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EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Some more or less large communities in this country are permitting thrift to cut into the bone and sinew of our vital life's affairs.

Personal thrift practiced to penury is bad for everybody. Public thrift practiced on limiting the facilities of education retards civilization. The dollar saved for the public treasury at the expense of the culture of the people is more than a dollar wasted—it is a destructive dollar.

Economy in education is the pall of progress. Since the war large numbers of communities have given attention to these facts; a great many more have examined the question of educational needs and have used the means at their command to reduce illiteracy by opening their schools to night classes. This is genuine economy. School buildings which can be used for purposes of education only in daylight practically limit attendance to children. The reports of draft boards everywhere effectively show the folly of such a policy.

Millions of men and women in this country need education, not necessarily in reading, writing and arithmetic, though these are essentials, but training in their duties and obligations of citizenship, and instruction in American history and the meaning of our constitution.

The enormous demand for the textbook on citizenship for the teaching of candidates for citizenship, issued by authority of congress by the bureau of naturalization, proves the intense desire of the people to learn who we are and why we are.

There are nearly 2,200 communities, embracing thousands of schools, using this textbook to teach the foreign-born, and when the graduates of these classes appear before the judicial bar to receive their final papers their knowledge of America astounds their examiners.

Many of them can tell all about Pocahontas and the early settlers, recite offhand the signers of the Declaration, name the presidents from Washington down to Wilson, express a clear understanding of the constitution, and give a fairly correct account of our national growth—and all in good English.

The development of this system of education is practical economy. It puts to beneficial use school buildings during a time when otherwise they would be idle, and the costs incident to keeping them in operation during these few hours are so slight, compared with the benefits to the people, they are not worth counting.

Still there are in some cities and towns citizens who apparently believe they have fulfilled all educational needs when they make provision for teaching their children. This is a mistake which is well proved by the facts set down.

Education ought not to be restricted to the children. So long as our men and women need it, the school buildings ought to be open to them, and the facilities for learning ought to be provided at the time when it is possible for them to attend.

The public school will fulfill its historic mission when it is made the center of the patriotism of every community.

The highest patriotism is the education of the people in the history of the nation.

Study the constitution.

URGE STRICTER SCHOOL LAWS

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau; Louis Brownlow, chairman of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia; Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall of the children's bureau; Dr. Radmila Lazarevitch Milochevitch of Serbia, and Dr. Takayuki Namaye of Japan, delegates to the international child welfare conference, urge stricter school laws to combat child labor. "Of the 2,000,000 children under

sixteen years old gainfully employed," says Miss Lathrop, "less than 300,000 are in occupations controlled by the child labor law. Three-fourths of the children of the country are employed in agricultural work. Their only legal protection is the school attendance laws, many of which are inadequate and poorly enforced. State and federal reports on rural schools are filled with descriptions of short terms, poor school houses and underpaid teachers. In England the root of rural child labor has been cut by the new education act, which provides that all children up to fourteen years old shall go to school for the full term. The United States could secure the same result by invoking the method of joint state and federal contributions now employed to promote vocational education. To make it possible for children to remain at school, scholarships should be established to pay at least part of the wages the children might be earning."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Peter, the apostle, was in prison. And the rest of the apostolic company held a prayer meeting to ask God for his deliverance.

Suddenly there came a rap at the door. And a maid, listening, recognized Peter's voice, he was becoming impatient and evidently had begun to call.

Without opening the door she ran joyfully into the room, declaring that Peter was at the door.

"You are mad," the company said, "you saw his ghost—the soldiers have already killed him."

But Peter continued knocking and soon brought the people to the door.

And the scripture story tells us that "they were astonished." They evidently never expected that their prayer would be answered.

One of the fundamental principles of prayer is faith. And the promise of answered prayer is to those who believe.

"What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them," is the promise.

Literally, it means—"believe that ye have received them, and ye shall have them."

Perhaps this seems too easy. But you'll find in connection with nearly every great prayer-promise a condition which must be observed.

For example, immediately following the wonderful promise just quoted in this command:

"And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against any; that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses."

ACHIEVING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

"In days of old, when knights were bold, and barons earned their sway," the most daring flight of fancy was not trans-atlantic, and the mind of man had never conceived the wonders which have become realities.

When Commander A. C. Read reached the coast of Portugal, thus achieving the coveted honor of making the first trans-atlantic flight, he wrote his name on the pages of science as well as of history, and achieved what but a few years ago would have been declared not only impossible, but which would have been looked upon as a chimerical dream, worse than any that Don Quixote ever indulged in.

Who has not read the story of Darius Green and his flying machine? Who has not laughed at this phantasy, and who that has laughed has not waked to wonder at the truth that has slowly taken form, in spite of ridicule and doubt?

In the successful flight of Commander Read across the Atlantic, Pensacola takes a personal pride, because here he is well known, as were the commanders of all the planes who entered upon the flight.

