

CAPE GIRARDEAU TRIBUNE

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THE TARIFF AND OUR DEBT.

In one of the fourteen points, which are to form the basis of peace with Germany, is clause three, which Republicans change is a demand for free trade with the nations of Europe after the war. Free trade has always been a threatening menace, but should it be adopted after the war, it would mean a ruination for the United States. The workmen of America cannot live on the salaries paid in Europe, and therefore American industries would be compelled to close if they are forced to sell on an equal basis with European labor.

The United States national debt is growing rapidly. It will soon be over twenty-five billion dollars, mostly for the war. We cannot help this or stop it and we should not stop it but should expand twice the amount to win the war if necessary.

This enormous sum must be paid sometime and the easiest way to pay it is through the tariff.

Our government should at once raise the tariff on all imported goods sufficient to pay off this great debt, with interest, in a few years after the war, and we will never feel the debt.

Can we expect the Free-Trade Democrats to make such a tariff law? No. Then if the people want to help themselves and especially the producers of the country, they must elect a Republican senate and congress who will give to the United States the tariff legislation needed. It is up to the voters to protect themselves by electing protective people. Study it over, see what is for your best interest and vote accordingly.

The first time influenza swept over the United States, it was called "Epidemic" and victims of the disease took their medicine out of a jar.

In speaking of reformers and reform movements, the Houston, Tex. Post makes these remarks: "And when reformers shall have swept away Queen Nicotine from her throne, we suppose liberty will make her stand and fall bravely fighting for about the last thing that smacks of luxury for the working man—liver and onions."

WHISKERS COMING BACK.

An esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, expresses the wide-spread antipathy to whiskers, in the following remarks: "It is reported that on account of the war, whiskers are coming back into style. And yet some people think that the worst is over."

The art of wearing becoming whiskers is all in the trimming. Hair, like any other kind of shagbark, needs expert hand-care and pruning. Much depends on the topography of the face, on the height of elevations and the north and expense of depression.

Even the lay mind is familiar with the betterment expected by a Vandele bond on a chin that might have been more pronounced, and the way that must be employed and to do so heavily is providentially flaccid in complexion. An experienced hand will do much more for an effect and improve upon a beating machine; but let a machine handle its strongest fibre a strain that fails somewhere, as in Greece's lines. There are all kinds of emollients, which a skilled treatment can suggest and arrange about.

Some men are born with whiskers as they are born to leadership, and only awaiting is appointed years. To struggle against the laws with a razor is as disheartening as to struggle against the inexorable dominion of one's crown with a whole battery of combs, restorers and restorers, each one that in its pronunciation keeps the word of promise to our ear and breaks it to our hope.

But let him whose nature has richly endowed upon his physiognomy receive. What has been his burden and hardship is to be the manly distinction of the future—for a while.—Globe-Democrat.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

Many of the hearty messages that have come from President Wilson were cheered by his appeal to the people of the United States to vote only for Democratic candidates for Congress and United States Senator. A Democratic defeat, he says, would be disastrous in Europe.

His inference is that a Republican victory would be looked upon as a victory for the opponents of the war, just now he reaches such a conclusion is still a matter of extreme mystery.

Republicans supported all of his war measures. When Democratic leaders deserted the President, Republicans went to his rescue, and forced his measures through Congress. There were more Republicans in both houses who supported Mr. Wilson than there were Democrats.

Therefore his appeal for a Democratic victory, coming as it does only a few months after he declared "palatine adjournment" for the war, is not only inconsistent, but decidedly unfair.

President Wilson takes the position that the country cannot be united unless the Democrats hold all of the good political jobs, which is as unique as the monkey thought his whiskers were when he painted them pea-green.

Those who have been wondering why President Roosevelt does not reply to Co. Roosevelt's criticism, should not overlook the fact that others who were very criticised by the Cabnet replied and then lived to report. President Wilson undoubtedly takes a wise position when he treats the Colonel as silently as the Kaiser treats President Wilson.

Leading above all of the contents in the general election next Tuesday, is the Congressional fight between Congressman Joe J. Russell of Charleston and Judge Edward D. Hays of this city. The Republicans have made a tremendous campaign. James W. Campbell, the Socialist candidate for Congress in this district has withdrawn in favor of the Republican nominee, Joseph James, who was the manager of Campbell's campaign, has issued a statement, urging the socialists to support Hays and "wreck the greatest political machine on earth."

KAISER WILL IN POWER LORD R. T. CECIL SAYS.

London, October 30.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of foreign affairs, asserted that there was no evidence that the powers of the German Bismarck system had in any way been modified.

