

THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD.

Every Friday by
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 OFFICERS.

Representative	C. C. Oliver, Neelys Landing
Sherriff	W. W. Summers, Cape Girardeau
County Clerk	Fred Goyert, Jackson
Probate Judge	Edw. D. Hays, Jackson
Coroner	H. L. Hoffmeister, Jackson
Recorder	G. F. Seimser, Jackson
Prosecuting Attorney	J. Henry Carothers, Cape Girardeau
Comptroller	J. F. Caldwell, Jackson
Treasurer	J. H. C. Kerstner, Jackson
Surveyor	L. M. Bean, Jackson
Assessor	W. A. Bowers, Oak Ridge
Coroner	E. R. Schoen, Gordonville
Public Administrator	M. E. Skilton, Cape Girardeau
Corning Place Judge	R. G. Ranney, Cape Girardeau
Clerk Corning Place	T. J. Juden, Cape Girardeau
Presiding Judge County Court	M. L. Haupt, Cape Girardeau
First District County Court	William Parr, Jackson
Second District County Court	G. H. Barks, Whitewater
Highway Engineer	Dennis Seavally, Cape Girardeau
School Superintendent	J. T. McDonald, Cape Girardeau
Farm Advisor	C. M. McWilliams, Jackson
Judge Circuit Court	Frank Kelly, Cape Girardeau
Official Newspaper	The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson

COUNTY AND FEDERAL COURTS

Circuit—First Monday in January and May, and fourth Monday in August.
County—First Monday in February, May, August and November.
Probate—Second Monday in May, August and November.
Common Pleas—Fourth Monday in February, May July and November.
Federal—Second Monday in April and October.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR COUNTY CLERK
FRED GOYERT

Fred Goyert, Jackson, Mo., makes announcement as a candidate for County Clerk of Cape Girardeau County subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held on August 4th, 1914.

FOR ASSOCIATE COUNTY JUDGE.
G. JACOB KELLER

We are authorized to announce Mr. G. Jacob Keller as candidate for the office of Associate County Judge, Second District, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held August 4, 1914.

COLORADO WOMEN STOP COAL FIELD HORRORS.

An army of one thousand women voters marched to Denver Capital in protest against slaughter and made Governor Ammons ask for Federal intervention.

For seven months Colorado has been facing armed warfare in the mining district 180 miles South of Denver. Since April 20th there has been much loss of life. It has been apparent that the only thing that could prevent more bloodshed was the intervention of the federal government. On the morning of April 25th, one thousand women, in response to an appeal from the Woman's Peace Association of Denver, assembled and marched in a body to the capitol to demand that Governor Ammons ask for Federal intervention. At first he refused but most of the women remained all day in the House Chamber while their committees argued with the Governor until he drafted an appeal asking for Federal aid.

THE LOCATION OF THE ALASKA RAILWAY.

Now that the Government has decided to build the Alaska Railway one of the first questions to be determined will be that of the selection of the engineer to lay out the best location for the road. The locating of a new line is the most important work that the engineering staff of a new railroad have to do. The locating engineer is a specialist. Upon his good judgment depends the question as to whether the completed road is to cost so many million dollars more or less; and in the selection of the man for this work, political considerations should have no weight whatever. If the Government wishes to show how well it can lay out, construct and equip a railroad, it would select its staff entirely upon their merits, that is to say, upon the work which they have done under conditions approaching those which will be met with in Alaska.

KILLING THE CROPS.

Our ancient friend the habitual pessimist, has been heard from with relationship to the crop conditions of Missouri Kansas and other neighboring States. He is depressed by the presence of the Hessian fly, which is having everything its way because it was preceded by a drought.

Doubtless there has been too little rain in some sections, and we do not question the statement that the Hessian fly has made its appearance. But we gather from the reports of the Government's agents that little harm has been done as yet, and that there is no immediate danger of widespread loss among the farmers.

It is well to remember that the spring never comes and wanes without bringing with it the people who cry "woe!" on the slightest provocation, and whose predictions usually prove to be wide of the mark.

At first it is the absence of snow, which means that there will be a poor stand of winter wheat. Then there is a late frost, or a series of late frosts, and these usually kill most of the fruit, as well as playing havoc among the cereals. Then there is an early drought, which is enough in itself to drive the farmer into bankruptcy.

Yet with the pounding of the year it is found in a majority of cases, that the orchards have met by been thinned out to a beneficial extent, and that the grain crops are abundant.

The voice of the pessimist is heard at present, but not so loud, we may hope, as those voices which will arise in another month or so, calling urgently for help in the work of harvesting bumper crops.

GIVE THEM EQUALITY.

The militant suffragettes whose latest act of vandalism is the destruction of several priceless works of art in the National and Royal galleries in London should be given equality in punishment. They are continually caterwauling about the equality of the sexes. If the sexes are equal in other ways they are equal in responsibility to the law. The civilized world is growing tired of Great Britain's watchful waiting for the militant lunacy to wear itself out.

The British art galleries are in a sense world possessions. All civilized countries feel a common proprietorship in the treasured works of the painters and sculptors whose art addressed itself not to a city or a country, but to all who are capable of appreciation.

