

The Pensacola Journal
DAILY WEEKLY SUNDAY
Journal Publishing Company
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GENERAL TRADE SITUATION

The monthly bulletin issued by the American Exchange National Bank carries the following comment on the general trade situation of the country:
Marked improvement in general confidence in the face of the disturbances incident to the steel and other strikes, proved to be the most important development of the month.

Historic Sketch of Fort George 1772 Renamed St. Michael in 1783

(By MRS. EMMA HULSE TAYLOR)
(Written by Request)

The administration of Governor Peter Chester, 1772, the fourth and last English governor of West Florida, of which Pensacola was the capital and a military post, was marked by improvement in civil service, discipline and new and more efficient defenses for the town and harbor.

After consultation with the military commanders of the province and discussion with engineers over plans of defense, a fort was built by order of General Gage, commander-in-chief of all the British forces in North America. This fort was named Fort George, for his majesty, George III, and built on Gage Hill.

In the center of the fortress, was the council chamber of the province, the repository of its archives, the rendezvous, where official business was transacted and discussed, audiences given to Indian chiefs and delegations.

The most prosperous days of Pensacola were from 1772 to 1781 during British occupation. The military condition of West Florida changed as the Revolutionary war progressed. The call for troops in the northern colonies had by 1778 reduced the force of the province to 500 men.

This reduction was considered prudent on account of surrounding peace conditions. Early the following year Spain threw off her mask, adopting a course justifying the suspicions of the British concerning her war-like intentions, becoming an ally of France, but not of the United States.

The latter months of 1780 Pensacola and the garrison of Fort George were on the point of starvation; all the resources of the British government seem to have been required for the great struggle of 1781 on the Atlantic coast.

Galvez' conquest of the Mississippi posts, had cut off supplies from the rich country lying between Mobile Bay and the Mississippi. This state of suffering was suddenly changed by the capture of several merchant vessels loaded with provisions and one with powder, by a British cruiser. Such are the fortunes of war!

General Campbell having perfected the defenses of Fort George directed his attention to other points, providing with heavy artillery that could be spared from Fort George.

On March 9, General Campbell's impatient waiting for General Galvez was brought to a close. A signal from the warship Mentor informed the British that the Spaniards were approaching for the struggle, for mastery in West Florida. The next morning 38 Spanish ships under Admiral Solano were landing troops and artillery. On March 11 the Spanish opened fire on the Mentor, lying in the harbor near Santa Rosa island.

Whist awaiting these a landing was attempted. This was frustrated by a body of Indians and part of the garrison of Fort George with two pieces of field artillery. The surprised Spanish took to their boats. In the attack many were killed, and in the confusion, others were drowned. On the 22nd a successful landing was effected, establishing camps nearer the town and the fort. (Fort San Bernardo de Galvez erected by the Spaniards about three-quarters of a mile north of Fort George, about on the same lines but powerful and concealed by underground and pines).

Their temerity invited rebuke; a surprise was prepared for them by the British, but their plan was exposed by two deserters from the fort, telling of location of magazine and points of defense.

That disclosure sealed the fate of Fort George, that angle became the mark of every shot and shell. On the morning of May 8 there occurred an explosion which shook Gage Hill to its foundation. A yawning breach was made in the fort; fifty men were killed, and as many more wounded seriously.

But there was no panic in Fort George. Calmly, the British commander orders every gun to be charged and many moved to sweep the breach.

That work done he hoisted a white flag and sent an officer to the Spanish general, with a communication. An offer to capitulate upon the following terms:

The troops to march out at the breach with flying colors and drums beating, each man with six cartridges in his cartridge box; at the distance of 500 paces, arms were to be stacked, officers to retain their swords—all the troops to be designated by the British commander, at the expense of the Spanish under parole, not to serve against Spain or her allies until an equal number of the same rank of Spaniards were exchanged; care of the sick and wounded remaining and to be forwarded as soon as recovered.

The formal signing of the articles of capitulation in the council chamber of Fort George which occurred on May 9th immediately before the British marched out.

