

The Farmington Enterprise

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STREETS LESS DANGEROUS.

The automobile has introduced another serious element of danger into metropolitan streets is not to be denied. This applies to all large cities. They face a common problem. Local interests, therefore, attaches to a recently published dispatch from London announcing that better control of power-driven vehicles in the English metropolis is likely to be recommended by a select committee for action by the house of commons. London's commissioner of police suggests, among other things, that reckless driving, as well as drunkenness of drivers, be made a penal offense. American cities, ordinarily follow foreign cities in such matters, says the Chicago News. For example, the first bill to be signed by Governor Sulzer of New York establishes a penitentiary term for any person who drives an automobile while intoxicated. This is the first law of the kind in the United States. There are still other precautions, however, which must be taken to make streets safer. This is indicated by the fact that the number of persons killed in Chicago in 1912 by motor-driven vehicles was in the neighborhood of 100. One of the pupils, of course, is the variety of speeds of different types of vehicles. The London commissioner of police purposes to work toward control of speed. Separation of traffic of different speeds is another possibility. Certain streets, for example, might be set aside for slow-moving teams and others for the more rapid automobiles.

If these scientists continue their investigations, men with what are known as "bad habits" will be obliged to confess that they indulged them because they wish to, instead of pursuing their indulgence upon altruistic or utilitarian grounds. Thus, Prof. Lee J. Knight and William Croker of the University of Chicago in addresses delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cleveland, O., declared that tobacco smoke does not benefit house plants, but, to the contrary, injures them. Hundreds of thousands of households, implored by their spouses to discontinue worship at the shrine of Nicotia, have firmly declined upon the ground that the house plants needed the smoke. The house plants, being absolute necessities of our present day civilization, naturally override all other considerations. The house plant plan is no longer a fallation. There is only one recourse left to the unwilling swearer-off, and that is the clothes moth. If some enterprising scientist comes along and demonstrates that clothes moths thrive upon tobacco smoke, the indignant men of the nation will lose forever their pose of self-sacrificing heroism.

People who complain of the tardiness of justice in this country are commended by a contemporary to the case in Berlin of seven lumber dealers accused of defrauding the Prussian treasury of \$250,000. "The preliminary investigation," adds the dispatch, "has lasted four years and the evidence fills 400 pages." But will the four years' delay in Prussia make the loss any less for the man in the United States who is held away from his rights by a similar four years' delay? There are many worse places than the United States; but does that put that fault in our system are not faults?

An English woman is coming here to teach American women how to acquire soft, low voices, which Shakespeare pronounced an excellent thing in their sex. However, the demand for the voices of women to be heard in the land just now is overshadowed by that for low voices which is apt to be drowned in the age's turmoil.

A New York woman, now in a divorce action, told her husband that four years was enough for a woman to live with any man. Judging from results, he must have come to the same conclusion.

Jack Barrymore has been used by a California barber for \$50,000 because he thrashed the tonsorial artist when a hair cut was not to his liking. The barber must have felt quite cut up about it.

A London physician has compounded a liniment which he says will cure almost any disease. Luck in odd numbers should be his belief.

A new remedy for pneumonia is ethylhydrocuprethylchloride. The thing to do, however, is to keep it in the house and not start to pronounce it to a drug clerk after the victim has died.

The New York physician who says he can cure any pay with rattlesnake venom will have plenty of opportunities to test his remedy if he includes the old-fashioned antidote for snakebite.

RELIEF BEING GIVEN VICTIMS

FLOOD SUFFERERS IN OHIO AND INDIANA ARE RECEIVING FOOD AND SUPPLIES.

HIGH WATER IN OTHER PARTS CAUSES ALARM.

Many People Driven From Homes by Ohio and Mississippi Rivers Which Reach Record Mark.

Latest investigations tend to confirm the estimates of fewer than 500 deaths in the floods that swept over a score of cities in Ohio and Indiana last week.

As the waters receded from Dayton, Columbus and other places, leaving a thick coating of mud, also was caused by a rapid rise of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, inundating parts of cities along their banks.

There is not much danger of loss of life in these places, however, as the inhabitants have hills to flee to and are used to floods.

Revised reports indicate that the number drowned in Dayton may not exceed 150. The death list at Piqua, Ohio, fell from the estimate of 50 to 13 known dead.

Sanitary experts from the United States public health service are ordered to Dayton by Secretary of War Garrison to protect city from pestilence. The water has receded in Dayton and rescuers in some sections use canoes and flat bottomed boats while in other sections relief squads wade.

