THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD.

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THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., PENDING.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

CAPE COUNTY [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTY AND FEDERAL COURTS

[illegible]

PORTLAND CEMENT PRODUCTION.

The final figures for the Portland cement industry in 1913, as obtained by the United States Geological Survey on March 16, show a production of 92,097,151 barrels, shipments of 88,680,377 barrels and stocks on hand 11,220,328 barrels. It is somewhat interesting to compare these figures with the estimates made by the Geological Survey on January 15. These estimates were as follows: Production 92,400,000 barrels, shipments 88,835,000 barrels and stocks on hand 11,375,000 barrels; the percentage of error ranging from only .003 in production to about 01. in stocks on hand.

ELECTRIC LAMPS FOR LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHTS.

Many of the largest railroad systems in this country have already adopted electricity for train and locomotive lights and in some states this is compulsory by law.

The headlight electric lamp is of low voltage. The tungsten filament is wound in two very small coils making possible a very strong concentration of light. A lamp of this type operating at 6 volts and producing 100 candle-power, with a twenty-inch parabolic reflector, will throw a powerful beam of light 1200 feet. The electric lamp does not blacken the reflector with soot and can be placed nearer the true focal center of the reflector.

WHAT FOOD NOT COME FROM MOUNTAINS.

It is well established that the water supply does not come chiefly from the mountains, as is still popularly believed, but from the rain and snow that falls on the Great Plains. The fact that the source of supply is local is not unfavorable, as is supposed by many persons, but rather means that the intake area is extensive and that therefore the total supply is large, even though only a small part of the precipitation percolates to the ground-water level. If only 2 or 3 per cent of the precipitation on the Great Plains joins the ground water the supply is sufficient for the annual irrigation of a million acres.

The water in any particular part of the region, however, must be used in that part and is not available for use in some distant area. The supply that can be utilized in any locality is thus limited, and the development of the entire region to its maximum capacity requires that the pumping plants be widely distributed over the shallow-water areas.

Copies of this report, which is known as Water Supply Paper 345-B, can be obtained free of charge by applying to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

UNINTENTIONAL SKIMMING OF MILK CAUSES TROUBLE FOR MILK DEALERS.

Dairymen, grocers, and restaurant keepers who sell milk at retail often violate the laws regulating the sale of milk by unintentionally selling skimmed milk.

If the milk is not thoroughly mixed before pouring from a large container into a small can, pitcher, or other receptacle, most of the cream, which naturally rises to the top, will be poured into the first receptacles which are filled. The last milk poured out is actually skimmed milk, for it contains little or no cream. The same trouble occurs when milk is drawn from a faucet, except that in this case the process is reversed; as the skimmed milk is drawn from the bottom of the can first and the cream layer remains until the last.

This practice of not mixing the milk has caused milk vendors to be brought into court, although the violation of the law may have been unintentional in many cases.

The department recommends that milk be retailed in bottles. Whenever it is necessary to sell bulk milk, vendors are advised to mix their milk thoroughly each time before pouring from a large container into a small one if they wish to avoid unintentional skimming. This can best be done by stirring the milk with a long-handled dipper. Shaking the can is not sufficient.

WHY LIFE IS A CONTINUOUS DEATH.

Living is a continuous process of dying. When we cease to die we cease to live. One can readily understand this by means of a very concrete example. Suppose you arise some cold morning and find that the fire in your furnace has "gone out." It will do no good to utter opprobious invectives against the poor furnace. Just philosophize as follows: "My furnace has ceased to die. In other words, it has ceased to consume that very expensive article called coal. The continual consumption of coal is fire or life in the furnace. When the consumption or dying ceased, the fire or life ceased." Accordingly, you proceed to make the furnace "die" some more.

What is true of the furnace is true of ourselves. All organic life exists in a state of continuous decomposition and rebuilding or a continuous state of dying and living. As soon as decomposition ceases reconstruction ceases, or, in common terms, as soon as we cease dying we cease living. Certain poisons, if swallowed by a human being, destroy life by cutting inhaling decomposing or dying process which is necessary for life. When they enter the system a chemical compound is formed which resists decomposition. Upon examination of the dead body it will be found that putrefaction does not take place. With these poisons in the body there is no process of dying; hence there is no life.

The same truth holds in regard to our mental and moral existence. If we cease to struggle or think, and are content to live a purely animal life, the activity of our brain powers quickly ceases and we are mentally dead. Struggle, action, aspiration is dying, but it means living. Introduce the poison of vice, and there is a cessation of mental life as fatal as that caused to the body by arsenic.

THE POWER OF PERSONALITY.

