Ripley County Democrat.

VOLUME XVIII. DONIPHAN, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916. NUMBER 25.

'ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

Gleaned from Exchanges--Made by the Shears, the Pencil and the Paste Pot--Some Original, Some Credited, and Some Stolen, but Nearly All Interesting Reading.

Two men in Madison county were recently fined $10 each for failing to send their children to school.

The retail lumber dealers of Southeast Missouri met at Poplar Bluff last week and formed an association.

Sikeston has a new auto truck for fire-fighting purposes. It carries 650 feet of hose, ladders and other equipement.

The Scott County Bank at Morley, last week let the contract for a new bank building, a one-story structure, to cost $5,570.

A Chapter of Order of the Eastern Star was instituted at Ilimo on the 12th inst. Several Grand Officers of the state were present.

The office of police judge at Dexter has been abolished because the duties of that office had become so few that no one would hold the job.

A peculiar accident occured to a Wayne county farmer last week. He trying to bridle a wild mule and the animal threw him to the ground, then stepped on his ear, badly lacerating it.

Farm lands in this state are assessed at an average of $10.68 per acre, while the value of products in the year 1914 lacks but little of being equal to the taxable valuation put on the land.

Three land owners on Big Island in the Mississippi river near Commerce have built at their own expense a levee costing $6,000 to protect their land. Their holdings include about 2,500 acres.

Pemiscot county has a woman candidate for county clerk in the person of Miss Margaret Tinsley, who is now filling the office, having been appointed by Governor Major to fill the unexpired term of her father, whc died a short time ago.

Salaries for the Mayor and eight city councilmen were cut in twain, the salary of the city attorney was wiped out and his fees for each conviction in the police court was inceseased from $3 to $5 as a retrenchment measure, by the city council of Cape Girardeau last week. The saving the first year will amount to $600 and thereafter the saving each year will be $1700.

Last Thursday a big petition was presented to our county court praying that a special election be held in New Madrid county to determine whether intoxicating liquors may be sold in this county. It was signed by the required number of voters, and the court ordered the said election to be held Wednesday, May 10, 1916. An examination reveals the fact that the signers consist of all classes of citizens, some high class and others not so high. The Record wants to say it is simply a Democratic newspaper and don't think that "dry" men are a set of crazy fanatics, nor that the "wet" men are reckless undesirable citizens. There are two sides to the question, and lets hold a quiet election without any bitter denuciations. It is simply a matter of judgement of men.—New Madrid Record:

Having his teeth blown out by an explosion was the penalty a Newton county miner paid for "going back on a shot," an ancient indiscretion were miners wonder why a blast does not let go and return to learn the reason. The accident of having his teeth blown out was not so painful as it was expensive, for they were false teeth and have not yet been found.

A New Madrid man refutes the theory that we have fifteen rainy days during any month in which it rains on the first day. He says it rained on March 1st and there were only nine days on which it rained and snow on three days made a total of only 12 days of falling weather. His record of the month is as follows: March 1st rain, 2nd rain, 3rd snow, 6th rain, 8th snow, 10th rain, 14th rain, 15th snow, 20th rain, 25th rain, 26th rain, 27th rain.

Every day the Jimplicute receives from the Cotton Belt Railroad a lot of printed matter in regard to the eight hour law. This stuff goes in the Jimp office to the same place it does in nearly every country newspaper office in Missouri, into the stove. In time of peace the Cotton Belt has no use for the country news paper, but as soon as they see trouble brewing they are willing to recognize the country newspaper provided it dont cost anything.—Illmo Jimplicute.

