

**THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE**  
AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD  
Every Friday by  
**THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
JAMES P. WHITESIDE, Editor.  
**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE**

**EDITORIAL**

**PREPAREDNESS!**

Nine days after the raid on Columbus the Ward line steamer Esperanza arrived in Vera Cruz with 1,350,000 rounds of ammunition, all soft-nosed or dum-dum bullets, for the Carranza government.

On April 1 the Ward line steamer Monterey landed at Vera Cruz 1,350,000 rounds of ammunition.

On May 13, about a month after the Carrancista garrison at Parral had attempted to ambush the advance guard of the American expeditionary troops under Maj. Tompkins, and had attacked them, the Esperanza landed at Vera Cruz 300,000 rounds of ammunition.

During these months ammunition has been going over the border in quantities, as well as other supplies for Carranza troops.

Our soldiers are now about to meet a large enemy force, armed and equipped by their own countrymen, with the permission of the Government that is now sending them into the field. The American soldiers who die in battle will be shot by American bullets, propelled by American powder, from guns held by soldiers fed by American food, supported by a government established through the influence of the American Government.

**AGRICULTURAL CREDITS.**

Two rural credit bills, similar though not identical, have each passed one house of Congress, with the apparent concurrence of the two parties. The bills are probably as sound as an experiment is ever likely to be, and the makers have drawn copiously from the experiences of other governments in land credit.

But it is distinctly amusing to find the Democratic party sponsoring such a measure as rural credits. It is a curious confession of the weakness of pure, undiluted Jeffersonian Democracy. Both measures are Republican in meaning. They are nationalistic, break down state lines, and, in fact, foist upon the farmer something for his own good which he has been incapable of creating himself—an organization of farm credit.

These bills do not simply empower the farmers to get together for the purpose of organizing credit. They outline a mechanism on which he must organize his credit or go without organization. More than that, about \$2,000,000 of Government money will be loaned for the creation of the system.

There was nothing to prevent the farmers of the country from organizing their credit for their own needs. They did not do so. And because they did not the Government is preparing to do it for them. The hand of the Federal Government is seen through it all. A board appointed by the President is at the top. There are seven Federal appraisers.

The object as well as the method of the bill is nationalistic, and not local. "The results to be confidently anticipated from the successful operation of the proposed rural credits system," reads the recommendation of the house committee which reported the bill, "embraces not only the more profitable operation of the farms by their owners, but a liberal opportunity for the acquisition and ownership of farms to those now shut out from possibility of such proprietorship through the prevailing high price of farm land and the paucity of land credit accommodation; the fostering and development of the co-operative spirit among farmers, etc." Even the Democrats confess it.

But if rural credit legislation coming from the Democratic party is a joke, there is consolation in the fact that it is a good joke, and probably beneficial.

**GOV. MAJOR MUST BE RECOGNIZED.**

Gov. Major's Vice-Presidential boom blew up without a report, says a news item. That was the saddest feature of the convention. It brands the party of being without that finer sense which we had always suspected it possessed in abundance.

What better qualification could anyone have for Vice-President than to be a tip-top buck and wing dancer? As a buck and wing artist, Gov. Major shines as a diamond in a pot of pewter, and he can rip off his steps gracefully to the soothing strains of a fiddle.

We fear that the Democratic party has parted with that bucolic element who live at the forks of the creek; whose musical education is confined to the rhythmical clatter of feet of the buzzard walkers and the buck and wing masters; who wear their one gallus on Sunday as well as during the week, and who take their mornin' right out of the jug.

That Missouri's Governor is disappointed goes without the formality of ascending the motion, and he is justified. When his party spurs a man as gifted as Mr. Major is to nominate a Vice-President who cannot even rattle a pair of bones, then we insist that the party has outlived its usefulness and should not be permitted to survive.

But his defeat should not cause Mr. Major to lose heart. He is a Democrat, born with a craving to hold office, and that desire should not be dwarfed at this late day. We, therefore, call upon Mr. Wilson to create a dancing instructor for the U. S. A., and we nominate Gov. Major for the job.

**DISLOYALTY IN THE U. S. A.**

Immediately after President Wilson issued a call for volunteers to reinforce the army now in Mexico, the German-Americans in St. Louis began the organization of a regiment composed exclusively of German-Americans.

The Post-Dispatch, which has been waging a campaign against the Germans for the past year, editorially says:

"This action, of course, was to be expected. From the experience of the last two wars fought by the country we know the usefulness and patriotism of this class of citizens in the armed defense of the country. But late circumstances and discussions make so prompt response peculiarly gratifying.

"If war comes, one of its compensations will be the proofs it will present of the genuine and not merely academic unity of the American people. No one can doubt the willingness of the great majority of the German-Americans to make sacrifices the equal of those of any other element in the population."