On June 4th the British troops sailed for Havana. The fort was renamed St. Michael in 1783 when Florida became a Spanish colony.

There was no bloody battle in, or near Fort George in 1812. General Jackson fought in the southeastern portion of the town: where the governor in person, bearing a white flag and an offer to surrender at discretion, met him and ordered Captain Soto to surrender the fort.

It was dismantled by General Jackson, who was about to send a detachment to San Carlos de Barrancas, when on November 8th the British spiked the guns, blew up San Carlos and took to their ships (of which there were seven) and sailed from the harbor.

The Demi Lune in front of San Carlos de Barrancas is not a ruin and was not blown up when San Carlos was destroyed. The subterranean passage connecting the two, was reconstructed when San Carlos de Barrancas was rebuilt by the United States army engineers.

Notes by Dr. James S. Herron
A Spanish scholar of note who delighted in translating documents in Spanish archives relating to Colonial Florida. His residence stands on the site of the council chamber of Fort George. The present southeastern boundary of the grounds on North Palafox street shows a well preserved portion of the



UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD BY UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Cantonment Training Develops Manhood and Removes Class Distinction. It Is the Real Melting-Pot

HEADLINE HISTORY
WORLD WAR
by Cushing Stetson

WHAT HAPPENED OCT. 27.

1914
Allies repulse invaders who had forced a passage across the Yser; also make progress between Ypres and Roulers—Germans make new stand in Poland; reinforcements from East Prussia join the German left flank; desperate fighting on a 70 mile front.
1915
Germans open route to Turkey linking up with Bulgars in Serbia; British join French in South—Trade protest goes to England; Germany plans embargo on all exports—Germans pierce Dvinsk defense but are driven back—German assaults on Champagne break down under heavy allied artillery fire.
1916
Von Mackensen allows Rumanians no respite; attacks with full force while defenders retreat to new line of defense; to make stand in positions

across Dobruja from Hirsova to Casapekui; in northwest of Rumania von Falkenhayn's army nears Campulung, 20 miles within the frontier.
1917
Italian losses in retreat from Isonzo front now reach 60,000 prisoners and 500 guns; von Mackensen leads invading armies which push towards the plains—Second Liberty Loan an "overwhelming success," says Secretary McAdoo; total \$4,617,532,300.
1918
German note to Wilson says people rule and country awaits proposals for armistice—French progress beyond the Oise; General Debeney's army penetrates 15 mile front to depth of 5 miles at some points—General Allenby captures Aleppo from the Turks cutting the Constantinople-Bagdad railroad—Italians and British cross the Piave.

And long before the time had come, Shop yards were made nice and clean. All block and jacks are placed in order, And every little thing, Is picked up and put in place, Others can do the same.

The safety drive is on, my brother, And it applies to all the same, Shops maintenance and office forces, And the men who run the train.

All are interested in the movement, From Florida clear to Maine, Pledged to do all that's in our power, And make general the campaign.

To promote the rule of safety, And a record to attain, On all government controlled railroads, Throughout this vast domain.

You may read my little poem, It won't take so very long, It may be of interest to you, To know that this was done, I composed it at my leisure, Different times as I walked along, The object is, to remind you, That the safety drive is on. —J. D. RAWLS.

PENSACOLA TOWN

Words by Sidney J. Levy.
Music by A. C. Reilly.
Sort'er hate to leave the White Lights,
Want to linger on Broadway,
Great old spot for a vacation,
When you've just a little while to stay.
But after all it's just a notion,
'Cause no matter where you roam,
You seem to hear the strains of Dixie,
Bringing thoughts of home, sweet home.

Chorus
In Pensacola town, in Pensacola town,
You will like it, when you strike it.
After traveling the world around,
Girls, the sweetest of all Dixie,
Tots of six and dears of sixty,
All the time, all for mine,
Pensacola town.

VIEWS OF JOURNAL READERS
The Journal is glad to print short communications from readers on any topic of interest. Letters should be typewritten if possible, and double spaced.

