



EQUAL SUFFRAGE EDITION

Labor and Liberty!



PENSACOLA WEATHER

Partly cloudy, probably local showers south and central portions. Yesterday's temperature: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 73 degrees.

The Pensacola Journal.

SECTION ONE

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Allies Claim They Are Getting the Better of Battle in Front of Paris Sir John French Says British Troops Are Far Superior to Germans

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL SAYS GERMANS WILL NOT FACE THE ENGLISH FIRE

SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS ENABLES THEM TO FIGHT VASTLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

PASSENGER LINER WITH SIX HUNDRED PASSENGERS SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA

VESSEL STRUCK A MINE ABOUT FORTY MILES OFF SHIELDS—ASSOCIATED PRESS RECEIVES A WIRELESS FROM FOUR WELL-KNOWN CORRESPONDENTS SAYING THERE IS NO FOUNDATION IN THE ALLEGED GERMAN ATROCITIES.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

London, Sept. 6.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a report to the war office today, dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops in every branch of the service. The superior training and intelligence of the troops to use the open formation has enabled them to fight vastly superior numbers. He says the British cavalry does as it likes with the enemy until confronted with double its number. The report says: "The German patrols fly before the cavalry and the troops will not face the English fire. Regarding the artillery, it has never been opposed by less than three or four times its strength."

A dispatch to the Times from Boulogne today says the mayor of that city is reported to have received a telegram this morning that Gen. Joffre has succeeded in turning the German lines and that Sir John French has gotten around on the left of the German army. The German troops at Lille left there hurriedly yesterday.

BIG PASSENGER LINER IS SUNK.

London, Sept. 6.—The Wilson passenger liner Runo, with six hundred passengers on board, bound from Hull to Archangel, struck a mine in the North Sea and sunk yesterday afternoon, about forty miles off Shields. All the crew and passengers, except about twenty Russian refugees, were saved by fishing trawlers in the neighborhood.

NEWSPAPER MEN SAY NO TRUTH TO THE REPORTS OF ATROCITIES BY GERMANS

New York, Sept. 6.—The Associated Press has received from Berlin, by wireless, a message from four well-known American newspaper men in the war zone, in which they declare they found no instance of the alleged German atrocities. They spent two weeks with and accompanied the troops for more than one hundred miles, and are unable to report a single instance of unprovoked, cruelties, nor confirm the rumors that prisoners and non-combatants were mistreated.

The authors of the message were originally assigned to Brussels, but when that city was taken they were returned to Aix Les Chapelle, from where they have been trying to reach London. The message was sent from Aix Les Chapelle to Berlin for transmission.

ARMIES FIGHTING IN FRONT OF PARIS

Paris, Sept. 6.—An official announcement made tonight says the situation made tonight says the allied army has again come in contact on the left under good conditions with the right of the enemy on

the banks of Grand Morin. The fighting continues on the center and right in Lorraine and Vosges. The situation is unchanged.

Around Paris the engagement which was begun yesterday between the allies and the advance guard of the German right, has extended.

Great Britain Favors U. S. Sending War Vessels to Turkey

Roumania Officially Announces She Will Follow Italy, While Greece, Serbia and Montenegro Will Do Likewise—Await the Action of Turkey.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The German and Austrian consular officers have been ordered by Great Britain to leave Egypt immediately. Roumania has officially announced if she abandons her neutral attitude it will be to follow Italy's course. Great Britain has informed the United States she would look with favor on sending American warships to Turkish ports to care for the Christians in case there was a Mohammedan uprising against them.

These developments are in a highly critical situation brought about by the feeling of the triple entente that Turkey is certain to join the conflict on the side of Austria and Germany, and were conveyed today in official dispatches to the United States government.

Whether Turkey will join the war may depend finally on the attitude of the Balkan states and Italy. Roumania's announcement that she intended following Italy is regarded as meaning that both countries would support Great Britain, Russia and France. Roumania's position is a surprise, as it was believed she might be swayed by her secret alliance with Austria. Turkey has felt certain that Bulgaria would fight with her, but Roumania's announcement, it is thought, would effect a change. With Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Italy and Roumania joined solidly against the Ottoman empire, Bulgaria's Slavic sympathies may cause her to withhold from the conflict entirely.

