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H. P. Messenger, Vice-President.  
F. L. Perry, Cashier.

## Oakland County Savings Bank

Pontiac, Mich.

Capital, \$50,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$10,000.

A percent interest paid on Savings Accounts and Certificates of Deposits. Interest on savings accounts compounded bi-monthly.

Money to Loan on First Real Estate Mortgages.

Give Cook & Co. your order for seed.

The Maple Sugar season is at hand. Get your supplies of Cook & Co.

Dr. E. L. Richardson  
DENTIST

Owen House—Fridays  
Detroit Office—Corner Grand River and Stapley

## Gas line Engines

I have the sale of the fine water-cooled Gasoline Engines, made in sizes from 1 h. p. to 12 h. p. at the remarkably low price of \$35 up.

One at my home is in daily use and can be seen by prospective buyers at any time.

"After Quality—Price Counts"

**DON B. BROWN**  
Phone 42-13  
Three miles north of Farmington

## FINE MONUMENTS

Let us figure on your work. I can save you money. New and up-to-date designs.

**ASA LYON,**  
Plymouth Marble and Granite Works, Plymouth, Mich.  
Bell Phone 23. Ind. Phone 215

**GREENING'S TREES WITH A RECIPI**

**Farmington Postoffice.**  
MAIL SERVICE.  
M. B. Pierce, Postmaster

Mail arrive at 8:05 a. m. and 5:05 p. m. Depart at 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Rural Route No. 1—Will Springs. Rural Route No. 2—Clyde Adams. Rural Route No. 3—Lynn Sprague. Rural carriers leave the P. O. at 8:20 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

M. B. Pierce, P. M.

**Notice.**

We wish to inform our Farmington customers that carbon lamp can be renewed, free of cost, at the store of T. H. McGee, Grand River avenue. Redford customers, at the barber shop of Roy A. Hutchins.

**EASTERN MICH. EDISON CO.,**  
Oakland Division  
Division Office,  
Rochester, Mich.

Mrs. Louisa Williams, 1105 Lyons St., Flint, Mich., says: "My daughter had suffered with rheumatism for a long time, when she took Foley Kidney Pills, and in a very short time the rheumatic pains left her and she has been well ever since. I gladly recommend Foley Kidney Pills as a cure for rheumatism and kidney trouble. Sold by T. H. McGee."

**E. B. CAVELL, VETERINARIAN**  
ARY Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College, now has his office in residence, corner of Cadz. and Center Streets. Calls attended day or night. Both Phones, Northville, Mich.

## Legal Notices

### Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In 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 third day of April A. D. 1912.

Present: Hon. Kieher P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eugene Uley, deceased.

Kate Uley, administratrix with will annexed of said estate, having filed in said court a petition praying for the examination and allowance of her final account, distribution of the assets of said estate according to the terms of the will of said deceased, and discharging said administratrix:

It is ordered that the fourth day of May A. D. 1912, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

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

**KLEBER P. ROCKWELL,**  
A true copy. Judge of Probate.  
**JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH,**  
Probate Clerk.

### Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In 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 19th day of March A. D. 1912.

Present: Hon. Kieher P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Aurilla Beach, deceased.

John H. Thayer, guardian of said incompetent, having filed in said court a petition praying for the examination and allowance of his final account to date of said death:

It is ordered, that the 13th day of April A. D. 1912, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

**Kieher P. Rockwell,**  
A true copy. Judge of Probate.  
**JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH,**  
Probate Clerk.

### Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In 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 29th day of March A. D. 1912.

Present: Hon. Kieher P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William S. Hogle, deceased.

James L. Hogle, having filed in said court a petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to James L. Hogle, or to some other suitable person:

It is ordered, that the 13th day of April A. D. 1912, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

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Present: Hon. Kieher P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Harry C. Walters, deceased.

Marie Walters, having filed in said court a petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Herman Grimmer or to some other suitable person:

It is ordered, that the 13th day of April A. D. 1912, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

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**KLEBER P. ROCKWELL,**  
A true copy. Judge of Probate.  
**JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH,**  
Probate Clerk.