There has never been any doubt about the German-American's loyalty. There is no reason to believe that any Americans would be disloyal, and there has never been any excuse for the outrageous charges that have been made against the Irish and the Germans.

Jingo newspapers, hoping that by creating bitter feeling against the German-Americans they could bring about a sentiment in this country that would demand war with Germany, indulged in one of the most bitter campaigns ever waged in the United States.

The Democratic party, believing that it was a popular idea, took up Mr. Wilson's cheap campaign and incorporated it in its platform. Mr. Wilson is now running on a platform which carries a masked assault on the German-American, yet the German-Americans are among the first to answer his call for assistance in Mexico.

This incident not only substantiates the contention that the German-American was loyal, but it illustrates how easy an injustice is done. The German-American fought loyally to set America free and he was faithful to Lincoln in the memorable campaign that began in '61.

**34 MEN JOIN VOLUNTEERS AT MASS MEETING**

(Continued from page one.)

"It is an experience you will value, and it is up to you to fight for your country."

The Mayor's address was received with much enthusiasm and several times his remarks were interrupted by the applause from the crowd.

Senator T. F. Lane spoke next, and his address was followed by H. H. Haas. Rev. J. J. Clopton, pastor of Christ Episcopal church, also spoke. He declared the time has come for men to prepare for the last resort of nations.

"We are at war today in Mexico," Captain Bridges said in his address. "From the manner in which supplies are being rushed to the border, I believe that the leaders at Washington think that Mexico is not the only enemy we shall have."

"St. Louis sent 1200 men trained for service, and in the last day three train loads of engineering equipment have been expressed out of the arsenals there for the border. Thousands of automobiles are being collected all over the country to be sent to Mexico for use."

"It is time to prepare and our young men are the ones to get into the ranks."

Following Bridges' address, the lists of volunteers were opened and the crowd waited expectantly to see who would be the first guardsman to mount to the steps of the platform and sign the paper that would join him to the colors for the war in Mexico.

It was several moments before anyone moved. Presently there was a stir in the group of men at the foot of the steps and Skinner Speak walked across the platform to a small desk where he signed his name.

Speak was followed closely by Paul Finney and Russell McBride. Within a few moments another group of a half dozen young men mounted the platform and volunteered.

The crowd broke and was departing when Mayor Kage again spoke and reminded the people that Caruthersville sent two car loads of troops through yesterday afternoon on the way to Nevada to camp with the Fourth Regiment.

That started an embryo run on the enlistment which resulted in a total of 34 men for the first night. The leaders in the organization of the company last night were sanguine over the success of the company's organization after the mass meeting.

Capt. H. W. Bridges returned to the Cape last night after making a trip with Judge Henry Lamm from St. Louis to Perryville and then to Jackson. He went to St. Louis last Monday when called to the colors of Col. Arthur B. Donnelly of the First Regiment, and now is in the Cape waiting to be called as a reserve officer.

He said, he expects to be summoned when the Missouri brigade is moved from the concentration camp at Nevada to the Mexican border, and he declared last night he expects to be on the way to Mexico within the next two weeks.

Two car loads of militia troops from Caruthersville passed through the city yesterday afternoon on the way to St. Louis, whence they will go to Nevada. While the train stopped in the Cape, Robert Johnson a Cape man, who has been in the regular army service, joined the ranks of the Caruthersville contingent.

Those who had signed the petition for a volunteer company up to last night are as follows:

- Homer Smetzer.
- Roy H. Clark, 923 Good Hope street.
- Jean L. Speak, 122 South Spanish.
- Russell C. McBride, 812 North.
- N. J. Rieck, 214 North Lorimer.
- Edward S. Lilly, 129 South Lorimer.
- Charles Whitener, 310 Mill.
- W. M. Hunter, Kennett, Mo.
- G. L. Leonard, Hartzel flat.
- B. L. Buckley, Jackson, Mo.
- Code Franklin.
- O. K. Steele, 605 Independence.
- Glen Dubois, 420 South Sprigg.
- Louis Stearns, 322 South Ellis.
- Ray Headrick, 109 Water.
- Clyde Ward, 109 Water.
- R. Crossnoe, 29 South Sprigg.
- S. Ed. Blumer, 403 Main.
- Harry Medley, 210 South Pacific.
- Paul Finney, 709 Broadway.
- Thomas F. Lane, 306 Independence.
- Hugo Wilder, 535 Themic.
- Raymond Koch, 26 South Pacific.
- Ray Swan, 519 Maple.
- Sam Sullivan, R. F. D. No. 2.
- George Bayse, 116 Independence.
- G. F. Woffard, 602 Good Hope.
- H. F. Wickham, 513 Maple.
- F. Bridges, R. F. D. No. 2.
- S. Jackson, North Fountain.
- C. W. Marshall, General Delivery.
- Elmer E. Miles, 203 Broadway.
- Charles W. Seitz, 112 North Main.
- J. Gordon Miller, North Henderson.

