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WHO ARE YOU?

The Romance of Your Name

By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS

An Anthon?

The first of the Anthon family was William Anthon, of London, England, living in the year of 1547. He was graver of the Royal Mint and Master of the Seals during the reign of King Elizabeth V, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

Derrick Anthon was granted a patent for the arms he used in 1557. His son Francis was a physician and made considerable fortune on the sale of a secret formula.

A small notebook belonging to John Anthon, bound with the coat



Coat of arms of Charles I. can be seen at the British Museum. His son, John, came to America on the ship Hercules, in 1634, and settled in Portsmouth, R. I., where he has many offices of trust and importance.

Anthony

His son, William Anthony, Jr., born in Portsmouth, 1675, was captain and deputy governor of Rhode Island from 1705 to 1717. He married Mary Coggeshall, who was president of the Colony of Providence Plantations, deputy to the Massachusetts house of deputies, and governor's assessor.

There are many prominent persons of this name today. Among them are Joseph Anthony, of New York city, author of "Rekindled Fires," "The Gang," Also Daniel Head Anthony, Jr., of Leavenworth, Kan., United States congressman and editor of the Leavenworth Times; Luther B. Anthony, of Pennsylvania, editor of the Dramatist, and Katherine Susan Anthony, of New York city, author of sociological works: "Mothers Who Must Earn," "Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," "Labor Laws of New York," etc.

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ELECTION RESULTS ARE STILL NEWS' TO SOME WRITERS

The capitol, its officials, and affairs of state generally, touch but lightly upon thousands of Michigan residents. Leon D. Case, Secretary of State, is finding out. The department's mailing division has reported to him that letters addressed to previous Secretaries of State who held office as long as 20 years and more ago, are still being received. While old and printed envelopes mailed from out-state points explain some of these oddities, the majority of the letters are hand-addressed and mailed in Michigan.

The late Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State from 1915 to 1920, is still addressed from time to time on official, routine matters. An average of five letters a day are received for Charles J. DeLand, who occupied that office from 1921 to 1926. John S. Haggerty, in office from 1927 to 1930, is still in office. In the minds of some, and his successors prior to Mr. Case, hold over for others, letters indicate.

Such experience is not new for state departments, but even the Governor doesn't entirely escape. A record of some kind was recently established by a Michigan resident who sent a letter to Gov. Chase S. Osborn, who held that office from 1911 to 1913. It was examined by Gov. Frank Murphy's executive

staff with considerable interest. This lack of interest or attention to public matters and officials, is not confined to older people. During the recent Chrysler strike negotiations, some students from a Michigan institution of higher education toured the capitol and heard for the first time, of the strike parley and the sit-down strike which had brought it on.

Spring Cleaning Help Available Through NRS

In the spring a housewife's fancy grimly turns to thoughts of cleaning. The ultimate delight in a spot and spangle house is overshadowed by contemplation of the drudgery required to achieve the desired results.

It is here that the National Reemployment Service can step into the picture to lighten the housewife's burden and provide for her the gleaming home she wants, Ma-

for Howard Starret, State Reemployment Director, points out. "Files in our various offices throughout the state are well stocked with men and women capable of and eager for the chance of performing the infinite variety of household tasks which come to the fore in the Spring," Major Starret said. "Many are unskilled in particular trades but can do an excellent job of washing windows or walls, boiling rugs, cleaning ceilings, scrubbing floors, spading gardens, planting shrubbery or bulbs or other similar tasks.

"These men and women would be delighted to obtain a few days or weeks' work in household tasks. Many are able to do touch-up painting, plastering or carpenter work. Housewives who need such help should call our nearest office, stating just what tasks they wish performed and a man or woman who can do such work will be referred," Major Starret added. Men or women seeking this type of employ-

ment are urged to register at the nearest National Reemployment Service office. No charge is made by the National Reemployment Service; a division of the United States Employment Service operated under the U. S. Department of Labor.

Leon Smith of Woodbine, N. J., was arrested and fined \$12.50 because he neglected to ask permission of his girl friend's father to take her to the movies.

"HOUSECLEAN" YOUR SKIN!



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EDITORIALS

The Heart And The Pocketbook

(Exchange)

Authorities on safety are finding important parallels between present day efforts to stop traffic casualties and the accident problem which faced industry a quarter-century ago.

It is history that in the beginning, management was reluctant to support the industrial safety movement on any but humanitarian grounds. Executives feared that the acceptance of safety standards and procedures, the use of machine guards and other such devices would slow up production. For industry, this reasoning has long since gone into discard.

Oddly enough, however, a large part of safety seems to hold the same fatalistic attitude toward the traffic accident problem. Speaking on the subject recently, Albert W. Whitney, director of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety underwriters, struck sharply at the validity of such beliefs in a modern world.

"This reasoning and this psychology are utterly wrong," Mr. Whitney said. "Accidents are certainly not a price we must pay either for industrial progress or for the use of the automobile. Safety actually quickens it by increasing efficiency. It is common knowledge today that the causes of industrial accidents are also the causes of inefficiency in production. Industry knows that an accident frequency is a symptom of waste.

"What happened in the industrial field will happen with the automobile. Not only can we solve the traffic accident problem, but in so doing we shall very largely solve the traffic efficiency problem. Communities that are cutting down their accidents successfully are just those communities that are moving their traffic more quickly and more easily."

