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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

THE PEACE OUR SOLDIERS WANT—THE PEACE OUR WAR MOTHERS WANT.

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive:

"Let the weak hearted who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace by agreement; let the sideliners who have had enough of war; let the secretly inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them one and all know once and for all that for the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Huns unbeaten. The man who talks of peace today, except through victory, is a traitor."

The enemy peace offensive is likened to the action of German machine-gun crews in the Vesle fighting; when they fought and killed Americans until they were surrounded, then shouted "Kamerad."

The mothers of the American soldiers in France want the same peace their sons demand. All the courage of the ancient Spartan mother is in the hearts of the women of America.

The object of the Fourth Liberty Loan is to bring that peace—a just peace, a righteous peace, an American peace.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF

The efficacy of inoculation against typhoid fever is convincingly demonstrated in a letter written to his father by a Pensacolian (not a doctor) serving as an officer in France. He says:

"I wish you could have seen the efficiency of the treatment demonstrated as completely as I did recently.

"This is my own, first hand, eye witness information.

"It was recently discovered at a certain camp, in account of an unavoidable circumstance (unavoidable until it was discovered) that 5,000 men were drinking water bad enough to kill a rattlesnake and had been doing so for some time, with no cases of typhoid because they were all vaccinated against it; but along comes a civilian employe who hadn't been vaccinated within five years for typhoid and although he was probably his physical equal of any man in camp, he took it so badly that he didn't last ten days after taking sick. The bugs were in the water alright in millions; they all drank it; in 5,000 men one got caught and he wasn't protected by vaccination—pretty clear case, eh?"

THE HOME FRONT.

The battle front in Europe is not the only American front. There is a home front, and our people at home should be as patriotic as our men in uniform in foreign lands.

Every American soldier who has fallen in France, every American sailor who has died for his country's cause has given his life for his people. Surely we, their people, can lend our money to our nation, their country.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is the fighting loan. Its great success will bring comfort and pride to our Army and our Navy, and to our allies; it will bring discouragement to our enemies. Its success means American victory, Prussian defeat.

The fourth loan is the fighting loan, the soldiers' loan.

WORLD'S RECORD

The shipyards of America established a new record for ship production for the twelve months just ended. From September 27, 1917, to September 26, 1918 the United States placed in service 1,956,455 gross tons of shipping. The previous world's record was held by British shipyards, which in 1913, the greatest year in British shipbuilding, turned out 1,932,153 gross tons.

Expressed in deadweight tonnage, the figure used by the Shipping Board, American production was nearly 3,000,000 tons. The twelve months just ended are first in which American production for a year has exceeded the record of British yards. Before 1918 all shipbuilding records were held by the British.

The figures made public are those of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and not those of the Shipping Board.

For this reason they include all tonnage of 100 gross or more, placing them on a parity with the British figures, which are always expressed in gross tonnage.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has sent this message to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

We have gone over the top in shipbuilding.

In the twelve months just ended.

American shipyards have built and the Commerce Department, Bureau of Navigation, has officially numbered 1,956,455 gross tons, passing the previous high record of the United Kingdom for 1913 calendar year, 1,932,153 gross tons launched, of which 1,793,287 gross tons completed.

British construction for the present year is behind that of the American yards. The latest British figures available are up to August 31. They show for the eleven months ended on that date construction of 1,512,640 gross tons. Production for September will hardly be sufficient to bring the year's total near that of the United States.

The British tonnage for the seven months and the American for twelve aggregate 3,469,095 gross tons completed, exceeding the world's record production for all nations of 3,332,882 made in 1913.

The figures for the twelve months make it clear that the United States will greatly exceed early estimates of production by experts, who declared that this country would not turn out 3,000,000 deadweight tons in 1918. With an entire quarter yet remaining the production is likely to equal 4,000,000 deadweight tons of ships delivered and in service.

There is at present a gap of more than 1,000,000 deadweight tons between launchings and deliveries, due to delay in getting engines and boilers.

THE PRUSSIAN HOPE.

A great many times, in print and in talk, we have run across this idea: "Even though he beats the French Army and the Italian Army, the Kaiser cannot bring England and the United States to terms unless he shatters their sea power. How, then, can he hope to win ultimately?" asks the Saturday Evening Post.

It is an easy conundrum. He expects England and the United States to lie down. He hopes there is enough laziness and selfishness and cowardice in them to give the game into his hands. He thinks they will get tired of fighting. He calculates they cannot stand the gaff. He banks on the chap who resents having his profits interfered with, his pleasures interfered with, his easy ways of living interfered with, his diet regulated; on the big capitalist who forestalls as much as the law will let him; on the same capitalist who will not buy a Liberty bond when he can get eight per cent on mortgage; on the labor leader and wage-earner who will strike—even against the government; on the farmer who would rather let his production fall off than pay high wages for help. He expects timidity and the slacker and the grafter and the sponge, in all their manifold varieties and manifestations, to get the upper hand and surrender.

The Kaiser will be disappointed; but don't let anyone encourage him.

A return to the flowing robes of ancient Greece may soon be in order, as it is decreed that the number of corsets manufactured during the balance of this year will equal only 40 per cent. of these articles made in the last four months of last year.