People throughout country are urged by Dayton relief committee not to send messages of inquiry, as they cannot be delivered because the wire capacity is taxed to the utmost by official and public business.

Brookville, Indiana, is practically under martial law and 20 men have been driven out of the city after looting damaged homes and buildings. Two hundred and fifty children rescued from the flood have only one article of clothing from Conservators to the stricken people.

The work of rehabilitation began at Dayton and other flooded cities as the work of rescue approached its end. The largest and most weather-shocked improvement as viewed by refugees, for it was warmer and pleasant to frost and water-chilled bones. Sanitary experts accepted the rise in temperature with mixed feelings, for the cold had retarded decomposition of animal matter and refuse.

Access to Dayton is now comparatively easy and relief trains are arriving nearly every hour with food, clothing, medical supplies, physicians, and Red Cross nurses.

No city even in war times was ever under stricter martial law. The provost guard sounds the clarion at 8 o'clock. With it all passes are revoked automatically and none permitted on the street. The sleep of the exhausted stricken was interrupted continually by the sound of passing military.

While the dramatic military measures many attempted to pass the lines and looters were busy. The militia had orders to shoot to kill after one warning and the continual crash of the muskets was evidence that the warning was not heeded.

With nearly 15,000 persons in the towns along the Kentucky side of the Ohio river driven from their homes by the rising yellow tide sweeping down the Ohio valley, and with more than 3,500 homes altogether or partly submerged, the flood situation in that vicinity is assuming graver proportions at Cincinnati, the water front buildings are, all partly under water and much damage has been done.

One life has been lost as a direct result of the high water here. Miss Anna Smith, the first victim drowned, Newport in a skiff that capsized in midstream. Her three men companions were rescued.

Newport and Covington, virtually are surrounded by water. Conditions here are worse than anywhere and nearly 10,000 persons have been driven from their homes.

Relief measures, however, are adequate. In these two cities the only fear is that health conditions would be seriously affected because of the closing of the sewage system and the stagnation of backwater. As yet the water works have continued in operation. The electric light plants already have had to cease, but gas plants are not interrupted.

The German Manufacturing Co., of Saginaw, capitalized at \$75,000, was organized to manufacture piano parts. A fourth division of the second battalion of the Michigan naval brigade will be mustered in at Marquette, that city's companies with detailed command which were outlined at a session of the state naval board. A membership of 60 men must be secured by Marquette citizens before the decision will be formally recognized and they must pay the current expenses of the division.

FLOOD DANGER ALARMS CAIRO

All Along the Mississippi Waters Are High and People Are Fleeing From Their Homes in Terror.

Trainloads of persons left Cairo following receipt of news that the Ohio river was expected to reach a higher stage than during the disastrous stage of last spring. R. T. Lindley, the local weather forecaster, issued a statement, saying:

"With weather conditions becoming somewhat unsettled in this river district and rapid rises continuing in the Ohio and Wabash rivers, a 54-foot rise is regarded as certain at Cairo if the levees below hold. Fifty-six feet is regarded as a strong possibility here. As a prudential measure it is advisable that women, children and the infirm seek more secure refuge."

The Ohio has reached 51.5 feet. Every attention is being given the levees here. Labor is scarce and an appeal was sent to Governor Dunne for help and he responded that he would send 1,000 men, 200 national guardsmen, 10,000 rounds of rations and 200,000 sacks.

On the Missouri side of the Mississippi river water is reported everywhere. Hundreds of refugees have come into Cairo. Conditions in this entire district are and very serious.

Raise Standard of School.

The state university regents at their meeting raised the standard of the school pharmacy and took definite action regarding the courses of both the engineering and medical departments. The pharmacy degrees will be granted hereafter as follows: At the end of two years, graduate in pharmacy; three-year course, pharmaceutical chemist; four-year course, bachelor of science in pharmacy. The board decided to make the requirements for admission the same as for admission to the literary department.

In the engineering department, the great number of degrees which have been granted will be reduced to two. Formerly there has been given a bachelor's degree from every department of the university. Hereafter the two degrees will be bachelor of science in engineering and bachelor of science in architecture.

Loss of Life at Peru.

An official report received by Mayor Charles E. Goetz, of South Bend, said that 300 persons were drowned at Peru, that no bodies had been recovered and that there was less than one block of the entire city that was not under water.

The report was telephoned to Mayor Goetz by the relief party sent from South Bend, which reached the outskirts of Peru. It stated further that only two feet of the upper parts of the houses in the submerged districts could be seen; that the court house, the hospital and some factory buildings were crowded with survivors in need of food and that Gov. Ralston had been asked to send more supplies from Fort Wayne.

