

The Farmington Enterprise

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EDITORIALS

The Voice and the Woman

(Exchange)
Ernestine Schumann-Heink was more than a great singer. She was a human being of fine and lovable qualities. Her courage, her warmth and her simplicity endeared her to thousands of people who never heard her sing.

As an artist, she ranked high. Her fame was worldwide as an interpreter of the great contralto roles in German music drama, particularly Wagner. As a concert artist, she delighted vast throngs with her rendering not only of German Lieder but of devotional songs or simple ballads. In recent years the radio had enlarged her audience.

Well past the time of life when the human voice is considered to be at its peak, she continued to sing, and won the approval of critics as well as of the public. In her later years on the stage and the platform, it was remarked of her that although often when she began to sing her voice was rough, it invariably improved as she went on, until at the end of the performance it was at its best.

It was characteristic of her that when her musical career seemed to be over, she continued with motion pictures: "to make everybody happy." She always seemed to enjoy amusing people, just as she always was ready to lend the aid of her art to the soldiers, or to any who needed comfort.

People loved Mme. Schumann-Heink; they knew she loved them. There was something about her frank simplicity that permitted the sight of her sincerity. There was no pose about her. When she said that she was happier in the kitchen than on the opera stage, people believed her.

Not only her musical tradition but her example of human helpfulness and good cheer will live long.

One To Suburbia, Please

(Christian Science Monitor)
Among the unmarked centennials of the passing year is that of the familiar single-track railway. All day long the man in the ticket office takes such tickets from his convenient rack, pushes them beneath the window bars to the about-to-be traveler, but probably neither party to the transaction gives a grateful thought to Thomas Edmondson.

In 1836, Thomas Edmondson was station master at Milton, England, selling tickets for the then Newbiggle & Carlisle Railway, as has been told by Dudley B. Martin in the New York Times. Train travel was still new, and the kind of ticket that had served the stagecoach had been inherited by the railway.

Many station masters might have put up with it, but not Mr. Edmondson. He wanted a smaller ticket more convenient to handle, with station names on it, he decided to make a number to indicate how many tickets had been sold, and a date of delivery. So he made himself a hand-stamp with remarkable type, printed a succession of tickets for each station on slips of stiff paper, numbered each ticket with pen and ink, and cut them neatly apart with his scissors. To complete all, he made a ticket case to stack his tickets in, and devised a tool with which he could add the date when he took one out.

Unfortunately, the centenary cannot be properly celebrated, for Mr. Martin's research apparently did not discover the exact date when Thomas Edmondson finished his ticket-selling his first stock of tickets. Only that it happened some time in 1836.

The Scientific Way

(Exchange)
Automobile accidents in the United States brought death to 36,000 people, and injury and disability to 1,300,000 others. In Michigan alone, over 2,000 people were killed in this manner. The Michigan State Police, aware of this record of death and suffering, are approaching the problem of bringing about a decrease in accidents. This study of thousands upon thousands of accident reports. The

When an accident occurs the first duty of the citizen is to report it to the police. The police then make a diagram showing the position of all cars involved. This diagram is studied and driver responsibility is placed, and the causative factors tabulated for statistical, engineering, educational and enforcement purposes. Basic conclusions, intelligently arrived at, have resulted from the study of these accident reports. The

police are now directing their activities along the two lines that these "case-histories" show will bring the best results.

The records prove that speed, weather, road conditions and equipment, are not the controlling factors in causing automobile accidents. It is the HUMAN ELEMENT which is to blame. Certain drivers are—"accident-prone." Therefore the police are making a steady effort to eliminate the "accident-prone" driver from the highway. The first of the two lines of activity being followed by the safety officers now, and the second is the operation of patrols throughout the entire state.

Seals vs. Disease

This morning I was attracted to a picture of a smiling girl of twelve who happily told her experiences at a tuberculosis camp, where she was sent to recover her health. Part of the maintenance of such camps comes from your support and mine.

The yearly drive for support in the campaign against tuberculosis was characteristic of her that when her musical career seemed to be over, she continued with motion pictures: "to make everybody happy." She always seemed to enjoy amusing people, just as she always was ready to lend the aid of her art to the soldiers, or to any who needed comfort.

