

The Farmington Enterprise
C. R. HAMMEY, Publisher
FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN
IMPORTANT NEWS
NOTES OF A WEEK
LATEST HAPPENINGS THE WORLD
OVER TOLD IN ITIMIZED
FORM.

EVENTS HERE AND THERE

Condensed into a Few Lines for the
Perusal of the Busy Man—
Latest Personal In-
formation.

Washington

The interstate commerce commis-
sion in opinion made at Washington,
established the far-reaching principle
that a railroad must so adjust its rates
that justice will be done between com-
munities regardless of state lines.

Abolition of the United States sen-
ate and the office of vice-president,
with a reduction of the membership
of the senate to 300, is proposed in a
resolution which Representative Lind-
bergh of Minnesota announced he
will introduce in congress.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, appearing as
a private citizen before the pure food
board in Washington in advocacy of
a regulation guarding strictly the use
and sale of opium, morphine, cocaine
and other habit forming drugs, aroused
the anger of drug representatives by
referring to them as "dopers." A heated
argument ensued and for a moment
it looked as if blows might be
exchanged.

The house of representatives, at
Washington, has passed a bill extend-
ing the parole law to "life" prisoners
in federal penitentiaries after fifteen
years of penal servitude. The bill was
recommended by Attorney General
Wickersham.

Domestic

According to Dr. Clay F. Gills of
the University of Colorado at Boulder,
40,000 persons die annually from can-
cer in the United States. He ex-
plained this means a loss of \$208,000,
600 every year and that \$500,000 spent
in educating the people concerning
cancer will save \$17,000,000 the first
year.

Two men were struck by a North-
western passenger train and killed at
Racine, Wis. The name of Frank Par-
rell of Providence, R. I., was given by
one of the men before he died.

Miss Burlingame, two years old,
was burned to death and her grand-
mother, Mrs. M. Cloney, fatally in-
jured when the little girl poured coal
oil in the kitchen stove at Scandia,
Mo.

Mayor H. H. Schriver of Rock
Island, Ill., after suppressing an issue
of a weekly paper which published a
story objectionable to him, attacked
John Looney, the publisher, and com-
pelled him to make an apology.

John P. White, president of the
United Mine Workers of America, and
the district presidents are considering
a possible solution of the threatened
strike of the bituminous miners. Their
purpose placing before the workers
the plan to drop all their demands ex-
cept that for an increase in pay and
that they ask for five per cent. instead
of ten.

The six dock companies and four
railroads indicted by the federal grand
jury at Cleveland, O., last April for
rebating, pleaded guilty before Judge
Kilham in federal court. Each of the
railroads, excepting the Nickel Plate,
was assessed fines which, with the
fines imposed in each road's subsidiary
dock companies, aggregated \$122,000.
The Nickel Plate, because it controlled
no dock company, was fined but \$10,
000.

All the demands of the 200,000
miners in the bituminous coal fields of
western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana
and Illinois for a ten per cent. in-
crease in pay and shorter working hours
were voted down by the operators at
Cleveland. As a final effort to pre-
vent a prolonged shutdown of the
mines after April 1, the whole dispute
was referred to a subcommittee.

James Uzzle of Metropolis, Ill., en-
tered his wife's bedroom as she was
putting her sleeping baby to bed and
fired four bullets into her body. He
then shot himself. Both probably will
die.

Judgment for one cent was entered
in the supreme court of New York in
favor of Alfred W. Duckett, who im-
mediately got out an execution to col-
lect the sum from Charles F. Huffer-
dew, whom Duckett had sued for
\$15,000 for false arrest.

Fear that more than one had been
killed in collision of two Indiana
Union Traction cars near Fortville,
Ind., proved unfounded when the
track was cleared and only the body
of Bert Minzey, 40 years old, was found.

According to information from the
leaders of the hunt for the gang who
on March 14, swooped down on the
Marshall county jail, killing three
persons and wounding two others.
Claude Swanson Allen, the twenty-two
year-old son of Floyd Allen, has eluded
all pursuers, and his uncle, Sidney
Allen, and cousin, Wesley Edwards,
and Fred Allen, are closely pressed on
the Blue Ridge they probably will
be captured soon.

Robbers broke into the bank of
Reno, a private institution at Bora-
o, and penetrating the outer vault,
located 100 feet deposit boxes, ob-
taining \$8,000 in cash and jewelry.

Thelma Glenwood, a dairy show
champion, paid for \$1,200, which
is a record price for a cow in Wis-
consin. She was bought by Charles
U. Ethington of Tinley Park, Ill.

Annie Crawford, on trial for the al-
leged murder of her sister, Elsie, was
acquitted of forgery also by Gertrude
Crawford, another sister, in court, at
New Orleans.

