

CAPE GIRARDEAU TRIBUNE

Published Every Friday.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year.....\$1.50 One Month..... 20c
Six Months..... 80c Single Copy..... 05c
Three Months..... 50c

Entered at the Post Office at Cape Girardeau, Mo., as Second Class Matter.

From the speed displayed by the Kaiser in fleeing from Germany, we suspect him to be one of those persons who prep under the bed each evening just before climbing into the hay.

We might suggest the construction of the new Frisco depot as a monument to the returning soldiers, but we fear it would cause an epidemic of shell shock.

We imagine Bill Hohenzollern will yet appreciate the handicap confronting the man looking for work and minus a union card.

Now that it is no longer seditions to think what has become of the butcher who used to give huge hunks of liver to his customers for dog meat?

When the war ceases to be a topic for live conversation, Cape Girardeau can revive the proposed West End Sewer.

Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, has twice appeared in public since Germany surrendered, and each time was shot at. He must feel keenly the need for strict laws against pot hunters.

Most of the working men's organizations in Europe seem to be composed of working men who decline to work.

If Dr. Sof isn't a ventriloquist for the Kaiser, he's a natural born audience.

J. HAM LEWIS IS RETIRED.

The defeat of Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois by Medill McCormick removes a spectacular court jester from Washington. His accidental election to the United States gave him an opportunity to exhibit himself in high places and he made the most of it.

Only a few months ago he was sent to Europe on a secret and mysterious mission, and soon he returned to Washington he held a whispered conversation with the President and then appeared in public under a pink hat which he bought in London for \$55. America's military representation in Europe made England and France wonder, but the diplomatic rubbish that went after them must have made the old world laugh.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIP.

President Wilson's determination to attend the peace conference in Europe is very properly being criticized in all sections of the country. His presence there will accomplish nothing that would be sacrificed by his remaining in Washington.

The danger that lurks at sea just now make his proposed voyage one of peril. The risk is too great for the benefits involved. No question that will come before the peace conference is of more importance than many that have confronted President Wilson during the past four years, all of which he disposed of satisfactorily and without leaving Washington.

The commission appointed by the President to represent the United States should be composed of men qualified to take care of the interests of the United States, and by advising them from Washington President Wilson can serve the same purpose that he would by attending the conference and in person making his suggestions.

Should he go to Versailles, he would appear as nothing more than a delegate, meeting with delegates. The King of England, the President of France will not be there and President Wilson's presence will detract rather than add to the dignity of his high office as President of the United States. A suggestion coming from President Wilson at Washington would carry more weight than a request delivered at the conference, and he would eliminate the danger that would surround his trip to Europe. President Wilson should remain at home.

WHO ARE THE GUILTY PHYSICIANS?

According to city officials, there have been cases of influenza in Cape Girardeau which have not been reported to the city health department because of the neglect of the attending physician. There is no excuse for the failure to report contagious diseases and the doctor who is guilty of the offense should be exposed, if not prosecuted.

There is but one effective way to wipe out epidemics and that is by quarantining the victims. The city authorities cannot act if they are not promptly advised by attending physicians, and if medical men are not willing to furnish this information, they should be punished for their neglect or effort to shield their patients.

There have been approximately 450 cases of influenza reported to the city authorities in Cape Girardeau, with eight deaths. The mortality rate has been small, due to the fact that the city authorities acted promptly to stamp out the disease. Most of the physicians have not only advised the officials when they detected influenza, but have performed an invaluable service in helping to place the epidemic under control.

Those few physicians who have failed to report homes where patients were ill with the disease, have contributed to the spread of the epidemic. Physicians who are helping to eradicate the disease should notify the city authorities of all cases that have not been reported. A doctor who refuses to contribute his part in wiping out dangerous diseases is worse than a quack. These Cape Girardeau physicians who are in this class should be pointed out.

SMILING INTO OFFICE.

Now that the election is over we will miss the "canitorial" smile for two more years. We don't know what "canitorial" means, but in this particular instance it refers to candidates for office.

No one can forget the smile or the enthusiastic "how-do-you-do" of a regular office seeker. When a human being becomes his party's choice for an easy position, he immediately attempts to turn his physiognomy wrong side out in an effort to out do his opponent in the gentle art of beaming at voters.

Whence came this habit, we shall not attempt to state, but no qualified voter will dispute our assertion that it is present every two years. It is a diagnostic symptom of political life. It vanishes with the election but returns as a plague in the next campaign.

