

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

CAPE COUNTY OFFICERS.

- Representative: C. C. Oliver, Neelys Landing. Sheriff: W. W. Sumner, Cape Girardeau. County Clerk: Fred Goyert, Jackson.

COUNTY AND FEDERAL COURTS

Circuit—First Monday in January and May, and fourth Monday in August. County—First Monday in February, May, August and November.

If the average reformer believed in himself as much as he would like to have the public believe in him, he might be able to accomplish more than he does.—Exchange.

It is said that authentic reports show that through the encouragement offered by free entry, during the month of December there were 1,514,296 dozens of eggs imported, as compared with 1,367,000 during the entire previous year.

An invention for rubber plating battleships is being experimented with by the British Admiralty, according to the London Globe, usually well informed on naval matters.

It is reported that England is suffering a great shortage of horses, and that on account of the increased use of the automobile, breeding of horses has considerably lessened.

It is said that in Wisconsin where honor prisoners are worked on the roads without guards or convict suits, only 10 per cent. of them violated their parole.

The occasional whistle and the solemn clugging of passing towboats brings back recollections of river activities as they are carried on in the summer time, and creates a feeling of impatience for its time to roll around when the busy levee scenes may again be enacted.

CHILD SLAVERY.

Over two million children will not go to school this fall because they are at work in some out of two hundred occupations.

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist who made himself famous by his sporting feat of America by his defeat of Jim Jeffries in the prize ring, and later made himself repugnant and obnoxious to the whole American people by his scandalous actions, has not yet been outlawed even though he is charged from justice for violating the white slave laws of this country.

The working and improvement of roads in this country has heretofore been considered on the same style of the "Arkansas Traveler".

The Department of Agriculture is urging the increasing working of the soil, and that it is not best to defer the improvement work to a particular season of the year, and that if the roads are never permitted to get bad it is cheaper to keep them in repair.

A plan is under consideration for furnishing the Field Artillery of the Army with motorcycles, issuing three motorcycles to each battery for use by scouts, mounting nine or ten enlisted men in each battery.

The Post Office Department calls attention to the fact that insufficient postage is paid on many letters mailed in the United States for their delivery in Central and South America.

Assailing what it characterizes as the "weak-kneed" diplomacy of the Government the Japanese Kokumin, of Kokyo, says as translated for the Literary Digest: "The Japanese government and people have been courteous to the point of hypocrisy in dealing with America."

The Sikeston Herald says: The world makes a great mistake in making such a great distinction between the rich and the poor, the man dressed in broadcloth and the one dressed in overalls or shabby clothes.

A fine line of reasoning indeed. One would be led to believe by the above quotation that all rich men are of broadcloth character, and that they alone are entitled to wear good clothes.

ONE WOMAN WHO IS A NUISANCE.

Some of the agents of the United States agricultural department talk right out in meeting. Just listen to this:

"Do you know," said one of the agents of the agricultural department, "that one of the greatest curses in this land is the woman who spends her summer at the seashore or in the mountains and then comes back home in the winter to preach uplift to farm women?"

"These women, many of them, don't know the first principles of farm home life, for they never live on a farm—and wouldn't. Yet they take the platform and preach to the farm women a lot of ill-digested theories of farm-home economics, and what not. They tell how to bring up children when they themselves have never experienced motherhood."

The recent fire calamities should have the effect of arousing cautious activities in every quarter where the slightest danger of conflagration exists. And especially should extreme care be taken to avoid catastrophe in factories where women and children are employed.

In the shoe factory in this city several hundred girls and boys are employed and it seems that similar application of precautions measures would be advisable as a safeguard.

An exchange in commenting upon the conditions in Mexico expresses the fear that on account of the loss of life to Americans and other foreigners, amounting to about one hundred, the situation will not last much longer, and that the U. S. government will have to interfere.

The treaty between this country and Denmark, signed at Washington, Feb. 5 by Secretary of State Bryan and Minister Bruun of Denmark, is very similar to the Taft-Knox treaties of 1911 negotiated with Great Britain and France in that it provides as they did, first for impartial investigation of the facts of a given controversy and then arbitration if a settlement is not reached.

If there ever was the need of a state official in any capacity, there is need of a Fire Marshal at this time for the State of Missouri, and the matter is so urgent that we could well afford to dispense of several gentlemen now on the state payroll holding specific jobs, in order to create a place for such an officer.

Senators and Congressmen from the states affected by Lower Mississippi River Floods commend the Work of the Mississippi River Levee Association and urge all interests to co-operate with it.

The following letter from Congressman Russell, expresses clearly the views of that distinguished statesman concerning the work being done by the Mississippi River Levee Association.

"In response to your letter asking for an explanation from me regarding the Mississippi River Levee Association and the work that it can accomplish, I can say frankly that this movement deserves the heartiest co-operation and the strongest support of every interest in the Mississippi Valley.

The disastrous floods of last spring have demonstrated to the country beyond a doubt that this is a great national problem, and your organization, if made efficient through liberal support, can, by gathering data, compiling information and informing the country through the press, do the utmost good in calling the attention of the nation to this great work.