Charges of attempts to control and
restrict trade in antiracketeering and
blatant racketeering all over the United
States will be filed in Chicago and
elsewhere in a few weeks by the de-
partment of justice. Special investi-
gators have been at work for months
sizing up the situation and have now
completed their labors.

The remains of the heroes recovered
from the wrecked battleship
Maine in Havana harbor were laid to
rest at Arlington cemetery in Wash-
ington. President Taft and Rev. Father
Chidwick, who was the Maine's
chaplain at the time of the explosion,
delivered addresses at the cere-
monies.

A missing index finger on the hand
of Daniel Callahan caused his arrest
at St. Louis on the charge of being
the leader of a band of robbers who
had stolen diamonds, aggregating in
value \$250,000, and who have also
been implicated in the robbery of a
postoffice substitution in that city.

Mrs. Blanche Carson, a prominent
society woman of San Francisco, who
confessed after her arrest that she had
summed \$200,000 worth of jewels into
the country, confessed to the robbery
by hanging herself from an eighth-story
window of the Hotel Brozelli, in New
York City.

One hundred and five lives is ac-
cepted as an approximately correct
estimate of the human toll taken
when mine No. 2 of the Sago Coal
company, at Westmoreland, in Wash-
ington, was wrecked by an explosion. Of 116 men
of the day shift only eleven are known
to be alive, while the others are en-
tangled behind the debris. In the opin-
ion of government experts and mine
officials they are dead.

Foreign

U. S. Consul E. Carlton Baker at
Loughing, Ireland, has been advised
that pirates attacked three American
teachers who were exploring the
Yangtze river near Wushan, in the
province of Szechwan, and that Bert
R. Hicks of Oakbrook, Wis., was killed,
and the other two, Messrs. Hoffman
and Sheldon, were wounded.

The Mexican rebels won their first
real clash with the federals in their
march southward, when they caused
a locomotive loaded with dynamite to
run wild and collide near Corralitos in
the state of Chihuahua with the ar-
mored train of the federals. Sixty fed-
erals were killed.

Germany will spend \$52,000,000 in
during the next three years in increas-
ing the peace army to 250,000 men and
will also spend \$31,000,000 on other
military projects in the next three years.
The already arranged program, if the plans
of the imperial chancellor are ap-
proved.

Equal suffrage was granted the wom-
en of China by the parliament at Nan-
king. The law will become effective
immediately. Women voters will be
subjected to the same restrictions as
men and must be able to read and
write and be property owners.

General Orozco, the leader of the
desire to overthrow the Mexican govern-
ment and promptly made merry over
it. Whenever a weather prediction
went wrong they suggested that Moore
and his men smoke up—and so on.
From this time on, many got the impression
that Moore wouldn't stand for smok-
ing. An anti-tobacco society with
headquarters in a western city, arranged
to hold a big convocation in Washing-
ton and they proposed to have Moore
preside. Two literary officers of the
society, formed a committee that came
on here to see Moore, ask him to pre-
side, and have him assist in working
out a program for the suppression of
tobacco in every land and they claimed.

Now, it happened that on the day
this committee struck town Moore
ran into Charles Dawes, then com-
ptroller of the treasury, and Dawes
made him a present of a pair of pipe
smoking. He had been smoking since
he was a boy, and he said that he
smoked as long as a flute and as black
as a buggy curtain.

Moore had consumed about two
inches of one of these, and was en-
veloped in a cloud of smoke like a fire
department hero winning a Carnegie
medal, when the committee from the
anti-tobacco society was ushered into
his office to ask him to cooperate with
them in taking tobacco from every liv-
ing creature. As soon as they could
locate Moore through the smoke, they
told him what they had come for—and
then fled.

Everybody Wants to Know the Reason
SENATOR Reed Smith, in conse-
quence of the anti-tobacco society's
use of no tobacco, no tobacco, al-
cohol, coffee or tea. No one who has
never undertaken to go through life
without the use of coffee or tea has
any idea of the petty annoyances and
inconveniences that attend a man's
not drinking milk, vinous or spirituous
liquors and his friends merely re-
mark: "On the wagon, eh?" and let
it go at that. They don't ask why he
quit and usually do not insist on his
drinking, regardless of what may be
the prevailing notion to the contrary.
Anybody knows that when a man quits
drinking he does so because he does
not wish to take all the natural fluids
out of his body, or because of sched-
ule, or have a befuddled, morose,
brain, much as one can see on the
chairs in any doctor's office.

But with a man who does not drink
coffee or tea it is different. Everybody
wants to know why. Wherever Smith
goes to dine people ask: "Do you
find that coffee makes you nervous?"