## LORIMER AND HIS MEN ALL FOR TAFT

### Their Customary Methods Being Used to Secure Delegates to National Convention.

### STEPHENSON, TOO, IN LINE

#### Senators Who Voted to Beat These Representatives of Privilege and Special Interests United in Working for Taft's Renomination.

Because of the high-handed methods which have been used by the Taft managers to secure delegates for the renomination of the president, a situation has arisen in the ranks of his own supporters which is bound to have a tremendous influence upon the result of the Chicago convention.

There is developing a feeling among them that the methods they have pursued are wrong, not because of their realization that the ordinary rules of the game have been violated, but because the fact is being brought home to them that the rank and file of the American voters are determined upon clean politics, especially in connection with the nomination and election of their chief magistrate. The country has witnessed the spectacle of the dragging of federal office holders not only in the south, but throughout the land for the purpose of forcing the selection of Taft delegates. Officials daring to display independence are subjected to charges of pernicious political activity. In the Indiana state convention contesting Taft delegates from Marion county were permitted to vote upon the question of whether they should remain in the convention. In New York the gross frauds which disenfranchised thousands of Republicans added crime to the force of the State. In Colorado the Guggenheim machine, supported by the vast power of the Guggenheim interests, dominated the situation and forced the election of delegates pledged to vote for Mr. Taft.

These conditions have been reported elsewhere and give a distaste to candidacy of a man promoted by such outrageous methods. Wherever a proper primary has been held there is the cry of fraud. In the case of North Dakota, for example, no one questioned the result. This likewise was true of Nebraska, California, New Jersey and Massachusetts. It will be true also of Illinois and Maryland, if those states shall secure a presidential preference, primary law such as obtains in North Dakota and other states.

### Composition of Taft Machine.

In view of the way in which the Taft machine is operating, it is interesting to see who compose it. Its manager, Congressman McKinley of Illinois, is a faction magnate, a warm personal friend of ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, and one of Cannon's most ardent supporters in the house of representatives. McKinley was rewarded for his subservience by appointment to chairmanship of an important committee and by being placed in charge of the congressional campaign committee. In this way he has acquired a power among his fellow congressmen, and during his years in Washington became known to Aldrich, Crane, Smoot and the other representatives of the "inter-Republican" party.

He still maintains the most friendly relations with Mr. Taft, who indorsed him so cordially in a speech at Boston, after having approved the tariff which the Taft machine secured in Rhode Island largely framed. In passing, it may be said that the reports of the tariff board on the wool and cotton schedules of this law show the agricultural protection accorded to the wool and cotton manufacturers under it. Particularly in connection with cotton, the duties upon which aroused Mr. Aldrich's especial concern, because of the great share of the Arkwright cloth in the trade as the Arkwright cloth. It should be noted that the tariff board's report shows that American labor, especially upon piece goods, is in better paid than English labor, and that the sole result of the duties is to keep the American market for the special exploitation of the Arkwright cloth either in normal or abnormal times.

Mr. Aldrich approved the choice of Mr. McKinley as Mr. Taft's campaign manager. So did Senator Crane of Massachusetts and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, whose cynical disregard of the rights of the plain people is known the country over. In fact, Crane recommended Mr. McKinley to Taft. Smoot of Utah regards the selection as the excellent one.

### May Be Judged by Their Actions.

Perhaps the best indication of the character of the men behind Taft is shown by the votes of those of his supporters in the senate in the Lorimer and Stephenson bribery cases. Starting with New England, we find that Dillingham of Vermont voted for Lorimer and was on the chair of the man of the new committee which an outraged sentiment forced the senate to appoint. In this position he showed time and time again his sympathy for Lorimer and was as unfair as in the sharp criticism. He supported

