

The Farmington Enterprise
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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1924.

TRAFFIC REGULATION A NECESSITY.

But a week has elapsed since a traffic officer went on duty in Farmington yet the results obtained conclusively prove the wisdom of the council in inaugurating this service. During the rush hours on Saturday and Sunday last Marshal Krenger was stationed at the intersection of Grand River, avenue and Division street and did excellent work in directing the traffic. Many motorists were cautioned as they passed to exercise more care in driving, especially as to speed and a number were stopped and given a warning.

The heavy traffic through this city on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays makes it an imperative necessity that an officer be on duty during rush hours. Owing to the reopening of Grand River avenue west of here, traffic will undoubtedly be much heavier during the summer months than it was last year when a detour of Farmington was made necessary by road construction. The placing of an officer on duty at this time is none too early.

As a further means of safety arrangements are being made to allow only parallel parking on Grand River avenue within the business section of the city. This will reduce the parking space there by fully one half. As there is much available parking on streets where the traffic is light but little inconvenience will be caused. This, however, will be more than compensated for by the convenience and safety for motorists and pedestrians on Grand River avenue by reason of additional room.

THE COUNTRY PRESS

Chas. Moreau Harger, in the April Scribner, discusses the powerful influence which the rural press has exerted in the making of a nation: "Coming as it does close to the hearts of its readers, the old home paper—even if its policy be not always commended—commands respect and confidence."

"He shows that to the family in the country town or on the farmstead, the weekly visit of the country paper or the small city daily is an event enjoyed by all. Cartoonists in the metropolitan press have visualized for the public a ridiculous and peculiar type as representing the country editor's personality but this writer shows that his readers know him and are not disillusioned."

"He is close to his constituency. Further, it is a constituency with more leisure than any other, more time for reading, the news and opinions of the day." This makes the country paper a vehicle of opinion and a mode of political leadership.

The country paper is loyal to the government and continues to take a large part in earnest discussion of public affairs from a disinterested standpoint. It is the country weekly and smaller city daily that makes the path of radical and demagogic difficult, standing as it generally does for prosperous, independent American homes.

HE WHO LAUGHS, LAUGHS!

Down in Monroe county they have worked out a clever scheme, one which will favor the farmer with most of those who hear of it. They are sentencing all automobile speeders, drivers of trucks too heavily loaded, and bootleggers to work on roads of the county which they have helped to destroy. A period of ten days working on concrete roads ought to give a man a wholesome respect for labor and expense involved in them. They are building them. They would not be tempted to "burn-up" the roads at quite so lively a clip if he had spent many weary days in helping to build it. Michigan Business Farmer.

Try an Enterprise Limer—It Pays

SEE PROSPECT OF LOW EXPENSE FOR ELECTRIC POWER ON FARMS

Investigation in Many States of Theory That Use of Electricity in Every Possible Farming Function Will Reduce Cost for All Farmers.

Electricity for all the farms of the nation, by means of transmission lines to be extended from existing electric power systems, supplied by the big generating stations of the approaching superpower age, is the ambitious proposal put forward by several co-operating agencies which are making an investigation of the application of electricity to agriculture in its economic aspects. Already it has been declared that electric power service to farms can be put on a par with such service to city dwellers.



Electric Lights on Farm Not Enough

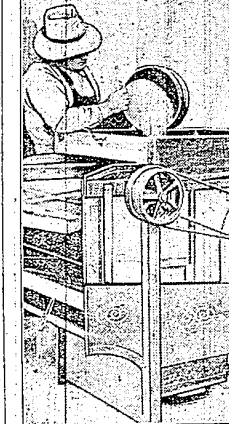
so far as expense is concerned, if farmers use it for many operations on the farm as possible. Instead of merely having electric lights or electric fans, and stopping there.