NATIONAL CAPITAL
AFFAIRS

Deserters No Longer Branded Criminals



WASHINGTON—The big annual
loss of trained men to the army
through desertion, is to be stopped in
a large measure if a new plan, now
being tried out at the United States
Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth,
succeeds. Heretofore a man convicted
of desertion has been sent to the pris-
on, serves out his time, and is then
turned loose, branded as a convict and
deprived of all the rights of citizen-
ship. Under the new plan the prison
is to be made a reformatory, where
men convicted of desertion are to be
placed until it is believed they have re-
formed, when they are to be released,
restored to duty with the colors to
serve out their enlistment and, if they
so desire, to be reenlisted and serve as
long as they like.

Army officers expect big results
from this system. Of course there will
be a certain percentage of incorrigi-
bles without whom the army will be

better off. The course with these men
will be to get rid of them as soon as
possible, so that they will not be a
contaminating influence among the
men for whom there is hope for re-
form. The great majority, however,
are expected to reform and make good
soldiers. The new military reform is
English idea, and the putting into
effect of the plan in the United States
is the result of a long investigation of
the English system made by the judge
advocate general of the army. The
English system has been in effect sev-
eral years and has resulted in a
marked benefit to the army.

The first movement toward the adop-
tion of the system in the United States
army was the recent order for the
convoy of all military prisoners con-
sidered of felonies under the civil stat-
utes to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Fort
Jay, N. Y., for confinement, and pris-
oners convicted of purely military of-
fenses or civil offenses amounting only
to a misdemeanor, to the Fort Leaven-
worth prison. Several things are yet
to be done before the British plan can
be adopted in its entirety here. It is
expected by the military authorities that
congress at its present session will
pass legislation to do away with pre-
sents of military reform.

Last Report Penned at Sea's Bottom

A LETTER showing exceptional de-
votion to duty, written by Lieut.
Asuma Sakuma, commander of the
Japanese submarine No. 6, after he had
been foundered during maneuvers
in Hiroshima bay, April 16, 1918, has
been photographed by the Japanese
government, and one of the prints has
just been presented to the Library of
Congress by Commander Tokutomi
Hiraga, naval attaché of the Japanese
embassy here. It has been placed on
exhibition at the library, among other
remarkable documents.

The letter was penned by Lieut.
Sakuma while approaching death in the
sinking of the boat. He began to
write it about 10 a. m. and ended at
12:40 p. m., when he felt himself los-
ing consciousness. The last few words
show plainly the difficulty with which
he was writing.

The letter in part follows:
"Words of apology fail me for har-
ing sunk his majesty's submarine No.
6. My subordinates are killed by my
fault, but it is with pride that I in-
form you that the crew, to a man,
have discharged their duties as sail-
ors should, with the utmost coolness
until their dying moments.

"We now sacrifice our lives for the
cause of our country, but my fault is
that the disaster will affect the future
development of submarines. It is
therefore my hope that nothing will
downt your determination to study
the submarine until it is a perfect ma-
chine, absolutely reliable. We can
then die without regret.

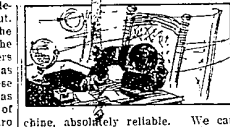
"It was while making a gasoline
dive that the boat sank lower than
intended, and in our attempt to close
the sluice the chain broke. We en-
deavored to stop the leak by using
with our hands, but too late. The wa-
ter entered at the rear, and the boat
sank at an incline of 25 degrees.

"When I touched bottom it was at
an angle of 33 degrees. The current
was strong and electric generator, put
out the light, and the electric wires
were burned.

"My breathing is very difficult and
painful. I thought I could blow out
gasoline, but it is not connected with it.
It is now 12:40 p. m.

"A word to his majesty, the Em-
peror. It is my earnest hope that
your majesty will supply the means
for the improvement of the submarine
to the utmost of my power. I am so
anxious to have it fulfilled."

This letter was found in a pocket
of Lieut. Sakuma's coat as he lay in
the conning tower of the submarine
after it had been raised.



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to hold a big convocation in Washing-
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tobacco in every land and they claimed.

Now, it happened that on the day
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Moore had consumed about two
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WEATHER Chief Willis L. Moore
sent out an order to all the weather
stations over the country some time
ago, forbidding messengers and other
youngsters in the service to smoke
cigarettes. It had been some time
before boys who forgot to leave weather
maps where they were directed to,
were nearly all cigarette smokers;
hence the order.

The newspaper paragraphers and
feature writers about the anti-cigarete
order and promptly made merry over
it. Whenever a weather prediction
went wrong they suggested that Moore
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coffee or tea it is different. Everybody
wants to know why. Wherever Smith
goes to dine people ask: "Do you
find that coffee makes you nervous?"