Lorimer in a report to the senate and will do so in the senate itself. It is hardly necessary to say that he voted to retain Stephenson, a man who admitted a personal expenditure of \$107,000 in his senatorial campaign. Lorimer and Dillingham of Vermont support Lorimer a few days ago and unquestionably will vote for Lorimer again. Crane of Massachusetts voted for Lorimer and Stephenson and will support Lorimer a second time. Lippitt, who succeeded Aldrich, and Wetmore of Rhode Island voted for Stephenson. Lippitt was not a member of the senate when the bribery vote occurred last winter, but there is no question as to what he will do. Wetmore voted for Lorimer the first time and will do so again. Brandegee of Connecticut is a member of the senate and has stood by both Lorimer and Stephenson. McLean, the new senator from Connecticut, voted for Stephenson.

Root of New York voted against Lorimer and for Stephenson. This likewise is the situation of Burton, of Ohio, Paul of Vermont and Sutherland of Utah. Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania ardently praise Stephenson and Lorimer to their bosoms. They voted for both men and will stand by them to the end. Dupont of Delaware, himself under charges of having purchased his seat in the senate, and his colleague, Richardson, both voted for Lorimer and Stephenson. Dupont will expect the favor to be returned. Bradley of Kentucky, who is supporting Taft, also is a supporter of Lorimer and Stephenson.

### All Ardent Supporters of Taft.

In Illinois, Lorimer is fighting for Taft, and in Wisconsin Stephenson is doing likewise. Senator Dakota, Gamble, who voted for both Lorimer and Stephenson, is advocating Taft's nomination. This likewise is true of Warren and Clark of Wyoming, both of whom voted for Lorimer and Stephenson. Senator Heyburn of Idaho has been the ardent champion of both Lorimer and Stephenson. Of course, he is for Taft. Senator Smoot of Utah fought for Lorimer and Stephenson. He is fighting for Taft. Senator Guggenheim, who is identified with the powerful Guggenheim interests, and delivered the Colorado delegates to Lorimer and Stephenson, shouldered to shoulder with Lorimer and Stephenson. Senator Nixon of the Nevada vote in the machine and the aid of the two senators whose votes it was charged were secured through bribery and corruption. Senator Perkins of California voted for both Lorimer and Stephenson, but his power has gone with the passage of the State specific machine from California politics.

Of the Taft Republicans in the senate, only Smith and Nebraska and Jones of Washington stood against Lorimer and Stephenson. That is to say, but four of Taft's supporters in this large body of men, known to the country as "the greatest legislative assembly in the world," have stood before the country for a clean and honest policy. This was reduced to three, when Jones voted the second time in the committee report, for Lorimer.

Taft, the record of the progressive Republicans, on the other hand. Every one of them stands for something and presidential preference primaries. Every one of them is opposed to political corruption of any kind. Every one of them voted to unseat Lorimer and Stephenson and thus put the brand of dishonor upon men seeking a seat in the upper house of congress by or through bribery.

In spite of the action of the senate in seating Lorimer and Stephenson by narrow majorities, it is perfectly evident that the country does not accept the tariff as an indication of the inter-Republican sentiment. It is evident that any man who is an aspirant for the highest office in the land must be clean morally, ethically and politically. He cannot afford to be snatched by corruption and fraud. He cannot afford to be a party to methods which are a stench in the nostrils of the nation. There is an election to follow the nomination. The Republican party, to a certain victory, must have as its candidate a leader of whose probity there is no question, upon whose record no taint can be cast, and whose selection is brought about by fair and honorable means. Mr. Taft has ceased to be in this class. He confided his fortunes to Mr. McKinley, knowing the man and his methods, and he has accepted as his advisors men like Crane, Penrose, Smoot and others, knowing the view taken of them by the American people based upon their record of "inter-Republican" service.

He has accepted the support of other men, notably Lorimer and Stephenson, knowing how they gained their elections. He was guided in Indiana by ex-Senator Henrymer and ex-Congressman "Jim" Watson, who were reprobated by their own states. He wrote a letter to County Chairman Keokuk of New York approving in advance his alleged record in New York. He is in hand in glove with State Chairman Barnes of New York.