Probably the oldest horseshoer in Nodaway county, if not in the United States, is Josiah Collins. Mr. Collins was 90 years old on Friday, March 10, 1916. He was born in Ohio and commenced the blacksmithing business when 19 years old and shod his first horse at that age. He made the remark a short time before his birthday that if he lived he expected to shoe a horse or a mule, no matter how unruly the animal might be, on his 90th birthday, and he kept his word.—Parnell Sentinel,

The Herald has the information from good authority that the Iron Mountain railroad will in the near future begin the work of erecting a $20,000 passenger and freight depot in Sikeston. According to the information we have, the new building will be erected on the company's plat of ground just north and west of the present station. It will be of brick, covered with tile, and will have ample accomodations for both passenger and freight. It will be modern in every respect, the equipement to include waterworks, electric lights, toilet rooms, etc.—Sikeston Herald.

The Rothville Bee wonders if the housewives who gave orders to the peddler last week for 10 cent bath towels have received their allotment yet? The scheme however, gained admittance to nearly every home. The peddler invested a dollar in the purchase of a couple of fine bath towels from the local merchants. These he swung on his arm and the tempting offer of a 50c bath towel for 10c did the work. Such bargains in sight, what must be the packs he carried? Of kourse he sold his goods at a good round price, but the towels he told would be shipped to them and they could pay for them at that time.

Many Persons Poisoned By Headache Powders.

Headache powders have a tremendous sale throughout the United States. They are taken almost entirely without the advice of a physician, being freely advertised in street cars and other public places and sold without hindrance at the average drug store.

Almost all headache powders contain one of three or four coal products, such as acetanilid, antipyrin and phenacetin, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the department of preventive medicine of the University of Missouri. While these vary somewhat in their poisonous properties, all of them produce similar effects in over-doses or when taken over a long period of time. They generally affect the heart and circulation, and perhaps the most common symptom of poisoning by these drugs is blueness of the skin, affecting first the lips and mouth, the nails and finger tips, but if taken in larger doses the skin of the whole body. It is caused by destructive changes in the blood which are serious and are always followed sooner or later by pallor, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, muscular weakness and disinclination to exertion.

Up to the end of 1907 there were 855 cases of poisoning with 26 deaths recorded, due to these drugs. Inquiries made by the Department of Agriculture of the United States obtained from 400 physicians the records of 814 additional cases of poisoning with 29 deaths. In addition to this many people acquire the habit, the greatest number of these being due to acetanilid, so that up to the end of 1908 we had already collected 1,669 cases of poisoning with 55 deaths, and 169 cases of drug habit. These inquiries also showed that in a great majority of cases the remedy was taken for headache. This is especially true of acetanilid. We have also records of a number of cases of poisoning in which acetanilid had been used as a local remedy or dressing for cases of burns and other injuries.

The worst feature of this whole business is that the advertisements almost invariably claim that these headache remedies are free from danger, and the unsuspecting person takes them without any suspicion of the risk he is running.

The lesson is a plain one. The sale of these drugs should be restricted by law, and until this is brought about, persons should not take this class of drugs except on the advice and under the guidance of a competent physician. The old adage should be remembered that "he who treats himself has a fool for a physician and a fool for a patient."

In the Howell county Circuit Court last week Calvin Russell was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His last matrimonial venture was his fifth one, and he claims his marriage to his fourth wife was illegal.

Stockmen in a school district of Howell county have organized a stock range association, and passed resolutions that only those living and owning land in that school district should have the benefit of the free range. Heretofore herders having been driving their cattle from one range to another in the county, to the detriment of the local stockmen.

Fruit Tree Quacks.

Some so called nursery salesmen operating in Missouri are making promises that seem too good to be true. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station wishes to warn farmers and fruit growers to be very careful about investing in stock of an unknown variety of supposed special merit and against signing contracts to buy and grow fruit trees, vines, or other nursery stock on the strength of promises that it can be sold later at very high prices.

Buyers should require the nursery salesmen to show the special permits which the law requires them to secure from the Chief Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards. Salesmen who cannot show such permits should be reported at once to the Experiment Station at Columbia for investigation, but the honesty of those who do have such permits cannot be guaranteed by the Experiment Station, altho there is a strong presumption that the men who have complied with the law by taking out permits will be much more likely to be honest and straightforward than the man who is selling in violation of the law.