There is nothing else in the world
of mechanics quite like the gigantic
locks in the Panama canal, and the
engineers are so proud of their work
that they have erected a perfect
working model. This will be exhib-
ited at the international navigation con-
gress in Philadelphia, May 3 to 25.
It is later at the Panama-Pacific ex-
position in San Francisco. The model
is 6 feet 4 inches long and 8 feet
6 inches wide, and contains a great
deal of valves and traps, electric lo-
comotives, and even the decorative
lamp along the coping.

MORE SPECIAL MESSAGES

Gov. Osborn Would Abolish Salt and
Oil Inspectors.

Gov. Osborn sent several more mes-
sages to the legislature.

He again asks consideration for
legislation that will prevent a mon-
opoly of the survey land business in
the state, relative to furnishing salt
bonds. In another message he ad-
vocates placing the state oil and salt
inspector jobs in the state dairy and
food department, and in another calls
attention to an act passed by a re-
cent legislature relative to disbarment
proceedings against attorneys who
are not entitled to practice in
Michigan. The law in this act makes
no provision for disbarment proceed-
ings inasmuch as the wording of the
present law applies to persons even
before they are admitted to the bar.

In recommending the abolishment
of the offices of oil and salt inspec-
tors and placing such inspection in the
state dairy and food department, Gov.
Osborn is merely carrying out two
provisions of his first inaugural mes-
sage sent to the legislature on Jan. 5,
1911.

Another message sought to analyze,
for the benefit of the lawmakers, the
opposition to the reform measures ad-
vocated by the governor. Mr. Osborn
arranged with an organization of De-
troit liquor men two Detroit news-
papers, which are also in opposition,
and he criticized the controlling con-
vener of these two papers.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

DETROIT—Cattle—Best steers and
heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.00; good to choice
steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; light to good
steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; mixed cattle,
\$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50;
common hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; good
common hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; good
shipper, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Real Estate—Best, \$50.00; good,
\$45.00; fair, \$40.00; poor, \$35.00;
Shore and Lakes—Best, \$10.00; good,
\$8.00; fair, \$6.00; poor, \$4.00; light
to common hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fair
to good hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common
hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle—
Best steers, \$10.00 to \$10.50; good
steers, \$9.00 to \$9.50; light to good
steers, \$8.00 to \$8.50; mixed cattle,
\$7.00 to \$7.50; calves, \$6.00 to \$6.50;
common hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; good
common hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; good
shipper, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

What's a CHAIN, ETC. May
opened at an advance of 1/16 at
100.25 and declined to 100.12; July
opened at 99.14 and declined to
99.00; closed at 99.00. No. 1 white
wheat, 98.50; No. 2 white, 98.00; No. 3
white, 97.50; No. 4 white, 97.00; No. 5
white, 96.50; No. 6 white, 96.00; No. 7
white, 95.50; No. 8 white, 95.00; No. 9
white, 94.50; No. 10 white, 94.00; No. 11
white, 93.50; No. 12 white, 93.00; No. 13
white, 92.50; No. 14 white, 92.00; No. 15
white, 91.50; No. 16 white, 91.00; No. 17
white, 90.50; No. 18 white, 90.00; No. 19
white, 89.50; No. 20 white, 89.00; No. 21
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white, 36.50; No. 126 white, 36.00; No. 127
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white, 32.50; No. 134 white, 32.00; No. 135
white, 31.50; No. 136 white, 31.00; No. 137
white, 30.50; No. 138 white, 30.00; No. 139
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white, 27.50; No. 144 white, 27.00; No. 145
white, 26.50; No. 146 white, 26.00; No. 147
white, 25.50; No. 148 white, 25.00; No. 149
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white, 20.50; No. 158 white, 20.00; No. 159
white, 19.50; No. 160 white, 19.00; No. 161
white, 18.50; No. 162 white, 18.00; No. 163
white, 17.50; No. 164 white, 17.00; No. 165
white, 16.50; No. 166 white, 16.00; No. 167
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white, 14.50; No. 170 white, 14.00; No. 171
white, 13.50; No. 172 white, 13.00; No. 173
white, 12.50; No. 174 white, 12.00; No. 175
white, 11.50; No. 176 white, 11.00; No. 177
white, 10.50; No. 178 white, 10.00; No. 179
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white, 6.50; No. 186 white, 6.00; No. 187
white, 5.50; No. 188 white, 5.00; No. 189
white, 4.50; No. 190 white, 4.00; No. 191
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white, 2.50; No. 194 white, 2.00; No. 195
white, 1.50; No. 196 white, 1.00; No. 197
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