The Farmington Enterprise

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FARMINGTON, - - MICHIGAN

NEWS OF A WEEK IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Happenings That Are Making Histpry —Information Gathered From All Quarters of the Globe and Given in a Few Lines.

PERSONAL.

Funeral services over the body of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who died in Washington from septic poisoning, after an illness of nearly a year, were held at Elkins, W. Va. Large delegations of public men were in attendance at the funeral ceremony.

Bishop William Paret of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland is ill at Baltimore of pneumonia, and prayers were offered in the churches of that dehomination for his recovery.

Reports from Mexico City announce the resignation of General Cozlo, minister of war, following a long conference at which the displeasure of President Diaz was expressed over the poor showing the army is making in suppressing the insurrection.

The National Gasoline Gas association began its second convention in Des Moines, Ia.

Governor Colquitt of Texas welcomed to Fort Worth the members of the American National Livestock association when their fourteenth annual meeting opened.

Davis Elkins, eldest son of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the death of his father. This seat young Elkins will hold for a period of but three weeks, when the legislature will appoint a successor.

Oscar Solomon Straus of New York, former cabinet minister and for more than a year and a half American ambassador of Turkey, has resigned his post at Constantinople.

Sir John Aird, builder of the famous Assuan dam across the Nile, is dead in London. He was born in 1833 and was a member of the contracting firm of John Aird & Sons.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Beveridge submitted to the senate a minority report from the committee on elections in which it is declared that the election of William Lorimer was illegal and void. Senator Owen offered a resolution of similar import and both ask that the Illinoisan be ousted from the senate.

Joe Coster, the clever Brooklyn featherweight, after a whirlwind finish in the ninth and tenth rounds of the ten-round bout at Brooklyn, which went the limit, earned the decision over Abe Attel, the featherweight champion of the world.

The island of Crete appealed to President Taft, through a committee which called upon him, to take up with the protecting powers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy the question of terminating Turkish rule in the island.

By holding that the packers indicted by the grand jury last summer might be tried for a violation of the federal statutes as well as on a charge of violating the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup in 1902, Judge Carpenter in the United States district court, brought about the third defeat of the defendants at the hands of the government.

With the severest of Jeffersonian simplicity Judson Harmon was, for the second time, inaugurated governor at Columbus, O.

At a meeting of the senate committee on the judiciary a decision was reached by a vote of 8 to 3 to report favorably the subcommittee resolution authorizing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The senate passed a bill introduced in December by Senator Cullom of Illinois, providing for the erection of a magnificent memorial or monument to Abraham Lincoln at a cost not to exceed $2,000,000. The memorial will be erected at Washington.

Prof. William E. Castle of Harvard university has produced artificially four new species of animals. He bred a race of guinea pigs with four toes on the hind feet and produced two new species of hooded rat.

Laura Farnsworth Schenk was arraigned for trial before Judge Lewis S. Jordan in the criminal court at Wheeling, W. Va., on the charge of administering poison in the food, drink and medicine of her millionaire husband, John O. Schenk, with murderous intent.

The new agricultural school of Columbia university, will be located at Fishkill-on-Hudson, north of New York. It is announced that William Blodgett has turned over to the university in memory of his mother a farm of about 750 acres for this purpose.

Senator Gallinger introduced a revised ship subsidy bill which eliminates from present consideration all trans-Pacific lines and applies only to the establishment of mail services on routes to South America, south of the equator.

Held up, bound and chloroformed, four Greeks employed by a railroad construction department in Columbus, O., were robbed of $1,000 by two men at Westerville, O.

While Elmer and Edward Millus, ten and six years old, were playing with a piece of solidified nitroglycerin which they found near an oil well at Bartlesville, Okla., one of them struck the lump with a hammer. Both children were blown to pieces.

Raymond Healey, seventeen years old, arrested at Kansas City, Mo., confessed that he had helped rob more than thirty homes in Kansas City in the last month. He said he had confederates, but refused to betray them to the police.

Vice-President Sherman and a party of his friends were held up by Maryland officers just beyond the District of Columbia line because their automobile was not provided with a Maryland license for 1911.

J. D. S. Neeley, president of the Wichita Pipe Line company, president of the Lima, Ohio, Trust company and head of several large oil companies, was shot and killed in the Palace hotel, at Caney, Kan., by Al O. Truskett, a prominent business man of Caney. The shooting was the result of litigation over an oil lease.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh by introduction of business methods will save the government over $3,500,000 during the four years he is at the head of the department.

