

The Farmington Enterprise

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EDITORIALS

Licensing The Drinkers

(State Digest)
Commissioner Edward W. McFarland, chairman of the State Liquor control commission, has been presented with a proposal that not only shall the state exercise liquor control but drinker control as well. The idea is advanced that the state license drinkers of alcohol beverages. Commissioner McFarland has not appeared to be greatly carried away by the idea. Appearances are that it will go the way of all the earth.

The proposal has value only as indicating the degree of silliness to which some people lead themselves. It is figured by proponents of the scheme that if the licensed drinker drank too much he could be deprived of license to drink, thus obliging him to take ice water. It is not hinted that he would get liquor anyway. There could arise something of a legal question as to the state being accessory before the fact in the event of crime being committed by a drinker by reason of his having drunk. If licensed he would have legal right to drink. He would not have the right to commit crime, though his conviction might be held to have been conducive to commission of crime. Indirectly crime would be legalized. The whole idea tends to disclose the wide prevalence of near-lunacy.

Gettin' Kids So's They Kin Talk Better

(Clinton County News-Republican)
One of the popular idols, all season sports among adults is to point out the fallacies of our educational system. Often this kind of criticism comes from people who are poorly qualified to criticize. But they are not alone. Recently there has been published in one of the nationally circulated magazines a series of articles written by Professor Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago. This aggressive young educator, curiously enough, stresses some of the most common, everyday, run-of-the-mine criticisms heard from the common critics.

We belong to the last named class. The nearest approach we have had, or will have, to a formal education is paying for several. Our current ground is the failure of schools and colleges to teach young people to speak correctly—or rather, intelligently. "Wal, I dunno wher" I find it, but I guess it's one them whatchamacallits. A young man who was admitted to college without an examination. Such conglomerate talk could credit only the illiterate. We wondered how the young man got in, how he stayed in, and what he would have when he got out of college... unless he had in mind taking Bob Burns' place on radio and in the movies.

The Ell With Great Britain

Amid all the excitement within the United States Bureau of Standards the most gravity with which newspapers have regarded the Bureau's announcement that an "intolerable" difference exists between the American inch and the British inch, everyone has failed to consider certain ominous undertones in the story. Briefly, Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the Bureau of Standards has pointed out that the American inch is four-millionths of an inch longer than the British inch. As reported... his suggestion was to overcome this disparity by cutting our inch towards the overseas standard.

Dr. Briggs has hastened to assure the American people that the effect of the slice will be practically imperceptible. "I wish to emphasize the fact," he said, "that the change will not disturb industry in any way. Industry will not realize that a change has been made, because the change is too small."

The words smack mightily of too great pretension, as though Dr. Briggs were trying to lull our natural reaction of suspicion and fear. But it is not industry that has to fear. It is not industry so much as National Honor, the Flag and Country.

Why does not Britain lengthen its inch to meet ours. After all, our inch has remained perfect and constant whereas Britain's has shrunk. Now we are asked to give two-millionths of an inch and trust that Britain will contribute an equal share, even though she has been somewhat less punctual in meeting her war debts.

We agree that the practical effect of the proposed change will be unnoticeable. Most of us, with reckless disregard of standards, use the top joint of our thumb, anyway, to arrive at an approximation of an inch. But there is that matter of principle of which we speak. We know Great Britain. Give her two-millionths of an inch and in this thing we know, she'll be taking two-millionths of an ell.

The Community Newspaper

(Christian Science Monitor)
Turning from the city to the small town press, exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice, into an old fashioned garden, sweet with lavender and thyme and the scent of perennials flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the glaring news is obscured by these glaring blurrings of the Decalogue. One puts the paper aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is so full of terrible and unwholesome things.

A Fair-Weather Friend

(Christian Science Monitor)
As lengthening days and a mounting mercury hint at a winter wanting to be a week a prospect of pleasant periods to follow, thought turns to that boon companion of relaxing hours, that well-nigh vanishing bit of "Gay Nineties" Americana, the hammock. Rivaling the condor in ability to remain suspended indefinitely in mid-air, it possessed other bird-like attributes, notably that of migration, disappearing with the swallows at the first frost and returning again at springtime. The hammock had a strong affinity for trees, being found under them in considerable number. If, indeed, it was not making itself at home, as a sparrow-like, on the tower, it occasionally appeared in more subdued tones, its dove-white canvas, or loosely woven netting hanging at its maritime ancestry.

The chronologer could find it difficult to define just when the hammock took flight. Occupied with new-found friends, the pictures, the automobile, and broadcasting, we neglected it briefly and returned to find it gone. It still persists in the form of the stretchy, the canvas lounging chair, and certain rope-suspended contrivances said to be of Cape Cod parentage, though their thickly cushioned luxury contrasts off-region—but they are not our companion of yesterday.