This brings us to the question of smiles that we have met. The oily grin of the nominee for an important office differs radically from the facial emotions that identify the candidate for constable, and justly so.

Take the candidate for Congress, for instance; one naturally expects him to possess a better trained countenance than the aspirant for justice of the peace. A loud guffaw in the justice court is reduced to only a radiant quiver of the boundary line of the face when it reaches the halls of con-

We therefore recognize the need for a variety of smiles, and the purpose of our argument is not to discourage pleasant looking faces among candidates. We merely speak a word for those who do the electing. The constant voter's mission in politics is simply to assist in keeping their friends in office, a duty not without its meritorious features, but not the road to immortality. To be grinned at for your vote is all right and is a practice approved by polite society, but we hold that candidates, who are successful should wear the same face that they used to configure men during the heat of the campaign.

Looking At International Questions.

BL. L. R. JOHNSON.

The doctrine that a nation, even the most prolific and crowded, requires colonies to provide more "elbow room" for its population, is plausible but unsound. The whole world is open to the emigrant with little or no restriction. He can go where he lists. There is a province of Brazil almost solidly German while the three important German colonies, all in Africa, are not inviting to the white man and would attract little emigration. The conquest of these colonies is due to the British with some assistance from South Africans, East Indians, French, Belgians and Portuguese. Their subjugation involved prolonged warfare of a most arduous nature and presented problems that called for a high order of military skill. The winning of German Africa stands out as a proud epic and deserves a conspicuous chapter in the history of the great war.

There is abundant evidence to prove the brutal treatment of the natives by their German masters, evidence that is easily believable of the perpetrators of European atrocities. The British government has intimated that it is willing that native sentiment be the judge of whether Germany shall ever again rule these lands. Unless Germany be helplessly crippled for working future mischief (and this will depend on the hearts of the people and not on constitutional changes), she could make these colonies the generating force for a militarism that would threaten all Africa. With their coasts equipped for submarine bases and, with millions of blacks drilled into a docile army, their opportunities for destruction around them would be limitless. British colonies are adjacent to all of them, French, Belgian and Portuguese to some. There is one ready and I contend, just solution to the question of the disposition of the German African colonies: give them to the nations which fought and bled to reclaim them, and whose interests are most immediately concerned. Give German East Africa to the British, the Kamerons to France and German S. W. Africa to the African Confederation.

The German government has been sending a note after note straight to Washington over the heads of our allies in council at Versailles. In connection with these several questions arise. Why was our government singled out? Probably for one or both of two reasons; first, because this government was thought to be more lenient than its allies; secondly, because it was hoped Washington would commit itself to a course unacceptable to its allies and thus a sensum would be created.

In answering these notes instead of referring them to the council at Versailles and refusing to be addressed over its head, were we guilty of presumption in making ourselves the sole spokesmen? Were we guilty of a discourtesy to our allies in receiving up a note over their heads?

In answering these notes we constituted ourselves an intermediary. Was it a discrete to do this? Was it expedient? Was it loyal to our allies? Was it not exposing the allied council to disrepute by thus disassociating ourselves? Was it in accord with good "can work"? Was not our assumption of an intermediary a reflection upon the character of our allies?

The setting up of an intermediary implies that there is disagreement between the other two parties. Is there, as a matter of fact, any such disagreement? Does not an intermediary imply harsh conditions have been imposed for which we bear the responsibility?

As a consequence of the acceptance of the role of intermediary a number of other states like Luxembourg and Roumania have followed Germany, and in sending us notes they are pleading for intervention. The German government has persisted in sending our note at Versailles. As last we read the Secretary Lansing has requested that in future that government address its notes to Versailles. Apparently our government has become weary of answering notes.

Could not our general course of conduct toward our allies be criticized as undiplomatic if not discourteous?

Are You Acquainted With Foch?

Who is Foch? Five years ago, pleasantly and was told, that such a career as a single American ever had of him. Today every soldier in the United States has been able to raise, equip, train and send to war—nearly 2,000,000 in all—including marines—is fighting under him. "What he says goes" with French, Briton, Americans, Italians, Belgians and Portuguese, for he is the supreme commander of the allies in the western theater of war.

Another strange thing is that five years ago he was little known in France outside of professional army circles. The great war broke, and "Papa" Joffre became the French national idol. He repulsed the Huns at the Marne in September, 1914, and along about that time one begins to hear: "Gen. Foch, whoever he is, is Joffre's right-hand man and is the really great strategist among French military leaders. A lot of the credit for the stand at the Marne goes to him."