**FARMERS URGED TO JOIN CITY PEOPLE**

**Agricultural Expert Says Co-operation Would Prove Beneficial to Both.**

By A. J. MEYER

[Missouri College of Agriculture] The average farmer is ready to co-operate with his town brethren but he wants to co-operate in his own way and in something that he can clearly see is to his interest. A study of what has been termed co-operation as it has existed for many years between town and country people generally shows that the town has developed the plan and presented it to the farmer full-formed. A better way to co-operate would be for the town and the country to go together. Let both indicate what they want in the way of co-operation; then together work out the problem—not in any patronizing way but in a substantial business-like manner as between partners with a common interest.

Full and free co-operation between town and country to the mutual benefit of both is not impossible, but if it ever is accomplished it may have to be at the sacrifice of some of the artificial machinery which thrives in towns unnecessary to the economic scheme yet capable of gaining and keeping a foot-hold. The occasional "farmers' day" in the city is a very desirable thing and these events should be encouraged.

An occasional city men's day in the country might not be a bad innovation, but the permanent solution of the problem of co-operation between town and country is not found in the occasional special event which brings the two groups of men together. Real co-operation must be continuous and must be of a kind which directly affects the farmer's prosperity and leaves more money in his pocket at the end of the year. When the farmers in any territory, with or without town co-operation, are able to put their business on a basis which will earn 8 per cent instead of 4 per cent, the producing department will need a good purchasing department and an even more elaborate sales department, which is another way of saying that the prosperous farmer will make a prosperous town.

Did you ever hear of a household that didn't have an ant remedy? How many of these same households are not looking for a remedy that will really work? L. Haseman of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been giving special attention to the little red ant that usually causes more trouble than any other, and has been able to kill it with the syrup made from half a pound of sugar and a fortieth of an ounce of sodium arsenite. The syrup should be made in a double boiler because if it is scorching the ants will not eat it, and the poison must be carefully weighed by the druggist and no more than this must be added for two reasons: (1) it is a deadly poison and will be more likely to be dangerous to animals or persons who get it by mistake if less diluted; (2) if any more of it is used the ants detect the taste and will not eat it.

Professor Haseman says that the ant has a very keen sense of taste and is a most contrary creature, refusing to eat many of the things usually used in trying to get rid of him. In fact, he finds that the little red nuisance eats this arsenite syrup better if it is put on sponges, rags, or blotting paper so it is seemingly harder to get than if in an open dish. If the soaked sponges or rags are put into tin cans or glass jars closed up except for a little crack as though put away to avoid the ants, they seem to make special search for it and pass by open dishes of it in favor of the closed vessel.

Professor Haseman recommends this poison especially for the little red ants and says that the real way to get rid of any kind of ants whose nests can be found is to destroy the entire colony with boiling water or by pouring on carbon bi-sulphite which will choke or suffocate them if placed so that its poison gas can settle down into the nest.

Quality commands price in all departments of trade. The higher the quality the greater is the price, regardless of the condition of the market. Recently the apple selling question has been becoming more difficult each year, and the past season has been the most unsatisfactory one to growers for many years.

On the larger markets, however, high-grade western box apples, packed according to known and established standards, are moving quite freely at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a box. The choicest middle west stock in barrels is moving very slowly at prices ranging from half to two-thirds that of western stock. There is almost no sale for the ordinary so-called "standard" or "orchard-run" pack of fruit, even at prices that yield no profit to the producer.

**OVER 200 NEW DEPOSITORS**

HAVE STARTED ACCOUNTS WITH US SINCE THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR. ISN'T THAT SPLENDID?

We certainly do feel mighty grateful for this substantial increase in the number of our customers.

The fact that we are thus attracting this new business and retaining the valued patronage of the many good customers who have been so loyal to the First National for the last quarter of a century ought to be very conclusive proof to those who are not our customers that we are providing a satisfactory banking service for this community. Won't you come and see us?

Member Federal Reserve System

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

U. S. Government Protection

**BRIDGES DEPARTS TO JOIN COLORS**

**Cape Man Will Be On General Staff Of First Regiment At Border.**

On the receipt of a telephonic call to arms yesterday morning from his Colonel, Capt. Harry W. Bridges left for St. Louis in the afternoon to join the First Regiment, Missouri National Guard, which is mobilizing and expects to leave for the Mexican border.

Captain Bridges is a member of Colonel Arthur B. Donnelly's staff and is ranked as a captain and assistant inspector of small arms practice. He formerly was a member of the general staff of Colonel Arthur L. Oliver of the old Sixth Regiment, when he was an officer of the commissary department.

Captain Bridges received his first news of the mobilization of the Missouri militia Sunday afternoon when he was told to be in readiness for service.