Here and there among the men with whom all of us are acquainted in business are a few whose success is a never-ceasing cause of wonder. They come to the front through hampering obstacles and handicapping conditions that to us would have appeared insurmountable. There has been a something—some infelicity of location, some positive encumbrance in physical equipment, some oddity of line—something that to our limited comprehension apparently doomed them to obscurity, if not actual failure yet they have emerged triumphant and successful. What is it?

The only rational and satisfactory answer seems to be: Personality. Perhaps few of us have ever come to a realizing sense of what a potent influence in business personality is; perhaps some of us never will know. Nevertheless, it is a fact that wherever the secret of a conspicuous success is revealed a dominating personality is found at the bottom of it. Such a personality forms a veritable peak above the dead level of ordinary men.

The singular part of it is that each of us has personality. This being the case, we think that that particular brand which we possess has not done as much for us as did that possessed by the other fellow. The answer to this seems to be that we have not allowed it to play. There is a something in most of us, not exactly modesty, but a lack of self-confidence, which makes us diffident of allowing our personality to assert itself.

There is a certain direct seller in the implement line who has erased, and who will continue to cause, no little worry to implement dealers of the legitimate kind. No other direct seller in the country is so widely known. Montgomery Ward and Sears-Roebuck & Co., are but names trade-marks, impersonal and intangible things, but Galloway is a live, native, breathing, growing personality. Those who can remember his origin and who are familiar with his history can realize how much this personality has meant to him and to others.

This example is selected purposely because it is an illustration which will at once appeal to the implement man. What we want to point out from this illustration is that any dealer can be the Galloway of his vicinity if he will exploit his personality.

The trouble with most of us is that we are too chameleon-like; we are too prone to take our color from our surroundings. Instead, we ought to come out into the open, planting our own individual color and forcing surroundings to take tint from us. Each of us has qualities of mind and heart that would make us a leader in our community if we would aggressively assert them.

Let personality, permeate advertising, store policy, store service, home and church, business and social contact, and the result will be that it will dominate the situation and will lift us, too, on to a peak that can be seen and admired and wondered at by all lesser men.—Implement Age.

ELECTRIC TOWING LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

A New Type of Electric Locomotive will be Used to Tow Ships Through the Canal. Forty Electric "Mules" to be Used on the Isthmus.

Electric locomotives of a new design will be used to tow ships through the locks of the Panama Canal. In all, forty of these locomotives are to be built at Schenectady, N. Y., by the General Electric Company and the first lot has already been finished and sent to the Isthmus. It is expected that all steamships will be able to run most of the distance across the Isthmus under their own power. But when they reach the locks they will be handled entirely by electric locomotives. Four locomotives will be used on each ship, two forward and two aft.

The Panama locomotives each weigh 82,500 pounds. They are 32 feet long; 8 feet wide and 9 feet 3 inches in height over the cabs. Each locomotive has an available tractive effort of 47,500 pounds and a windlass rope pull of 25,000 pounds. Four of these locomotives will be quite sufficient to handle all ordinary ships, but in case of the larger war vessels six locomotives will be used. In all cases two of the locomotives will be fastened astern to act as a brake on the vessel's movement and to direct her in the course.

The locomotives are propelled by means of a rack, or cog rail, while towing and while going up or down the steep grades from one lock level to the next, at a speed of two miles an hour. While running idle, or on return tracks, the speed is changed to five miles per hour and the locomotive is propelled without the use of the rack rail. The locomotive is driven by two 75 horse power electric motors, one being direct connected through reduction gearing to each axle. In the center of the locomotive is located a vertical windlass with a drum holding 800 feet of one-inch steel hawser cable. This windlass cable is handled by two 20 horse power motors. One of these motors is geared for a rope speed of 12 feet per minute, at a pull of 25,000 pounds, and its function is to adjust the position of the ship for anchor or while being towed through the locks. The other motor is geared for a rope speed of 200 feet per minute and its duty is to take up slack, or pay out cable as may be required.

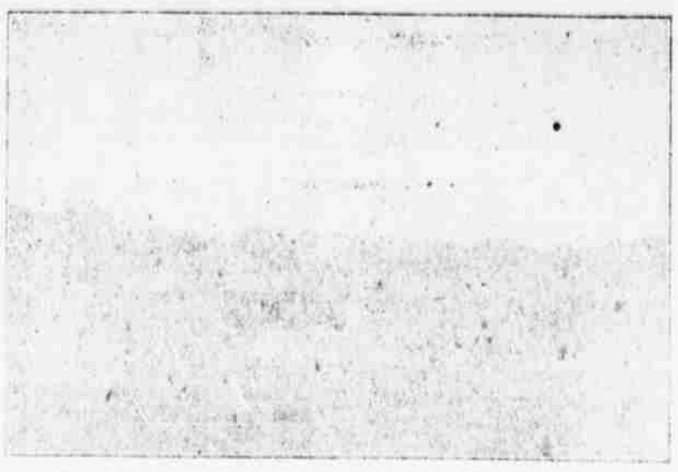
The locomotive has two cabs, one at either end. The traction motors, as well as the windlass motors, are controlled from either cab. Electricity is secured from an underground conductor by means of a short arm extending through a slot in the concrete wall.