BRITISH REVIEW OF THE FIRST MONTH OF WAR

Washington, Sept. 6.—The British review of the first month of the war was received in a cablegram to the British embassy here today. During the month, the command of the sea was left unchallenged in the British and allied hands. The main German and Austrian fleets remain in the harbor under the shelter of mines and batteries. Four German cruisers, one auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers, one submarine and one Austrian cruiser have been sunk and one German dreadnaught and one cruiser fled with it. The retirement of four million bales of cotton from the mar-

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Depositors Requested to Call at the Bank Today

The committee working on the re-opening of the American National Bank requests depositors who have not yet signed the depositors' agreement, to call at the bank any time after 9 o'clock this morning and do so.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR AIDING COTTON PLANTERS IS PROVING A FAILURE

Former U. S. Senator Milton Writes to Secretary of Treasury McAdoo.

DRIVING PRICE OF COTTON DOWNWARD

Bankers. Instead of Advancing \$40 Per Bale Are Playing Safe and Lending Only \$20 and \$25. Senator Milton Suggests That the Government Make the Loans Direct, Using Banks as Agents.

That the plan decided upon at the recent conference in Washington for aiding the cotton planters of the South is proving a failure anticipated and that if the government continues this policy it will result in driving the price of the staple to 5 cents per pound and below, is the statement of former United States Senator W. H. Milton in a letter he has addressed to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Mr. Milton is one of the oldest bankers in point of active business in Florida, and also is a cotton planter on an extensive scale. Mr. Milton in his letter suggests a different plan to the secretary of the treasury which, he says, would prove of benefit to the planter. This plan is for the government to make loans of \$40 per bale direct to the farmer, using the banks as local agents and giving them one-half of the interest on these loans for their services in seeing that the cotton is of the proper grade, is warehoused and insured. Mr. Milton's letter to Secretary McAdoo follows:

Marianna, Fla., Sept. 3, 1914. Honorable Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C. Sir: I have brought to the cotton planter conference, I was firmly convinced that the suggestion and plan which the majority of the conference favored for the relief of the cotton situation, and improvement of general conditions, would avail nothing because it would be impracticable to carry out the plan as outlined. And while the plan suggested by me met with very little consideration, I am still convinced that it is the only practicable plan of relief, and since my return from the conference, and seeing conditions in the South going from bad to worse, I feel that it is probably my duty to again urge this plan. It was the consensus of opinion at the cotton conference, and I agreed with it, that the retirement of four million bales of cotton from the mar-

ket, at a price of \$40 and over per bale, would relieve the situation. Acting on this, you stated that the Southern banks could take out new circulation to the amount of One Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars, and that this would take care of the situation. And this fund is ample to take care of it. If it were used in retiring four million bales of cotton. But this retirement could only be done by unanimous agreement among the bankers, who can make this circulation, that they will retire four million bales of cotton, by advancing thereon forty dollars per bale; but the Southern bankers will not be able to get together and act along this line. Each of these banks are willing, and will advance money on cotton, but, as they do not know when the cotton can be sold, and what will be its market value, each will endeavor, and are endeavoring, to make their loans on cotton, safe. Therefore, instead of lending \$40 per pound, they will lend \$20 and \$25 per bale. These small loans will reduce, and are reducing, the selling price of cotton, because the buyers will base their price on what the banks will advance on cotton, so this will result in the price of cotton going to 5 cents per pound, and when it gets to 5 cents per pound, the banks for safety of their loans will begin to lend less, until cotton will practically have no loan value. There is now no sale for cotton.

NO COTTON IN WAREHOUSE.

I was in Marianna last week, which town is situated in the center of a county which produced twenty thousand bales, and at this season of the year there are usually forty to fifty bales of cotton brought in each day. There was practically none brought to town, and as I left there Sunday afternoon, there was not a single bale of cotton in the warehouse. The farmers are ginning their cotton and carrying it home, and not endeavoring to pay their debts because there is no sale for cotton and the advance made by banks are not sufficient. The consequence will be, that as notes mature, they cannot be paid, and probably will not be renewed. Suits will be entered, and these suits will continue to grow in number until practically all values are wiped out, generally. In great catastrophes and misfortunes, the government has heretofore made appropriations for the relief of its citizens, as in the San Francisco earthquake, and in other

calamities, and there is even more reason why it is necessary and right to make appropriation to tide over misfortune its entire people,—and it amounts to that.

W. H. MILTON.



Value Is Nation-wide. The value of cotton is not a sectional problem, but is nation-wide. It is true, that the corn and grain states have an enormous yield of products, and that speculation has run up its values, but these people will be hampered in transportation of their products to foreign countries, and must, to a great extent, depend on their market in the United States. The cotton states are the largest customers of the provision producing states, and you can readily see that if cotton does not command cash, that the grain states will suffer, to an extent, for loss of this market. The longer the delay in relief, the more difficult it will be to stem the downward trend of prices, and to restore normal conditions.