### Taft's Nomination Means Defeat.

There is an axiom as old as the hills that a man is known by the company he keeps. There is another old saw that evil associations corrupt good manners. In view of what is known about Mr. Taft's advisors and supporters, in view of the outraged public sentiment which has been created by the spectacle of the President of the United States consorting and advising with men whose action of such men, the wisecracks in Mr. Taft's immediate circle are really

ing that he cannot, and should not, be the nominee of the Republican party. To make him the standard bearer would be to invite inevitable defeat.

It is this realization that is responsible for the circulation of reports in Taft newspapers about a possible compromise on another candidate than the President or Colonel Roosevelt. Taft supporters have sought to create the impression that these reports emanate from the Roosevelt headquarters. Nothing is farther from the truth. The strength of Colonel Roosevelt has with the voters is phenomenal. The voters are being deprived of their rights by machine methods, but the men behind the Taft candidacy are finding that these voters will not be disenfranchised, that they will have their preference recorded. It is their demands that will be heard in Chicago and that will result in Colonel Roosevelt's nomination.

## NOW THE IRRIGATION CLUB

### Work on Reclamation Projects Held Up Until States Send Taft Delegates.

Letters received at the Taft headquarters in Washington from some of the arid land states of the Rocky Mountain region show that the use of the Federal patronage club as a means of forcing the election of Taft delegates to the Republican national convention is only one of the schemes by which the Taft managers are seeking to bring about the renomination of their candidate, regardless of the desire of the rank and file of the Republican party. These letters report a new method of applying Federal pressure. It is an astonishing method, and it evidences a desperation on the part of the Taft managers which could hardly be believed if the evidence were not so clear.

This new method has to do with the national irrigation policy. One of the greatest achievements of Theodore Roosevelt's administration was the adoption of this national irrigation policy and the creation of the reclamation service for the establishment of irrigation works in the dry land states of the west, and the opening up of the lands thus reclaimed to farm settlement. The work has been enormously successful. Thousands of substantial farmers have found homes upon land made astonishingly fertile by irrigation, which before the adoption of this policy lay idle and unproductive. Millions of acres of sagebrush have been made productive of enormous crops. The work has been of incalculable value to the nation as a whole. Now, for purely political reasons and in the effort to force the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention who will vote for the renomination of Mr. Taft, this great irrigation work has received a tremendous check. A single legislative act suffices to check the work.

In the State of Colorado there are two irrigation projects under way. One is what is known as the Grand Valley project, the other what is known as the Gunnison Tunnel project. The Grand Valley project was started by the reclamation service in 1908, when James R. Garfield, one of Colonel "Roosevelt's" enthusiastic supporters, was Secretary of the Interior. The contracts were approved and the work commenced. Thirty days after the inauguration of Mr. Taft and the installation of Richard A. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior this work was stopped. Since that time, on one pretext or another, no work has been done. There has been a long hard round of investigations, by special agents and army boards, and the whole project is wound up in red tape and delay. Thousands of acres of land that might by this time have been brought under water to furnish homes for many families and productive farms of great value to the nation's commerce, are still idle because of the inactivity of the interior department. At the same time, work on the Gunnison Tunnel project, still, and the reclamation of the great Uncompahgre valley is not completed. Two years ago Congress provided a special emergency fund of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) in order that certain of these projects which had been started might be hurried through to completion. This fund one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) was allotted to the Grand Valley project, but still the work was not given to commence work under this allotment and nothing is done. Word now comes to the Roosevelt headquarters in Washington that the reclamation service agents upon some of these suspended projects have received direct information from the department of the interior plainly stating that this and other irrigation projects are being held up until the different states affected report properly to the department on the subject of delegates to the Republican national convention.

It is not a question with the Taft managers of the development of the lands of the west. It is not a question of the reclamation of thousands of acres of sagebrush and the opening up of hundreds of productive farms. It is not a question of the increase of the commerce of the country. It is only a question of driving through the selection of a few more Taft delegates to the Chicago convention.

