

Cape Normal School  
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

# THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE'S CIRCULATION IS THE LARGEST IN CAPE GIRARDEAU.

THE TRIBUNE COVERS SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LIKE THE DEW.

A NEWSPAPER THAT PRINTS ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT AND PRINTS IT FIRST

VOL. XV

THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD, CAPE GIRARDEAU MISSOURI, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

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## WILSON ASKS EUROPE TO END WAR

### ARMOR PLANT MEETING TO BE HELD TONIGHT

Commercial Club to Outline Vigorous Campaign to Land \$11,000,000 Project.

### LEMING SAYS IT'LL MAKE S. E. MISSOURI

Declares Business Men Must Leave Nothing Undone to Bring Plant Here.

#### HERE ARE THE MEN WHO WILL PICK SITE

Washington, Dec. 20.—Admiral Fletcher, Commander Frank H. Clark and Rubin B. Backenhaus, civil engineer of the Boston Navy Yard, have been appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels as a board to select a site for the proposed Government armor plate plant.

This commission will inspect the locations that have been suggested and will make their recommendations to the Government. They will actively begin their investigations early in January.

A special meeting will be held tonight at the Commercial Club to discuss further plans for this city's campaign to have the huge Government armor plate plant located in the Cape. The meeting will be open to everyone, and everyone who has suggestions to make will be expected to be at the meeting.

The commission that will select the site for the plant was appointed Tuesday. The members are residents of Boston, but were named because of their knowledge of munition plants. The application of all the cities that desire to have this plant, which is to be a \$11,000,000 establishment, will be placed in the hands of this commission early in January.

Cape's application for the project is contained in a brief which will be sent to Congressman Russell of this district, who has already promised to assist the Commercial Club in securing the plant for the Cape. In this brief the advantages of Cape Girardeau over other cities are given wide space. It is shown that Cape Girardeau is a centrally located city with all river and railroad facilities that are necessary for such a plant.

The brief will be accompanied by a plat on which the location of Cape Girardeau is advantageously shown. Cape Girardeau on this plat is pictured as the center of a large territory, in which rich ore and coal fields are to be found, and in fact all raw materials that would be used in the armor plate plant. A copy of this plat will be sent to all the Congressmen from Missouri, and to United States Senators Reed and Stone. Besides a number of Congressmen whose districts could not be considered in this proposition will be asked to boost Cape Girardeau in this matter.

M. E. Leming, the incoming president of the Commercial Club, said last night that nothing would be left undone to secure this project for Cape Girardeau. "This is not only a Cape Girardeau proposition, but a Missouri proposition," he said, "and for that reason the entire State should come to the aid of the Commercial Club of Cape Girardeau. The advantages this plant will bring with it are numerous, so great that they cannot be realized at the present time."

"In five years the population of the Cape will be ten times greater than it is now. It would not be necessary to erect the plant on the outskirts of the city, just so we get it between here and Thobes."

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### FIRE APPARATUS ACCEPTED AFTER OFFICIAL TEST

Engine Throws Stream of Water 30 Feet Above the Trust Building.

### MAKES WATER TICKLE THE NORMAL CUPOLA

Four Firemen Are Scattered Over Street When High Pressure Is Tested.

The new fire apparatus was accepted yesterday evening at a special meeting held at the fire engine house, after the apparatus had been given its official test in the presence of the Mayor and seven councilmen. Jack Fowler was the only absent councilman.

Councilman Bowman witnessed the tryout of the engine at several places, but could not attend the meeting, because of important business matters, he said.

Walter D. Black was the only member of those present who voted against accepting the machines. The other five, Brunke, Kaess, Aringardt, Seagraves and Medley voted to accept. Mr. Medley got out of a sick-bed in order to be at the meeting. He witnessed only one test and waited for the return of the other councilmen at the engine house.

The demonstration attracted a great crowd at all places where the tests were made. Earl Robinson, president of the concern which manufactures the machines, came from St. Louis to be present when the apparatus was tried out.

The pumping machine was given a thorough test at six different places. The stream was sent to the height of approximately 100 feet. At Broadway and Fountain street, the engine developed such power that the stream of water was hurled over the Himmelberger-Harrison Building at least 30 to 40 feet.

The first test was made at the corner of Good Hope and Frederick streets. From there the engine was taken to the corner of Williams and Lorimer streets, in front of the bungalow of F. F. Braun, which was destroyed by fire a week ago, because the proper fire combating apparatus was not to be had.

The third test was made at the intersection of Main and Themis streets. A large crowd gathered and witnessed the exhibition. The water shot through the hose and reached a height of more than 100 feet.

From there the engine was driven to the Himmelberger-Harrison Building. This was the most rigid test that the engine was put through.

It pumped at this corner for at least half an hour, during which time the pressure was kept from between 225 to 235 pounds to the square inch. The crowd that gathered here was so great that traffic was held up for a long time. The street cars were not allowed to pass the crossing, because the hose had been stretched across the tracks.