The German secretaries of state were appointed by the Emperor, added and presumably were liable to dismissal by him. It might therefore be assumed, that the so-called German war cabinet did not correspond con-

stitutionally with the allied war cabinet.

FIRE DAMAGES U. S. CHEMICAL PLANT.

Bristol, Va., Tenn., October 30.—Fire followed by a few explosions of minor character, destroyed the chloride desulfuring at the \$2,000,000 government chemical plant at Kingsport, Tenn., tonight, but so far as it was reported there was no loss of life. The damage was estimated at more than \$100,000. The origin of the blaze has not been determined.

JOHNSON WRITES ON ENGLISH LIBERTY

Thinks Schleswig Will Be Returned To Denmark By Allies In Peace Settlement

(By L. R. Johnson)

We have been taught to believe our American democracy to be most liberal in the world. On the contrary there are reasons for believing that the Motherland, Britain, the first and oldest democracy in existence, is still the real fount from which true evolution in civil liberty proceeds. Necessarily having lived down from times ancient and feudal, some imprints of the old regime are still visible on its body politic and social, but the vital spark that began to glow at Runnymede still seems to preserve in itself the power to establish enduring landmarks that mark successive steps of man toward perfect liberty.

Nowhere is the contrast between the old stock and its offspring nation more striking than in the expression of public opinion, during the time of war stress.

The Briton is a chronic grumbler because he is a chronic stickler for what he believes to be his rights. The privilege of grumbling, or expressing his opinion freely regarding men and things, he regards as one of his most sacred prerogatives.

Here at home the soft pedal is everywhere put on criticism of the conduct of the war; it is attempted to make it appear unparliamentary and as calculated to produce ill-feeling in war emergencies. The press faithfully O. K.'s each measly act of the government and no note out of tune is perceptible. Some frank criticism is heard in the senate and the redoubtable T. R. Griffin insists on speaking his own mind but in Britain we pass into altogether different atmosphere. There, since the war all usual forms of criticism has risen to a vociferous shout. The air is vocal with it from John O'Grady's to the Land's End. The editor thunders his indignation and the public deluges his mail with their demands and grievances, to appear in his columns always devoted to their good. The whole nation is busy expressing its mind, forcibly, with temper and pen. And their free expression constitutes a volume of sound to which the government's ear is always attentive. Innumerable reports of public opinion are poured in and the nation's voice is heard in every direction. The result of this is that the government is kept in touch with the people and is able to make changes in its policy when necessary.

The length and width of the war have been followed by a long and steady stream of public opinion which at times has been so forceful that it has forced the government to make changes in its policy. It was the public that first discovered that British ships were carrying munitions with their free fire as a substitute for shells and the consequent fear of protest erupted a Ministry of Munitions with a Lord George in charge.

So far from weakening nationalism, which in England is a deep-rooted sentiment, the war has made it stronger than ever. It is the reason that keeps her war work going up to a high tension. Can there be any relaxation or a suspension of her war effort? The war has made it stronger than ever. It is the reason that keeps her war work going up to a high tension. Can there be any relaxation or a suspension of her war effort?

800 WOMEN NEEDED BY SALVATION ARMY

Commander Evangeline Booth Says War Relief Work Must Be Extended.

Commander Evangeline Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been suddenly called upon to furnish 800 additional war relief work women for France. The request is contained in a report just received by her from Col. William A. Barker of the Salvationist forces, who she sent to France over a year ago to establish and manage general war relief work with the American troops.

"We will do all we can to fill this demand," said Commander Booth when discussing the approaching United War Work Campaign, "and the more we do the more will the absolute necessity for sustaining and enlarging the war relief work of the seven continents, besides the noble Red Cross, may suggest for a drive for funds. Each is a vital cog in a vast machinery for human relief, and one is indispensable, serving its particular elements in its own way."

"The Salvation Army was born in hardship, reared in privation and trained to every phase of human misery and how to cope with it. Perhaps that accounts in some degree for the success our work has attained and for which we are thankful."

"We are of the common people, and we tell on a practical basis. We learned the lesson of how to do it in the Poor man, when we stood at the side of British troops and weathered it out to the end. We have been tried by fire, and the mothers and fathers of America in other countries, trust the Salvation Army to do the thing they would like to do for their men if they had had the chance."

"With 1200 trained workers at the front, operating from 320 huts and hospitals, the Salvation Army is doing the best she can and will continue to do its best for the cause of humanity and liberty."