If Americans can come to realize that by controlling traffic deaths and injuries it can likewise control traffic economy, the incentive to do both should not be lacking. More and more we realize that the causes which produce traffic accidents also cause us to spend more than necessary for gasoline, oil, tires, upkeep and insurance, delay us in reaching our business and social destinations and generally slow up the progress of a motorized world. Such reasoning appeals both to the heart and the pocketbook, an irresistible combination.

Strong For Peace

(Exchange)

Only the strong nations can risk being thought weak. Only the nation capable beyond doubt of defending its "national honor" can dare accept an affront to that honor.

Other explanations than these however, may be given of Great Britain's decision against attempting to break the Spanish insurgents' blockade of loyalist Bilbao. Ferrent advocates of a stand by the democracies against dictatorships may be expected to speculate that the General Franco's display of more than half a dictator's still in what appears in some lights to have been a little game of bluff-and-call between him and the British Government, he was able to emulate the recent successes of his more imposing prototypes.

Fearful friends of democracy may flinch at this. Yet few peace lovers would wish Britain—especially because she has sent the Hood to Spanish waters to put menace with menace—to meet the great battlement into action just to save face. Such a wish could arise only from a belief that the one threat to peace today lies in the east. Threats to peace are never that clear or single, as increasing doubts as to the origins of the World War have indicated to most post-war students of history.

an even swifter rate to arm. The similarity in response to General Franco's warning that no ships would get through his blockade and the United States trade-your-own-risk policy during the Ethiopian conflict is the fact that the two countries' best economic and military to wage a long war to the finish should prefer even at the sacrifice of time-sanctioned privileges rather to prolong peace.

What A War Cost

(Exchange)

Many statistics have been compiled relative to the cost of the World War, but the figures are so large that it is impossible for the human mind to grasp their significance.

In an effort to put these figures into somewhat more understandable form, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, tells what might have been done with the \$100 billion dollars spent on account of the war as follows: "The World War, all told, cost apart from 30 million lives—400 billion dollars. With that money, we could have built 52,500 houses, furnished it with \$1,000 worth of furniture, placed it on five acres of land worth \$100 an acre and given this home to each and every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. We could have given to each city of 20,000 inhabitants and over, in each country named, a five million dollar library and a ten million dollar university. Out of the money left we could have set aside a sum of five percent that would provide a \$1,000 yearly salary for an army of 125,000 teachers and a like salary for another army of 125,000 nurses."

There is constant talk about another war. It would probably be going on now if the nations had the money or credit whereby it could be financed, and it seems bound to come eventually, unless we call this the age of civilization.

Medicine Man A Pest

(Exchange)

Among certain Indian tribes the traditional medicine man not only falls to do his patients any good, but makes a nuisance for himself, physicians to treat them satisfactorily, according to the director of public health nursing among Wisconsin tribes.

Reports from nurses on duty among the Indians of that state indicate that the tribal medicine man still holds a superstitious power over their people and are jealous of the white man's methods. As a result the white doctors and nurses are not called in many cases and has done his worst. Under such circumstances the white doctor's at a serious disadvantage and the patient often dies through lack of proper early treatment.

Ernest Warther, 47-year-old student worker at Dover, O., has walked from ivory, ebony, black walnut, pine and bone, moving models of all famous locomotives. Vossney Henry, farm hand of Rosebud, Mont., made a guitar out of 777 matches, 193 ounces of glue, and a native wood. Bols de Arc. He claims it has a perfect tone.

Book of Kells Is Known

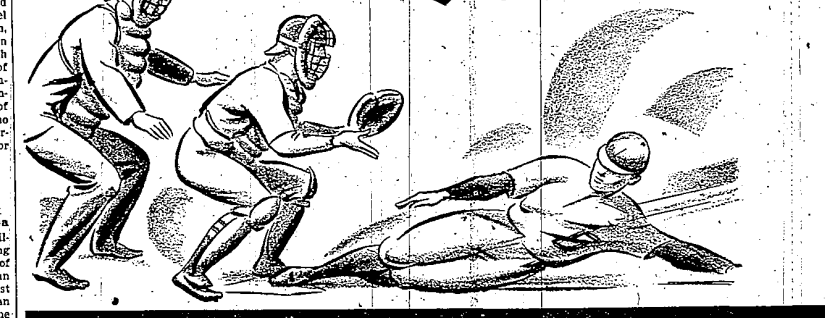
as the Book of Columba

The Book of Kells, an Irish illuminated manuscript containing the Four Gospels, a fragment of Hebrew names and the Eusebian canons, is said to be the finest extant example of early Christian art of its kind, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. In Ireland the art of illuminating manuscripts reached its climax and the richness of decoration was unparalleled. The Book of Kells shows traces of foreign ornamental ideas. Various Gospels are preceded by whole pages with carpet-like designs.

Linked With Shakespeare and Sir Francis Drake

Every now and then some history-frenzied student stumbles on a new old center of interest in London. It is easy to believe that there is much in Athens or Rome which pick and shovel may yet bring to light, but in London, the average Londoner is apt to think that the "news is all" here. It is an example of the Hall of the Midland Temple dates from the year 1572 and has the finest Elizabethan roof in London. In the hall, which is 100 by 40 feet, the ceiling of Dover O. has performed, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," on February 22, 1802, with Shakespeare himself in all probability among the actors.

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