane, honorable, Christian. These antitheses are represented by opposing military forces of the pending struggle.

We are appalled, though we are not stunned by these conditions; our determination is unshaken, our teeth are set. We have been forced into the war and we are fighting in self-defense. So far as we are concerned it is a combat between Prussianism and Americanism, between might and right. Considered by themselves, the existing conditions are not pleasant; they are dangerous but not desperate; they compel one to fear that Americans are confronted by a long and ruinous war, destructive of life and limb and of mental and moral and physical health, devastation of property and diminution of wealth.

This picture of war conditions, as presented, is not pleasant to look upon, but it is not exaggerated, and it stares us in the face. We have been slow and stupid or at least indifferent. We have not realized and do not realize the full extent of the dangers that threaten us, and in this respect there is little difference between the citizens of the various parts of the United States or of any locality.

The department claim agent who classified the manufacture of baby carriages as an essential war industry had better keep under cover, for the Exemption Board has appointed a committee to find him and explain his act. It all came through the filing of an appeal by a baby carriage manufacturer from working of the selective draft law, and his appeal being endorsed by a board, which declared that President Wilson had ruled thus on the question six months ago.

LABOR'S ANSWER

A universal seven hour day during the period of war, instead of present suspension of industries by the fuel administration to conserve coal and relieve railroad congestion has been suggested by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers speech, which was delivered to the miners in convention in Indianapolis, is regarded as labor's message to the country, and it is significant that the labor leader prefaced his suggestion with a defense of those in high governmental station, declaring that the officials were prompted by patriotic purposes to win the war and that the transition from peace to war without making some mistakes was impossible.

Among other things, Gompers said: "I am going to obey like a soldier of America—You have got to be either for autocracy democracy. Labor must make victory sure for democracy."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor was quoted as having said, when interviewed in regard to the drastic fuel order: "It looks to me as though it was far better for the workers to lose five days wages than freeze to death, and the latter condition threatens them, if the fuel is not conserved."

The five days have passed. The fuel situation is improving. It is notable that throughout the five days, when the order closing industries was in effect, that those who were most nearly effected, the laboring people, were most loyal to the government.

President Wilson is and has always has been a friend of the people. Not pretending to what is not sincere and playing to the galleries,—but in that broad sense which has given him insight into their needs, and in so far as is in his power, to act as the representative of those who placed him in the position he occupies with such distinction.

The people of the United States, are not unmindful of this. The fact that President Wilson approved Garfield's plan, after a consultation of the president and the secretaries of the army and navy, was sufficient for the people who trusted him.

In effect, the people have said: "My country, right or wrong." Whether mistaken or not, the order went forth and was obeyed. And so far, there is no indication of any lasting ill effects.

One thing the people of the United States must make up their minds to, and that is in the conduct of this war, mistakes will be made,—for mistakes are made by all nations. France, England and Italy have made mistakes. But fewer mistakes will have been made, when victory has been won, if the people of the United States will be true to the colors.

For the men in the field and in the trenches are not the only ones to protect the honor of Old Glory. No less does the obligation rest upon the civilian, whose duty is to obey without question, just as is the duty of the soldier on the battle line.

That the people of the United States are prepared to obey, that they are more than willing to do their part, has been evidenced by the loyalty with which they responded to the nation's demand of industry.

The people know that the president may be trusted. Where he gives an order, they may depend that back of the order is consideration for the people as a whole.

"As a matter of fact, the present issue is above all law. The protection of its citizens and the preservation of their lives and their health is the first requisite of the government."

HURRY!

Emphatic denial of the statement published in some newspapers to the effect that friction has developed between the men of the British and the American navies has been made by naval officers who have arrived at American ports.

One of the officers said: I have a fleet of five destroyers and five British sloops; and there has not been the slightest feeling when orders were given to the Britishers, and the same prevails when we have been detailed to British units. Our unified thought has been to run down and destroy the German submarine. The elimination of the submarine depends entirely upon the number of destroyers we can send over there.

"If we can send enough destroyers we can keep them under and they'll never come to the surface again. Americans should be told that their watchword is "hurry." England can hold the Germans just where they are. To wind them up we need to do the hurrying.

Daily Weather Report

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Daily Weather Bulletin. Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 26, 1918. PENSACOLA'S DATA
Temperature highest on record for January 79 degrees
Lowest on record for January 15 degrees
Day temperature in January usually rise to 60 degrees.
Night temperatures in January usually fall to 45 degrees.
Highest temperature 24 hours ending 7 p. m., 65 degrees.
Lowest temperature 24 hours ending 7 p. m., 56 degrees.
Rainfall for 24 hours ending 7 p. m., .00 inches.
Normal rainfall for the month of January 4.04 inches.
Total rainfall this month to 7 p. m., 4.52 inches.
Humidity 7 p. m., 98 per cent.
Barometer, 7 p. m., 30.02.