Monaco's 95 native citizens and 1,355 naturalized residents were granted a constitutional government in a proclamation issued by Prince Albert. The gift came only after the Monacans had laid plans for a revolution.

The Carnegie Trust company of New York City was closed by direction of State Superintendent of Banks Cheney. It has a capital of $1,500,000 and deposits aggregating about $9,000,000. The institution was in serious trouble in the panic of 1907 and never fully recovered. Its late president, Mr. Dickinson, died last year amid peculiar circumstances.

A quarantine for nursery stock imported into the United States and a prohibition against the importation of shrubs or trees from infected districts is indorsed by the house committee on agriculture.

Beginning February 1 every young woman in the home economics department of the University of Missouri who takes a course in testing fabrics must roll up her sleeves and work over a washtub.

Egg price records were smashed in New York when Rufus Delafield of South Plainfield, N. J., consented to accept $125 for a half-dozen laid at his poultry establishment.

Three masked men entered the saloon of Eugene Quillet, at Imlay, New, shot the owner dead, probably fatally shot his wife, took $1,200 in cash and escaped.

Several hundred agriculturists met at Greeley, Col., and formed the Colorado Agricultural Anti-Pest association, the purpose of which is to further efforts to exterminate crop-destroying insects. Particular attention was paid to the grasshopper.

Judge Hanford in the United States court at Seattle, Wash., enjoined the city council from appropriating money for the special election called for February 7 to oust Mayor Hiram C. Gill from office under the recall provision of the city charter.

According to the Journal do Commercio of Rio Janeiro, Joao Candido, leader of the recent revolt in the navy, and forty-four other mutineers have met sudden deaths. Candido succumbed to gangrene, twenty-six of his associates died from sunstroke and eighteen others were suffocated in their cells in the prison on Villegaignon Island.

Eight additional indictments were returned against Joseph G. Robin in the New York court of general session. Including the original indictment charging the theft of $50,000, Robin is now accused of the larceny of $297,000 from the Washington and Northern Savings banks, which he controlled.

Minneapolis, Minn., was plunged into darkness and the commercial life of the city almost paralyzed by an explosion of the "13,000 wire" leading into the power plant of the Minneapolis General Electrical company. Fire followed and completed the demolition of the building. Two men were injured and the damage to the property is estimated at $500,000.

Several were killed and fifty were wounded in a pitched battle between Spanish soldiers and rioters at Zuera, Spain. The rioting was the result of the high prices of food.

The United States and Spain are to be brought into closer touch with each other by an improved telegraph service between these two countries, according to consular reports.

The "parlor" match ordinarily used in the United States is to be prohibited, if a bill introduced by Representative Mann of Chicago becomes a law.

The federal government brought suit in the United States circuit court at New York under the Sherman anti-trust law against 43 of the principal transatlantic steamer lines, which are estimated to control 90 per cent of the steerage traffic, worth to them $65,000,000 a year. Twelve officers of the defendant companies, all residents in America, are named as co-defendants.

Chairman Crumpacker of the house committee on census presented his reapportionment bill based on the last census returns. It provides for a house membership of 433, or 42 more than at present.

NORTH CAROLINA ENDORSES TAFT

Southern State First to Get in Line for His Renomination Next Year.

SOME SIGNIFICANCE IN FACT

Fortification of the Panama Canal Is to Be Strongly Opposed—Lenroot Tariff Commission Bill Bears Longworth's Name.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Since President Taft allowed it to be known some little time ago that he would be a receptive candidate for renomination by his party, the Republican state executive committee of North Carolina has appeared first in the field as an endorser of Mr. Taft's position. It is a curious fact that in almost every instance, as the political records of the last 20 years show, it has been a southern state which has given first endorsement to the known willingness of a Republican president to succeed himself.

Ordinarily it can be said that the endorsement of a southern state for a Republican president has no significance except so far as the national convention is concerned, for though the states "below the line" are represented by delegates who have convention votes, there is little chance that the states themselves will give a majority vote for the man who is nominated.

In the case of North Carolina, however, the friends of Mr. Taft say there is some real political significance outside of that which attaches to the national convention. Two years ago North Carolina elected three Republican members of congress, and while there was a reversal of form at the last election, there still seems to be some hope in the Republican breast that one day the Old North State will be found in the Republican column at national election time. Admittedly there seems to be little basis for this Republican hope.

Fight on Canal Fortifications.

