# REAPPORTIONMENT WILL BE AN ISSUE

Tallahassee Sun

Two bills in the house and one in the senate have been introduced to reapportion the representation of the counties in the senate as well as in the house of representatives.

By the constitution of Florida this reapportionment should be made every ten years, the time of the last session of the legislature in nineteen hundred and seven being the end of one of these decades. That lgislature neglected to do this and the question arises as to whether this body should take action or whether the matter should lie dormant until nineteen hundred and fourteen.

The members who will gain something by reapportionment and a majority of those who will neither gain nor lose will be in favor of an overhauling of the whole state representation. In their minds a change should be made since there are over a dozen large counties which have only one representative in the house. Having talked to several of these men we find that the general sentiment of both the houses is in favor of some kind of reapportionment.

By the bill of Mr. Harris introduced in the senate some of the smaller counties, (according to population), will loose a representative or a senator.

According to the bill of Mr. Stokes, of Escambia, no county will lose: every one shall have at least as many as she now has and the larger ones according to their population will get, as Mr. Stokes says, almost as much as they should according to their larger population but none of these thinly populated districts will lose.

"Anw how about the senate?" asked our reporter.

"Each county," said Mr. Stokes, "will be a senatorial district which will give every county a senator instead of under the present condition when two and three counties have to take 'turns about' every four years to get represented in the senate."

The other measures to this effect are bills under the present constitution while that of Mr. Stokes is a constitutional amendment to be "put to the people." The bills could never be satisfactory since the constitution only provides for sixty-eight representatives and thirty-two senators. By a just reapportionment to the larger counties under the present constitution the bills could never favorably pass the representatives that would lost by it.

"I should think your bill would go straight through Mr. Stokes." The same bill was introduced in the house last session and passed the house but was lost in the senate.

It is almost a certainty that some such measure will be carried out, and Stokes seems to have the one that will get the votes. The bill shows care in preparation throughout. Someone asked Mr. Stokes if the halls would not have to be enlarged to hold and seat the new members, but he replied that measurement had been taken of the halls before the bill was prepared; which goes to show that no detail was neglected.

### Forced Into Exile.

Wm. Upchurch, of Glen Oak, Okla., was an exile from home. Mountain air, he thought, would cure a frightful, lung-racking cough that had defied all remedies for two years. After six months he returned, death dogging his steps. "Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery," he writes, "and after taking six bottles I am as well as ever." It saves thousands yearly from desperate lung diseases. Infallible for Coughs and Colds, it dispels Hoarseness and Sore Throat. Cures Grip, Bronchitis, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough. 50c and $1.", trial bottle free, guaranteed by all druggists.

### Easily Explained.

The old farmer with the blue umbrella stood in front of a modern apartment house. Up on the third story two couples were billing and cooing from their respective windows, down on the second there was spooning on the fire escape, while in the basement the janitor was making love to a maid.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the old farmer, triumphantly. "Now I know why they call these here apartment houses 'courts.' Never saw so much courting going on in my life, by heck!"

### Behind the Scenes.

Harker—Who is that little dried up man with the long nose. Doesn't look as if he weighs eighty pounds

Barker—Why, that is the 'heavy tragedian.'

Harker—And who is the big sixfooter with the shoulders like an ox?

Barker—Oh, he is the light comedian.

### Correct.

Hi—Jim Tagwood says he kin juggle ten eggs t' wunst! Keek 'em all in th' air an' never smash a one!

Si—Gee* He must be ambidextrous!

Hi—By gum! He is, if that's Greek for "blamed liar!"



# COST OF LIVING HAS INCREASED

FORTY-SEVEN PER CENT MORE THAN TWELVE YEARS AGO—THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

If the cost of living increased 47.4 per cent during the ten years of the Dingley tariff between 1896 and 1897, how much more will it cost the average family to live under the tariff bill now before congress?

This is a problem in tariff arithmetic for the public to think over while congress is preparing to pass the Payne bill with a few minor changes.

The Payne bill, after revision by the senate finance committee, is admitted an advance in rates over the Dingley or present tariff law. Just how much of an advance, not even the Republicans know for a certainty. The increase over present rates is estimated all the way from 1.44 to 30 per cent. The exact increase cannot be known until the last administrative feature of the bill has been incorporated, which will probably be in the few minutes just preceding the passage of the measure.

To understand what the real meaning of an increase of tariff rates over the Dingley law is to the consumer, the record of the effect of the Dingley tariff is interesting.