SOAP HAS SAVED MANY LIVES.

While soap as an antiseptic does not possess much value, still it has some antiseptic qualities. The chief benefit, however, of soap to mankind is in the fact that it enables us to thoroughly cleanse our skin and more particularly the skin of our hands. Recent investigations have clearly and undisputably proved that the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, syphilis, small pox and other common cable diseases are on our hands, a part if not all the time. The hands of certain people experimented with, were washed with sterilized water, and from that water was developed the germs of the most of the above diseases, and from these germs the diseases were experimentally produced. As none of us can possibly know when our hands are infected with any of these diseases causing germs, there is only one thing to do—keep our hands scrupulously clean. Use plenty of soap. Use a stiff nail brush and then when your hands are perfectly clean, wash them once more using plenty of soap. The cleaning of your hangnails and finger nails with the stiff nail brush and the removal of the badge of mourning beneath the finger nails with a pen knife, orange stick or file blade, immediately later washing your hands, is as necessary as the cleansing of your hands. Under no circumstances sit down to your meals or touch any food after being out of doors for shaking hands with acquaintances, without thoroughly washing your hands. Cleanliness in this case is certainly next to Godliness.

James Tison, a bushman in Australia, died worth $25,000,000, but he said, "The money is nothing. It was the little game that was fun." What was the little game?" he was asked. "Fighting the desert. That has been my life's work and I have won. I have put water where there was no water; I have put beef where there was no beef; I have built roads where there were no roads. Nothing can undo what I have done, and millions will be happier for it long after I am dead."

READ THE DAILY TRIBUNE FOR GOOD NEWS



100-acre farm with 5-room house. Barn 60x100 feet, will store 75 ton hay, granary, corn crib, will stall 30 head of cows, fruits of all kind. 20 acres in cultivation, never-failing springs. This farm is the best stock and dairy farm in the county, on the gravel road. Might consider some town property in part exchange. For price and terms, apply "Farmer" care of Tribune.

WILLINGNESS TO OBLIGE

THE public has a right to something more than perfunctory service from those who supply its telephone needs.

There is something more to a telephone service than merely placing at the disposal of the public adequate telephone equipment.

Courtesy, willingness to oblige and patience, under trying conditions on the part of telephone employes, promote friendly feeling and are essential to the best kind of telephone service.

Cape Girardeau Bell Telephone Co.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

We Solicit Your Account LARGE OR SMALL

4 per cent Interest paid on Time and Savings Accounts

H. A. Nussbaum, Pres. Robert Vogelsang, Cashier
G. Jake Keller, Vice Pres. Albert Kempe, Ass't Cashier

TO EXTINGUISH A CANDLE

With Practise It Is Possible to Put One Out at a Distance of Twelve Feet.

The distance from which an average man can blow out a candle rarely exceeds three feet, remarks the New York Tribune. If he is an adept at blowing smoke rings, however, a candle may be extinguished at 12 feet. Of course, smoke isn't necessary. An ordinary air ring will do, and has the added advantage of being invisible. Simply pucker the mouth as you would to blow a smoke ring and expel air in a quick, sharp manner. It takes a good deal of practise to do it.

An easier way to show the effect, if one is doubtful, is to place a sheet of cloth or canvas over the open side of a box otherwise closed, making a small round hole in another side. Then tap in a sharp manner on the canvas and invisible air rings will be produced. If the hole is pointed at a person's face and the rings are made he will feel them as they strike his face. Only a few trials are necessary to extinguish a candle at 12 feet. To render the rings visible a smudge may be burned in the box, or a small dish of ammonia may be placed side by side with a small dish of hydrochloric acid, the combined fumes of these liquids making a dense smoke.

The explanation why one can't put out the candle at 12 feet is that the energy of explosion is conserved and practically all retained in the smoke ring, while a simple blowing has to set in motion a whole stream of air and is, therefore, wasteful.

Speaking of Races.

"Saw an odd race yesterday."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, it was between two dogs—a for terrier and a dachshund."

"Well?"

"Two saucers of milk were placed in front of them and the object was to see which could lick up his first."

"Which won the race?"

"The dachshund won in the last lap."