Silent, strong, uncomplaining, ever ready to lend support to whatever it is upon, it at the moment seemed to be, at the moment our "fair-weather friend" was a friend indeed, and those who knew it well can but deplore its gradual effacement from the summer scene.

When you buy crippled children Easter Seals sold in Michigan you are giving a crippled youngster his chance for a happy useful life. A manufacturer of toy trains is reported to have made a greater profit during 1937 than the greatest locomotive works in the country, showing that more child's play can be a man-sized business after all.

Tongue, Teeth Have to Do With Voice, Word Sounds

There is a definite relationship between many speech defects, dental abnormalities, and various conditions in the mouth. Voice or word sounds are produced by a certain position or relationship of the hard and soft palate, teeth, cheeks and lips, with the tongue and the passage of expired air from the lungs. A change in the volume and resonance of expired air is varied by the larynx.

The development of vowel sounds requires only the opening of the lips with a slight tongue motion. Consonants require some form of friction between the sides of the lips and tongue and are named according to the part of the mouth used in their formation, namely, dental, lingual, nasal, guttural, and labial. The position of the tongue affects speech habits very noticeably, according to a writer in the Detroit News. The overshot jaw is a very common cause of speech defects.

The undershot jaw also affects the speech habits through changing the relationship of the tip of the tongue to the teeth. In both cases it is difficult for the lips to shape properly the sound or stop it at the right moment. The resulting air leak in the sound slurs or removes much of the tone sharpness.

A high arched palate, missing teeth or spaces between the teeth, an open bite, cleft palate, lack of normal motility of the jaws, the abnormal position of various individual teeth, and other dental conditions of a similar character cause faulty sibilants, leakage of air when sounds are made, and difficulty in making sounds.

Arabs First Recognized Strength of Gibraltar

Even in the days when military science was in its infancy the Rock of Gibraltar, rising sheer from the Mediterranean to a height of 1,400 feet, appealed to the imagination of the ancients, who called it, together with its companion, Gebel Musa, on the African coast, the Pillars of Hercules. In all other respects they left the solitary giant alone to his meditations, observes a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

The Arabs were the first to recognize the rock's strategic value. As Moors they crossed the strait in 711, christening it Gebel-el-Tarik, or the mountain of Tarik, their leader's name. They constructed a castle, which by standing and eventually conquered the whole peninsula. Nine hundred years later the last Moor was expelled from Spain, and he left it where the original one had landed, in the Bay of Gibraltar. On the decline of the Spanish empire, the rock passed into British hands. Napoleon tried to take it when he was building his empire but failed. Thus was created the phrase "as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar."

Odd Provisions of Wills

Odd provisions of wills came to light in Belfast through the making of a second reading of a private member's measure to compel testators to make proper provision for dependents when making their wills. The following odd examples were quoted: A wealthy testator, who did not get on well with his wife and children, left all he had "for the care of cats." Another testator left seven pence for a halber for his widow in the hope that she would use it without delay. Another left his widow a farthing, and directed that the money be sent to her in an unstamped envelope. Another testator left his widow ten trousers, saying that she had worn them during his life and might wear them after his death. Another testator imposed conditions in the event of the legatees entering parliament.

Rare Kind of Pitcher Plant

A remarkable and rare kind of pitcher plant is known as the Darlingtonia and is found in the snow-capped Sierras of Oregon and northern California. It grows on the edge of swamps and is known as "deer licks" at an elevation of from two to eight thousand feet. From a distance it resembles the hooded cobra of India. The leaf stalks are long, and the hood which stands over a rounded hood or cup from which hang two crimson and green appendages. These give the appearance of long feelers or whiskers and are honey glands which tempt insects toward the mouth which is on the under side of the hood.

Meaning of Name Genevieve

Genevieve is a Celtic name with the poetic meaning "white wave." St. Genevieve (422-512) is the patron saint of Paris. She was a young shepherd girl of Nanterre. During the Frankish invasion she went from town to town and collected huge quantities of food to relieve starving Paris which starved with her prayers, was credited with saving the city from the Huns. Other Celtic names, also meaning "white wave," are Jennifer, a form of Genevieve in English, Evanna, Yeva, Yevay, Vevay and Vavara.

