

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

THE GERMAN AMERICAN.

The picnic given under the auspices of the German-American Alliance at the old Fair Grounds Sunday was an event that brought credit to those who planned it. Despite the huge crowd that participated in the outing, was not a single evidence of rowdiness during the day.

It was a gathering of men, women and children. The little folks romped over the picturesque hills while their elders fraternized with neighbors and old acquaintances. It was more of a reunion than a picnic.

Such outings do much good and no harm, and it is to be hoped that they become frequent summer events. The picnic, though arranged by German-Americans, was cosmopolitan. Every nationality was well represented, but people of German ancestry naturally predominated.

This outing showed the German-American as he may always be found. There is not a more substantial race to be found anywhere than the German. He is law abiding and noted especially for his love of his family and his home.

Wherever the German goes, there his wife and family may be found also, and this virtue is good enough for anyone not possessing it, to adopt. The German-Americans who were present at Sunday's outing were accompanied by their wives and children. And the total number of grown-ups did not greatly exceed the number of little boys and girls. Little children are the world's balance wheel, and wherever they go they radiate cheerfulness just as the first ray of sunlight that follows the rain.

Sunday's picnic was more than worth while. The German-American Alliance should repeat it often.

During the Civil War in the United States, England predicted that the Union would be shot to the four winds. We should like to have old man John Bull say what he expects to happen over in his neck of the woods by the time that little old European misunderstanding has been settled.

If Uncle Sam is unable to pass his time away while the nations of Europe are shooting each other off the map, he might drop down to Cape Girardeau and watch it grow.

THE HOLE IN THE DOUGHNUT.

Unless all signs fail, the European war is going to be fought out on the land. There have been a few clashes on the sea, but these have been of little consequence.

Military experts have never doubted Germany's strength from the army standpoint, but many doubted whether its navy would be able to cope with the combined strength of its foes on the water. The Kaiser seems to view the situation from the same standpoint. He knew what he could do in a land campaign, and present indications are that he has determined to fight it out without much support from the navy.

Undoubtedly he has shown wisdom in this decision. Germany's army probably has no rival in the world. Its showing thus far has convinced most everyone that one German soldier is worth at least two of the allies. The Kaiser has won virtually every battle. His mighty army is sweeping across the enemies' country with amazing rapidity. And unless the allies are able to make a better showing than they have up to the present time, Germany is going to be in absolute control of the greater part of France and England within a very brief time.

And while the combined forces are being driven almost into the sea, the powerful British and French fleets are scouring the ocean in search of the German navy.

And where is the German fleet? There are many places that it might be, but there is a strong probability that it is quietly resting in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The territory on both sides of this fortified waterway is controlled by Germany. The entrance to the canal is a mass of hidden mines, and should the opposing fleets attempt to enter it, they would be blown into smithereens.

The German navy may never be called upon to fight during the present conflict. The Kaiser seems to be willing to permit England and France to be mistress of the sea, while he takes possession of everything they own on land.

And if he is successful in his campaign in the interior, what does it matter how powerful the opposing fleets are? With England and France whipped into submission by the German army, the fleets will be like the man without a country.

The great navies in this war seem to be about as important as the hole in the doughnut.

The business men of Cape Girardeau and Jackson are performing a splendid service to each of these cities by visiting the merchants and farmers of the many towns in the county. They are not only forming new acquaintances. They are making new friends, and friendship kindled ever fried chicken and biscuits can never be extinguished.

APPLETON, ON APPLE CREEK!

Of the business men who took part in the three-day expedition through the county, none came back home more enthused than Philip A. Hoch.

Mr. Hoch is a business man, but his thoughts are of the green fields, the babbling brooks and the bosky dells. In brief, he is a Whitcomb Riley, who lives as the Hoosier poet writes.

When Mr. Hoch made preparations to tour Cape Girardeau county with his business friends from this city and Jackson, he thought more of the landscape that he would see than the people he would meet. And he was not disappointed.

He was born in Cape Girardeau, yet had never seen Appleton. He knew that it was as pretty as a picture, and that the little stream of Apple creek wound its wimby way around it. And when Mr. Hoch hears of a creek in which bass and Jack Salmon are raised in schools, he always wants to have a look.

