

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
Sheriff	W. W. Summers, Cape Girardeau
County Clerk	Fred Goyert, Jackson
Probate Judge	Edw. D. Hays, Jackson
Circuit Clerk	H. I. Hoffmeister, Jackson
Recorder	G. F. Somers, Jackson
Prosecuting Attorney	J. Henry Caruthers, Cape Girardeau
Collector	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. Shelton, Cape Girardeau
Common Pleas Judge	R. G. Ranney, Cape Girardeau
Clerk Common Pleas	T. J. Juden, Cape Girardeau
Presiding Judge County Court	M. L. Haupt, Cape Girardeau
First District County Court	William Fager, Jackson
Second District County Court	G. H. Barks, Whitewater
Highway Engineer	Dennis Scavally, Cape Girardeau
School Superintendent	J. T. McDonald, Cape Girardeau
Farm Adviser	C. M. Williams, 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.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

J. HENRY CARUTHERS

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. Henry Caruthers as candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Cape Girardeau County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held August 4, 1914.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

J. H. DORRIS

We are authorized to announce J. H. Dorris as candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Cape Girardeau County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held August 4, 1914.

Middlesex County, New Jersey, produced 194,691,000 bricks in 1913 valued at \$1,120,553, according to the United States Geological Survey.

It is announced that each general agent of the Santa Fe railway will be sent to San Diego this summer to examine the work on the Exposition, in order that he may be able to discuss the appearance and the aims of the Exposition in detail with prospective visitors. It is likely the other railroads will make similar arrangements.

Oklahoma, Ohio, Nebraska and Missouri have initiative petitions in circulation which will enable the voters of the respective states to show their true appreciation of their women. Of this group of states the Oklahoma petition will be submitted in August, and if carried, will permit Oklahoma women to vote at the State election in November.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATIONS.

United States Geological Surveys Locate Anticlines in Undeveloped Region in Oklahoma.

That the geologist can save to the practical oil man large sums yearly in useless drilling is a fact which is becoming more and more clearly recognized. It is possible for him to determine from rock exposures the location and extent of rock folds, which seem to constitute the principal condition governing the accumulation of oil and gas where they are present in the region. In most fields oil and gas are found in anticlines or upfolds of the rocks, so that it is obviously bad practice in testing a new field to begin by drilling in the downfolds or synclines, yet this is often done. In order to point out the most favorable localities for tests by the drill, and to save to the oil men and to the country at large part at least of the enormous sums uselessly expended in drilling in unfavorable locations, the United States Geological Survey is making investigations of untried territory. The structures outlined in such investigations are those most favorable in the area to oil accumulation. Of course, oil and gas may not be present in the region; but if they are there, they will probably be found in these structures. If the latter are barren, there is little prospect that oil will be found in the vicinity.

During the past field season an area of about 250 square miles in southern Oklahoma was examined by a party in charge of Carroll H. Wegemann, of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Oklahoma Geological Survey. The area is north of the Petrolia field of Texas, northeast of Burkburnett, and 25 miles west of the new Healdton field in Oklahoma, which is at present attracting so much attention. It lies north of Red River and east of the region described as the Grandfield district in Bulletin 547 of the United States Geological Survey, and extends to the Rock Island Railway on the east and north.

The most important conclusions of the Federal Survey are given in a brief statement just made public, with descriptions of the principal anticline and the designating of the most promising areas for trial drilling, by section, township and range, in order that land owners in the region and drillers may be put in possession of this information with the least possible delay. No assurance can be given that the anticline contains oil. It is, however, as regards its structure, more favorable to oil accumulation than any other in the field examined and might advantageously be tested first when drilling in the area is undertaken.

The final report is in preparation but copies of the preliminary statement may now be obtained on application to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

Small sizes of anthracite coal, such as buckwheat and smaller, now sold in competition with bituminous coal and at prices below the actual cost of production, may, in the opinion of E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, become more valuable as raw material for the briquet manufacturer. The output of these small sizes produced by crushing large coal to obtain the domestic grades exceeds 20,000,000 long tons annually, exclusive of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons annually recovered from culm banks by washeries.

NEW ELECTRIC RANGE.

The secret of the modern electric range is in the material used for heat insulation. For years laboratory men have been hard at work experimenting with heat and its insulation. It is a well known fact that the common cook stove wastes heat. Heat radiates from the iron stove as easily as water flows through a sieve. Only about 10 per cent of the heat energy of a coal range is used in cooking. The other 90 per cent radiates out into the room or goes up the chimney. The first electric ranges also wasted a great deal of heat because the designing engineers knew so little about insulating and the saving of the heat produced by the electric current.