It is virtually certain that there will be a hard fight in congress before the administration secures legislation which will permit the fortification of the Panama canal. Army and navy officials declare that the canal must be fortified in order to make its protection certain, and they laugh at the plea of some of the members of congress that the waterway can be neutralized by international agreement, and that another nation if it should be at war with the United States, would respect the neutrality of the canal and would make no attempt at its destruction.

The president takes the army and navy point of view, although of course he would not intimate that he thought any other nation would break a convention of neutralization, for the expression of such a thought would be undiplomatic and would give offense. It is probable, however, that Mr. Taft thinks a paper compact of peace would be of little avail to keep away the warships of a hostile power if the destruction of the Panama canal was deemed to be of service to its cause.

It is probable that more criticism has come to Mr. Taft from the insurgent members of his party certainly, for his speech at Winona a year and a half ago when he endorsed Representative Tawney, than has come because of any other speech which he has made since he was president. Mr. Taft gave Mr. Tawney warm words of commendation and now it is a little curious to find that the strongest opponent of the president's Panama fortification plan is the same Mr. Tawney for whom Mr. Taft expressed such favor.

Of course the difference of opinion on fortification does not mean any breach of friendship, for it is simply a difference of opinion, but the forces of the administration and the forces of Mr. Tawney are now arrayed against each other, and even though it may be called a Battle of the Friends it is nevertheless a battle.

Pan-American Commercial Congress.

Next month there will be held in Washington under the auspices of the Pan-American union a great all-American commercial conference. The Pan-American union was formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics, and it now has official Washington headquarters in a beautiful building which in large part was the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The intention of the conference is to quicken the efforts to bring about more cordial and complete commercial relations between the 20 Latin-American nations which have representatives at the seat of the United States government. Diplomatic and consular officers of the Central and South American countries will make addresses, and trade experts of all the countries will talk on subjects in which manufacturers, exporters and importers are interested.

Word has come from the Pan-American union that the conference will be unique in that no platform or resolutions of a controversial nature will be considered. "It will be absolutely non-partisan and non-political," and be devoted solely to educating and informing those present about the conditions and opportunities of Pan-American commerce.

Longworth's Name on Lenroot Bill.

The administration's tariff commission bill, finally, has been put into shape so that it is hoped by Mr. Taft it will appeal to Republicans of both factions and be of such a nature that the Democrats will find it hard to take exception to its provisions. In congress, even when the weather apparently is calm, bills are likely to have rough sailing before they reach the harbor of passage, and such may be the voyage of the tariff commission measure.

It was said not long ago that the bill for the tariff commission would follow the lines of one offered by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, but that the chances were the measure would not carry Mr. Lenroot's name. The Wisconsin man is an insurgent so strongly determined in insurgency that it was feared many organization Republicans would not look kindly on the bill which carried his name.

The measure upon which action will be sought will bear the name of Representative Longworth of Ohio, but it will contain most of the features of the Lenroot measure and so, while "a regular," will attach his name to the measure, an insurgent will get a good deal of the credit for its preparation. In this way the Republican party hopes to get harmony, but whether it is to come or not the succeeding weeks alone can show.

Foraker Revisits Washington.

Former Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio came to Washington for the purpose of filing in the supreme court a brief attacking the corporation tax law. It happened that congress was taking a recess when the Ohio senator was in the capital and therefore the curiosity of certain speculative ones who wanted to know whether the Ohioan would revisit the senate scene of his former legislative activities was not gratified.

There are former senators of the United States who frequently appear on the floor of the senate, a privilege which is given to them because of their one-time membership. There are other former senators, however, who, no matter how many times they visit the capitol, never by any chance pass through the swinging doors of the senate chamber.

There are reasons which appear to be conclusive to some former senators for their determination not to go onto the floor of the senate. A good many of the one-time members of the upper house have gone back into private life to practice law, and some of them are connected in a legal way with corporations which at times are interested in legislation which happens to be before congress. Some men who have served in the senate and who have legal corporation connections, fear that if they go on the floor their presence there will be construed as being for the purpose of lobbying, and so they refuse to go with sight of their old seats.

Lorimer Affair Is Interesting.

No matter what legislation the Republican majority may try to put through the senate this winter, it seems to be certain that the case of Senator Lorimer, which must be passed upon, will excite more heat and interest than any bills which the lawmakers of the upper house are to have brought before them.