WEST POINT PARK

Mr. and Mrs. Guard Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Collins Parks, Miss Alice Parks and Graham Klingel of Detroit were Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Addis. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Zwahlen and daughter Janet Mae visited in Bay City Monday morning, and were guests Monday afternoon of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Murphy of Cass City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pankow of Detroit, were all day Sunday guests of their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilke of Detroit were Sunday afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred George.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Zwahlen, Miss Shirley and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Zwahlen and daughter Janet Mae were guests Saturday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stanley of Detroit.

Mrs. Matt Miller of Plymouth is the guest this week of Mrs. Fred George.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Redding, three daughters, Misses Mary, Virginia

and Susan were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Watson and family of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Chevey of Redford were Thursday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Gilbert.

Earl Redding visited Chicago Monday and Tuesday on a business trip. L. B. and Howard Gilbert are home from school with the measles.

Mrs. Virginia Coolman was for a few days this week the guest of her cousin, Miss Lucile Coolman, in Detroit. Dolores Jean and Shirley Ault are both ill in bed at their home.

Mrs. Carson Baldwin was hostess to her Larkins club Friday. A pot luck dinner was the feature. Nino ladies and a visitor were in attendance. Mrs. Ralph Voorhees will next entertain on the third Friday in April.

Miss Freda Ault was the guest of Mrs. William Barium in Redford, Tuesday.

Mrs. Ralph Voorhees was hostess to her card club Wednesday.

Mrs. Norman Gedig of Detroit is a visitor. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ault visited in Detroit, Sunday.

Edwin Johnson visited in Ann Arbor Tuesday evening. Clarence Hull of Detroit, who recently stored his household goods in his small garage house on Banks avenue, expecting to move there a little later, was a visitor in West Point Park Sunday. While here he discovered that some party or parties had broken into his property, rummaging through drawers and all his belongings, scattering matches around. He is placing the matter in hands of officials.

Legal Forms Of Various Kinds For the Preparation of Legal Notices Furnished Free to Attorneys Redford 1183

It's Easy To Be Mistaken About STOMACH TROUBLE

Stomach sufferers should learn the truth about **ULCERS, GAS, ACID, INDIGESTION**, belching, heartburn, constipation, etc., due to excess acid. **FREE U.D.G.A. Booklet** contains facts of interest. The 9th edition, just off the press, may prove your first step to happy stomach comfort! Slip it to your mail to ask for the U.D.G.A. Booklet at

OAK PHARMACY

EIGHTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (Detroit, Michigan) Services held in Redford High School Auditorium, Grand River Avenue at Six Mile Road. Sunday Services at 12:30 p. m. Sunday School at same hour for pupils up to age of 20 years. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock include testimonies of Christian Science healing. A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. **READING ROOM** Free to the public, 17370 Labaree Road. The Bible, works of Mary Baker Eddy, and authorized Christian Science Literature may be read, borrowed or purchased. You are cordially invited



THE GOOD EARTH... a Heritage

Once upon a time, not so many years ago, it cost \$3,000 to build a mile of farm line to carry electricity. In many places the farmer was required to pay a large part of this line cost before he could have it extended. This meant that electric service was a luxury available to relatively few farm families. Now, all that is changed. In the area served by The Detroit Edison Company, farm electrification has been a large reality for ten years. This has been accomplished by continued efforts to reduce the cost of bringing service to farmers. Costs have been reduced in two ways: (1) Cost of building farm lines has been lowered by engineering developments. (2) The Michigan Plan for financing farm line extensions on a sound economic basis has brought rural electric lines to the farmer at little cost to him. A new type of line was developed by Detroit Edison engineers, and new ways of erecting the line. Lines were placed in fields some distance back from the road, to eliminate the expense of tree trimming and the danger of interruption to service by trees falling against the line during storms. To allow longer spans, we made use of aluminum wire with a steel core, which is stronger for its weight, and makes a farm line possible at lower cost. The result: Instead of \$3,000 per mile, farm lines are now built for less than 50 per cent of the former cost. The plan known as the Michigan Plan, and the one which this Company offers, makes it easy for a group of farmers to finance an electric line. A base price of \$500 per mile of new line is charged, from which is deducted a credit of \$100 for each customer taking service at that mile. Where there are five customers per mile of line, the total of their credits equals the base price of \$500, and the line is built without cost to the farmers. When there are less than five customers per mile of line, the Company assumes anyhow the lion's share of the capital expenditure of building the farm line, and the customer only contributes a small part towards paying for poles and wire, insulators and transformers, labor and supervision. Experience has proved this plan to be an equitable one. The results it has produced speak for themselves. It continues to stimulate economically sound electrification of rural areas. For the bounty of the earth, there is no substitute. The land is our heritage. Michigan is fortunate in its acres of rich farm lands. And in Southeastern Michigan, farm electrification has been a reality for ten years. The Detroit Edison Company.