STATE DEFENSE IN MOVE FOR AUTOLESS FLORIDA SUNDAYS

Tallahassee, Oct. 2.—The advisory committee of the State Council of National Defense held its regular monthly meeting in the executive offices of the state capitol Monday. At this meeting there were present Governor Sidney J. Catts, chairman, presiding; vice chairman, Judge J. B. Whitfield, Major A. B. Small, of Lake City; Prof. W. B. Cates, of Madison; Hon. John W. Henderson, Hon. J. C. Luning, Tallahassee; Judge C. L. Wilson, of Marianna; Hon. J. C. Adkins, of Gainesville, field secretary; Mrs. Frank E. Jennings, chairman of the woman's committee, of the state council, who represented the woman's work in Florida, and the executive secretary, Hon. H. S. Howard.

Among important matters taken up and discussed by the committee was the work of supervising non-war constructions within the state.

The plans of the state council of defense looking to the merging of the woman's committee with the state council of defense was taken up upon advice from Washington and a committee was appointed to confer with the newly organized field defense of the council of national defense, in regard to the matter.

A recent order of the fuel administrator calling on the people of the state to forego the pleasure of "joy-riding" on Sundays was discussed. It appeared from reports of the county chairmen that in some counties the request had not been obeyed. The state council supporting the request of the fuel administrator, passed the following resolution:

Request Autoless Sundays.
"Whereas, The national fuel administration has requested the people of the country to refrain from the use of automobiles of the county for pleasure riding on Sunday and the state council of defense being desirous of aiding and assisting the national state fuel administration in the execution of this request; therefore, be it
"Resolved, By the executive committee of the state council of defense that the county councils of defense and the community councils in the several counties of this state, actively, so far as it lies within their power, support the request of the fuel administrator in discouraging and preventing, as far as possible, the use of automobiles for pleasure purposes on Sunday, and that the members of the county councils and community councils be, and they are hereby requested to report to the local fuel administrator in their respective counties, any violation of this request on the part of any of the people in their respective communities, so that the names of those committing such violations, if there are any, may be published in the newspapers by the local fuel administration."

REAL ESTATE

F. J. Huller and wife to W. H. Hawkins, \$1 and other considerations; portions of lot 6, block 3, East King Tract, east of Tarragona street.
Pensacola Land & Improvement Co. to Isaac Brown, \$100 and other considerations; north 50 feet lot 4 and north 50 feet of west half of lot 5, in block 51, East King Tract, east of Tarragona street.

Florida Farm Mortgage Co. and Rosa Mary Adams, \$1 and other considerations; north 40 feet lot 4 and north 40 feet of west half lot 5, in block 60, East King Tract, east of Tarragona street.

Albert Rusk, unmarried, to Charles B. and Ellen Reynolds, \$1; lots 11 to 18, inclusive, block 4, Highland Park.
John R. Hendrix and wife to Thos. J. Untreiner and wife, \$100 and other considerations; east 35 feet lots 7 and 14 and west 20 feet lots 8 to 13, block 101, of the New City Tract.

MINISTERS TO TALK ON CLEAN-UP TOPIC

Following a meeting of a Vigilance committee which has been organized among the ministers of the city, pastors of many Pensacola churches have agreed to preach sermons on conditions in the city at next Sunday's services. Some of the divines intimate that they have some interesting information gleaned by investigation and that the sermons may give some facts which will startle.

CITY CLERK KEPT BUSY WITH FEES

The office of the city clerk has been a busy place for the past two days since there have been several hundred licenses taken out by Pensacola business men in the past few days. October is the beginning of the new city fiscal year when operators of business houses which are required to have a license under the city laws make their renewals. The clerk also acts as treasurer, receiving the license fees.

THE 3000-METRES RUN.

The feature of the recent athletic meet held in Paris was the 3000-metres run in which were 25 contestants, Vermeulen, French title holder, starting from scratch and winning the race in the new record time of 3:49 1-5, breaking the mark held by Jean Bouin, which was made two years ago. Abelt Kiviati, the American champion, was to have been a starter, but his unit was sent to the front two days prior to the meet. The American star would have had to have been at his very best to have competed with the French title holder.

KULTUR



To Smash The Hun—Buy Liberty Bonds!

Program For the Conservation Of Telephone Service

Postmaster General Burleson's Bulletin No. 4, dated August 15, 1918, directed all telephone companies, until otherwise advised by him, among other things, as follows:

"To confine extensions and betterments to imperative and unavoidable work to meet war requirements and the vital commercial needs of the country. All companies should at once adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to accomplish this result, because of the difficulties, incident to war conditions, of securing adequate supplies, labor and transportation."

In compliance with this order, this company will undertake to provide service as promptly as conditions will permit for essential war work and commercial needs which are vital to community welfare.

Possession of government contracts, priority shipping privileges, or a letter or other form of advice from the chief of a government department, certifying to the necessity for the establishment of service, will be accepted as evidence of need for same.

Telephones for drug stores, offices or residences of doctors, hospitals, public utilities and such other businesses as are essential to the community welfare will be considered as vital commercial needs.

Initial stations or extension stations for business or residence service merely for the convenience of the subscriber, unless coming within the classification above defined, cannot be installed.

No applications for service except those permitted under the order of the Postmaster General will be accepted.

In view of conditions brought about by the war, it is particularly desirable that telephone service be conserved in every way possible for use by the government and essential war industries and activities.

Your co-operation will be of great help to this company in complying with the order of the Postmaster General

J. T. PEELE, District Manager
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