London will have a pretty tale to tell to the visitors of the next century if it must admit that while the Government proceeded upon the theory that women could not be punished, but must be let out of jail upon the first symptoms of a self-imposed stomachache the art galleries as well as the historic country seats were devastated with torch and hatchet.

Many of us, from all lands, who go to London, and many more who hope to go, feel that Great Britain holds its art objects

in trust for the use of this and future generations. Out right as civilized beings and rightful beneficiaries of genius is to demand a more careful trusteeship of treasures that money cannot replace. There has been enough of fooling and fooling. The barriandans and the hoodlums should get their punishment in the same degree, with the same certainty. Respect for the administration of the law in Great Britain was world-wide until the days of the cat-and-mouse act and its eat-in-the-meal-tub results.—Ex.

THE MENACE OF BAD MILK.

In New York during the year 1913 the number of deaths of babies under one year old was 5000 fewer than in 1912. In Philadelphia the situation was reversed, the number of such deaths having been about 500 in excess of the mortality record of 1912.

The Philadelphia North American thinks the difference is due to milk. In New York the Board of Health rigidly enforces a rule which requires that milk be pasteurized before being sold at retail. "In Philadelphia the Board of Health's rules, particularly the rather indefinite one governing pasteurization, have been largely ignored, especially by the small dealers, and as a result much of the milk has reached consumers in a state inimical to health and particularly dangerous for young babies."

Philadelphia, it appears is planning to put a new set of milk regulations into effect July 1. One of these regulations makes pasteurization compulsory. This will not seriously affect the big firms some of which already are pasteurizing. The small dealers who handle, it is estimated, about 19 per cent. of the entire city trade, are resolutely opposed to the new rules and have banded together to fight them in the courts.

There are about 250 of the small dealers and they claim that if they are forced to put in pasteurizing plants many of them will be driven out of business. As a matter of fact persons who sell impure milk ought to be driven out of business. The public health is vastly more important than the financial welfare of a few individuals. No city is likely to impose regulations that are unreasonable. The mortality records show the need of a purified milk supply in Philadelphia. The North American is justified in the assertion that "if a few score milk dealers cannot afford to safeguard their customers, they must seek a livelihood in occupations where their financial limitations will not endanger the public health." The milk question never will be settled until it is settled right.

A PRACTICAL BEAUTY HINT.

The use of cosmetics and other artificial aids to attractiveness is as old as the human race. To Darwin and students of anthropology in general, decorative applications were a feature of selection—of attraction and sexual selection. The check covered with rouge, the heavily elaborated eyebrow and the colored wig, it appears, originated at an early period among courtesans. It has been remarked that "time has taken the taint from the tint," and the wide employment of artificialities today would seem to indicate the truth of this observation. The host of advertised medicaments, the beauty columns which grace or disgrace almost every metropolitan newspaper, the display-windows of the various department stores catering to a large feminine clientele, bear further witness to the fact. The average man of rational clean mind does not approve of cosmetic innovations in his own feminine people. He would prefer to see these radical departures from the natural confined to the chorus lady and the public tangoist. The physician always warns against the use of cosmetic preparations, because most of them are dangerous. To him the natural and healthy has always seemed to be typical of beauty. Even the editor of the lay press, however, has seen the ridiculous in the beauty column, and the following satirical excerpt taken from a Southern weekly contains what is in the opinion of The Journal of the American Medical Association, an ideal beauty hint: "For giving the face a good color, get one pot of rouge and one rabbit's foot. Bury them two miles from home and walk out and back once a day to see that they are still there."

The first account of the Roosevelt South American exploration trip will be given by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in an address before the National Geographic Society, in Washington, D. C., tonight. This will be his first public address following his return from South America and the only one delivered by him in the United States before his departure for Spain within a few days.

Col. Roosevelt will report upon the results of the expedition, which exceed in scientific value his famous African journey and which has created a world-wide interest because of the announcement of the discovery of a river 1,000 miles long in the South Amazon valley. The journey took the exploring party through Brazil, Argentina and Chili. It was in Santiago de Chili that Col. Roosevelt's reply to the aspersions on the Montor Doctrine by a former Chilean Minister to the United States caused a demonstration to be made by a crowd of students as he left the building.

Upon his arrival in New York last week, Col. Roosevelt made the following statement concerning his address before the National Geographic Society:

"This will be the only address I will make before sailing for Spain. At that time I will answer any questions that any reputable persons wish to ask me about my trip."

Col. Roosevelt's promise to address the Society upon his return was given to Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Director and Editor of the Society, before his departure for South America last October. This will be his first appearance in Washington since November, 1910, when he addressed the National Geographic Society on his African trip. That, also, was his first address on his return to the United States.

THE MEXICAN CHARACTER.

Even those good Americans who resent the assertion that there is no such thing as an American, and who stoutly maintain that the American type is as clearly defined as the German, or the Briton, or the Italian, are often guilty of intimating that the Mexican people are a sadly and unsatisfactorily mixed breed. Indians and Spaniards, and later a variety of European adventurers who settled in Mexico or made voyages to that country, are pointed out as the miscellaneous basis of the Mexican.

