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TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

Every fancy price you pay for a non-essential keeps some lace-loom going that could be finishing khaki or blankets for our boys, writes Alvin M. Higgins, (member of the American Defense Society).

Every chauffeur driving a pleasure car should for luxury's sake that should be making wings for aeroplanes or motors for war trucks.

Every chapfeur driving a pleasure car should be at the wheel of an ambulance or a lorry in the service of Uncle Sam.

Every \$22 pair of high, cream kid shoes means a lot of slackers drawing money and cheating our boys in France out of army shoes.

Every fancy chocolate for dainty palates means less chocolate bars for Ned and Tom in the trenches.

Everything you buy just because you want it, is downright sabotage as far as our war machinery is concerned.

America is at war! Why do we go on paying tribute to non-essentials? Foot-men and valets must fight or work. We must not keep a million men working at laces and flowers and shit waists and lingerie and bric-a-brac and furbelows, when that million men can be making battleplanes and sails and shrapnel, fuses and trench goods, and will release another million men of fighting age, to whip the Huns.

Your heart is all right. Get your head right. Quit being a lip-warrior!

"Business as Usual!" Is that your slogan? That was England's crime, three years ago. And a million of her bravest hearts have paid those miserable bills with their warm blood.

England's Business is now Unusual! Let's make America's so before it is too late!

AID FOR FAMILIES OF JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Following a report to the Jewish Welfare Board that many of the young men in service were disturbed over conditions at home the Committee on Personal Service plans to visit the home of every Jewish soldier and sailor whose family is said to be in distress. The families in need will be placed in charge of the Red Cross with which the Jewish Welfare Board is working in closest cooperation. Families not requiring financial assistance but in need of other aid will be cared for by the Committee on Personal Service. To do this work a large corps of volunteers will be necessary. With this required assistance in view a course of lectures and instruction in field work for efficient service has recently been completed in New York City.

Recruiting work among Colorado mothers has been so successful that 6,000 boys have been permitted to enlist for farm work in the United States Boys' Working Reserve of the Department of Agriculture and it is likely that the quota of 10,000 will be completed before the schools close, according to Joseph H. Jaffa, Federal State director.

"We have a great deal of special work in connection with the mothers," writes Mr. Jaffa. "The women of the smaller towns realize the need of the farms more than the city mothers, consequently we have to impress our city mothers with the importance of allowing their boys to go on farms. But we find that just as soon as our women understand that their boys will be well taken care of they are perfectly willing to let them go. We realize that wherever we meet opposition it is caused through lack of understanding.

"The scale of wages ranges from \$20 to \$45 a month, including room and board, and during the harvest it reaches 3 a day. A welfare organization has been formed under the direct supervision of the Y. M. C. A. It is our intention to have a welfare worker in each community to whom the boys may apply and to whom the farmer may apply in case one of the other is not doing the right thing."

AMERICA'S NAVAL POWER.

Another move toward full utilization of the country's man power was made when Secretary Baker sent to Congress the draft of a bill proposing to raise the maximum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the army from 40 to 55 years, all men over 40 so enlisted to be assigned to noncombatant service.

In a letter to Speaker Clark asking that the bill be pushed, Secretary Baker said:

"Every man above the age of 40 years who is enlisted in noncombatant branches of the service will make available for duty with the line troops a man within the prescribed age limit for all troops.

"Many men whose long experience as mechanics and artisans will make them particularly valuable to the various staff corps and departments may be thus secured instead of younger men without such experience, and the efficiency of the staff corps and the departments thus will be increased."

There probably are 7,500,000 men between the ages of 40 and 55, and many thousands of them already have attested their desire to serve by bombarding the department with applications. While the great majority of the men in this class undoubtedly will be restrained from enlisting by family and business ties, the number at liberty to join the colors is expected to be more than sufficient to meet the purpose in view.

Staff corps positions include many duties behind the front. Every headquarters unit includes a number of places for which the older men would be just as well suited as the present occupants who, under the new plan, would be released for line duty.