After the speeches had all been made Wednesday night, Mr. Hoch asked if there were any pictures handy of Apple creek. He was shown one of a bend in the little stream with two anglers trailing beneath a rocky ledge. He then notified his companions that he would not return to the Cape that night, but would take a map in Appleton.

Long before the little town awoke yesterday morning, the merchant climbed out of bed and meandered down the road that led to Apple creek. He found it just as the sun peeped over the hills and shed its rays upon the water. "That was the prettiest picture I ever saw," said Mr. Hoch.

And that simple incident tells a story. It proves that the tour of the county made by the business men did more than create a better feeling between the residents of this city and Jackson and our neighbors who live all around us. It shows how ignorant we are of that which we should know best.

Arthur Bowman says Cape Girardeau county is the best place in the world; Phil Hoch agrees with Mr. Bowman, and adds that this county's landscape rivals that in Eden. And if there are any doubting Thomases, he refers them to Appleton, on Applecreek.

The present agitation which is intended to start a fight on the Farm Adviser and Highway Engineer is nothing more than piffle. This county is too progressive and too far advanced to listen to those who are so antiquated that they would rather blow a fox horn than permit steam to operate a whistle.

**Marshal Says Wilson Will
Be Candidate for Re-election**

Washington, Sept. 2.—Vice-president Marshall authorized the publication of a statement here today that President Wilson would be a candidate for re-election.

Secretary Tumulty said the White House knew nothing of the statement and would not comment upon it.

The Vice-president's statement was made in the course of an authorized interview on the political situation, which concluded thus:

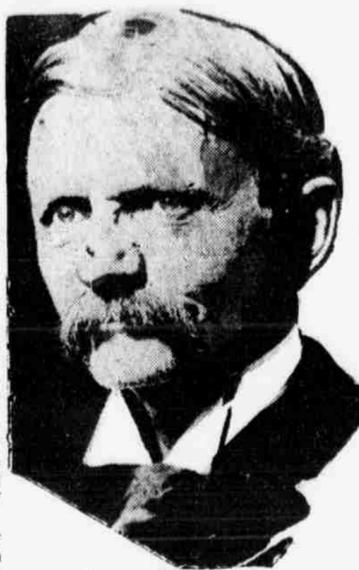
"The Democratic party will have but one candidate for president in 1916, and his name happens to be Woodrow Wilson. He will have the entire and unqualified and united support of his party. Fair-minded Democrats will recognize that he is entitled to a chance for a second term to prove the utility of his policies.

"Lightning rods already up may as well be taken down and preserved for future use; Democratic lightning will not strike a rod in 1916."

That the President would be a candidate has been the belief of his cabinet advisers to a man.

The President himself, it can be said on authority, has not mentioned the subject of his future to his intimates, even Secretary Tumulty, and the opinion of his friends is based entirely on his record and present good health.

Also, with the record behind the President so far, there is none here who believes there is a Democrat in the country who "has the nerve" to oppose him. They recall the statement of Champ Clark made when he spoke against the tolls exemption repeal. Clark said then that if President Wilson was successful he could not be beaten for the nomination, and that if he was not successful the nomination would not be worth having.



Thomas R. Marshall.

**WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR CHICAGO
NEWSPAPER IS REPORTED DEAD**

**Young Frenchman Said to Have
Been Killed By Germans After
Getting Pass From Missourian.**

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of the Telegraph, who has just returned from Brussels, describes conditions there and brings the report that a young Frenchman, who represented the Chicago Daily News in Brussels, has been arrested shot. The Telegraph correspondent says:

"On Saturday I reported to German headquarters in Brussels, where I found Gen. von Jarotsky, who is commander of the Eighth Brigade of the Sixteenth Division. His aid-de-camp, Lieut. Geyer, spoke English, having married a woman from St. Louis. I asked for a pass and received one to go anywhere, signed by Von Jarotsky, who commanded a brigade of 5000 men in an army of over a million.

"Geyer was handing passes to all who asked. He had handed one to a young Frenchman, who represented the Chicago Daily News. I have since heard he was arrested and shot.

"Armed with my pass, I went to a point near Hal, where I learned of the great turning movement toward the allies' left flank. I realized at once that no newspaper man would be allowed here and I doubted the credentials given me by Von Jarotsky. I felt sure that if I remained I would be arrested and shot as a spy.