In St. Louis the mobilization of the militia companies progressed rapidly and orders were sent out Sunday night for all the regiments to concentrate at the field headquarters of the State's National Guard, Nevada, Mo. Captain Bridges, when he departed from the Cape yesterday afternoon, declared that he expected to go almost immediately from St. Louis to Nevada.

The troops to be sent to the border will be selected at that place, and it will be several days before all will go forward. As a consequence, Captain Bridges said he may have an opportunity to return to the Cape for a short time to look after various business interests that he was forced to drop when he received the call from St. Louis yesterday.

Colonel Donnelly communicated with Captain Bridges by long distance telephone asking him to come to St. Louis on the first train. Bridges packed his officer's equipment and departed on the northbound train yesterday afternoon.

He expected to go directly from the Union Station to the army on his arrival in St. Louis and place himself at the service of the regiment commander.

Several of Captain Bridges' friends in the Cape yesterday declared they believe he will not return to the Cape again until the Mexican situation is definitely settled and the militia demobilized.

A few weeks ago, Captain Bridges undertook the organization of a company of militia in the Cape. The men were to have been taken into the National Guard under the new Federal scheme whereby all the men are paid and they would have been called out at this time, had the organization of the company been successful.

After an inspection by a Captain of the regular army, it was found that insufficient men had joined the proposed company, to have it authorized by the Governor and the complete organization of the command was held in abeyance till it could be recruited to a greater strength.

Captain Bridges is a Candidate for representative in the General Assembly on the Republican ticket, a position which he filled at that last session. His military experience has covered several commands and covers several years.

He was in command of the company located in the Cape at the time the Sixth Regiment was mustered out of service.

**POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**FOR ASSESSOR.**  
We are authorized to announce  
**ERNEST CALDWELL**

of Millerville, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce  
**J. FRED WILFERTH**

of Millerville, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce  
**HENRY P. GAINES**

of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce  
**BEN GOCKEL**

of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce  
**F. J. SCHOEN**

of Pochontas, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce  
**OTTO F. WILLA**

of Gordonville, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

**FOR TREASURER.**  
We are authorized to announce  
**J. H. C. KERSTNER**

of Jackson, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Treasurer of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

**FOR SHERIFF.**  
We are authorized to announce  
**WILLIAM F. SCHADE**

of Jackson, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Sheriff of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

**FOR STATE SENATOR**  
We are authorized to announce  
**HARRY E. ALEXANDER**

of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of State Senator from the 21st Senatorial District of Missouri, subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

**FOR CONGRESS.**  
We are authorized to announce  
**ROBERT J. SMITH**

of Campbell, Dunklin county, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Missouri District, subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce former Speaker David W. Hill as a candi-

**MINING ACTIVITY IS DEVELOPING IN WEBSTER COUNTY**

**Rich Strike Made on Lease Obtained By Springfield Men.**

Springfield, Mo., June 20.—Interest in the mining industry in Webster County is increasing rapidly since the rich strike made by the George B. Corn Mining & Investment Company on a big lease three miles from Holman, and many prospects are being conducted in the vicinity.

Lead, zinc and silicate were found in large quantities in the prospecting work conducted by the company on the property and the mineral found is of unusually high grade. The ore was uncovered at depths of from three to twenty feet, in a twenty-five foot face. Samples of the ore contain large nuggets of almost pure lead and it is believed that even better ore will be found with the progress of the work.

The members of the company are: John A. Barnhart, Otto Greer, George B. Corn, J. H. Langston and H. E. Munsey. The property held by the company, 360 acres in extent, was leased from W. T. and L. A. Triplett.

Work will leave Springfield at once with a force of men and active operations will be started on the property. The preliminary work will be pushed and it is hoped that a carload of ore will be removed from the shaft by the end of this week.

The mining industry in Webster County was given but little attention until recently, but the results obtained from the prospects made have led miners to believe that there are numerous rich deposits in the vicinity of Holman. The new company holds options on several other tracts near the lease being worked which are believed to contain considerable ore. Several prospectors are now at work on other property near the company's lease.

Three shafts were sunk across a ravine from the Corn company's lease several weeks ago, but have been worked in recent times. Only one other company is actually operating in the district at the present time, three and four cars of a good grade of ore being removed weekly from the mine operated by the Owen Brothers. This mine is located about two miles from the lease held by the Springfield company. The mine is equipped with a mill and a large force of men is being worked in the shaft.

**Australia to Conscript Farmers.**

Sydney, Jan 216.—Danger of the breakdown of the home production of food owing to the withdrawal of men from the land is almost as acute in Australia as in England. Opinion here is rapidly crystallizing in favor of conscription as the means of organizing and utilizing the man power of the Commonwealth to the best advantage.

date for the Republican nomination for the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Congressional district of Missouri, subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce  
**W. A. SUMMERS**

of Jackson, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.