If the products of the south do not command cash at a fair value, notes cannot be paid, and it means the wrecking of many business institutions in the south, because the banks cannot procure currency unless they have commercial paper, and their paper will not be commercial paper because there will be no hope of its being paid, as the usual cash crop will not bring cash to pay with.

Make Loans Direct.

If you have not the power to put into operation direct relief to the people, I believe, on a recommendation from you, that congress will give you such power, and I believe that you can give immediate relief along the lines I suggested, and that this relief should come in the form of direct loans on cotton, and, if necessary, other non-perishable products of the country. Speaking for the cotton producer, because I am more familiar with the cotton proposition, I believe that if you will lend direct, \$40 per bale, or 5 cents per pound on cotton, midding basis, to the extent of lending on four or five million bales, that the entire situation can, and will, be saved. Such loans can be put in operation directly, without the appointment of a single new agent, and merely by printing a half dozen, or less, forms, because the loan can be made direct through the local banks,—say at four, five, or six per cent interest. Let the government pay these local banks one-half of the interest on the loan for their services, and their guarantee, that the cotton upon which the loan is made, is properly warehoused; of a certain weight; of a certain grade; that it is covered by fire insurance; and that the title of the bale goes with the delivery of the receipt. For instance, say a man comes to my bank with ten bales of cotton, weighing 5,250 pounds. I deduct 25 pounds from each bale to make my bank safe on its guarantee of grade and weight, and deliver him four hundred dollars. I take his note direct to you, or some bank that you designate, and attach to this note his warehouse receipts for the ten bales of cotton. Then, to get back the money my bank advanced, I draw on you, or the designated bank, for \$400, sign this draft, and a certificate, which is made a part of the draft, certifying that I have advanced for the government \$400 on ten bales of cotton, weighing not less than 5,000 pounds, and averaging not less than

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CRUISER TAKES COAL FROM THE NAVARRA WHILE LATTER IN GULF

Party Aboard Tug Gladys Coming From Fishing Banks Saw the Steamer and War Vessel Approaching Without Any Lights Showing.

As was suspected when the German steamer Navarra first began taking a cargo of coal here the latter was for a war vessel of the German navy. The German cruiser was sighted in the gulf on several occasions and Saturday afternoon into the Navarra proceeded out with her coal and supplies. When the tug Gladys was returning from the snapper banks Saturday night without any lights showing she ran up on both the Navarra and war vessel. They were then approaching one another without any lights showing, although the war vessel at one time turned on all lights in order to show her whereabouts to the Navarra.

The Gladys had a party aboard who spent all of Saturday about sixteen miles out in the gulf fishing. After making a good catch the party started for home shortly after dark and it was then discovered that the tug had no oil on board and consequently no lights could be displayed. It was for this reason that the war vessel and the steamer Navarra did not see the tug until she was within a short distance of the party. J. M. McIntosh was one of the party aboard the Gladys and yesterday he told a Journal representative of what he saw as follows:

"About sundown we sighted the Navarra steaming out into the gulf, going to our right, where she remained perfectly still without any lights. Between 8 and 9 o'clock we pulled up anchor to start for the city when we discovered that we had no oil for lights except the light in the engine room. We slanted a large sailing vessel three or four miles to our right and we started out to her to get oil. Just as we started a large well lighted vessel came inside from the gulf and then turned off all lights. On our way to the sailing vessel we passed within about three hundred yards of the Navarra, still not lighted. After we passed about a mile she steamed off coming toward the bar, finally changing her course and running toward us for about four miles, coming up on our right within speaking distance. However, she was still dark and we could see no one. After the Navarra had discovered what we were she changed her course and went immediately toward the large vessel. This large vessel then turned on her lights again and we watched her for some little time and as best we could tell they were advancing toward each other.

"We finally overtook the sailing vessel and found it to be one of Saunders' fishing smacks, Captain Hansen in charge. She had been out on a fishing trip for about three weeks. We obtained oil from her and towed her to the city wharf, reaching the city about 11:30. My opinion is, concluded Mr. McIntosh, that the Navarra steamed out to the large vessel and transferred her cargo, and I believe the larger boat was a German man-of-war."

Thus in the party were, besides Mr. McIntosh, were Captain Green, Ned Smith, Mr. Russell and Mr. McLellan.

CORONATION NEW POPE.

Rome, Sept. 6.—Coronation of Pope Benedict XV took place today in St. Peter's Basilica. The ceremony was imposing in solemnity. Later in the day the Pope received successively in private audience, Cardinals Gibbons and Farley and O'Connell who presented their suites and some American friends.