Weather	Temperature	Precipitation
7 p. m.	7 (high ending)	24 hrs
	past	7
	year	p. m.
	(day)	

Abilene, pt. cldy.	68	74	..
Atlanta, cldy.	58	58	..
Boston, cldy.	22	28	..
Buffalo, cldy.	8	10	.08
Baltimore, snow	30	38	..
Chicago, snow	16	18	.46
Denver, snow	6	22	.16
Galveston, cldy.	62	66	..
Green Bay, cldy.	2	4	..
Hatteras, clear	52	54	..
Huron, cldy.	-8	-8	.16
Jacksonville, pt. cldy	66	72	..
Kansas City, snow ...	14	20	..
Knoxville, rain	44	44	.12
Louisville, rain	34	38	.04
Memphis, pt. cldy.	60	60	.18
Minneapolis, pt. cldy ..	-4	-4	..
Mobile, foggy	58	60	..
Montgomery, cldy.	66	72	..
New Orleans, cldy.	70	74	..
New York, clear	22	30	..
North Platte, snow ...	-2	0	.10
Oklahoma, clear	26	64	..
Palestine, pt cldy ...	70	76	..
Pensacola, cldy	61	65	..
Phoenix, cldy	52	58	.34
Pittsburg, snow	24	24	.28
Portland, Ore., cldy.	48	48	..
St. Louis, snow	24	34	..
Salt Lake City, clear ...	28	32	.06
San Francisco, clear ...	56	62	..
Sheridan, clear	-10	0	.18
Shreveport, cldy.	70	74	..
Tampa, clear	66	76	..
Toledo, snow	6	12	.40
Washington, snow ...	34	40	..
Williston, clear	-10	-6	..

Weather, barometer readings, wind direction and wind velocity at 7 p. m. along the coast.

Brownsville, clear, 29.70, S-18.
Corpus Christi, clear, 29.72 SE-24.
Galveston, cldy., 29.86, S-14.
New Orleans, cldy., 29.96, SW.
Mobile, foggy 30.00 S-14.
Pensacola, cldy., 30.02, S-17.
Tampa, clear 30.14, SW.
Miami clear, 30.16, S.
Jacksonville, pt. cldy. 30.10, SW-10.
Hatteras, clear, 30.00, S-20.

TIDES (27th.)
H. W. L. W.
Navy Yard 6.53 a.m. 8.07 a.m.
10.12 p.m.
Pensa. Bay 7.13 a.m. 8.22 a.m.
10.32 p.m.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

J. H. Smithwick et al. by Special Master, to Mary S. Blount—East 1-2 of West 1-2 Lot "J" Old City—\$2,000.
Jones Clark et al. by Special Master, to W. C. Lewis—Lots 1 to 7 block 316 of the New City Tract—\$300.00.
E. A. Clubbs et al. by Special Master, to Real Estate Securities Co.—Lots 16 and 17, block 98 New City Tract—\$1,250.
L. D. Green, et al. by Special Master—Lot 181, block 27, Old City, sold to Aubrey B. Sanders—\$5,000.
Emma Henderson, widow, to E. L. Simpson and wife—15 acres of SE. 1-4 of section 34, township 2 north range 31 west—\$1.00 and other considerations.
Florida Farm Mortgage Co. to C. W. Humphreys—South 60 ft. of N. 96 feet lots 1 and 2, block 25, New City Tract—\$1.00 and other considerations.
Banking, Savings & Trust Co., Trustee, to John Sabol—Lot 2, block 9 of S. 1-2 of SE. 1-4 section 1, township 1 south range 32 west—\$30.00.
Banking, Savings & Trust Co., Trustee, to John Sabol—Lot 1, block 9, of S. 1-2 of SE. 1-4, section 1, township 1 south range 32 west—\$30.00.
J. P. Merritt and wife to C. S. Merritt—S. 1-2 of NW. 1-4 of NE. 1-4 also N. 1-2 of SW. 1-4 of NE. 1-4, section 33, township 5 north range 32 W.—\$1.00 and other considerations.
Pensacola Home & Savings Association, to Paul Crank—Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 137 New City Tract—\$450.00.
Helen M. Towne—West 1-2 Lot 13 and all 14 and 15 block 92, New City Tract—\$1.00 and other considerations.
Leroy V. Holsberry and wife to Paul Crank—Lots 17 to 20, inclusive, block 197 New City Tract—\$100.00 and other considerations.
W. C. Dewberry and wife to Paul Crank—Lots 17 to 20, inclusive, block 197, New City Tract—\$100.00 and other considerations.
William V. Cole and wife to Lottie L. Daniels—Lots 23 and 24, block 72 of the West King Tract—\$100.00 and other considerations.