This point has been emphasized with the utmost earnestness, by those seeking to make electric energy available for the farms of America through the transmission lines of the power companies. The interested agencies are several. They include the National Electric Light Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, professors of prominent universities and conspicuous manufacturers of farm implements.

What Makes the Cost Greater

Statements as to the general purpose and scope of the study undertaken by these interests have been made recently by Dr. G. E. Nutt of Wisconsin University, chairman of a joint committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture, and by Merrill H. Aylesworth of New York, managing director of the National Electric Light Association. They have demonstrated that by applying electric energy to all farm operations in which electricity can be of service, and to all possible duties in the farm household, the use of electric current will be so great that the power company will find it profitable to make the rates low. Otherwise, as already stated, the number of customers per mile of transmission line is so small in the country, as compared to the city, that the expense, and hence the rates, are much greater.

Solution Resists With Farmer



There Must Be Electric Power Also

caused particularly the factors which make it difficult to furnish the farmer with electric energy as cheaply as it can be provided for the city and town user.

"One mile of city distribution line ordinarily serves from thirty to one hundred customers," said Dr. Nutt. "But one mile of distribution line in farming districts usually serves only three customers. It can be readily seen, therefore, that a power company can serve city customers more cheaply than rural customers."

"But if farmers can use electricity for every possible farming purpose it seems likely that rural rates can be made so cheap that no farmer can afford to be without electric service. It is to prove or disprove this fact that the present investigation is being made."

To Put Theory to Test

This theory of furnishing electric service for farmers on a reasonable cost basis by electrifying the entire farm at the outset has many supporters. They are seeking, by the survey now conducted, to take the proposition out of the realm of theory and to establish it as a fact.

If their theory is upheld, then it will

SERMON BY RADIO WAS THEIR FIRST

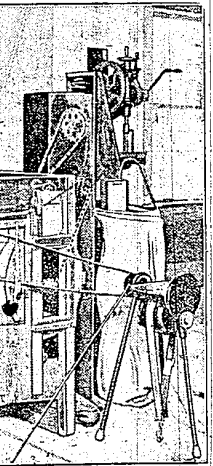
"Down on the farm," to C. E. Brown, of Perry, Maine, means "down on the jumping" place. He is located twelve miles from Eastport, Me., on the shore of a lake in a locality made very much isolated during the winter because of impassable roads, with snow-shoes as the only means of travel for weeks at a time.

To that family, almost cut off from outside communication for part of the year, the voice of WGY, the radio station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., reaches regularly, taking profitable words and entertaining music. Voices and music coming from the snow ever so deep, or the weather ever so stormy.

There are several children in the family, and on a recent Sunday night the younger children heard a sermon for the first time. It was a WGY church sermon. "Not that they are neglected," writes Mr. Brown, "but they have never been to church."

be demonstrated that by applying electric energy to all farm operations in which electricity can be of service, and to all possible duties in the farm household, the use of electric current will be so great that the power company will find it profitable to make the rates low. Otherwise, as already stated, the number of customers per mile of transmission line is so small in the country, as compared to the city, that the expense, and hence the rates, are much greater.

This puts the whole matter upon the shoulders of the individual farmer. The country to which the farmer might suppose, the more electricity he uses the cheaper he gets it, provided that every other farmer follows the same procedure. While it might cost every farmer in a given territory 25 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity if each of them used the electricity merely for electric lights in the farmhouse and the barn (because of the expense of building and maintaining the transmission line with only three customers per mile, compared to ten times that number in the city) it might cost each farmer only 10 cents



There Must Be Electric Power Also

a kilowatt hour if each of them used electricity, not only for lights, but also for washing machines, electric toasters, vacuum cleaners, water sprays, wood cutting, ensilage cutting, thrashing, milking, feed grinding, churning, cream separating and any other farm work possible.

"If this idea is found to be correct it will perhaps prove one of the biggest possibilities ever placed before the modern farmer. It will show a way out of the present dilemma—how to provide power for electric service on the farm at a cost which would make it economically justifiable to both farmer and power company."