The United States naval seaplanes NC-1, NC-2 and NC-4 started from Rockaway Point, New York, on May 8 on the preliminary leg of their flight across the Atlantic. The NC-1 and NC-3 made a continuous flight to Halifax, reaching there in safety. The NC-4, however, encountered engine trouble and was forced to alight in the sea off Chatham, Mass. It was towed into the harbor and repairs were rushed there and the machine put in shape to continue its voyage.

On May 14 the NC-4 left Chatham and arrived at Halifax in safety. The next day it continued its flight to Trepassey, N. F., where it joined the NC-1 and NC-3 which reached Trepassey on May 15. The three seaplanes left Trepassey on May 16 on their way to the Azores and the NC-4 arrived at Horta, in the Azores, the next day, having been in the air thirteen hours. The NC-1 lost her way in a fog and her crew was picked up by a Greek steamer and taken to the Azores, the seaplane being lost. The NC-3, after losing her bearings, alighted on the sea, from which it was unable to rise. After being missing for fifty-two hours, the NC-3 entered the harbor of Ponta Delgada, Azores, under her own power. She was so badly battered by the seas she encountered, however, that she was retired from the contest, leaving the NC-4 the sole survivor of the trip.

LEGISLATORS AND LEGISLATION

Tallahassee, May 30.—The outcome of the Wilder-Scruggs contest in the house was a great victory for the amendment so far as the house was concerned, and maybe that was as far as it was intended to go. It is contended by some of the advocates of the amendment as adopted that no harm can possibly come of it, for if the senate refuses to accept it they will take the senate bill.

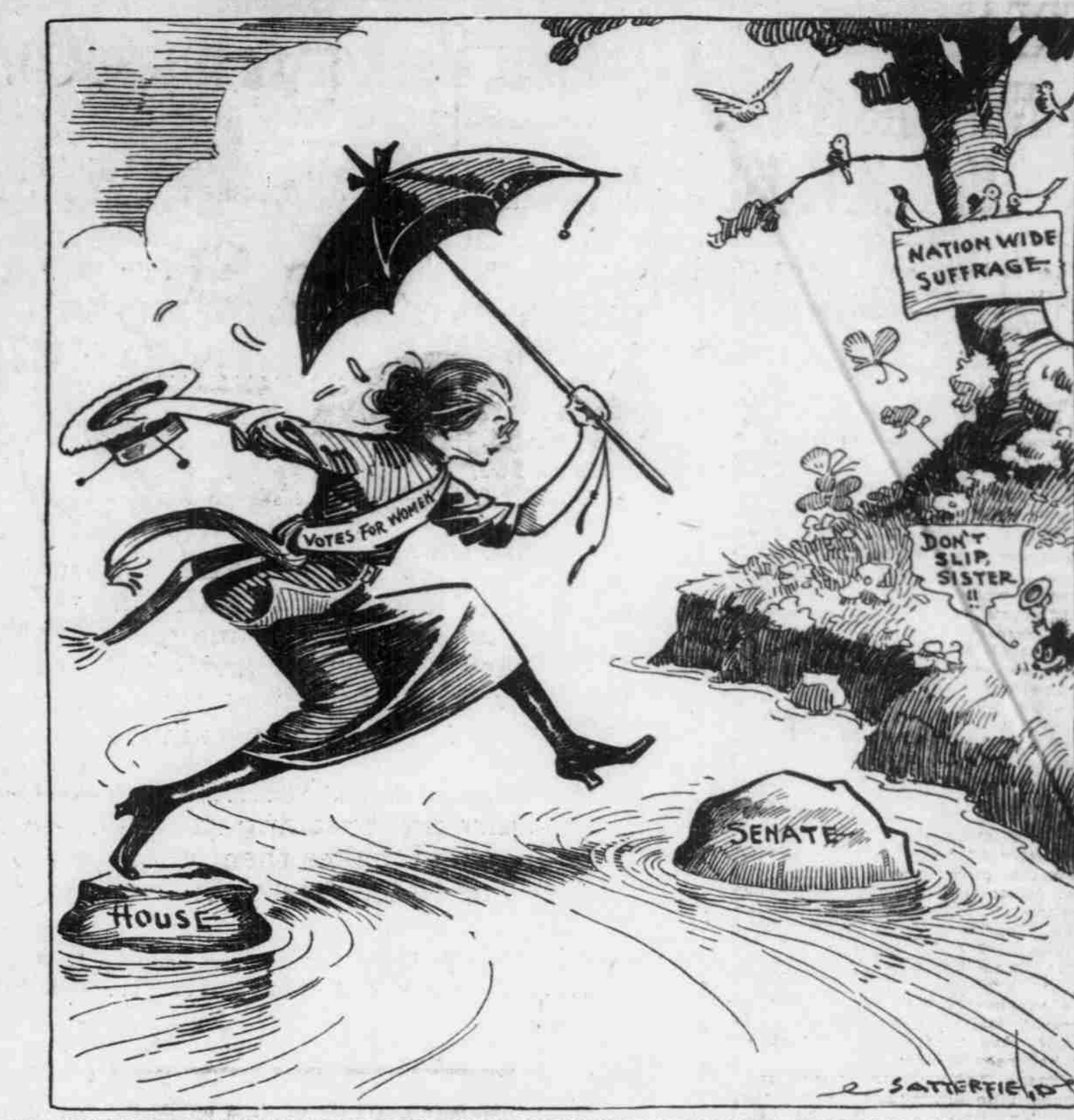
The dozens of people who came to the capital in feverish haste during the early part of the week to rush through the house the things they were most interested in, were a sorely aggrieved people, so they said. The house consuming Wednesday on the passage of two bills only, while they had dozens in their pockets or on the calendar, each of which was the most important bill in the world, was so exasperating to the visitors that there would be an occasional explosion. But these little incidents didn't disturb the stolid nerve of the house.