Nevertheless, there are Mexican traits which are as distinctive as American traits. One of these is the ability to remain wholly philosophical in the face of hardship. Not only does the peon wait patiently for the pitiful liberty and glory of the feast day which comes occasionally, and then drink deep of the cup of contentment, but the higher grade Mexican manifests an astounding ability to face destruction itself without changing countenance, unless it be to smile.

There would seem to be a sort of buffoonery in the alleged stipulations of Huerta, who is said to have expressed his willingness to resign on condition that the United States will give four hundred million dollars toward the upbuilding of Mexico, and that it will lease Magdalena Bay for ninety-nine millions, and that it will bar Carranza from the presidency, permitting Huerta to dictate as to his successor.

It all is buffoonery, perhaps; but there is something typically Mexican in that kind of hardihood that can stand on the brink of a grave and invent a jest in which the riot of laughter sounds much louder than the seemingly serious words.

NEW PHASE OF RACE PROBLEM.

So many of the white families in South Carolina are moving

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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to the towns and cities that the Columbia State expresses the fact that the rural regions will ultimately come under negro domination.

In 1900 half the farmers in South Carolina, white and black, owned their places, and the other half were tenants; in 1910 only one-third of the farmers were landowners, the other two-thirds being tenants. In the meantime, the white land-owning farmers had decreased their acreage 312,000, having sold out their places and moved to town, while the negroes had increased their holdings 136,000 acres.

According to the State one white person in every six or seven in South Carolina has left the farm for the cottonmill village, "driven from the farm by inability and unwillingness to compete with the negro at the wage the negro accepts." The withdrawal of 125,000 white persons from the farms, of course, has had a tendency to keep land prices low. This has enabled the negro farmers to buy farms and at present there are nearly half as many negro as white farm owners. "South Carolina," the State asserts, "has for more than two decades pursued exactly the economic policy calculated to keep poor whites landless and illiterate to drive them from the farms and segregate them as tenants in the villages, and calculated equally to put the negroes in possession of farm lands."

South Carolina's white population as a whole is increasing much more rapidly than its negro population. The trend is toward white towns and negro rural districts. It is a reasonable assumption that a majority of the whites who move to town do not benefit themselves by the change. On the other hand the farms, as a rule, are not benefitted by the transfer from white to colored ownership. There are some colored farmers who are thrifty and progressive, but most of them are not and land values will not increase greatly where the negro farmers predominate.

South Carolina has never been without its race problem. The State has called attention to a new phase of it which seems to present some ominous possibilities of future vexation.

This is the story of Isabel Belausaran, maker of the smallest dolls in the world, who is the quaintest figure in Mexico's faintest town, Cuernavaca, as told by Russell Hastings Millward in a communication to the National Geographic Society, at Washington, D. C.

"This little girl is called 'Queen of the Needle,'" writes Millward. "The natives of the village will tell you that no cleverer Mexican Indian maiden has ever been known. The diminutive dolls she makes, both in point of construction and design, are the most remarkable in the world."

"The operation of making consists in forming tiny framework of wire barely three-fourths of an inch in length and winding the same with many turns of silk thread. After the frame has been properly formed it is ready for dressing. The clothing is cut according to the character of the doll and fitted carefully about the small figure. The most difficult work, that of embroidering, is then begun. With a needle that can scarcely be held in the fingers and the finest of silk threads, various designs are actually embroidered on the clothing, and so cleverly is the work executed that even through a powerful magnifying glass the details of the design appear to be perfect. After dressing the figures it is necessary to add the hair, and what is undoubtedly an example of the finest and most marvelous hair-dressing known is then performed on each doll. Even to the details of the braids and ribbons the work is completely carried out. The eyes, nose, mouth, hands and feet are then formed and the doll is ready to be placed on sale in the village shop."

"On account of their daintiness, exquisite coloring, design and workmanship, these dolls find at all times a ready sale at the ridiculously low price of 25 cents each. But two hours are required to make each doll, so it can readily be imagined just how rapidly the work must be done, although the finished product shows no signs other than those of artistic skill and extreme patience. By working steadily for 10 hours the sum of \$1.25 may be earned. So constantly has this little maiden used her eyes that she is beginning to lose her eye sight."

"Miniature roses are embroidered on the dresses and hung about the shoulders of the dancing-girl dolls. Ornaments are arranged in the hair and the tiny limbs are formed in graceful and lifelike attitudes of dancing. The costumes of the matador doll is gaily embroidered in colors and its hair dressed in Spanish style, including the conventional cue. The flower-girl dolls are provided with small baskets woven of fine hair filled with flowers of variegated colors. It is difficult to believe that human hands could have fashioned such wonderful little figures. The first dolls of this kind made by Isabel were secured by several of the royal families."

"A German traveler criticized the dolls one day and told the little Indian maiden that in Germany they had fleas dressed and trained to perform the most wonderful feats. 'Yes,' answered she, 'I remember my father telling how those trained fleas were first sent to your country from Mexico. We cannot dress the fleas so completely as the dolls, however, as we cannot make them stand still long enough. I suppose,' she added, naively, 'you can make fleas stand still as long as you like in Germany.'"