Dun's commercial agency has for years kept careful track of prices of the commodities which are of general daily consumption. The cost of living increased 47.4 per cent during the ten years of the Dingley tariff preceding 1907. What could be bought for $72.45 in July, 1897, cost $106.79 in June, 1906. The rise was steady and gradual.

While wages during the same period increased nominally 18 per cent, the cost of living increased 29.4 per cent in advance of wages.

**What Records Show.**

The statistical abstract of the United States shows the effect of the Dingley law on various commodities. In reading each of the following comparisons it should be borne in mind the present tariff bill materially increases the Dingley tariff.

Breadstuffs costing $10.50 in 1896 cost $18.16 in 1907.

Meats costing $7.05 in 1896 cost $8.64 in 1907.

Dairy and garden products costing $7.87 in 1896 cost $14.46 in 1907.

Other food costing $8.53 in 1896 cost $9.82 in 1907.

Clothing costing $13.60 in 1896 cost $26.10 in 1907.

Metals costing $13.23 in 1896 cost $17.52 in 1907.

Miscellaneous items costing $13.52 in 1896 cost $19.24 in 1907.

**The Give and Take Scheme.**

"The increase of the cost of wearing apparel and foodstuffs under the Dingley tariff was gradual and steady," said Hon. James M. Graham in the house. "Figures speak eloquently of the absolutely scientific manner in which the workingman's wages are reduced in fact, although the unions have been able to obtain a slight nominal increase. They give the laborer eighteen cents with one hand and take forty-seven cents from him with the other."

The condition of labor at the end of ten years' operation of the Dingley tariff was shown at a meeting of the prominent labor men of the country at the office of former Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar S. Straus on February 10, 1909.

Samuel Gompers, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, reported that he had sent out circular letters to the executive officers of the international trade unions in December, 1908, and from the replies gathered the following information:

Blacksmiths, 50 per cent unemployed, those employed averaging about four days a week; carpenters, 40 per cent unemployed; cigarmakers, 10 per cent unemployed; commercial telegraphers, 30 per cent unemployed; freight handlers, 30 per cent unemployed; hod carriers and building laborers, 60 per cent unemployed; butcher workmen, 40 per cent unemployed; tobacco workers, working on two-thirds time; iron moulders, 70 per cent unemployed.

Mr. Gompers: "I am sure it is not an exaggeration to say that there are now in our country, and have been with very little variation since October, 1907, nearly 2,000,000 wage-earners unemployed."

Secretary Straus: "Do you mean that before that period those 2,000,000 wage-earners were employed?"

Mr. Gompers: "I do, sir."



### Case of Chew.

"Whah's det onery bull pup yo' owned. Mistah Simpson?" asked the neighbor with the bucket and whitewash brush.

"Huh!" grunted Mistah Simpson. "Dat dawg got so vicious Ah traded him off foh a plug ob tobacco."

"Gosh, dat was a queer trade, wasn't it, Mistah Simpson?"

"Not et all, sah. Ah knew ef Ah kept det dawg he'd chew me, so Ah thought Ah'd trade him off foh a plug ob tobacco en do sum chewing mahself."

### The Small Brother Again.

It was the first warm night of springtime and they sat out in the park under the stars. Suddenly there was the sound of a snapping twig in the tree near them.

"Dear me, George," she whispered, "What kind of a tree is that?"

George looked up and discovered a pair of juvenile eyes peering through the branches.

"H'm!" he muttered sheepishly. "Looke to me like a rubber tree."



# ECLIPSE IN JUNE MOON AND SUN

THE MOON WILL BE HIDDEN ON THE THIRD—IT WILL BE VISIBLE HERE.

Astronomers are greatly interested in the coming total eclipse of the moon, which occurs on the evening of Thursday, June 3d. The phenomena may be observed all over the continent if the sky is clear.

In this section the rise of the moon will be almost normal and the people may watch the shadow of the earth gradually steal over the lunar body. But further in the continent, probably on the other side of the Mississippi, the inhabitants will first see an odd looking disc of a faint reddish color rise from the east.

When the moon rises here only a narrow portion of it will be observed. Gradually it will enter deeper and deeper into the earth's shadow until the moon gives no light and is only barely perceptible.

**Not a Black Eclipse.**

This year the moon does not enter into the heart of the earth's shadow, so there will not be a black eclipse. The moon, however, will be in the shadow of the earth for over an hour and practically the only light from the heavens will be that of the stars.