From whichever point of view those present looked at the controversy in the house Wednesday, there was one thing they were practically united on, and that was the debating ability of the young representative from Duval, Mr. Waybright. Another young man who won laurels for himself at that debate was Mr. Edge, of Lake.

Mr. Epperson, of Levy, the chairman of the committee on finance and taxation in the house, was absent from his seat a couple of days during the first of the week, on account of a slight illness. He is on the job again now, trying to pass measures that will improve the finances of the state.

There is complaint among the visitors to the capital during the past week that there is little doing in the way of political prognostications, and the same as to announcements for the primaries now only a year ahead. In this respect the sitting of this legislature before the state primaries has been the occasion of practically all the state politicians assembling at the capital and making up slates. Sometimes they would be changed or completely made anew before the end of the session, but they were made just as seriously as if that settled the whole question, except the ratification at the polls. From present indications these fellows have tired of making slates for reckless breaking

ONE MORE STEP TO THE PROMISED LAND



by the voters at the primaries. just as well have remained at home." A banquet at the Leon hotel, given by the new adjutant-general Wednesday night, is said to have been responsible for no night session of the house on the second after it had commenced to hold them "for the remainder of the session." The gentleman from Hillsborough county, Dr. Harbin, expressed his disgust rather freely. "If this is the way we are going to act," said he, "we might it was impossible for him to get back before the end of the session, but he is here again. Wherever legislation for the public good is contemplated there the judge gravitates just as naturally as the needle points to the pole. The county superintendents of public instruction are here again in force. Among those here yesterday was R. E. Hall, of Dade county; Dixie Hollins, of Pinellas county, and Dr. Hathaway, of Duval county.

How Advertising Saved a Business

A man who may be called John Jones, because that wasn't his name, made mighty good plows for a certain type of farmer.

The plow had been invented by John's grandfather, who supplied his near neighbors, manufacturing the implement in a crude, homely way.

John's father had put up a little more modern factory and from it turned out plows enough to supply the farmers of several counties in the immediate vicinity.

When the business came into his hands, John determined that it should be a monument to father and grandfather and something he could hand down to his children with pride.

Things went well for a time, but after a while the farmers of the part of the country in which Jones' plows had been sold were forced to change their methods and grow other crops than those in cultivating which these implements were useful.

At first John was pretty badly discouraged by this turn in his affairs, but he soon made up his mind there was a way out and wrote to the publisher of his favorite farm paper for advice. The reply advised Jones to go to see the Brown and Smith Advertising Agency, in a not far-distant city.

John Jones never had advertised and knew nothing of advertising agencies, but he went to see the Brown and Smith people. They found out farming conditions still were favorable to the use of Jones' plows, helped John to get dealer agents in that territory and prepared advertisements for the farm journals and newspapers which covered it.

That was only a few years ago, but now John Jones is making and selling more plows in a week than his father did in a month or his grandfather in a year. And advertising has so reduced his selling costs that even in times of high-priced materials and labor he has been able to lower prices without cutting down his legitimate manufacturing profit.

Your problem may not be of the same nature as that which confronted Jones, but if it has to do with sales there is a part for advertising to play in solving it. Any one or all of the advertising agencies of the South, named below, will be glad to advise you about the application of advertising to your business, free of charge and without obligation on your part.

- Basham Company, Thomas E., Louisville, Ky.
- Cecil, Barreto and Cecil, Richmond, Va.
- Chambers Agency, Inc., New Orleans, La.
- Chesman and Company, Nelson, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co., New Orleans, La.
- Johnson and Dallis Company, Atlanta, Ga.
- Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.
- Staples and Staples, Inc., Richmond, Va.
- Thomas Advertising Service, The, Jacksonville, Fla.

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