The exhibition of such a permit shows that the agent is registered for the sale and distribution of stock which has been inspected and found free from dangerous insects and diseases. There are plenty of responsible agents in the state representing responsible nurseries and orders can be placed by mail with nurseymen who will look after the interests of their customers honestly. So with a little care the buyer can get exactly what he wishes without dealing with questionable parties. He should order standard varieties which he knows are doing well in his locality and refuse the fancy varieties which he knows are doing well in his locality and refuse the fancy varieties on which fabulous profits are promised.—L. Haseman, Chief Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards, Columbia, Missouri.

We Have The Cows.

Southeast Missouri has so many natural advantages that one may never have thought about the possibilities of dairying. We not only have mild winters, abundant feed, a long pasture season, good markets, but we have some wonderful cows.

Official tests have just been completed at Sikeston, Mo., in which one cow two years old produced in thirty days 55.9 pounds of butter fat. If this had been made into butter, it would be 69.9 pounds, or 2 1-3 pounds of butter a day. During this test this cow gave 1830 pounds of milk, or an average of 7 1-2 gallons of milk a day for thirty days.

Another cow, Konigen Pauline Royal 130850, in twenty five days gave 60.14 pounds of butter fat and 1424.4 pounds of milk. Stated in pounds of butter, this would be three pounds of butter a day for twenty-five days.

There is no guess work about such records. A disinterested party is present at every milking, weighs and tests all milk drawn and swears to the statements made.

These cows are Holsteins and belong to the dairy herd of L. D. Baker, of Sikeston. A number of other cows in this same herd are being tested and Mr. Baker is confident that these records will be broken.

SETH BABCOCK.

Hessian Fly.

This is the season of the year when some farmers will be seriously considering plowing up their wheat because of the large amount of fly present, and because so much of the wheat appears dead. It is very hard to tell at this time just what such wheat will do. Fall injury from the fly increases stooling and with favorable weather, fields with apparently large amounts of dead wheat thicken up and show a very good stand by harvest. Further injury from the fly in the fields where it wintered is not certain to occur, as they often migrate to other fields.

The Hessian Fly is now in the pupa state and is easily found by looking behind the leaf sheath near the surface of the ground. Great numbers will be crowed together and somewhat resemble flax seeds; hence the pupa is often spoken of as the flax seed state. As soon as danger of frost is over, the adults come from these pupa and deposit eggs on the upper leaves of the growing wheat. The larva from these eggs will do all the injury that the fly will yet do to this crop. These larva feed at the joints and weaken the stalk so that the heads fall over before harvest. Such injury is easily distinguished from the injury done by the wheat joint worm which causes crooked stalks of wheat. If no hard wind or storm occurs just before harvest, the damaged wheat is often cut before falling over.

Plowing up wheat ought to be delayed as long as possible. One can hardly decide in time to plant corn. If the wheat is actually dead, we will have time to plant some crop like cow peas or soy beans. SETH BABCOCK.

Officers with a search warrant searched a car-load of junk at Charleston last week looking for brass that had been stolen from a threshing machine, but failed to find the stolen property.

John Nash, of Parma, Mo., was instantly killed one day last week while dynamiting stumps along the country road. Thinking a fuse had been distinquished, he went back to re-touch it, but the fuse was burning and the explosion followed as he bent forward to investigate. He was blown to atoms.

"Who says Moniteau county hasn't wide-awake officers?" asks the California Democrat, defiantly. Recently the circuit judge, deputy collector, sheriff and treasurer went before the utilities commission at Jefferson City to show reasons why the Missouri Pacific's "No. 5" should stop at California. They put up such a good argument that they got results.

Will Huddleston, of Rover, Oregon county, was bound over to circuit court last week, for shooting and injuring a young lady at a dance in Oregon county a few weeks ago. The young woman had refused his attentions at the dance and later he appeared at a window and fired four shots into the room from a revolver, three going wild and one striking Miss Pearl Hawkins.