SLOW CASUALTY LISTS

George W. Thus of Mishawaka, Ind., returned from a six month's service overseas to help with the United War Work Campaign, revealing a moving but not generally suspected reason for the slow compilation of casualty lists. "Our boys," he says, "are so willing to give us the rest and easy time which they have earned by hard work in the trenches that very often they remain at the front and go into action with relief units, sometimes French or British troops, days after they should have been in a leave camp recuperating for another tour of duty at the front."

American soldiers, therefore, are sometimes severely wounded or even killed when their officers have no means of knowing that they are even in the danger zone.

TURPENTINE IS VERY USEFUL

Most Satisfactory Medium for Thinning Enamel or Varnish—Alcohol Also Is Used.

Ordinary turpentine is a satisfactory medium for thinning enamel or varnish, as most motorists know. Some varnish manufacturers supply a special thinning liquid, which should be used in this instance. When it is desired to produce a quick-drying enamel, try using alcohol for thinning.

WAR BEGINS FOR S. A. T. C. MONDAY

Offensive And Defensive War Tactics To Be Practiced—Battalion Drill Commenced

The Students Army Training Corps is making great headway in military studies under the leadership of the commanding officer, Capt. F. H. Coester, assisted by Adjutant Carey M. Young and Lieutenant Ralph V. Strickler, unit quartermaster, all regular army men. The corps has been receiving intensive training for the past two or three weeks and is making rapid progress.

The first battalion training was given the corps Tuesday. The first practice in army tactics and offensive and defensive warfare will be given next week. If the people of the country see a company of irrepressible live young soldiers marching by their homes they need not be alarmed or fear an attack. They will march out to the country and will constitute a force to invade the Normal grounds and to reconnoiter the positions there. A garrison will be maintained at the Normal and if the reconnoitering parties and scouts gets through the lines and get information on the position and strength of the forces defending the Normal they will be considered as scoring a victory. This training is a part of the curriculum given the corps, the members of which are being trained for army officers.

The corps were given their first fire drill Monday night. This is a part of the military requirements. The soldiers seemed to have the impression they were out for a picnic. The Captain said, and went to their practice like a troop of Indians at a war dance, whereas absolute silence is required. This was one of the first lessons they had to learn. The men are trained to get their clothes on and pass through the door in four seconds.

Guards are maintained all night at the barracks. There are four posts and a man is detailed for duty at each post. Three of these men are subject to duty at each post, and must sleep with their clothing on so be ready for instant call in case of fire.

The day work of the corps is as follows:

- 5:30 a. m.—Frat Call.
- 6:30 a. m.—Roll call, when the roll is checked to see that all are present.
- 6:30 to 7:30—Physical exercise, such as running around the campus and its various forms of exercise.
- 7:30 to 7:50—Mass.
- 7:45 to 8:45—Regular academic classes.
- 9:15 to 10:45—Military Lectures by Captain Coester.
- 1:00 to 2:45—General college studies.
- 2:45 to 3:30—Military games for physical exercise.
- One of these games to exercise and develop the muscles of the legs is called hot tail. A number of recruits form a ring. One of the number goes around the ring and drops his feet behind another. He picks it up and changes the one who dropped it, slapping him with it if he can catch him. There is another game intended to strengthen the arms. A number of men sit down in a circle and make himself as rigid as a fence post. He starts the game by falling down. The men towards whom he falls pitches him back and he is pulled back and forth, maintaining his rigidity all the while. There is another game of running called the relay game.

A detail of police from h. h. corps are required to visit all members of the corps who have quarters out in the city at night to see that they are in their rooms at the hour when they are supposed to retire for the night.

Two companies of girls were recently formed and they are taking up the work with enthusiasm. They are already doing tactful work and have been out sketching and mapping the country. They are making rapid progress in their studies.

Up to Tuesday 138 men had been actively inducted into the service. The corps may contain 200 men and it is thought others may apply for admission from other parts of the state before the period of induction expires.

The guns, uniforms and other equipment for the corps is expected to arrive as soon as Captain Coester received a bill of lading from the freight depot where it was consigned for shipment to Cape Girardeau, Tuesday.

Classified Advertising

TELEPHONE No. 2

WANTED—Forty acre farm with good supply of water; within easy reach of Cape Girardeau. Address K. 7, The Tribune.

FOR RENT—One or two store rooms on corner of Good Hope and Frederick Streets, apply to Chas. Blattner. 247 S. Frederick St.

FOUND—Practically new automobile crank. Owner may have same by paying for this ad.

FOR SALE—Model 1917 Ford Touring car. Telephone 191.

WANTED—First class printer; steady position and good wages. Apply at The Tribune office.