The reason why the moon will be invisible is the influence of the earth's atmosphere, which bends the sun's rays at the edges of illuminated hemispheres of our planet and throws on the moon a faint glow, generally of a red copper hue. It results from the absorbtion in our atmosphere of the green, blue and violet rays in the sun's light while the red rays pass through it. It is much the same as the sunset glow, though infinitely more faint.

As the phenomenon of the eclipse develops, the children will be able to see for themselves the truth of the statement they learned from their geographies.

**Eclipse of the Sun.**

An eclipse of the sun will be witnessed a fortnight later, on Thursday, June 17th, shortly before sunset. The only effect that it will have is to send the chickens to roost an hour or two earlier.

The lunar eclipse is precisely the same as that which saved the lives of Columbus and his party in the isle of Jamacia in the year 1504. The natives refused them food. Columbus, knowing that an eclipse was due, told them that God was angry because of their inhospitality, and would take away the light of the moon. The moment that the natives saw the light going, they rushed to their storehouses and brought out their choicest viands, supplicating the "white angels" to bring back their moon. Columbus handed it back in about an hour.

The earliest account of an eclipse was discovered in the tomb of a Chinese emperor. The date has been fixed by chronologists as January 29, 1136 B. C.

### A Worse Secret.

Mrs. Jellus—I'm afraid my husband is hiding something from me.

Mrs. Callus—So is mine—his money.



# TRADESMAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

New Industries Formed in Dixieland During the Past Week.

Special to The Journal.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1.—The new industries in the Southern states, as reported to The Tradesman each week, are a safe barometer of business conditions in this section. There is every evidence that since the first of the year the industrial activity in the South has been on a steady increase, and permanent investments have been on a larger scale than characterized the operations last year.

The list of new industries for the Southern states during the week ending today, as reported to The Tradesman, is as follows:

**Alabama.**

Birmingham—$150,000 land company; radiator company.
Mobile—Motor car company.
Anniston—Foundry.
Huntsville—$500,000 cotton mill.

**Arkansas.**

De Queen—$10,000 canning company.
Hot Springs—$25,000 land company.
Horatio—$10,000 lumber company.
Lake Village—$50,000 lumber company.
Lonoke—$4,000 manufacturing company.
Little Rock—$20,000 investment company.
El Dorado—Saw and planing mill.

**Georgia.**

Atlanta—$50,000 power plant.
Douglasville—Electric light plant; water works.

**Kentucky.**

Louisville—Investment company; paper mill; $50,000 railroad supply company.
Maysville—15,000 ice company.

**Louisiana.**

New Orleans—Saw mill; $20,000 construction company; $50,000 publishing company; $25,000 furniture factory; $50,000 lumber company; $5,000,000 land company; $50,000 manufacturing company; naval stores company; $15,000 bottling company; $50,000 manufacturing company; $60,000 wheel company.
Shreveport—$100,000 oil and gas comptny; $50,000 ice and cold storage company.
Logansport—Saw mill.
Monroe—Manufacturing company.
Fullerton—Saw mill.
Tangipahoa—$15,000 brick and tile company.
Vidalia—$5,000 telephone and telegraph company.
Biton Rouge—Lumber company.

**Mississippi.**

Hazlehurst—$30,000 development company.
Starkville—Ice factory.
Hattiesburg—$150,000 power plant; $5,000 plumbing company.
Lumberton—Saw mill.

**Missouri.**

St. Louis—$250,000 construction company; $15,000 manufacturing company; $25,000 land company; $50,000 land company; $10,000 land company; $100,000 land company; $100,000 investment company; $10,000 land company.
Joplin—$24,000 mining company.
Harrisonville—$5,000 manufacturing company.
Kansas City—$20,000 land company.
St. Joseph—$20,000 manufacturing company.

**North Carolina.**

Weldon—$4,100 lumber company.
Draper—$125,000 construction company.
Fairmont—$25,000 cotton gin.
Wilmington—$50,000 oil company.
West Durham—Cotton mill.
Marion—$100,000 lumber company.

**Oklahoma.**

Ardmore—$10,000 oil company; oil company.
Tahlequah—$25,000 oil company.
Addington—Telephone system.
Muskogee—Electric company.
Bartlesville—$50,000 land company.

**South Carolina.**

Charleston—Cotton compress.

**Tennessee.**

Knoxville—$10,000 engineering and construction company; $15,000 foundry.
Nashville—Lumber company; scales company.
Jackson—Glove factory.
Memphis—$150,000 steel plant.
Nashville—Lumber company.
Woodbury—$5,000 telephone system.