"On my return to Brussels I found the town in turmoil owing to Von Jarotsky's stupidity, which had nearly involved the town in the same fate as that of Louvain. He had been left in the city with 5000 men and now he moved 3000 of these suddenly out of the city. Then as suddenly he became alarmed for the safety of the command among so large and hostile a population and therefore marched back the 3000 who were camped outside.

"The citizens, seeing their own hastily returning, at once jumped to the premature conclusion that the Germans were being forced to retreat in a great battle outside the town and they were fleeing in confusion. Some of the inhabitants therefore wished to take arms and finish off Von Jarotsky and his men, but fortunately the error was discovered in time. Von Jarotsky was a bluff old soldier but totally incapable of exercising the important duties of Commander of Brussels.

"I was in Brussels for some time before the Germans entered. It was midday Wednesday (date not given) when the German commander demanded the surrender of Brussels. The commandant replied that he was bound by his honor to defend the town.

"Brand Whitlock, the American minister, advised the unconditional

surrender might bring increased misfortune on the citizens, but the commandant remained adamant until orders arrived from King Albert, telling him to surrender the town.

"Later Mr. Whitlock as officially congratulated by the King for his action. Undoubtedly he had a great deal to do with saving Brussels.

"The German entry into Brussels was a wonderful and impressive sight. I have seen many military parades in time of peace, but never a parade on so vast a scale which went on without a hitch.

"It was impossible to imagine that these men had been fighting continuously for 10 days or that they had even been on active service. First of all came six cyclists, then a detachment of cavalry, then a great mass of infantry, then huge guns and more infantry, then guns and field guns and more infantry, then huge Howitzers, then a pontoon train and then more infantry from half past 1 Thursday, until Sunday morning without a break.

"The pontoon trains were especially impressive. They were carried upside down on trolleys, drawn by six horses. All cavalry horses, as well as the horses of the artillery and commissary, were in wonderful condition.

"The men also were very fresh and keen. Each company was accompanied by a traveling stove, the fire of which was never out. There was always some hot drink ready for the troops, and the German soldiers told me that it is only this hot coffee and soup which keeps them going on long forced marches.

"The inhabitants of Brussels turned out by thousands to watch this endless procession of Germans as they marched by, singing all sorts of songs and national airs. They sang in excellent tune, one company taking up the refrain as soon as another stopped. Like everything else, their singing is perfectly organized."

CATHERINE SCHUH DROWNED

Catherine Schuh, daughter of Otto Schuh, a druggist of Cairo, and Esther Kelly, daughter of Commissioner Kelly of Cairo, were drowned in the Cache river a short distance from Cairo, last Tuesday afternoon.

They had been spending several days on Kelly's farm and were wading in the stream when they stepped into a hole and were drowned. Mert Kelly, an uncle of the Kelly girl jumped into the river and attempted to save them, but being unable to swim was almost drowned himself. The bodies were recovered about an hour after the accident.

They were each about 14 years of age, and Catherine Schuh was well known in this city having spent several weeks here this summer visiting with the Friants who are intimate friends of the Schuh family.

Mrs. C. E. Coppage, representing the Art Wall Paper Mills of Chicago, is in the city supplying the needs of her patrons.

**NEW POPE WAS
CARDINAL BUT
THREE MONTHS**

**Della Chiesa, 60 Years Old
Takes Title of Benedict
XV.**

**WAS BORN IN CITY
OF COLUMBUS' BIRTH**

**Was Not Considered Candidate
For Pontiff When Conclave
First Met**

Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, was today elected Pope, to succeed Pius X. The newly elected Pontiff at once assumed the title of Benedict XV. He is 60 years old, and is a native of Genoa, the city in which Christopher Columbus was born.

Cardinal Della Chiesa was one of the newest members of the Sacred college, having been created a Cardinal by Pope Pius, May 30, last. Twelve other Cardinals were created at the May consistory, which was the last held by Pius X.

In taking the name of Benedict, the new Pope assumes a title which is historic in the church of Rome, but which has not been worn by any Pontiff in more than a century and a half. Benedict XV, who was a native of Bologna, died in 1758. Benedict (Latin, Benedictus) means "blessed."