The new electric cooking ranges, designed by the heating engineers of the General Electric Company, is almost twice as efficient as those of a few years ago. The new range has a cooking capacity for fifteen persons with a maximum demand of only 2600 watts of electricity, which would be only 26 cent's worth of current at the common rate of 10 cents a kilowatt, or thousand watts. The range consists of two quick heat, insulated hot plates with both high and low heat as desired; three insulated vegetable cooking compartments, one insulated oven with high and low heat and one radiant broiler located in the top of the oven.

SMALL REFRIGERATING PLANTS.

Electricity has made possible the small refrigerating plant for the home or for lesser business houses. Artificial cold and ice is produced at will, in any degree as desired, by mechanical means. A small electric motor compresses ammonia gas. This gas, in expanding, absorbs enormous quantities of heat, thus producing a lower temperature as desired.

The use of ice for refrigerating purposes has many disadvantages. The ice has to be stored, hauled and placed in the cooling chamber. There is water, dampness and dirt. The temperature cannot be easily regulated where ice is used. The maximum degree of cold is not sufficient for many purposes. Mechanical refrigeration supplies dry cold of any desired degree; the temperature produced can be readily varied to suit different purposes, and experience goes to prove that, under average conditions, mechanical refrigeration is cheaper than ice.

The electric motor permits the use of mechanical refrigeration in very small units, which need little attention. Ice-cream plants find them far superior to the old salt-and-ice mixture for freezing and hardening the cream. Large industrial plants use them for cooling drinking water, which is pumped to fountains in all parts of the works. The florist finds them a special application for preserving flowers and preventing pds from opening until wanted for sale. Modern apartment houses supply each tenant with a mechanically cooled refrigerator.

The cost of operation varies, of course, with conditions, the principal items of the operating expense for electrical energy, water, oil and ammonia. The last two are small, as little oils i needs and one supply of ammonia should last a year or two.

OVER A BILLION BRICK.

Hudson Rive Region a Great Brick Center.

The Hudson River region produced 1,025,308,000 bricks in 1913, valued at \$5,636,061, according to a statement by Jefferson Middleton, of the United States Geological Survey. Large as these figures are, they show a decrease of 207,879,000 bricks and \$1,497,116 in value compared with 1912.

New York City is the leading market for common brick in the United States, hundreds of millions of brick being used there annually. The principal source of this supply is the Hudson River region, extending from New York to Cohoes on both sides of the river. Bergen County, N. J., has also contributed largely to this market, and within the last two years the Raritan River region, located in Middlesex County, N. J., has sent the larger portion of its output of common brick to the New York market. Connecticut also is at times a factor in the New York brick market. The water transportation enjoyed by the Hudson river yards and those located in the Hackensack and Raritan districts, however, gives them a great advantage, and it is only when prices are high—say above \$7 a thousand—that Connecticut brick can profitably enter New York City market. As prices were unusually low in 1913, few if any Connecticut brick were shipped to New York during that year.

The principal use of the brick made in the Hudson region is and probably always will be in the building industry of New York. Notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures for building operations in New York City decreased about 35 per cent in 1913 compared with 1912, the number of brick marketed decreased less than half as much, thus showing that the use of brick in building is expanding and that they are also being used more extensively than ever before for subways. The "back to brick" campaign is apparently having its effect, not only on the demand for common brick, but also on that for the higher grades of building and other clay products, such as hollow building brick, tile, and terra cotta.

The average price obtained for the bricks in 1913 was \$5.50 a thousand.

What was probably the first suffragette plot in history is described by James Baikie in a communication to the National Geographic Society, at Washington, D. C., summarizing the more recent explorations and excavations in Egypt which have done much to reveal the history of an ancient world power.

"We have a very full record of the process against certain ladies of the harem of King Rameses III of the twentieth dynasty, which exhibits the harem intrigue in all its familiar features," writes Mr. Baikie. "Officials of the harem are bribed, messages are sent out to officers of the troops from the secluded ladies, inviting the help of the army to overthrow the king and set up a pretender, and the resources of witchcraft are called in to insure the success of the scheme. In this case even the discovery of the plot did not put an end to the machinations of those concerned. The judges in the trial were tampered with, and the result was a highly discreditable exposure of the corruption of the Egyptian bench as well as that of the harem."