Great Co-operative Enterprises

The co-operating interests making the present investigation propose to operate experimental rural transmission lines in about thirty states.

Assistance in developing new methods of using electricity on the farm and of improving present devices will be rendered this undertaking by researchers, laboratories, such as that of the General Electric Company. This will aid in solving the main problem from another approach, if the fundamental principle set up by the theory described is found to be sound.

Their Jealousy Cured

By JUDY BLAIR
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

"GIVE her something to be jealous of," suggested Hamblin.

Mrs. Hamblin nodded assent. "That's the only cure, Harry," she said. "If once she has some reason to be jealous of you, maybe she wouldn't be so absurd about ridiculous things like that girl in the shop."

Grey wrinkled his forehead in thought. The thing that was bothering him was that Mrs. Grey's jealousy of her husband of five years' standing was threatening to disrupt his home. If he spoke to a girl, if a girl smiled pleasantly at him, like the one in the department store, he heard about it for days.

"It's the only way," said Hamblin. "Who?" began Grey.

"Oh, I guess you could borrow Kitty, as far as that goes," Hamblin answered.

"Sure, I'll be glad to help you out, Harry," said Mrs. Hamblin. "You're wife's a nice, sensible little woman, but so far as that eternal jealousy of hers goes, I'm no synagogue. I'll build it all. She's simply destroying all your happiness."

"That's exactly what she is doing, hers and mine," said Grey. "And we're really fond of each other, too; that's the absurd part of it."

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Kitty Hamblin, and the three co-spirators put their heads together.

The Greys attended the dance at the Country club that week. The Hamblins were there, too. Kitty and Anna Grey exchanged gossip. Kitty was the only woman whom, for some reason, Anna was not jealous of. She let Harry dance with Anna without de-
mure, but let him dance with any other woman, and his wife's eyes flashed a salvo of gunfire at him.

The first time Harry danced with Kitty Anna looked quite the same as usual. The second time he could see out of the corners of his eyes, that she was taking interest. The third time—and they were dancing with their faces very close together—Anna's eyes flashed dangerously.

"It's working," whispered Kitty. "Just look at her! My, you're in for a scene, Harry! I only hope you manage to cure her, that's all."

With her arm drawn through his she accompanied him to a secluded part of the club veranda. It was very secluded, very quiet there, and over-
head was a nice, romantic moon. Kitty took her seat beside Harry upon a bench behind some ornamental shrubbery. She peeped through the leaves. Suddenly she again noted Harry's arm.

"She's found us," she whispered. "Looking through the leaves of the ornamental shrubbery, Harry saw the dim outlines of a waiting form, which he recognized as his wife's. "You may kiss me now, Harry," said Kitty.

The kiss that broke the silence of the night sounded like the bursting of a mortar shell. A gun came from the other side of the shrubbery. Next moment, as the pair emerged, they saw Anna Grey weeping hysterically in the shadows.

"Poor kid," said Kitty. "Let's go and tell her."

Anna looked up with a tearful face as they approached.

"Listen, my dear—," Kitty began. "Oh, you've got your excuses ready, so don't sob now, Anna. You're a head, wicked woman to lead my husband astray."

"Honest, Anna, we knew you were here, and it was just a joke—"

"Oh, you stay and listen to these falsehoods!" Anna cried. "Harry! Harry, you must choose between us once and for all!" she cried, dramatically. "Which is it? Which?"

"Why, you, Anna, of course," stammered Harry. "But honest, it was a joke, and—"

She flung her arms around his neck. "Oh, Harry, it's so noble of you trying to shield her," she cried. "It's just like you. I've always been so proud of you, and I just knew you could attract the ladies if you wanted to, and I was so angry you wouldn't, and I wanted you to make me jealous so that you'd be dearer to me than ever."

"Um—yes," answered Harry thoughtfully.