Official estimates are that a modern army to be maintained as an efficient unit must have between 40 and 45 per cent. of its actual strength on duty behind the fighting zone. This means that of the first 1,000,000 men sent to France 400,000 serve along the line communication, in hospitals, or at the various headquarters and debarcation bases.

AMERICA'S STRENGTH.

Premier Lloyd George's statement that the United States had thus far been able to counter-balance less than one-fifth of the fighting strength which the Germans gained for west front operations through the collapse of Russia has left officials somewhat puzzled as to the figures upon which it was based.

In view of the fact that Secretary Baker formally announced some time ago that more than 500,000 American troops were in Europe, it was pointed out that the British Premier's statement would indicate that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 German troops had been released from the eastern front and were being employed in the west. Army officers here do not believe that Germany received any such advances from the Russian collapse. It has never been reported, they say, that the German fighting units in the east totaled so much.

It is regarded as probable that Premier Lloyd George was basing his statement on the number of men of the American Army now in line before Amiens with the French forces. The strength of that American force has never been made public, but it is known to be in excess of one division, and probably, counting all auxiliaries as well as line regiments, reaches a figure at least above 100,000. If that is true and the Premier based his calculation upon an American participation of 100,000 men, it would indicate that British information was that half a million German troops had been withdrawn from the eastern front for use in the west. That figure, however, probably underestimates the actual German movement.

Whatever the strength of the American Army in France may be today, the statement is made in semi-official quarters and has not been challenged at the War Department that a million men will have been transported by July 1 of this year. Officers here assert that the German withdrawal from the east front certainly could not have been anywhere like five times that number. The races between German offensive plans and the American effort to aid the Allies pictured by Mr. Lloyd George therefore narrows down to a question of the time when a heavy net increase in the man power facing Germany in the west will have been made.

In view of the fact that Chinese women are to be found in nearly all of the large American cities, it is surprising to learn that there is only one Chinese woman living in London's Chinatown.

An acre of good fishing ground at sea would yield more food in a week than an acre of good ground on the land would produce in a year.

The potato, for many years past, has formed one quarter of all the food eaten by European and English-speaking people.

If a box 6 feet deep was filled with sea-water, which was then allowed to evaporate, there would be 2 inches of salt left in the bottom of the box.

Potatoes are so cheap that a grocer threw one at a dog yesterday.

UNCLE SAM'S CRAFT BERTH AT CITY DOCK

An ordinance permitting the government boats to dock at the city wharves was yesterday passed on third reading by the city commissioners, and the passage of this measure will give the coast guard steamer Penrose an opportunity of berthing at one of the city docks a privilege not heretofore enjoyed because the vessel named was a bit larger than the ordinances already in effect permitted.

When this measure was first introduced, it was the impression that free dockage would be afforded to Uncle Sam's craft. Such, however, is not the case and the statement was made under a misunderstanding. The ordinance had to be passed because of the size of the boats seeking nearer and more advantageous berthing facilities.

PROGRAM GIVEN AT NAVAL AIR STATION

Under the auspices of the Music and Dramatic Committee of the Pensacola War Camp Community Service, a musical program in charge of Mrs. Mae Clutter was given last night.

Among the splendid numbers were: Violin selections, "Lucia" and "Catalina," Miss Ada Rosasco. Vocal, "May Morning," and "Land of Sky Blue Water," Miss Lillian McDonald.

Capt. John Milburn Sends His Regards

Captain John L. Milburn, formerly of the San Carlos Hotel and now of the 314th trench motor battery, stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas, has wire Manager Charles B. Hervey, of the San Carlos that he is in good condition and to give his best regards to friends. Also that his command expects soon to be ordered to France. He requests Mr. Hervey to look after a few papers and belongings he has left behind.