It was believed at the outset that because of the finding of vindication agreed to by the majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections, the report declaring the Illinois senator's claim to his seat free from taint would be put through without much demur, but during the recess there developed strong opposition to such a course and it is now assured that some of the old guard senators who were supposed to be favorable to the Illinois man either had their position misunderstood or have had a change of heart, for some of them are going to take issue with the findings of the committee majority.

This is the way the Lorimer case may be put as it now stands: There are many senators who think that his right to his seat cannot in any way be challenged, while others say that it can in every way be challenged. There seems to be no half-way opinion on the subject, and for this reason it can be understood how hard fought the battle is to be and how much bitterness and feeling will enter into it.

Wilson and Foss Not "Ananiases."

Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is among the possible candidates—perhaps he would like the word probable better—for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Governor Wilson has just had an interchange of pleasantries with James Smith, Jr., who wants to be United States senator from New Jersey. Mr. Smith tried to put Mr. Wilson into the Ananias club membership, but the governor declined to accept the proffered honor and made an equally strenuous effort on his part to confer a like membership on the ambitious Mr. Smith. Eugene N. Foss, recently elected governor of Massachusetts, also is a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Mr. Foss once escaped enforced membership in the Ananias club by the proverbial skin of his teeth.

About five years ago the Massachusetts gentleman visited Washington and called upon Theodore Roosevelt. The day after Mr. Foss had been at the White House he was quoted in a certain eastern newspaper as having said that Mr. Roosevelt had told him he soon would declare for tariff revision downward.

The president instantly denied having said any such thing, but before Mr. Foss could escape "that he had said that the president had said it," Mr. Roosevelt sent him a telegram saying that there was no need for worry because he did not believe his visitor had been in any way quoted correctly, for the story appeared in a newspaper "which, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, was not able to tell the truth "upon any matter whatever."

TO REMOVE OFFICERS OF DAIRY BOARD

WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF GILBERT M. DAME AS DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

TO RENOVATE DEPARTMENT

Aids to Be Appointed Under the Dictation of Osborn—There Is a Possibility that Chief Clerk Will Hold Job.

Lansing.—With the appointment of Gilbert M. Dame as dairy and food commissioner to succeed Colin C. Lillie, will come the removal of practically every officer and expert of the department. Information secured confirms the report that never in the history of the department has it faced such a housecleaning.

Gilbert Dame is certain to be dairy and food commissioner, but it was known positively that Mr. Dame had no idea who all his important aides are going to be. Practically every appointment will be dictated by Governor Osborn.

N. P. Hull will not be deputy commissioner. Floyd Robison will not be state analyst. William Robison, the analyst's brother, and several of the other assistant chemists are scheduled for removal. There is a possibility that Chief Clerk Smith, a veteran in the department, will stick. The change in department inspectors will be wholesale. Several weeks ago it was thought that Mr. Hull might stick, but the success of Representative Haker in his fight for the speakership has decided that issue.

It is claimed that Governor Osborn is handling the sub-appointments personally in an effort to reduce as far as possible the friction which has existed for some time between officials of the department. But it is known that a number of the governor's hardest workers are anxious to land jobs for themselves or friends in the dairy and food department. Mr. Dame refused to comment in any way on the impending changes.

State Analyst Robinson, recognized as one of the nation's best, made the following statement:

"I have not heard a word concerning the possibility of my removal. I'm not afraid of my job. My end of the state dairy and food department has not mixed up in politics. I instructed the employes to keep out entirely and they have."

Bar Free Labor From the Prison.

Governor Osborn came from Lansing to attend the meeting of the Jackson prison board. He was invited to preside, but declined, saying he preferred to be present as a "pupil." At any event, he proved to be a most apt pupil, for before the meeting was over he made some startling suggestions which were taken by the members of the board with extreme respect.

The most radical statement made by the governor, during a discussion of the abuse of the contracts which has allowed "free" men, men who are employed by the contractors of labor to work in the prison, though they are not convicts, to sell and give convicts drugs, such as morphine and opium.

During the discussion following the submission of the matter by Nathan Simpson, new warden of the prison, who exhibited a tin of opium confiscated by a guard from a prisoner Thursday, the governor strongly indorsed any action which may do away with the entry of the free men into the prison. Mr. Simpson declared it is impossible to stop the traffic in the drugs while these men are allowed to enter the institution. Governor Osborn then stated the plan should be abolished and when it was suggested that contracts held by the employers might get the state into trouble, he exclaimed:

"If their coming into the prison is a detriment to the institution, bar them. If the contractors want to sue the state, let them sue."

Following this, the board went into an executive session.