The Roosevelt delegates, not the Taft delegates, will sit and vote in the Republican national convention in Chicago, because the Republican party will never stand for such methods. The Taft managers in New York and Indiana are pursuing a course which invites the destruction of the party—New York Evening Mail.

## CATCHING UP WITH ROOSEVELT

### Taft Trying to Have Supreme Court Decision Recalled.

### CHIEF JUSTICE IS WITH HIM.

Rotary Micrograph Case Gives Special Point to the Calumnious Speech—Administration Wants Congress to Overthrow Court's Action.

On Feb. 21 Colonel Roosevelt delivered before the constitutional convention of Ohio an oration on "A Charter of Democracy," in which he denounced the doctrine of the infallibility of the courts as a grave danger menacing American institutions and advocated a stipulated method for the recall of court decisions by the people. At once he was assailed by the representatives of big business and of monopoly as an advocate of virtual anarchy and a living threat against the safety of property.

Of course at the time he was speaking more particularly of state courts, but in less than three weeks, on March 1, he will stand before the supreme court of the United States handed down a decision, couched with the discretion of three members, including that of the chief justice, validating Colonel Roosevelt's attitude in every particular. The supreme court caught up with Roosevelt. And the severe comments drawn upon himself from the advocates of special privileges ought now in all justice to be passed on to the supreme court and especially to Chief Justice White, for if ever a human being voted a demand for the recall of a decision of the courts Chief Justice White did so in his dissenting opinion.

The case was that of Sidney Henry, et al., vs. the A. R. Dick company. The Dick company owned the patent on a rotary micrograph. It sold one of the machines to Miss Christina H. Root of New York, under a stipulation that the ink, stencil paper and other supplies used with the invention must be bought from the Dick company. The Henry company sold Miss Skou ink for the micrograph that was not Dick ink, and the Dick company sued the Henry company and Miss Skou for infringement of the patent on the micrograph. On March 11, with only seven members of the United States supreme court sitting, four of them capturing a majority, decided the case and held that when the Henry company sold the non-Dick ink to Miss Skou and she used it, this constituted an infringement of the patent.

In a dissenting opinion, in which he was joined by Justices Hughes and Lamar, Chief Justice White denounced this extraordinary opinion as the most blinding language. Stating that the decision did not cover the ink, he demanded that the legislative department of the government amend the law so as to make it impossible for the precedent established by the decision to be maintained.

Under this decision it is now the law, "demand the chief justice," that "the patent has the power by contract to extend his patent rights so as to bring within the claims of his patent things which are not covered by them, thus virtually legislating by causing the patent laws to cover subjects to which they could not reach, the result being to multiply monopolies at the expense of an interested party."

The decision caused a laugh of derision throughout the national capital. The advocates of the doctrine of the infallibility of the courts were overcome with chagrin, while the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt applauded with savage emphasis whether the people at the polls, so frequently denounced as a "mob" by the advocates of special privilege, could ever do anything worse.

In the meantime the attorney general and other administration opponents of Colonel Roosevelt flattered about in illiberated haste to find some speedy way to recall the opinion, for if sustained this opinion will take the life out of some of the most spectacular trust busting suits the administration has in its inventory. The attorney general notified the defeated litigants that if they were dissatisfied by the decision they should try to secure a rehearing of the case before a full bench of the supreme court; the administration would be glad to lend all the assistance of which the department of justice was capable. At the same time the attorney general commenced the preparation of a bill for the amendment of the patent law with the intention of setting Congress before the supreme court. Other steps for the recall of the decision were inaugurated by the commissioner of patents, who also began work on a bill to be handed to congress.

Apparently even in senator in congress wanted a recall of the decision, some for the purpose of enjoying themselves and others to study it in the search for a new recall.

This is the second piece of sensational legislation perpetrated by the United States supreme court within a few months, but this later instance could not be regarded as an exception. Of Colonel Roosevelt's plan for the recall of court decisions if it had been made to order for that purpose. The supreme court has indeed caught up with Colonel Roosevelt.