Sandpaper as Poison Label

Poison bottles and bottles of harmful medicine feel the same to finger in the dark, and hundreds of persons are poisoned every year because the contents of the wrong bottle, says Popular Mechanics. As a precaution against any possible mistakes paste a strip of sandpaper on the poison bottles.

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WHY "Wooden Soldiers" Must Be Removed.

The nondescript "wooden soldiers," cradling every errand of the country, are to go, the Post Office department at Washington has ruled. They are to be replaced with community mail boxes of a neat design.

The Postal Guide supplement states: "The Post Office department is being pressed to replace these shabby structures with some tried device which shall not disfigure the country roads. Every city now strives for beauty, de-clare those who urge the improvement, and the rural districts want to look their best, too. There is little question that 15 or 20 unadorned tin boxes, some on thin posts, some on round posts, some on thick posts, some on short posts and some on long posts, are a blot on the countryside."

One design submitted is an artistic tin house on a shapely post, accommodating three mail boxes, which can be built at about the same cost as three separate boxes.

Why Schools Are Needed

"Do you think it pays to give to a public school?" writes William McAndrew in World's Work.

"My boy, our community has already responded. It is building another school alongside this. My wife and I and our three children will build a third, with an athletic field, a swimming pool, and a farming plant. Why? Because the people want this sort of thing. It has doubled the number of children going to school here. The citizens have organized a bus service to get the youngsters from the farms. The school has become the center of community life. Does it pay? Who was the chap that praised the man who made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before? Our new farm school will tend to that and, besides, our good teachers can count up the proceeds and say 'here are two happy hearts for every one there was before.'"

Why Three Sails Are Used.

The three golden sails were the arms of the Medici family, who, in their early days, in addition to their profession of medicine, were the richest merchants of Florence and the greatest money-lenders. Three sails decorated in an exploit of Avere di Medici, a commander, under Charles-mange. This bold warrior slew the giant Maygella, whose club he bore as a trophy. This same club had three ironails, which the family adopted as a device, only changing the iron into gold. The Lombards, who were the first money-changers in Europe, brought three sails with them. Every one who borrowed money of them left some security in pawn.

Gas On Stomach May Cause Appendicitis

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Order for Publication—Probate of Will.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Oakland.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 14th day of April A. D. 1924.

Present: Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of HANNAH KUHN, Deceased. John W. Turner, having filed a petition praying that an instrument filed in said Court be admitted to Probate at the last will and testament of said deceased, and that administration of said estate be granted to John W. Turner and Dora Turner, execut-
ors named in the will or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the 12th day of May A. D. 1924 at eight A. M. at said Probate Office, is hereby appointed for hearing said peti-
tion.

It is further ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy hereof, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Farmington Enterprise a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ROSS STOCKWELL, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. Dan A. McGaffey, Register of Probate. 18APM2

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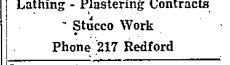
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Farmington Time Table.
(Eastern Standard Time)
(Effective September 24, 1923)

Cars leave Farmington for Detroit at 6:08 a.m., 6:38 a.m., limited at 6:54 a.m., 7:48 a.m., 8:48 a.m., 9:48 a.m., and hourly to 3:48 p.m., 4:48 p.m., 5:48 p.m., then hourly to 8:48 p.m., also 9:33 p.m., 10:53 p.m., (to Junction only) 11:48 p.m., and 1:03 a.m.)

Cars leave Farmington Jct. for Orchard Lake and Pontiac at 5:40 a.m., 6:40 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:55 a.m., and hourly to 10:55 p.m., also 6:10 p.m. and 12:20 a.m.

First car leaves Farmington for Northville at 6:05 a.m., 7:00 a.m., hourly to 11:00 p.m., also 6:15 p.m. and 12:22 a.m.

Cars connect at Northville with those for Detroit and Wayne county via the D. J. & C. Hourly limited service to Ann Arbor.