Continuing his discussion of the position of women in ancient Egypt, Mr. Baikie says:

"Though there are certain features, such as their loose ideas in the matter of consanguinity, which shock our modern sense of morality, the ideas and practice of the ancient Egyptians in respect to the position of women are remarkably advanced and rational, comparing very favorably with those of the great nations of classical antiquity. Woman was to the Egyptian not the slave of man or the minister of his pleasures; she was his companion, his fellow-worker on very equal terms, often his adviser, not infrequently his ruler.

"There existed in the Egyptian mind a sentiment that could almost be called a reverence for womanhood, particularly in re-

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spect of its great function of motherhood—a sentiment which is much more akin to our modern Western view than anything else that we meet with among ancient peoples. The mother was respected for her supreme share in the life and upbringing of her children, and for all the self-sacrifice which is essentially involved in true motherhood, and from the very earliest days the child was carefully indoctrined with the duty of reverencing and loving the mother who bore and nourished him. So strong was this sentiment that on the tombs of the Old Kingdom the mother of the deceased is as a rule represented together with his wife, while the father rarely appears. In noble Egyptian families the general, though not invariable, custom was that the heir of the house was not the eldest son, but the son of the eldest daughter. Under the Middle Kingdom this rule prevailed to such an extent that the inheritance passed from one family to another through heiresses. He who married an heiress gained for his son the inheritance of his father-in-law.

"Men of the upper classes had their harems. Pharaoh himself appears in all ages to have been the possessor of a large harem. Under the empire the harem was supervised by an elderly matron, and was administered by high officials—the governor of the royal harem, 'the scribe of the royal harem,' 'the delegate for the harem'—while a number of slaves watched over the ladies and guarded them from the outside world. The scale to which such an establishment could attain is illustrated by the case of Amenhotep III. When the King of Mitanni sent him his daughter Gilukhipa in marriage, the young lady was accompanied by a train of 317 maidens, who were no doubt added to the royal harem."

NULLIFICATION BY AMENDMENT.

In spite of the fact that legislation restricting the practice of medicine to those showing adequate training and qualifications can be justified only on the ground of public good, each year, in practically every state in which the legislature meets, the medical practice act of that state is subject to attack from some source. Thus each year it is necessary for those interested in the maintenance of high educational standards to resist the assaults made on the law. One who has watched the course of legislation through out the country for a number of years, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, is led to wonder why a law clearly in the interest of the public must each year be defended from attack by those interested in breaking down its restrictions. In spite of the agitation against such laws under the pretext that the individual should be allowed "free choice of doctors," it is significant that the attacks on medical practice acts are always inspired and led by those who wish to treat the sick for compensation and not by those who wish the privilege of selecting some unqualified practitioner as an attendant. Another significant fact is that no matter how carefully drawn or how diligently guarded after its passage a medical practice law may be, it is eventually nullified, either partially or completely, by the passage of an amendment or the rendering of a judicial decision modifying the definitions or introducing such exemptions as will make it possible for untrained and unqualified persons to perform, under the authority of the law, the very acts which the law itself was intended to prohibit. This nullification process has occurred repeatedly in different states. No better example of it has recently been observed than the recent amendment of the Massachusetts medical practice act, which resulted in the adoption of the following amendment: "Nothing in this act shall be held to apply to registered pharmacists, registered dentists or registered optometrists, or to restrain the practice of clairvoyance, hypnotism or mind cure, or to apply to any person who administers to or treats the sick or the suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of drugs or material remedies." Evidently the belief in Massachusetts in spirits, ghosts and similar superstitions has persisted ever since Cotton Mather's day. The legislation by the Massachusetts legislature of the fortune-telling clairvoyants who are being put out of business as swindlers by the police in many of our states is a sad commentary on legislative conditions in a state which was once regarded as the intellectual leader of the nation. Another amendment to the bill defined the practice of medicine so as to restrict it very largely to those claiming to be scientifically educated and qualified physicians. That is, the Massachusetts law has gradually been modified by amendment from a restrictive measure into a definite law, in which the illegal act consists, not in treating disease without proper qualifications and authority, but in claiming to be what one is not, namely, a legally qualified medical practitioner. Such a definite law, as has been repeatedly pointed out, has its advantages. It must be clearly recognized by physicians and others interested, however, that a purely definite law is not restrictive and never can be. The amendment of the Massachusetts act furnishes another interesting chapter in the history of our contradictory and generally ineffective methods of regulating the practice of medicine by law.