STATE BRIEFS.

Ignace Murvaski, a laborer, was struck and killed by a Michigan Central train at Jackson Junction. The accident occurred at the Elm avenue crossing.

Roy Kivel, 18 years old, of Holbrook, while leading a horse, was thrown to the ground and suffered injuries and exposure. He died seven hours later.

A monument and marker will be placed on the trail of Fr. Marquette through the Arlington Park, according to the decision of Petosega chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The state military camp has decided that the summer encampment of the Michigan National Guard shall be held Aug. 12 to 25. The place will not be determined until the legislature accepts one of the proposed sites. The camp will be either at Ludington or on the Hanson site, in Crawford county.

William Barnes, of Lansing, awaiting a decision of the supreme court in a case in which he was convicted on a charge of killing a little girl with an automobile, confessed to the police that he was one of a party of three young men who pulled several fire alarm boxes, causing the fire department to make four unnecessary runs.

A petition signed by 95 taxpayers of Saginaw township, Saginaw County, was filed with the town board asking that their seven schools be combined as a township unit. A special election will be held at which time the question will be submitted to the voters. This is the first township in the county to take the step.

Allagan city is anxious to secure an electric railroad connection with the outside and there was great disappointment when the Kalamazoo Grand Rapids line failed to leave the city open. Because Rev. Thornton Anthony Mills, new minister of the Independent Congregational church at Jackson, every Sunday afternoon reads a play and adds sermon-like comments, local citizens complain that their Sunday crowds are smaller than before he started his plan. The church notes that its attendance and its collection are doubled.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF NEXT SESSION ARE BUSY LINING UP SUPPORT.

BILL FOR STATE TO CARRY ITS OWN INSURANCE.

Mobile Bill to Regulate Fraternal Insurance Societies Defeated in the House by One Vote.

(By Gurd-M. Hayes.)

Already there are candidates in the field for speaker of the house of representatives for the session of 1915. As a general rule the aspirants get busy towards the close of one session, lining up support for the session to follow, and this year is no exception to the general rule.

Rep. James Henry from Battle Creek one of the republicans and a fourth term, has already announced that he would like to preside over the deliberations of the house at the session two years hence. As chairman of the committee on railroads Rep. Henry has made somewhat of a reputation in the house this year and he believes that he will be able to land the required number of votes in case he is returned in 1915.

There is another in the race, however, who promises to make things exceedingly interesting for any of his competitors and that man is Rep. Charles Weidenfeller, of Bloomington, Van Buren county. This is Weidenfeller's first term in the house, but his personal magnetism and his ability as an orator, has won him the position as leader of the first termers, and there are many in the house who believe that Weidenfeller is the logical man to wield the gavel at the next session. The Van Buren county representative has led the fight for his legislative measures and has expressed his opinions in a fearless and honest manner. It will be a merry battle for supremacy between Weidenfeller and Healy if they are both returned at the next session, but at the present time it appears that Weidenfeller has a slight lead. However, it is expected that other candidates will appear before the close of the present session, but if Weidenfeller can secure the pledges of the younger republicans in the house he will be a hard man to beat.

Senator Odell believes that his free text book bill which passed the senate stands an excellent chance in the house. The bill as it passed the senate requires school districts to furnish free text books in the schools up to and including the eighth grade, and may furnish them for the high school courses. Provision is made for the people of the district to vote on the proposition of supplying free text books in the higher grades.

Senator King's bill, which is a companion to the Odell bill, requires all text book publishers to file samples of their books with the state superintendent of public instruction and file a bond with the state treasurer that they will sell their books at as low prices in Michigan as they are sold elsewhere in the United States.

Although a majority of the members of the education of the house favor the uniform text book scheme, yet members of it have stated that they will give the senate bills fair treatment and vote to report the bills out for favorable consideration in the house.

One of the unusual bills of the session is that of Rep. Santo, of Traverse City, providing for the establishment of a state insurance fund out of which the state would meet its losses on state buildings by fire, flood and storm. The house has agreed to the bill in committee of the whole.

The measure directs the state insurance commissioner to determine a rate of insurance not over 60 cents per \$100, and then determine what insurance should be carried on state property. The premium prescribed by this rate on the houses of insurance, if it is provided, shall be paid out of the fund provided for the maintenance of the institution, the money to be turned into the state treasury. Relative to the care of this fund, to be known as the state insurance fund, it is directed that the state treasurer invest in bonds which are approved as being the most secure by insurance companies. A list of \$1,000,000 is placed beyond which the fund must not go, all above that amount to be turned back.

