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COMMUNITY LIFE ADVOCATED.
 Community life, rather than needless rural isolation, for the returned soldier is the end aimed at by Secretary William B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, in his plans for reconstruction and development of the nation's resources, an outline of which is given in an article on employment by Benton Mackaye in the Monthly Labor Review for April. The community idea has been carefully worked out in the bill introduced in the last congress by Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. The bill will be presented by Mr. Kelly again when congress convenes in extra session.

The provisions of the Kelly bill would be carried out under the direction of a national board to consist of the secretaries of labor, agriculture and the interior. A United States construction service, organized by the national board, would have charge of the projects provided for in the bill.

A program for general colonization and development is planned which includes in addition to agricultural settlement, permanent forest and coal mining communities, as well as the building of roads and public improvements in connection with such development.

In the plans for agricultural development effort is made to profit by the lessons taught in the settlement of western lands under the homestead laws after the Civil war. It is proposed, therefore, to establish communities of ready-made farms on land which has been determined by expert survey and analysis to be capable of profitable farming.

It is Secretary Wilson's belief that the prospect of pioneering on raw, unproved land will not be alluring to the returned soldier, and further, that he should not be required to isolate himself in his efforts to win a home, especially as the more attractive plan of community life on proved agricultural land is entirely feasible.

It is recognized that one of the evils attendant upon the soldier settlement movement following the Civil war was the tide of speculation and inflation of land values which set in at the same time. In the Kelly bill provision is made to guard the settler against the consequences of manipulation and speculation. It is provided that the fee simple title to all land reserved or purchased for purposes of community settlement shall remain forever in the United States or in the particular state that makes the purchase. Farm lands shall be allotted in areas sufficient for family use and during such period only as the settler shall continue to reside on and use such land.

Under operation of the old homestead law, with its grant of fee-simple title, the pioneers of the west suffered greatly through the operations of speculators and "boomers." The title became an object of barter and commerce and where it did not pass from the original locator to the speculator, it frequently enabled the holder to exact unreasonable rental for use of the land from a needy tenant. In all cases the alienation of title from the government tended to retard development and proved of no benefit to the settler.

Any colony or community settlement based on individual fee titles is doomed at the start. It is only a question of time before it disintegrates into individual estates. The way to preserve its integrity and maintain a uniform system of individual use is for the colony itself, or the state, to hold the fee and thus control the individual use. Individual title dependent on use is the only vital part of the secretary's land policy.

Preparation of lands for community farms would furnish immediate employment in constructive work. Such employment would prove doubly attractive to the returned soldier, who would see in the results of his labor the beginning of a permanent farm home for himself.

FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS.
 Reduction of freight rates upon specified road-building materials when for use in federal, state, county, parish, township or municipal government road work, announced April 11 by Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, will affect projects in every state in the Union. It should give impetus to work for which \$77,600,000 of federal funds are available up to the end of 1919, the limit of the new schedule, according to the division of public works and construction development, information and education service, United States Department of Labor.

All roads under federal control are authorized to apply rates of 10 per cent a ton less than the regularly published tariff rates for transportation on carload shipments of stone (broken, crushed, and ground), slag, shells, cherts, sand and gravel shipped during the period from May 1 to December 31, 1919. A minimum charge of 40 cents a ton is stipulated, except when the regular rate is less, and then the established rate will be charged. The reduced rates are to apply only on bona fide government material where the freight charges saved will accrue to the government.

The \$77,600,000 of federal money available for road building is really but the nucleus of an immense fund that will accrue to the nation for road building when the plans outlined by the separate states are worked out. All the states have appropriated large amounts for highways, and many of these are now expecting to increase their road-building appropriations. There are now dependent on legislation or bond issues appropriations amounting to more than \$750,000,000. While only part of this amount could be made available for 1919, there is enough money within reach to give a good start to the most ambitious nationwide scheme for constructing highways that in time may feed one great transcontinental boulevard which will stretch from ocean to ocean.

Since the possibilities of motor-transport service have been demonstrated in the war there is a new interest in road building. One of the states most alive to the demand for good roads is Minnesota, which hopes to spend \$100,000,000. Texas has a \$75,000,000 program, while Illinois, Kansas and Missouri have fixed \$60,000,000 as the estimate of cost for improved highways.