SUGAR HOARDING.
Editor Pensacola Journal:
I noticed a news article in your Friday paper headed like this: Prison Faces Violators of New Food Bill. Reading the article I find it prescribes a maximum penalty of \$5,000 fine and two years imprisonment for violation thereof. Now, Mr. Editor, we know that none of the many profiteers will ever receive any such fine as that, no matter how flagrantly they gouged the public. We would like for Mr. Figg to have stated the minimum. I presume it is such a small amount he would not take up space in your paper to mention it. Now if the above-mentioned fine was the minimum instead of the maximum, believe me, profiteering would be immediately a thing of the past. This robbery and exploitation of the masses of the people has very near reached its crisis. It requires heroic treatment for chronic ills. So if this gouging is ever going to stop before this thing comes to a climax, there is really some strong action needed to produce results. Mr. Figg states in his article that the people of the United States can BANK on lower prices. I hope this gentleman knows what he is talking about. Our president said prices would be reduced in 99 days. The time will soon be up, and the

TO-DAY IN HISTORY
Our first shot
Two years ago today, October 27, 1917, American troops in France fired their first shot, and the case was preserved for President Wilson. Find another artilleryman. Answer to Saturday's puzzle: Upside down, nose at elbow.

A CENTENNIAL RESUME

Many reasons may be urged by Pensacola for holding the centennial in this city, but the foremost claim of all may be found in the fact that not only is the centennial intended to commemorate historical events which have transpired here, but that the movement for a centennial celebration was originated by a Pensacolian, former Senator John B. Jones, and has been fostered by the people of this community; while it is frankly acknowledged by friends of the centennial movement for Jacksonville that that city has slept at the post.

The Florida purchase centennial had its inception, June, 1915, when the Florida legislature adopted resolutions for holding the centennial exposition at Pensacola.

In November, 1915, the city commissioners appointed a centennial committee of fifty of the most prominent citizens of Pensacola, to organize and work out plans for holding the centennial here.

This committee adopted resolutions favoring an exposition international in its scope and asked the aid and cooperation of the United States government.

In December, 1915, George Hervey, then a citizen of Pensacola, was delegated by the city commissioners to take the resolution to Washington, for the purpose of placing it before the Florida delegation in congress.

January 15, 1916, Senator Nathan P. Bryan presented the resolutions of the Florida Centennial committee of Pensacola to the senate of the United States and the committee received the assurance of the government that the matter would be taken up and acted upon.

Each of the senators and congressmen in Washington wrote to the citizens' committee, promising assistance in accordance with their desires, as expressed in the resolution. Pending action by congress, the citizens' committee communicated with Col. Charles Collier, managing director of the San Diego exposition, and other prominent men connected with great expositions.

Reports were received and plans were being perfected for carrying on the exposition and for obtaining from the legislature of 1917 legislation necessary to authorize the various counties of the state to cooperate with the centennial committee and the national government in handling the exposition, when the world war stopped any further action.

Although the city, at the meeting of the 1917 session of the legislature, secured an amendment to the charter, empowering Pensacola to issue \$500,000 bonds for the purpose of holding the centennial, the matter was held in abeyance until the armistice was signed.

Almost immediately, on the signing of the armistice, the city commissioners renewed action and again applied for an amendment to the city charter, through the legislature of 1919, to enable them to carry on the exposition.

The people of 1915 manifested a desire to celebrate the centennial in a fitting way, and the sentiment has never abated, but has steadily grown, until it has embraced not only Pensacola, but all West Florida, which are united in a common effort to fight for the historical rights that are theirs, and the opportunities for development which are the outgrowth of a movement which had its inception in this city.

THE SOCIAL UNIT PLAN

That the social unit plan of electing "block workers" to represent the people of their blocks in a neighborhood council and serve their social needs is the cornerstone of community organization in this country and is working out admirably, was asserted by John Lovejoy Elliott, president of the National Association of Neighborhood Houses and headworker of Hudson guild, New York, who addressed the opening session of the Social Unit convention in Cincinnati.