The governor sprung on the board a copy of the report of McPherson & Co., expert accountants who checked up the books of the prison following ex-Warden Armstrong's dismissal.

Loomis Chosen Secretary.

At a meeting of the state tax commission Arthur P. Loomis, formerly private secretary of ex-Governor Warner, was chosen secretary of the commission.

The "Major," as he is known in Lansing, was elected on the first ballot. He will assume the duties of office on Wednesday. The position pays $2,000 a year.

No Change in Militia Yet.

After a half dozen conferences relative to changes in the military board, Governor Osborn decided to do nothing with the present board but to wait until the legislature has an opportunity to pass the bill reorganizing the state militia. This bill, which has been prepared by Representative Stewart of Grand Rapids and has the sanction of the administration, will be one of the first introduced in the house.

Warner Reviews Administration.

Ex-Governor Warner read his inaugural message before the joint session of the legislature. In it he reviews the legislation which was enacted during his six years' administration, and makes many recommendations to the new legislature. Some of them are in line with the message of Governor Osborn, while others are diametrically opposed to the new governor's ideas.

Michigan can point with considerable pride to what has been accomplished during the last few years in the line of legislation for the better regulation and control of railroad companies, including the regulation of freight rates and the fixing of lower rates of transportation of passengers; the establishment at the Michigan state prison of an industry that not only supplies binder twine to Michigan farmers at a less cost than they were previously paying, but also furnishes remunerative labor to convicts, and makes a handsome profit for the state; the placing of the properties of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies on a just basis for taxation resulting in an increase of several million dollars in the revenues of the state, thus increasing by this amount the fund used for the support and maintenance of our common schools; statewide primary election laws.

Advanced in the Practice of Medicine.

In his report to Governor Osborn Dr. Harrison of Detroit, secretary of the state board of registration in medicine, has the following to say, in part:

"Ten years ago, upon the establishment of the board, there were seven medical colleges in this state. Today there are three, and these colleges are universally recognized throughout the United States as complying with the requirements of such states.

"Their standard and administration undoubtedly show the influence of state supervision, and a reference to the list of failures in examinations contained in this report demonstrates the high class of work which is being done by such colleges. The results of examination in other states in which graduates of these colleges appeared also coincide with the results obtained in Michigan. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation to the state that its medical colleges are among the best in the country, and are recognized in every state in the Union.

"The total number of practicing physicians in the state is approximately 4,500, or about one to every 550 of the population. Compared with a great many of the other states this is a high percentage."

First Bill Asks Four-Year Term.

The first bill introduced in the senate is the one providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people providing for the four-year term for governor. Senator Bradley is the father of the measure and this indicates more than ever that the old-liners who lined up against the new governor on the Chilson matter are now ready to get aboard with the administration.

A resolution was introduced in the senate this afternoon calling on the various departments and state institutions to have their budgets in the hands of the legislature by February 1. This was introduced at the request of Lieutenant Governor Ross, who is determined that there shall be no delay.

The resolution will also be passed by the house, which will also act favorably on the resolution passed by the senate doing away with the old junket proposition.

Lucius Hubbard Is to Be Regent.

It is understood that Governor Osborn has tendered the vacancy on the board of regents of the U. of M. to Lucius Hubbard of Houghton and that it will be accepted. The official announcement will not be made until the name is sent to the senate.

Hubbard is a member of the board of control of the Michigan college of mines and his term on this board expires June 9, 1911.

John T. Owen of Benton Harbor, who was slated for warden of Jackson prison if Governor Osborn got control of the board, is going to be state oil inspector. The new governor will recommend either the abolition of the department or reducing the force to one inspector, but in the meantime there is the job to fill and Owen is to have it. This strengthens the statement that Governor Osborn will make no effort to displace Warden Simpson at Jackson.

Democrats Plan Caucus.

Democratic State Chairman Shields and Secretary Canfield are in Detroit for a caucus of the minority in both houses to arrange a program. An effort will be made to smooth things so that the Democratic legislation will be used to boost the party and the big party men are trying to whip all of the minority into line so that they will vote for John T. Winship for United States senator.

Physicians to Support of Shumway.

Dr. Frank W. Shumway, secretary of the state board of health, has about as good a showing holding his job as any of the Warner appointees. Dr. B. D. Harrison, of Detroit, has declared he is not a candidate for the place, although it had been said he was slated for the position.

From all sections of the state the physicians are supporting Doctor Shumway, and while these credentials may not count when the time for the appointment comes, there is a good chance they will.