Daily Weather Report

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Charles F. Marvin, Chief. DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Pensacola, Fla., May 27

TEMPERATURE: Highest on record for May, 93 degrees. Lowest on record for May, 44 degrees. Day temperatures in May usually rise to 80 degrees. Night temperatures in May usually fall to 67 degrees. Highest temperature 24 hours ending 7 p. m., 80 degrees. Lowest temperature 24 hours ending 7 p. m., 72 degrees. Accumulated deficit for this year to date 88 degrees. RAINFALL for 24 hours ending 7 p. m., .00 inches. Normal rainfall for the month of May, 2.68 inches. Total rainfall this month to 7 p. m., 1.14 inches. Accumulated excess this year to May 1st, 7.42 inches. HUMIDITY: 7 p. m., 81 per cent. BAROMETER: 7 p. m., 30.04.

Stations, weather at 7 p. m., temperature at 7 p. m. and highest yesterday precipitation for 24 hours ending 7 p. m.

Atlanta, clear	86	88
Boston, cloudy	58	78
Buffalo, Pt. Cldy.	64	68
Chicago, cloudy	65	65
Charleston, clear	76	84
Denver, Pt. Cldy.	60	62
Des Moines, cloudy	68	74
Dodge City, cloudy	70	74
Ft. Worth, clear	88	94
Galveston, Pt. Cldy.	80	82
Havre, clear	62	62
Huron, cloudy	54	54
Jacksonville, clear	76	82
Kansas City, Pt. Cldy.	84	86
Memphis, clear	88	92
Miami, cloudy	76	80
Mobile, cloudy	78	84
Montgomery, Pt. Cldy.	82	84
New Orleans, cloudy	82	84
New York, rain	70	80
North Platte, cloudy	52	58
Oklahoma, cloudy	84	88
Palestine, clear	88	90
Pensacola, cloudy	77	80
Phoenix, clear	86	86
Pittsburg, rain	80	88
St. Louis, cloudy	86	88
Salt Lake City, rain	48	60
San Francisco, cloudy	55	60
Sheridan, rain	42	44
Shreveport, clear	80	80
Tampa, cloudy	80	88
Toledo, Pt. Cldy.	84	88
Washington, cloudy	82	92
Williston, cloudy	50	50

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

Brownsville, Pt. Cldy.	29.80	S. E.
Corpus Christi, Pt. Cldy.	29.85	S. E., 20.
New Orleans, cloudy	30.00	S. E.
Mobile, cloudy	30.02	S.
Pensacola, cloudy	30.04	S., 13.
Tampa, cloudy	30.04	N. E., 14.
Miami, cloudy	30.06	E. 16.
Jacksonville, clear	30.10	S. E., 14.

Tides, May 28th.
 H. W. L. W.
 Navy Yard 12:54 p. m. 10:26 p. m.
 Pen. Bay 1:14 p. m. 10:41 p. m.

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NUJOL LABORATORIES
 STANDARD OIL CO. (New Jersey),
 BAYONNE, N. J.

Dear Sirs:—

For a number of years I suffered from a most stubborn case of constipation. After having tried every laxative, etc., without results, I noticed your advertisement and decided to give Nujol a trial, which I did with the very best results possible. I am never bothered with constipation now and feel much better.

I can truthfully say that I have derived far more benefits from the use of Nujol than from all other treatments combined. I heartily recommend it to any sufferer from constipation.

Centenary, S. C.,
 Dec. 22, 1916
 Yours truly,
 J. A. Smith.

MR. SMITH is one of thousands who now insure regular bowel-habits—the healthiest habit in the world—simply by the use of Nujol. To endure constipation is to invite sickness. Use Nujol to restore bowel-vitality. Don't lay yourself open to diseases that start from inactive and unhealthy bowels.

Nujol relieves stubborn or occasional constipation in nature's own way, gently and effectively. It causes no false stimulation; no griping; no harmful reaction. Nujol is positively pure and drug-free; a pleasant remedy to take; a safe remedy for all. Avoid the dangers of harmful pills and physics. Use Nujol and be "regular as clockwork."

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