**Texas.**

San Antonio—$50,000 land company; $22,000 laundry.
Austin—$33,000 land company.
Weatherford—$50,000 mining company.
Fort Worth—$10,000 printing company.
South Houston—$30,000 foundry and contracting comp'ny.
Mount Calm—$5,000 water and light company.
Henrietta—$15,000 ice factory.
Canadian—$35,000 construction company.
Rusk—$3,500 light and power company.
Putnam—$100,000 development company; $30,000 mineral water company.
Alpine—$3,500 laundry.
Pecos—$18,000 lumber company.
Nixon—$6,200 telephone system.
Dallas—$20,000 printers supply company; $100,000 stove foundry.
Denton—$40,000 hardware company.
Knox City—$25,000 land company.

**Virginia.**

Buena Vista—Silk mill.
Pulaski—$50,000 hardware company.
Lynchburg—$10,775 improvement company.
Manchester—$300,000 lumber company.
Suffolk—$50,000 machinery company
Norfolk—Fertilizer factory; $15,000 amusement company; $25,000 coal company; $10,000 loan company.
Richmond—$15,000 printing company; $100,000 mining company.

**West Virginia.**

Williamson—$10,000 building company.
Charleston—$40,000 oil company.
St. Mary's—$5,000 contracting company.
Morgantown—$10,000 oil company.
Clarksburg—$10,000 land company.
Bartow—$20,000 lumber comptny.
Boone—$20,000 mining company.
Logan—$5,000 amusement company.
Parkersburg—$270,000 water works.

### Up-to-Date.

Mrs. Newwed—He who rocks the cradle rules the world; don't forget that.

Mr. Newwed—Then you come in and rule the world awhile; I'm tired.

### She Lost Out.

Mrs. B.—It doesn't always pay to husband one's resources.

Mrs. W.—Why not?

Mrs. B.—Well, I judge so from Mrs. Goolthing's experience. She let her husband have the $10,000 she inherited from her grandmother and he lost it all in speculation.







### NOTICE.

Pensacola, Fla., April 9, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned subscribers will on May 12, 1909, apply to the Governor of the State of Florida, for letters patent, incorporating them and their associates and successors under the following proposed charter, said charter now being on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

1.

The name of the corporation shall be C. E. DOBSON COMPANY, and the principal place of business shall be at Pensasola, Escambia County, Florida, but the Board of Directors may establish other places of business for said corporation within and without the State of Florida.

2.

The general nature of the business to be transacted shall be that of real estate dealers and agents, and of dealers in stocks, bonds, debentures, script, and securities of any government, state, or public or private corporation, or any corporate body; and of money brokers and commission merchants; and the doing of all business appertaining to a general commission brokerage business; the buying and selling of property, both real and personal, either on commission or otherwise; the acquiring, using, leasing, and disposing of real and personal property for itself, or others on commission; the borrowing and lending of money; the doing of any business appertaining to a general loan and property agent, commission broker, and general real estate and investment company, and the acquiring, using, and disposing of property of all kinds necessary or incidental to said businesses.

3.

The amount of the capital stock shall be five thousand dollars ($5,000), to be divided into fifty (50) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each and the capital stock shall be payable ten per cent. in cash upon the issuance of letters patent to the corporation, the remainder in cash at such times and in such amounts as the Board of Directors may order.

4.

The corporation shall exist for ninety-nine years from the date of the issuance of letters patent to it.

5.

The business of the corporation shall be conducted by the following officers, viz.; a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and a board of directors consisting of three stockholders, and by such other officers and employees as the president may appoint. The offices of president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer may be held by members of the board of directors. All the officers shall be elected annually by the stockholders, at a meeting held on the second Monday in January of each year. The officers who are to conduct the business of the corporation until those elected at the first election, to be held on the day for the first annual meeting, shall have qualified, shall be as follows:

C. E. DOBSON, President.
A. M. AVERY, JR., Vice-President.
EMMET WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

and these three shall constitute the board of directors.

6.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation can at any time subject itself shall be five thousand dollars ($5,000.)

7.

The said subscribers subscribe to the following amounts of stock, to-wit:

C. E. Dobson, Pensacola, Fla., 48 shares.
A. M. Avery, Jr., Pensacola, Fla., 1 share.
Emmett Wilson, Pensacola, Fla., 1 share.

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