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THE STAR PERFORMER



Civilian Relief Important Branch of Red Cross Work

Just as all of the fighting is not to be done in Europe, so also, suffering is not confined to that country, for the distress of homes, the reorganization of industries, and the general economic arrangements incident to so vast a struggle, will be felt wherever there are peoples fighting.

In many respects relief of civilian suffering presents graver and more difficult problems than relief of physical suffering on the battle fronts, for it lurks in tenements, down shaded, narrow, and crooked streets, in country and city, everywhere, never stalking abroad like its twin evil, but defying discovery, and flourishing in darkness.

Of the two relief works, it would be difficult to estimate which is of greater importance. Certainly there is heavy responsibility in both. If for no other than humane motives the torture, the physical agony of war must be stopped. But at the outset nations of the world realized that far greater elements than assuaging pain are involved in rebuilding the broken bodies mangled in the war machine. Upon those who fight, rests to a great degree, the duty of realigning the world to new conditions brought about by so great a conflict.

This realization of future responsibility is the chief point involved in civilian relief, in addition of course, to the ordinary dictates of humanity, for if the present generation is charged with preserving liberty for the world, coming generations must keep intact their heritage of freedom.

To them must be left the task of preventing a recurrence of the stupendous cataclysm. For the present there is but enough time to begin the work, and upon the future for strengthening and enlarging it. It is a development that will require much time and patience for those who have been taught from childhood that Democracy is a menace, cannot be brought to change of viewpoint overnight, or in a few years, though allied victory will force them to give physical acquiescence to a scheme of living to which they refuse mental sanction.

After such distinguished service in war relief work, helping the wounded back to useful life, it is not strange that the coordinate task should also be entrusted to the Red Cross. To a work assigned them, it has ever been the boast and strength of the Red Cross, that it responded readily, and efficiently. In the present emergency it has done no other, but has accepted the burden, and is bearing it bravely.

To successfully conduct civilian relief a vaster and more complex organization is required than for war relief. There must be home visitors, persons in whom those in need can place implicit trust, for without this personal interest, the structural collapses. The radius of activity of these home workers is necessarily limited, consequently a large number is needed to cover a given area effectively.

The civilian relief branch of the Red Cross for Canada; the figures cover the second year of the war, August, 1915-August, 1916:

Number of families 6,933.
Number of households, 26,684.
Number of children under 5 years, 5,574.
Number of children, 5-14 years, 6,867.

Opportunities afforded families by fund.
Medical aid, 2090.
Dental aid, 78.
Optical aid, 94.
Hospitals, 901.
Temporary homes, 237.
Permanent homes, 107.
Temporary employment, 42.
Permanent employment, 90.
Bank account, 981.
Disabilities under which families were laboring.

Birth, 604.
Death, 347.
Accident, 99.
Intemperance, 701.
Immorality, 246.
Bigamy, 20.
Desertion, 182.
Fraud, 93.
Debts (families), 2,566.
Illiteracy, 579.

In the relief work conditions were righted by a number of means. Insurance was furnished to 6,024 families, while legal aid remedied conditions in seventy others. In emergency work loans, medicines, clothing and sympathetic allowances were provided for nearly five thousand families, while domestic or overseas transportation was given 344.

Through the efforts of the civilian relief bureau disabilities of nearly six thousand families were removed through the treatment of disease, both chronic and acute, and by obtaining employment for heads of families.

Treatment of disease, which constitutes a large part of the work of the civilian relief, extended to every kind, mental and physical, and hundreds were made well and able to work through these efforts.

Perhaps no other organization enjoys such widespread and complete confidence as does the Red Cross. This fact renders it easier to conduct the work. This faith in the Red Cross is summed up in the following statement issued by the president:

Battlefield relief will be effected through Red Cross agencies operating under the supervision of the war department, but civilian relief will present a field of increasing opportunity in which the Red Cross organization is especially adapted to serve, and I am hopeful that our people will realize that there is probably no other agency with which they can associate themselves which can respond so effectively and universally to allay suffering and relieve distress.

WOODROW WILSON.

With a knowledge of the need, and this appeal by the president before them, the American people will doubtless render the same full cooperation that they rendered and are rendering in the war relief work. An organization will be perfected in Pensacola at an early date, and those interested are requested to communicate with the local Red Cross chapter, second floor Federal building.

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