I wish your organization every success and urge the fullest co-operation on the part of everyone in the valley interested in flood prevention.

Yours respectfully, JOE J. RUSSELL, Congressman, Fourteenth District, Missouri.

THE TERRIBLE "MOTHER JONES."

It is reported that the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America have appealed to President Wilson to "intercede" for Mother Jones, who has been imprisoned in Colorado for two months by military order.

Mary Jones, aged 82, went to Colorado armed only with her tongue. That tongue is evidently more dreaded by the Colorado coal barons than an army with banners.

"I am no more in sympathy with dynamite in the hands of labor leaders than I am with embezzlement as a practice among financiers. I believe that strikes are going to stop, not because capital will choke labor till it hasn't breath left for the effort of a strike, or because labor will smash capital until it hasn't money left to fight with, but because I think intelligence will grow among employers and employed until, presently, we shall find strikes quite unnecessary."

It may be that Mother Jones was going to say something quite different from this to the strikers in Colorado. She is credited with being very outspoken. She does not mince matters. But the thing is, she wanted to talk, and the right of free speech, for her at least, could not be tolerated just now, no matter what she might have to say.

It is a wonderful compliment to an 82-year-old woman that a military gag must be put in her mouth to prevent the State of Colorado from going to the dogs.—Post Dispatch.

WORKING GIRLS.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of her deceased distinguished dad, John Pierpont Morgan, who plundered and looted to the extent of his power and was washed pure in the blood of the lamb, is a great friend to working girls. At least so we are led to believe.

Recently Miss Morgan was interviewed in regard to the problem of working girls, and in answer to the first question put to her, she broke out with:

"Please don't make me use the expression 'working girl' in this interview. If there is one phrase that should be eliminated from the English language, it is that one. All women work, always have worked, always will work."

Isn't this truly delicious? All women certainly do work, but the work some of them do is to work the workers, dress and gorge themselves, and undress and disport themselves at Seeley dinners, and of course they are in the same class, according to Miss Morgan, with the factory girls and department store drudges that for a pittance work like slaves and are never ahead enough to allow themselves a square meal or a decent garment.

It is easy to understand why Miss Morgan gets riled when reference is made to "working girls." She doesn't want these girls to realize that they are in a class of their own, that they are slaves, and that they have to unite and make common cause against the parasites that are sucking their life-blood while looking down upon them with a lofty contempt as if they were so many animals.

The worst enemies of these working girls, these wage-slaves, are such pretended friends as Miss Anne Morgan, who patronizingly drop them a bone now and then to quiet their discontent and elicit their grateful homage.—Exchange.

With the construction of the immense drainage system by the Little River District, a perfect and complete outlet is being established which will make possible by observing the following admonitions of the Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, for every farmer within the overflow section to reclaim every foot of his land.

"Don't dodge the wet spots in cultivated fields. A few dollars spent in drainage will make these spots yield valuable crops, and will make the cultivation of the whole field more convenient."

"Don't be content with raising marsh grass on muck and peat marshes. Drainage is the step that begins their adaptability to tame grasses and other farm crops."

"Don't condemn the muck and peat marshes on which timothy has died out once. Drain thoroughly and then apply barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers, as is done on uplands. In other words, give the marshes a square deal."

"Don't wait for nature to drain the wet lands without assistance. Nature alone did not remove the stumps and stumps from the wooded, stony lands. Neither does she irrigate the arid lands of the West without the aid of man."

"Don't let damaging water get on the land, if it can be prevented. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in drainage."

"Don't think it takes a weekend to lay tile properly. Have a survey made sufficient in detail to show that there is sufficient fall. An intelligent use of this fall will then insure success."

"Don't install a part of a drainage system to which the remainder of the drainage system cannot later be joined with advantage."

"Don't let the waste banks or ditches grow up to weeds. Get them sodded and make them both valuable and attractive."

"Don't let outlet ditches remain idle when they should be working. Have surface ditches and tile to keep them busy."

"Don't spend a dollar for small ditches or tile on a marsh until an outlet is assured."

"Don't fail to give land drainage the attention and thought it deserves."

METALLIC ZINC PRODUCTION. OUTPUT IN 1913 GREATEST IN HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY.

The final figures in the production of spelter (metallic zinc) in the United States in 1913, compiled by C. E. Subenthal, of the United States Geological Survey, have just been issued. They show that the spelter output of last year exceeded any previous record and was greater than that of 1912 by nearly 8,000 tons.

The spelter made in the United States from domestic zinc ores in 1913 amounted to 337,252 tons and that from foreign ores to 9,124 tons, a total of 346,376 tons, a gain of 2.3 per cent over the output of 1912.

Illinois led in the smelting of zinc, with 100,554 tons; Oklahoma was second, with 83,214 tons, and Kansas third, with 74,106 tons.

The Survey statement gives a list of zinc smelters in the United States and shows their capacity at the close of 1913 to be 113,786 retorts, with 12,488 retorts in process of construction.