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Dobbin Bobbin' Up

(Exchange)
From Iowa, commonwealth of the tall corn, from Kansas, state of sunflowers, and shoulder-high wheat; from Missouri, habitat of his most serious competitor, the strong-muscled and profusely-eared mule, as well as from elsewhere in that fertile Midwest region, a good man makes his living by caressing the good earth, comes pleasant news: The horse has joined the back-to-the-farm movement.

Many were the arguments advanced by salesmen, most of them directed specifically toward the shelving of Dobbin. It was pointed out that industry had produced a fabricated draft-animal which ate only when it worked, a point which in view of the high price of forage, seemed to be well taken at the time. It was also urged upon the potential purchaser that here was a creature upon which long hours of labor made little impression, whose ability to pull several plows, disks or harrows of hay were entirely inadequate when it came to producing a crop of gasoline, and when the cylindrical steel stood idle in its stall for want of this essential fuel. The farmer discovered that while Dobbin could perform his duties on a limited ration or turn out a creditable day's work on a diet of fodder, or scant, hillside-vegetation, his powerful successor was powerless unless provided regularly with a somewhat expensive liquid diet.

Some of those who had purchased the shiny steeds began to doubt the wisdom of exchanging the horse for horsepower. Slowly at first, and then in increasing numbers, horses made their appearance on farms, until today it may be said that Dobbin is back in the harness once more.

Change in Interests

(Exchange)
Colleges and schools report once more an increase in enrollment in the arts, and a decreasing interest in the economic branches of learning. This is said to be a good barometer of the times for when students see parents harassed by money matters they turn their attention to the study of economic trends.

When money is more abundant students have some available to the arts. In hard times they direct their attention to learning how to increase earnings, when times improve they satisfy their longings for the cultural.

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miller and son Fred of Wayne were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Miller and daughter of St. Albans.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fredericks were recent dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Kahrl.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Goers announce the birth of a daughter, Marilyn Ruth, on Friday, December 4, at the Pontiac General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Marquart of Detroit were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Irish and Miss Mildred Adams.

Myrl Howden of Walled Lake was the weekend guest of Lois Baker.

Mrs. Elizabeth Holcomb was hostess at dinner on Monday night to Mrs. Hugo Penske of Detroit and daughter, Mrs. Max (Eleanor) Early of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Turner were Sunday afternoon callers at the home of Mrs. Thomas Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elkins were hosts to the following couples at bridge on Saturday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Homer Elenford, Mr. and Mrs. Manley Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Diamond, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Darling entertained five couples at dinner, followed by contract bridge, on Monday evening.

WEST POINT PARK

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Nacker of Farmington were luncheon guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nacker.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharrow were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Barrett of Howell. December 12, a feather party will be held Saturday evening, sponsored by the P.T.A. Dancing will also be enjoyed.

Mrs. William Thompson of Birmingham was the guest Monday afternoon of Mrs. Arthur Sharrow. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Addis and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stromoski of Wayne were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grace were Detroit shoppers Thursday. Mrs. William H. Zwahlen and daughter Miss Shirley were dinner guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Zwahlen of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold McVicar were week end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McVicar of Bay City.

Under the auspices of the P.T.A., a card party was held at the home of Mrs. Austin Ault Friday evening.

Robert Hunter spent Wednesday in Detroit.

Mrs. George Grace was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Grace of Plymouth. At the meeting of the Girl's vesper club, held at the home of Miss Doris Gilbert Sunday evening, Mrs. Edwin Johnson gave a very interesting and helpful talk on "Planning for Christmas." Next Sunday evening the girls will meet with Miss Lora Ault. At this meeting it is expected that a woman from the community will address the girls on the subject "Letter to Help." Also some time will be given to the writing of letters to Christmas letters to be mailed to West Point Park friends who have moved away and to others who are "shut in."

The Woman's Association will sponsor a Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Albert Nacker on Wednesday afternoon December 16. Mrs. Albert Heichman will prepare a topic suitable for the occasion and each member will contribute an original thought or quotation in being with the occasion. Each person present will bring with her a wrapped Christmas package, value not to exceed ten cents and there will be a grab bag exchange of gifts.

On Monday evening of last week Mrs. Edwin Johnson gave a dinner party at their home in honor of the 17th birthday of Mrs. Johnson's brother, Forrest Ault. Mr. and Mrs. John Weigle have moved into their new residence on Banks road near Livingston.