MOTOR—For sale one five-horse power direct current motor; in good condition. Apply at The Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—Three good horses for sale cheap if taken at once. Phone 191.

59 JEWISH WORKERS GOING "OVER THERE"

Col. Barker Bids Godspeed to the Graduates of Training School.

The whole-souled co-operation between the seven great organizations working for the happiness and welfare of our soldiers and sailors was recently illustrated at the graduation exercises of the tenth class of the Jewish Welfare Board's Training School in New York. Col. William S. Barker, who went to France representing the Salvation Army with the first contingent of our troops and has been "over there" fifteen months, was the principal speaker and wished the fifty-eight Jewish workers of the class Godspeed, while Louis Mandel, the prominent Jewish attorney and philanthropist of New York, lauded the work of the Salvation Army among the boys at the front.

"What our fighting boys need is inspiration and heart and character in these who are there to help them," declared Col. Barker. "You will represent in the camps and overseas the ideals and standards of the Jewish faith, and it is up to you above all things to be consistent in your religious practices. Practice what you preach. That, I am sure, has been the secret of our own success. If you live up to the principles of your faith and give what you have to give from a heart big with love, the boys will respect you, whether they be Protestant, Catholic or Jew."

The newly graduated field workers will make a total of 260 men doing field work in our camps and naval training stations under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board. The Board has about fifty "huts" in the various camps and maintains centers in all large cities where soldiers and sailors of all faiths are welcomed. A headquarters has recently been established in New York, and 100 men are being recruited here for overseas work. There are now nearly 125,000 Jews serving in the army and navy.

United War Work Campaign Program

- The campaign begins on Monday morning, November 11, and ends at midnight on Monday, November 12.
- As approved by representatives of the Government at Washington the \$170,500,000 will be divided as follows:
- Y. M. C. A. \$100,000,000
 - Y. W. C. A. 15,000,000
 - National Catholic War Council (including Knights of Columbus) .. 20,000,000
 - War Camp Community Service .. 15,000,000
 - Jewish Welfare Board .. 3,500,000
 - American Liberty Association .. 3,500,000
 - Salvation Army .. 3,500,000
- Any surplus will be divided proportionately.

Hay Fever-Catarrh
Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

WANTED—to hear from owners of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Baush, Minneapolis, Minn.

ITALY AFFORDED A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SPIRIT.

TRIBUTE FROM ITALIAN KING

Great Work of American Agencies Extended to Balkan Struggle.

While it is true, as Napoleon said, that an army fights on its stomach, it is none the less true that it also fights on its morale, or spirit, and those who contribute their dollars in the United War Work Campaign for the seven great agencies such as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, etc., are aiding the cause of humanity and democracy just as definitely as they do in helping to buy ammunition.

The world knows what it means when an army's morale is broken. The disaster, since retrieved, in Italy is fresh in memory. For this reason a tribute recently paid by Italy's king and her commander general to the aid which American civilian agencies gave in strengthening the morale and fighting power of the Italian troops is significant:

"To offer something to the soldier at war facing the enemy," said King Victor Emmanuel, "is not only a brotherly thought of practicalness and help, but also a powerful means to keep their minds in all ways vigilant, prompt and conscious. To have given this institution so great a triumph is worthy of the American people, who their again illustrate their noble and generous nature. The ideal of the Jewish Welfare Board was an exceptionally practical one."

London in Italy.

Speaking of the Y. M. C. A., one of the seven great agencies in the war work campaign, V. Zanone, general commander of the Italian army, in a letter to Dr. H. C. Carter, director of overseas work, wrote:

"The victorious offensive on the Piave has clearly demonstrated the utility of the conscientious training stations of the Y. M. C. A. in immediate contact with the battle line, and this association might give the association further title to gratitude. It has received enthusiastic recognition from the troops who were then given new confidence that even during the darkest days of battle they could count on the noble help and constant of their American brothers."

From Italy a well-known morale was spread to the Balkans through the aid of agencies now appealing to the American people for more funds for their necessary work. General Francist Bessary, the French commander who has been decorated for his whirlwind drive that put Bulgaria out of the fighting, has written this testimonial:

"It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to testify my appreciation of the work that is being accomplished by the Foyers du Soldat which is under your direction. In extending your activities to the army in the Far East, you are accomplishing a noble and useful work. The soldiers who are separated from their country even more than soldiers who are fighting on their own soil, appreciate the service which you have rendered in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. in establishing these Foyers du Soldat, where the soldiers are able to come together for rest and recreation. I am assured that the results which you have already achieved will encourage those who have already aided you in this patriotic call, to respond again to your appeal in this next financial campaign."