The water was played on several trees at this corner. In a few minutes the trees were covered with icicles, some a few feet long. Shortly after the engine had left the place the children began coasting down the icy street.

The crowd that witnessed the fifth test at the corner of Bellevue and Sprigg streets, was drenched, and the four firemen were slightly hurt, when the nozzle broke away from the firemen. The crowd, numbering several hundred, fled in all directions, seeking shelter from the icy water, while the firemen lay on the ground after being knocked down by the force of the water. The engine had to be stopped in order to again get control of the hose.

The pressure of the water was so

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### BUFFALO BILL IS SERIOUSLY ILL; END MAY BE NEAR

Indian Fighter Stricken at Sister's Denver Home.

### HIS FATHER DIED AT THE HANDS OF INDIANS

Cody Slew Famous Chief in Hand to Hand Duel on Plains.

Denver, Dec. 20.—Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," is seriously ill here at the home of his sister, Mrs. May Cody Decker.

Members of the Cody family have been summoned here from Buffalo Bill's ranch at Cody, Wyo. Col. Cody, who is 70 years old, suffered a general physical and nervous breakdown upon his return from a tour of the country with the "101 Ranch" Wild West Show, in which he is interested.

William F. Cody was born in Scott County, Ia., Feb. 26, 1846. His father was a frontiersman, who was killed while defending a wagon train from an attack by Indians.

Cody, when still young, became a crack shot and while still in his teens took his place among the men of the frontier in the dangerous work of keeping the wagon trails open between settlements.

In 1860 he became a Government "pony express" rider, but soon after joined the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, in which he served through the Civil War until he was mustered out in 1865.

He earned his title of "Buffalo Bill" in 1867, when the Kansas Pacific Railroad was under construction by killing buffaloes to supply the workmen with food.

In 1872 he was elected to the Nebraska Legislature. When the Indian wars broke out in 1876 he offered his services to the Government as a scout. In the battle of Indian Creek he rode out in front of the battle lines and met the Cheyenne Chief, Yellow Hand, who, at the head of his braves, had taunted Cody to a duel with hunting knives. Cody killed the Chief after a hand-to-hand combat which was not interfered with either by the Indians or Cody's followers.

For his services during the Indian wars Cody was made Chief of Scouts, with the rank of Colonel, and remained in the service of the Government until the Indian troubles were finally settled.

Following his discharge from the army he came East and was enticed on the stage by offers from various enterprising theatrical managers. His early ventures for the most part were failures, and he returned to Wyoming.

In 1888 he came East with the first Wild West show ever seen in this country. His success was almost instantaneous, and his show grew in size yearly.

He made a tour of the world with his aggregation of rough riders and Indians, and was decorated by almost every monarch in Europe. While in Russia he conceived the idea of bringing back to America a band of Ural Cossacks, and the success of this venture induced him to add Arabs, Singalese, Japs, South American Gauchos and representatives of almost every nation in the world to his show.

In 1905 he formed a partnership with Major Gordon B. Lillie ("Pawnee Bill"), which proved the beginning of his financial downfall. In 1914 the show went into the hands of a receiver and Cody announced himself "dead broke."

Numerous friends came to his rescue, and late in the spring of 1914, H. H. Tammen, of Denver, who owned the controlling interest in the Selling Floto Circus, put Cody at the head of that enterprise, and at the age of 68 the venerable frontiersman again made his bow to crowded grandstands. In 1916 the Miller brothers, owners of the 101 Ranch, at Bliss, Okla., offered Cody an interest in their Wild

### HE ACTS TO SETTLE GREAT WAR



WOODROW WILSON.

### BOY COASTS UNDER AUTO BUT IS UNHURT

Ellison Morris Sled is Dragged by Wheels of Car For 20 Feet.

Ellison Morris, 15 years old, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon when he coasted into an automobile driven by Will Vedder, at the intersection of Spanish and Independence streets. The boy went directly in between the front and rear wheels, but was not touched owing to the fact that the automobile dragged the sled without overturning it. The boy was frightened but unscratched.

Young Morris and a number of friends were coasting down Independence street, during the noon hour. Vedder was driving his automobile south on Spanish street at a moderate rate of speed. He did not see the boy until it was too late to avoid the accident.

Mr. Vedder threw on the emergency brake with such force that the wheels were stopped and the momentum of the machine carried it for about 20 feet. The sled on which the boy lay, slid directly in between the wheels and it appeared that the youth would be crushed under the wheels. The sled, however, retained its balance and was dragged along until the auto came to a full stop.

A large crowd gathered after the accident, believing the boy had been badly hurt. He was taken to a physician's office, where an examination showed that he was unharmed. Ellison then went back to school.

West Show, and he finished out the circus season with them.