The name Chiesa (pronounced Kee-ya-zza, accent second syllable), is Italian for "church." Giacomo Della Chiesa, translated into English, would become James of the church.

Cardinal Della Chiesa was not considered a leading candidate for the office of Pope at the time when the Papal conclave met. He was regarded as a supporter of the "party of the left," which was said to have modern tendencies, and whose candidate was Cardinal Maffi. Maffi is said to have been in the lead on the first ballot. Why Maffi could not be elected, and why Della Chiesa became acceptable to the majority, in spite of his newness in the Sacred College, is expected to become known soon.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston failed to reach the Vatican in time to participate in the election. They were on board the steamer Canopic, which reached Naples yesterday. Cardinal Farley of New York reached here several days ago.

The conclave of the Sacred College, whose duty is to elect the Pope, went into session the evening of Monday, August 31.

Prince Chigi-Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the Pope's household, was notified at 11:15 that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected. At 11:20 Mgr. Misciatelli, sub-Prefect of the sacred palaces and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new Pope asking that the grating of the Basilica of St. Peter be opened, because he purposed in a short time to issue his proclamation.

At the same hour—11:20—the master of ceremonies appeared on the balcony of St. Peter's and spread out the red carpet. The crowd below, which squared in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the Sacred College, understood that a selection had been reached.

The people applauded vigorously as Mgr. Misciatelli appeared on the balcony when Monsignor Capostosi, bearing the Pope's cross on his right, and pronounced the ritual announcing the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa. To this he added that the new Pope had chosen the name of Benedict XV. Again the crowd of several thousand persons cheered and at once began to make their way into the Basilica to hear the benediction of the new Pontiff.

At 11:45 the new Pope appeared on an inner balcony of St. Peter's clad in his pontifical robes. The balcony was hung with red velours, and a heavy golden fringe decorated the railing. The Pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd below, and immediately afterward withdrew and entered his apartments.

It is asserted on good authority in Rome today that the new Pope will appoint Cardinal Domenico Ferrata his secretary.

The new Pope is 60 years old. He has been a priest since 1878, and Archbishop since 1907, and a Cardinal since May 30 of the present year.

While Pius X was Pope the man now selected to fill that exalted position was known to many bishops and priests in Italy as "the great persecuted." This was due to Pope Pius' apparent unwillingness to promote him to a Cardinalate despite his distinguished services.

When he was appointed Archbishop of Bologna in 1907, it was declared in Rome that he was expected to combat modernism. Bologna was then the headquarters of the modernist organization known as the National Democratic League.

In January, 1914, he issued a pastoral letter strongly condemning the tango.

He is of medium height and rather stout.

F. Parker of Springfield, Ill., is a business visitor in this city.

J. C. Strock of Mexico, Mo., is visiting friends in the Cape.

E. W. Hink of Gordonville, was in the Cape yesterday on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Kneans of Warrenton, returned to their home Wednesday after visiting for several weeks with Rev. J. H. Kneans and family in this city.

Mrs. George A. Bell returned from Cobden, Ill., where she has been visiting relatives.

**MAN IS CRUSHED
BY WOOD BLOCK
AT STAVE MILL**

**Harvey Stiver's Chest Is Caved
In As Timber Is Hurlled
From Saw.**

**HIP IS ALSO INJURED;
HE MAY NOT SURVIVE**

**Negro Also Injured While At
Work In the Coopage
Pl nt.**

Harvey Stiver, a young man employed at the Cape Coopage works, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday afternoon while engaged in his work.

A heavy block of wood was hurled from one of the revolving saws, striking Stiver squarely in the chest. The impact was so great that he was thrown heavily against an upright post which stood a short distance from where he was working.

His chest was crushed from being struck by the flying missile, and his hip was also severely injured when he fell against the post.

His condition is considered critical and it is feared that he received internal injuries of a fatal character.

Dr. Porterfield was called to the scene of the accident, and upon his request Lorberg's ambulance was called and the injured man was conveyed to St. Francis hospital where he is now being cared for.

Stiver is a young man and lives with his parents on New Madrid street in the north part of the city. The accident occurred at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Earlier in the day a negro laborer by the name of Johnson was also seriously injured while working at the same factory, and when Dr. Porterfield arrived he found the wounded man in such serious condition that he was also taken to the hospital where he is now confined as a result of his misfortune.

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