The National Social Unit organization, a group of men and women, anxious to get away from paternalism and charity and put the administration of all community affairs on a completely democratic basis have been conducting an experiment in community organization in a section of Cincinnati for the past two and a half years. The conference met to consider the launching of a national community movement on the basis of the organization plan which has been put to test. Under this plan units of a hundred families elect representatives to a plan forming body to make social programs for the neighborhood. Dr. Elliott has made a personal investigation of the social unit plan for a committee of neighborhood workers and represented their point of view at the conference.

"The great majority of citizens are separated in their daily life and thinking from actual, organized, community life," said Dr. Elliott. "Most of the plans that have been proposed in the name of community organization are very vague.

"It is just in this particular that the plan of the National Social Unit Organization is strong. It brings the experts in direct touch and co-operation with the representatives of the citizens. The block workers are neighbors, who know the local situation; through their weekly meetings they develop comradeship in meeting problems. They know everybody in their blocks. They are taught and learn through experience about the expert resources which can be called on."

RED CROSS FIGHTS ILLITERACY

While the primary purpose of the American Red Cross is to prevent disease, relieve suffering and minister to the stricken, it is a notable fact that its labors do not end there and that the results it is achieving are by no means confined to the field of public health.

The question of illiteracy, for instance, a question that particularly concerns the south, is one that does not fall properly into the province of the Red Cross, yet during the past few months the Red Cross has taken a distinctive part in the fight against illiteracy, a part, too, which in this case perhaps no other organization could have so readily and successfully filled.

We refer to illiteracy among soldiers demobilized from service. The United States government, through the federal bureau for vocational training, provided these men with the means to educate themselves for the trade or profession of their choice, to better their old positions in the world held before they entered service, or to overcome the handicap of crippled arms, wooden legs and lost eyesight by learning new businesses possible despite their afflictions. But providing the training was only half the battle; the other half was in providing the students. Many men were not aware of the existence of such an opportunity or had heard of it only casually. Others wished to take the training but did not know how to go about it. Still more were in a frame of mind to "pass it up" either through ignorance of its real value, mere indifference, lack of ambition or any one of a hundred reasons. To such the Red Cross proved itself a true friend. We are told by the federal board for vocational training that seventy-five per cent of the applicants it received in the past month were sent to it by the Red Cross, which acted as the intermediary between the board and the men, furnishing information, giving advice and oftentimes urging an indifferent or despondent soldier into seizing the chance which meant for him a new foot-hold on life.

Had it not been for the Red Cross, thousands of men would have fallen back into the old rut and other thousands, crippled and despairing, would have lost all hope and happiness. Not only do they owe the Red Cross a debt of gratitude, but so, too, does the public. Considering the real value of such service as this, one does not hesitate to urge for the Red Cross the utmost support of all individuals and communities in its peace-time program. The after-care of soldiers and sailors, particularly in the matter of emergency training, was a genuine emergency in our national life. The Red Cross filled a role in that emergency promptly and voluntarily as none other could have filled it. Other emergencies will arise in the future, and we can look to the Red Cross if properly supported now, to meet them with equal success.

ATHLETICS IN COLLEGE

The old program of college athletics was intended to turn out a crackerjack football team, a corking good baseball club, a small but prize winning aggregation of track stars, and the rest of the student's sat in the grandstand.

The new idea, as proposed by Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, sacrifices the few for the many.

"Each student will learn the rudiments of football, basketball, wrestling, boxing and other 'plays,'" says the college bulletin. "In this way not merely a picked few 'experts' on the Varsity, but every man in college will be a member of some athletic team, and derive physical benefits.

"The new system of physical education for every man recognizes the injustice of the old method by which a selected few received the benefits of athletics while the large majority of students sat in the stands and applauded."

Equal opportunity for physical development to every student thus goes hand in hand with equal opportunity for mental development.

This seems to be a close approach to democracy in college athletics. It promises a healthier, stronger, sturdier crop of college graduates in the future.