Since then his fame has grown steadily until now, says the Washington Star, his name is a household word all over the civilized world. He is not a myth. No aura of mystery surrounds him. He is not a "second Napoleon" for there can never be another Napoleon. He is in no sense of the word "superman." He is a highly trained, hard-working, rather silent, elderly professional soldier, who has made the theory and practice of war his life work, who had great natural aptitude to begin with and who has added thereto all that plain staking labor could accomplish.

A story current in French army circles about Marshal Foch as good a summary of the personality, training and convictions of the man as would be volumes of analysis. Here it is: Foch placed a cavalry corps at a threatened point along a river. At the close of the day's fighting headquarters was called on the field telephone by the corps commander, who informed the marshal (then general) that he had withdrawn, inasmuch as the Germans had been heavily reinforced.

"Did you throw the bulk of your forces into the fight?" asked Foch.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



The school where he had taught; in 1911 he was made a division commander, and this war found him occupying the headquarters of the Twentieth Corps at Nancy. In the early days of the conflict he was given the Ninth French army.

In 1916 he received the supreme command of the allied armies in France and in the same year was advanced to the rank of marshal of France, the highest possible French military rank and shared only with Joffre.

been brought to the land which Christians and Judaism call holy.—Wm. T. Ellis.

Making A New Geography.

Liberty for us of the west means an abstraction; it is a word used by broker and politician a little for government loans. Over in Turkey it has for long centuries been the synonym for all that Christians desired, the antithesis of all that they experienced. They were not free, but under a cruel yoke. They were penalized before the law for being Christians; their standing was that of inferior peoples. Frequently the disability took the form of physical violence, and emigrations have had a grisly familiarity to these peoples, who regarded in their faith despite all terrorization. It is not unusual, especially in the mountain region, to find the Christians, men and women, with faces tattooed upon their arms and faces, unshamed of the scars that so often meant death.

Best known in the west of these subject christian peoples of Turkey are the Armenians, whose very name has become to be synonymous with atrocity. They have lived continuously under the burrow of persecution since the fourth century, having been the first nation to adopt Christianity. Greeks, Persians, Romans and Moslems all have persecuted them, but the fire of christian devotion has never been extinguished. Some of their writings have survived through the centuries, though now one wonders as to the fate of their most precious old books, which, after the recent German-Turkish atrocities began were sent to Moscow for safe keeping. Whether they have survived the furies of Bolshevikism remains to be seen. The same question arises often in one's mind concerning the priceless Tichenor manuscript, the oldest copy of the New Testament extant, which I saw a year ago in Petrograd.

Next to the Armenians in the antiquity and persistence of their faith are the Nestorians, or Assyrians; the survivors of the ancient race that once proudly ruled the world. There was a time when the Nestorian church was the most widely extended, geographically, in the world, stretching from Peking to Constantinople. As present the largest number of its adherents are in India. At this moment what is left of the Assyrian nation is fleeing from its home about Lake Urumia, Persia, toward the British column. The Turks have ceased their pursuit, but thousands of the abject company which numbered 80,000 when it set out last summer, have died on the way. Imagine what the news of the allied triumph means to this broken and bleeding and starving remnant of a race.

In Story-Book Land. Despite all the geography that this war has taught us, it still remains true that the average man does not know even the places or the peoples in the fast-flung Ottoman empire. There are national or tribal groups whose very existence is unknown to even well educated persons in Europe and America. Most of these have been struggling for centuries with

the remarkable tenacity of the east to maintain their identity. More than they ever dreamed possible of safety and self-expression has been quantified to them by the allied victory, and about the Turkish territory. For civilization has already out-topped the Constantinople gates shall never again rise.

This means that Arabia, the land of mystery and romance, is to have a fair chance in the world's new tomorrow. Despite the fact that many writers upon the fall of Damascus have treated it as a Turkish city, the oldest of existing communities and long has been predominantly Arabic, with a large Syrian admixture. Ever since the Young Turks tried to force the Turkish language upon Damascus and Syria, there has been seething unrest which has often broken out in open revolt. The Arabs had a civilization, when the Turkish tribesmen were still pretending savages in the Taranian mountains. It was out of Arabia that Mohammed came. Now the allies have promised self-development and safety to the people of the desert under a reign of law.