In November, 1916, he showed signs of fast failing health and returned to his home in Cody, Wyo., where, on December 18, he was reported seriously ill.

He was married in 1866 to Louisa Frederici and has not children living. Although Cody was an expert shot with all firearms, he was not one of the "bad man" type prevalent during

### McCLINTOCK CRACKS BOWLING RECORD

Totals 649 Pins in Three Games. Yet His Team Loses to Capahas.

Two local bowling records were shattered last night in the match of the Ideals against the Capahas at the Broadway Bowling Alleys. Earl McClintock, of the Ideals, made a high mark of 649 pins, while the Capahas totaled 2597 pins in the three games.

The Ideals were beaten by more than 100 pins, despite the high score of McClintock. Not another man of his team passed the 500 mark. Of the Capahas, however, only one man failed to pass this mark.

McClintock's nearest rival was fully 100 pins behind him. This was Henry Hohler of the Capahas with a total of 549 points in the three games.

The Capahas lost only one of the three games and won the other two by a wide margin. Friday night the Wizards will meet the Wonders. They are considered the weakest teams of the league.

The score for the three games played last night were:

Ideals.			
Vogel	155	167	125
Goekel	180	171	128
Sandman	160	140	167
McClintock	229	206	214
Oberheide	154	146	149

	878	830	781	2489
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Capahas.			
Morgan	162	157	164
Hohler	178	177	196
Wittmor	170	180	185
Meystedt	159	167	193
Blind	157	212	148

	814	897	886	2597
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the settlement of the West. He was never known to kill a white man in a sort of a "gun fight." His physical qualities made him feared among the riff-raff of the frontier. He was often known to take a gun away from a so-called "bad man" and administer to the offender a terrific beating.

## PRESIDENT CALLS ON BELLIGERENTS TO BRING PEACE

Also Asks All Neutrals and the Pope to Join United States in Movement to Settle Great Struggle.

### BERNSTORFF SAYS ACTION IS THE WORLD'S MASTER STROKE

Diplomats in Washington Electrified by Executive's Message—Stone Sure It Will End Hostilities.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Wilson tonight took the initiative to restore peace in Europe and to establish what he hopes will be world-wide tranquility.

He has cabled a message to all of the belligerents in Europe and every neutral nation has been asked to aid the United States in settling the European conflict.

Independent of the peace suggestion made by the Teutonic Allies, President Wilson has called upon all of the belligerents to "learn how near the haven of peace may lie for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing."

The American executive does not propose peace, neither does he offer mediation. He does, however, call upon the belligerents to "compare their views as to terms upon which peace may be established."

The announcement of the President's action was made personally through Secretary of State Lansing. The greatest secrecy had shrouded the action of the President. The message was prepared by him personally after a long conference with the members of his Cabinet, and was dispatched by cable to the United States Ambassadors and ministers throughout the world.

Officials here declare they believe all of the belligerents must heed the appeal of the United States. Ambassador Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced that it was the great stroke that was needed to restore war-ridden Europe to its senses. He let it be known that the President's action met with his hearty approval, and while he declined to discuss the message at length, he said the belligerents could not ignore the wishes of the United States, which, in his opinion, was the one power on earth that could step between the warring nations.

The British Embassy announced that no statement would be made upon President Wilson's action, except to say that the note would do no harm. The French Embassy made public a similar statement, but the ranking diplomats of these two nations rushed to the White House as soon as they were handed a copy of Woodrow Wilson's appeal to the world.

It was announced by the State Department tonight that a majority, if not all of the neutrals, and the Vatican will join the United States in an effort to not only end the war, but to make further conflicts of this stupendous character impossible.

Two notes, practically the same, were forwarded to the Entente and Teutonic allies. They were appeals in behalf of civilization to consider peace. President Wilson asked that the belligerents make suggestions to this country as to what terms they would consider peace.

These suggestions will be kept confidential and will be made the basis of another public statement by President Wilson and may take the form of a conference of neutrals.

Diplomatic representatives of the belligerent nations as well as the representatives of all neutral Powers in Washington were furnished with copies of President Wilson's message, and almost immediately there was a rush of diplomatic callers to the White House.

When the news became generally known its effect was electrical. The opinion was expressed everywhere that such a proposal could not be rejected without giving offense to the great masses in the belligerent countries, who are the greatest sufferers as a result of the war.

Tonight no other topic was discussed in Washington. Congressmen and United States Senators congregated to exchange views, and foreign diplomats were just as interested.

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was pleased at the President's action. "I believe it will result in peace," said the Missourian. "I am pleased beyond expression at our President's action, and I sincerely believe it will mark the closing chapter of the great conflict which has impoverished all Europe. I am convinced that the nations engaged in the unprecedented struggle have long ago realized their mistake, and they are, in my opinion, ready to accept the first opportunity to end it. It is especially pleasing to me to know that a really effective step in the direction of peace has been taken, and I am proud to know that America took the lead."

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