Misleading Audience.

"Why doesn't young Bliggins make more progress in his studies?" "He doesn't get the proper kind of encouragement. His father doesn't take any interest in what the boy knows about the classics, but is enthusiastic about the way he can play accompaniments on the banjo."—Washington Star.

COSTS SNIPER LIFE

Smoke of Extra Shot Reveals His Position.

Shows Ten Waiting British Marksmen Where Troublesome German Sharpshooter Is Hiding—He Troubles No More.

London.—A noncommissioned officer of a snipers' section who has just returned to the front after what he describes as "six glorious days of leave" sends home an interesting account of how a German sniper was put out of action.

"When I arrived," he said, "I found a spirit of great and indignant offensiveness prevailing in the snipers' section. 'What's wrong?' I asked. I was told that a German sniper—a breed we had congratulated ourselves on having thoroughly exterminated, or at least mastered, on our battalion front—had for some days past been making himself very objectionable by his wonderful ability in breaking periscopes. He had also made all our 'overland short cuts' very unhealthy. These short cuts save us both time and trouble, and are very necessary in bad weather when the condition of the trenches is none too good.

"On the seventh day the tragical climax came. He had 'outed' forever an officer. 'You must get on to this sniper and put him out of action. What are your snipers doing?' asked the C. O. of our sergeant.

"Then we decided one and all that 'Goggles,' so called because he wore big spectacles, must and should evacuate the firing line of reality for the reserve trenches of eternity. A specially selected party of ten would carry out a drastic plan of campaign. The odds would hardly be sporting, but then, 'all's fair in love and war,' so 'Goggles' would have to go. The next morning we silently, and with the utmost care, selected our positions.

"Soon he came—at least his first shot did—and it spat viciously against the parapet in front. The noise a bullet makes hitting your parapet is most annoying, especially as this one was none too far from us. This shot immediately roused us to action. Hardly had the report of his rifle died away ere ten telescopes were searching the German parapets, scrutinizing every inch, in an endeavor to pick up the little puff of blue smoke that should give us his position.

"No luck. We waited. It is a slow game this, and essentially one of patience. He might not fire again for another hour or more, or he might fire any minute. Slowly the time passed. Thirty minutes—an hour and a half. Bang! bang! He'd fired twice with only a slight pause between each spot.

"Oh, indiscreet 'Goggles!' That second shot had sealed his fate. For the first time he had shown an ounce of indiscretion.

"Within the next few seconds nine rifles were trained with deadly accuracy on a loophole of small dimensions and insignificant appearance in the trenches opposite. Like one man we all fired and then waited. Nothing further happened.

"Three days passed and no more periscopes were broken. Then, timidly at first, and later with greater confidence, we used the 'overland short cuts.' Never a glimpse or a sign did we see of the bespectacled countenance of 'Goggles.'"

THICKEST ARMOR IS PIERCED

New Projectile Recently Tried Out at Sandy Hook Has Range of Twenty-four Miles.

Beaver, Pa.—It was announced here by J. L. Holmes, an attorney, that the United States now has a gun with a range of twenty-four miles, which throws a projectile with sufficient velocity to penetrate any armor plate so far manufactured. This information, Mr. Holmes announced, he had received from officials of the Midland Crucible Steel company at Midland, Pa., following a test of a plate made at the United States testing grounds, at Sandy Hook, a short time ago.

The plate in question was 22 feet long, 9 feet high and 13 inches in thickness. Plates manufactured under the same process, which had been previously tested, had withstood every attempt to penetrate them with modern high velocity projectiles.

The test with the new weapon was made under the same conditions as had been those with the older guns. The plate, declared by Midland officials to have been the best ever turned out at the plant, was returned to the Crucible company a few weeks ago. The projectile from the new gun had passed through it cleanly. At the point where the shell had entered the plate the hole is 17 inches in diameter. At the point of exit it is 8 inches indicating that the new gun with which the test was made is of 8 inch caliber.