Persia's big problem, too, is settled by the victory in the east. Whatever the help she may require in self-development, she will not be made a pawn of stranger nations or deprived of the right of self-government. When democracy reaches the study power of the Persian villages and tribesmen, to suppress the decreed rule of class, the land of the Great King may once more return to some semblance of its former glories.

New Liberty For Liberty's Old Home. Greeks far outnumber the Turks in large parts of Asia. Minor peoples upon the Mediterranean Sea, and they too, have been persecuted, and of late massacred by the Turco-Turonic alliance. What an emancipation the late victories hold for these high-spirited people is comprehensible only to the few Americans who have personal knowledge of this storied corner of the world that was once the home of civilization.

Liberty, religious and civil, is now assured for the ancient centers whence came the earliest literature of liberty. Within the bounds of present Turkey was the old empire of eastern Rome as well as the Jewish nation, out of which came the Bible, with its inspirations to democracy and liberty. Latins, Greeks, Jews, Syrians, Persians, Arabs, Armenians, Assyrians and Kurds all are to receive the unspeakable gift of full liberty by the overthrow of the Turk. Where the struggle for light has been longest, it is now most spectacularly won. To understand what is involved in the cause of the allies, one must look upon classical or Biblical maps.

While the newspapers have taught all men how precious is the stake of liberty that France and Belgium and Italy and Roumania and Russia and Serbia and Montenegro have in this war, it remains for the interpreters of religion to point out what a boon has

LEGHORNS LEAD LAYING CONTEST

Hens Produce More Than 260 Eggs Per Year Each, And One Cracks Record

Pen 36, Single Comb White Leghorns, owned by C. E. Labein, formerly of Lincoln, Mo., but now located at Genard, Ill., won the honors for the year with a record of 117 eggs to their credit, averaging 232 eggs per hen, leading the nearest competitor, 46 eggs. The contest was at the experimental station at Manhattan, Mo.

Nineteen hens of 31 percent, and 260 eggs or more during the year. The 300 hens averaged 173 eggs each during the year. The high hen, a white Wyandotte, laid 266 eggs during the previous high in laying record of the 1913-14, or third contest. The 300 hens in the sixth, or previous year contest, averaged 153 eggs per hen per year, fed on a perfect egg ration.

The results of the seventh contest prove that hens bred to lay will produce a high average, although fed what necessarily compels—the most available ration at hand.

During the life of the contest the hens were fed a war ration, consisting principally of corn chips, a 1914 ration. Each bird consumed 4 1/2 pounds of corn chips, 5 of wheat and 4 1/2 of mash, making a total of 87 1/2 pounds consumed by each bird for the year.

The mash ration used in this contest was used as follows: Twenty pounds shorts, 20 pounds bran, 20 pounds of ground oats, 20 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of nest scraps.

The birds were fed this mash ration in the mornings, and the same mash was kept dry in the hoppers between the birds at all times. The grain was fed principally at night—all that they would clean up.

What was used in this contest was of a low grade and could not be used for brood purposes. The cost of keep per hen was \$2.64 for the year. The gross receipts per hen was \$5.75 per year, leaving a profit over the cost of feed of \$3.11 per hen per year.

Pen 36, Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri, won the \$50 cash and silver cup by laying 117 eggs for the year, an average of 232 eggs each. Pen 1, pen 47, White Wyandottes, won the individual prize by laying 266 eggs.

The winning pen in each variety is as follows: Pen No. Eggs. 26 S. C. White Leghorns, Mo. 1,171 26 S. C. White Leghorns, N. J. 1,125 14 White Wyandottes, Mo. 1,120 34 Anconas, Mo. 1,099 4 Barred Rocks, Mo. 1,099 7 S. C. Reds, Mo. 1,089 15 Silver Wyandottes, Mo. 1,090 15 Buff Wyandottes, Mo. 988 24 Buff Orpingtons, Mo. 954 35 R. C. Reds, Mo. 922 19 Black Orpingtons, Mo. 850 35 Buff Rocks, Mo. 826 35 S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mo. 809 41 White Orpingtons, Mo. 748

The 10 highest pens for the year are as follows: Pen No. Eggs. 26 S. C. White Leghorns, Mo. 1,171 26 S. C. White Leghorns, N. J. 1,125 14 White Wyandottes, Mo. 1,120 34 Anconas, Missouri, 1,099 4 Barred Rocks, Michigan, 1,099 7 S. C. Reds, Missouri, 1,089 15 Buff Wyandottes, Missouri, 1,090 47 Barred Rocks, Missouri, 1,072 30 Anconas, Missouri, 1,013