It is admitted in the United States Department of Labor, which has been investigating conditions, that present construction costs are much higher than the prewar level. The reduction of freight rates will encourage the beginning of extensive operations without delay, it is believed, although most authorities on finance and economics are agreed that the old scale of prices for materials will not be re-established. For that reason the government's division of public works and construction development takes the view that it is good business for the states to engage in carrying out their plans without delay.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR.
 The habit of saving will enable us to earn more.

And in a way other than accumulating interest and the honest opportunities always open to the man with cash.

A man with only a job between himself and the immediate bread and butter problem must stay right on that job.

A man with even a small amount in saving can afford the time to hunt a better job and can experiment with himself for enlarged opportunity and increased earnings.

The thing most of us fear most is this bread and butter problem.

Saving will eliminate this fear.

And even though a man might not withdraw a dollar from his savings while seeking a better job, yet his accumulation gives him moral support, the courage to act in improving his condition.

The courage of most of us can be measured to the degree that we are away from the immediate problem—the bread and butter problem.

Then, free from the paralyzing influence of fear, we might all do better work and see enlarged opportunity in our present jobs.

One of the best, and undoubtedly the safest investment for the man of small means, comes through the purchase of Liberty bonds.

One of the first women to hold a position in the diplomatic service of the United States was Miss Jessie Coggeshall, daughter of William T. Coggeshall, an Ohio editor and politician. When, in 1866, Mr. Coggeshall was appointed United States minister to Ecuador, his daughter accompanied him as secretary of legation and had charge of the office for four months after his death.

Provision is made for payment in lieu of taxes by the United States to the state or community for land colonized under the bill.

Nature is usually very generous, but she never puts prejudice and brains in the same head.

LEGISLATIVE ODDS AND ENDS

Tallahassee, May 6.—Representative N. C. Bryan, of Ocala, is said to have ambitions for the state senate.
 Friends here of Congressman Frank Clark who conferred with him while here recently say they do not expect him to run for governor. In fact, an announcement as to his future political ambitions is expected to be made in a few weeks. In his address here Mr. Clark made the statement that he would fight for the refund of illegal Civil War cotton tax as long as he remained in congress. But we all know that congress is composed of two branches. Mr. Clark made a most favorable impression here. Members who had never seen him before said after hearing his speech they would vote for him for anything he wanted.
 Representative Hamp Jones, of Nassau, gave material evidence as to whether or not a tick will get on anything but a cow was gained by these members who went to the Wakulla picnic and sat around on logs and things. Somebody else said it was a cinch nobody could go through a picnic without a scratch. And while the punning was going good, another suggested that all the watches be dipped in the springs to eradicate the ticks.

The clerks of the pension board ask that it be made clear that what the legislature has done in the way of raising the monthly allowance for the Confederate veterans also applies to the widows of veterans. The headlines over recent stories of pension legislation have mentioned veterans more than widows with the result that letters have come piling into the pension offices from widows asking if they were included in the increases granted. None of the bills has passed both houses, but whatever raise is finally agreed to for the veterans will apply to the widows as well.

A healthy boom for Carlton for governor has been launched by the fellow senators of the young and brilliant Tampa. Some of the attaches of the senate have caucused and unanimously endorsed Senator Carlton and at least a dozen senators have requested the correspondent to mention the fact. He has made a fine impression at the capital. He is a hard worker, conscientious, able and square. His record is clean and his youth will appeal to many.

Former Governors W. S. Jennings and Albert W. Gilchrist ate at the same table in the Leon Hotel dining-room this morning. At the Wakulla picnic Governor Catls was introduced as the greatest governor Florida ever had, and I was suggested today that possibly Messrs. Jennings and Gilchrist came up to see about that. Senator Trammell thus far has kept away from the legislature, but maybe now he, too, will put in an appearance.

Apreros of the pending bill to authorize the sale of all tax certificates held by the state for their face value, canceling the accumulated interest so as to restore to the tax books the vast acreage of lands now held in the name of the state, figures have been secured by Senator King from the state comptroller showing that such property at this time amounts to 2,969,754 acres, valued at \$13,080,251.

Two bills of especial interest to Duval county were introduced today by Senator J. Turner Butler, of Jacksonville, representing the 18th district, and by waiver of the rules were read a second and third time, passed and certified immediately to the house. Both are local measures.