During the existence of the state, the policy has always been to insure, and whenever the building has been destroyed the loss has been met either out of the emergency fund or by special appropriation by the legislature.

Owing to the fact that it lacked one vote, the Mobile bill, relative to the regulation of fraternal insurance companies, was defeated in the house. Friends of the measure announce that they will renew their fight in the near future and express confidence that they will be able to pass it, although enemies of the proposition are excited. The bill places fraternal insurance societies under state regulation, requires the officials to make statements to members as to the financial standing of the finances of the organization and obliges the establishment of rates which will provide stable insurance.

The bill introduced by Senator Alsop providing for a trunk line system of highways has been agreed to in committee of the whole by the senate. Senator Woodworth had the bill amended so as to provide for a road across from Saginaw to find Ave. and when the measure comes up to third reading other senators will insist on changes.

The senate is inclined to treat the bill as a huge joke, but it will probably pass. However, there is not one chance in a thousand that it will ever be reported out of the house committee, even though the senate gives it favorable consideration.

Senator Wood, Woodcock, Fitzgibbon and George D. Scott led a determined fight to kill the effectiveness of the Copley corrupt practices act, when the bill was under consideration in the senate. The bill, which passed the house is designed to regulate the use of money in elections, and would prevent a candidate for any office from spending in his campaign more than 25 per cent of the salary attached to the position to which he aspires. They succeeded in getting but one amendment of importance attached to the bill and this will be eliminated when the bill comes up on the order of third reading, it is claimed.

Michigan responded quickly in offering relief to the Ohio flood sufferers as a concurrent resolution offered by Rep. Nank calling for Michigan to appropriate \$25,000 was passed by both the house and senate by unanimous vote and the money was immediately forwarded to the treasurer of the American Red Cross society.

Before Rep. Nank's resolution was introduced Rep. Martz had presented a bill calling for an appropriation, but it would have required considerable time to have allowed the bill to take its regular course. As a result, the constitution was literally disregarded and the money was secured at once through the medium of the concurrent resolution.

In a scathing arraignment of Lieut. Gov. Ross and several of his associates in the state senate, Senator Henry Straight of Coldwater, created a big sensation when he charged that committee assignments and much of the legislative machinery is controlled and dictated by the liquor interests and the school book trust.

The trouble came like a bolt from a clear sky. Senator Straight has long been devoted to the uniform text book idea of legislation and a defeat of his bill in the senate simultaneously with the passage of the free text book bill served to touch off the explosive.

Senator Straight made no attempt to curb his words or spare any one. It was the bitterest attack made on the floor this session. Senator Straight went back to the republican meeting in Detroit where he said he had been promised a place on the educational committee by Lieut. Gov. Ross.

He charged that the text book assignments had been influenced by the text book interests and that other assignments had been made at the instance of the liquor interests. He went on to relate that the legislature was continually legislating and approving for the crimples and feeble minded and is continually "ducking" responsibility in dealing with the liquor question.

The day following this battle Senator Frank Scott, of Alpena, touched off more pyrotechnics by presenting a resolution condemning Senator Straight for his utterances of the day. Scott moved that the resolution be tabled but every other member of the senate voted against him. When the roll was called on the resolution it went through by unanimous vote as Straight did not vote.

In the debate that followed Senator Scott referred to Straight as a skunk and Straight retaliated by declaring that Scott's utterances were inspired in a low down saloon. The whole performance has brought considerable adverse comment on the participants.

The primary election system is said to be responsible for the overwhelming number of bills. Every man realizing he must go back to face the people of his district is anxious to gain honors in a personal way. Each vie in getting first consideration by the committees and the legislative sessions of the past four years have developed largely into a bitter race on the part of the members to get individual measures considered and passed.

No Little Girl for Him. The six-year-old son of a well-known Indianapolis family attends a dancing school. He is a chubby little fellow who has not begun to stretch out yet, and he keenly feels his "shortage." He demands that he be recognized as a little "grownup." Several days ago the teacher planned to instruct her pupils in dancing "the Butterfly." A five-year-old girl who is small for her age, and just a trifle stouter than our hero, but an adept at dancing, was assigned as his partner. He glared at her in silence. Then he took hold of her hand and, with his teeth set firmly, walked straight over the teacher.

"Don't you think you'd better give me a bigger girl?" he asked.—Indianapolis News.

Slightly Misunderstood.

"I understand that the young man in the house next to you is a finished cornetist?" "Good! Is he?" "I was just screwing up my courage to flash him myself! Who did it?"—Houston Post.

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