The senate committee on fisheries today brought in two bills and Chairman Turner had them placed on the calendar of bills on second reading. One permits the use of pound nets or fish traps, and the other punishes any person found with an unlawful net or other fishing apparatus in his possession. A general fish bill introduced by Senator Butler amends the present state fish laws so as to strike from them the words "for sale," prohibiting the catching of certain fish in given seasons "for sale" or for any other purpose.

The game committee today brought in a bill which changes the present provisions as to licenses to hunt and provides for the appointment of a state game warden by the governor.

The effects of the night before on the morning after were quite noticeable in the halls of legislation when the roll was called yesterday at the beginning of the day's session. In this, however, John Barleycorn had no part, unless it was by omission. It was the late hours kept at the governor's reception and the still later ones after it was over, discussing the evening.

Instead of talking about adjourning by the 15th of this month, more people are now wondering if the compulsory dipping and the other compulsory matters will be disposed of by that time. House bill No. 3, the one that has consumed nearly all of this week in the house, is only one of several measures pending that makes the red blood of some Americans quicken at its very mention.

"The previous question," is the nightmare of every loquacious legislator. It leaves them with a speech in their system which oftentimes has to soak for days before an opportunity is again given to get it off. A man can make himself mighty unpopular by the indiscriminate use of that weapon to close debate.

"The people." The mere sound of the much worn and greatly abused term is enough to make some folks weak at the knees. Mr. Wicker, of Sumter county, is not one of that kind, but he has knowledge of the weakness of certain persons, and he knows a good weapon when he sees it laying

Health Insurance

One of the distinctive qualities of food baked with Royal Baking Powder is wholesomeness.

This is health insurance of such vital importance that millions of women bake at home just to be sure that Royal Baking Powder is used.

Remember the adage—"Bake it with Royal and be sure."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—
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around. He also despises the previous question, hence this remark from him on Friday during the heated debate in the house: "You may call the previous question, but the people have their eyes on you."

Believing the motion on Friday was to refer the bill under discussion to the live stock sanitary board, when it was really moved to refer it to the live stock committee, Mr. Jones of Nassau county exclaimed: "You might as well go to the devil with prayer as to send this bill to that board and expect them to go down in their own pockets."

"I'll bet you everything in the world," exclaimed Mr. Strom of Gadsden county, in debate on Friday. Some bet.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN OPEN

DANGER SIGNALS OF BAD BLOOD

The Salvation Army Home Service campaign has been formally opened in Pensacola, with the establishment of some headquarters at the San Carlos hotel. While only the work preliminary will be taken up before the close of the Liberty Loan campaign, all machinery of the drive will be put in running order, to facilitate the launching of the campaign, May 19-26.

W. G. Green, zone director, has returned from Birmingham where he has been in conference with some managers. Mr. Green reports some excellent work in the plans that are being laid to make the campaign for the Salvation Army Home Service fund one of the greatest ever launched in this section of the south.

Pimples on the face, bunches in the neck, sallow and swarthy complexion, sores, ulcers, mucous patches, copper colored spots, scaly skin affections, constipation, inactive liver, dyspepsia and stomach troubles are common symptoms of poisoned blood. There is no remedy offered today to the public that has so successfully cured these diseases as "Number 40 For The Blood." An old doctor's prescription containing the most reliable alternatives known to medical science. Put up by J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind., 40 years a druggist. Sold by Crystal Pharmacy.—Adv.

SAGE TEA TURNS GRAY HAIR DARK

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Color and Lustre to Hair

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients for 50 cents a large bottle, all ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy and lustrous. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

The Kiddies Enjoy Cuticura Soap

This pure, fragrant emollient is just suited to the tender skins of infants and children. Millions have known no other since birth. The daily use of it, with touches of Ointment now and then to little skin and scalp troubles, tends to insure a healthy skin, a clean scalp and good hair through life. Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25 cents each everywhere.

Be sure to get the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum on your skin.



When you ask for lime juice to be added to some other drink by the fountain boy, generally you get too little or too much. Instead tell him to give you a bottle of delicious

LIME COLA

TRADE MARK REG.

In it you get the refreshing qualities and exquisite flavor of the good cola drink and exactly the right amount of pure lime juice to give the tang you like.

IN BOTTLES ONLY

Lime Cola is put up only in sterilized bottles. Ask for it wherever good drinks are served.