Fifteen ladies were present at the regular meeting of the Community Club held at the home of Mrs. Jesse Zeigler on Wednesday evening of last week. Following the business meeting, cards were played. Mrs. Marvin Addis and Mrs. James Breitmeyer won prizes which were five-pound bags of sugar. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Zeigler served a luncheon.

Miss Olive Criswell and Farmington was the Saturday night guest of Miss Shirley Zwahlen. Mrs. Ellen Oheimke, Miss Florence Stair and George Neufur of Detroit, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clatter.

Miss Shirley Zwahlen, called Monday evening on her uncle, Charles Decker of Detroit.

Mrs. Arthur Sharrow visited Detroit Tuesday on a shopping tour.

Read the Want Ads

WHO ARE YOU?

The Romance of Your Name
By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS

A Wilson?
IF YOU name is Wilson, you will perhaps be interested to know that in the beginning it was Williams. It is believed by the best authorities that it signified "the son of William."
The Rev. John Wilson, one of the earliest settlers in this country (of Boston, Mass.), was the son of the Rev. William Wilson, of England. He came to America on Governor Winthrop's fleet and was the first minister of the first church in Boston. He died in 1657.

There were many others of this name who came to New England and settled there at a very early period. Among them was William Wilson, a settler in Concord, who was a soldier in the Continental army.

Among those who came later was James Wilson, the ancestor of Woodrow Wilson. He came from County Down, Ireland, and located in Philadelphia, where he became editor of the Aurora, a newspaper once edited by Franklin Bache, the brilliant grandson of Benjamin Franklin.



Franklin James Wilson married Anne Adams and removed to Ohio, where he affiliated with other newspapers and became a member of the state legislature. His son, Joseph Ruggles Wilson, father of Woodrow Wilson, was born in Steubenville, Ohio. He married Janet Woodrow and went to Virginia. He became a distinguished clergyman and was minister of several churches in the Southland. Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., but received his early education in North Carolina and Georgia.

It is interesting to note that Janet Woodrow, mother of the war President, was of Scotch descent, and her father likewise was a minister. Her Scottish forbears had for 500 years furnished distinguished clergymen and notable men in Scotland, Doctor Woodrow, her father, was a graduate of Glasgow university and served 10 years as a minister of the Independent Congregation at Carlisle, England.

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Old War Weapons in China
Probably the most unusual battles of modern times occurred in the civil wars in China. As firearms were scarce, says Collier's Weekly, the regiments that could not get cannons, machine guns, rifles or revolvers equipped themselves—and even won battles—with meat choppers, firecrackers, bricks, umbrellas and other improvised weapons.

Special Names for Beds

Used by England, France
Elaborate beds in both England and France were known by special names. One was called the "Englure Bed" because the arms of England were superbly embroidered upon its curtains of violet velvet and cloth of gold. The "Great Bed of Wore" was widely famed for its size, accommodating 12 persons on its ample mattress. Elizabethan and Tudor beds carried on the tradition of formal grandeur and were resplendent with richly carved headboards and carved columns expanding into bulbs of huge proportions in addition to carved terminal figures of men and women and angels at the side. The headboard outlined against curtains of luxurious quality.

At the end of the Sixteenth century, according to a writer in the New York Sun, it seemed that extravagance in ornamented structure had gone as far as it should and in the Seventeenth century, decoratively speaking, there was a breathing spell for the wood carver. Bed heads were shaped of graceful, irregular curved lines, the frame posts and cornice made of any available wood, but the beds were covered completely with magnificent embroideries and handsome woven textiles such as Genoese velvet, appliqued of embroidered wool and silk, and later damask. Scrolls and gadroon borders were constructed in wood and covered with skill by the upholsterer who had reached the height of his art. The excellence of the work surpassed the inconspicuous framework was canopied and supported on four slender posts usually covered with the material and sometimes they were unobtrusively carved or painted. The mass of embroidered detail appeared on the headboard and the finest examples were as elaborate and required as great skill as did carved wood ornament. Fabulous sums were invested in them.

Tremendous Trifles

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
A CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION

IF IN the summer of 1777, a young Pennsylvanian had been given the commission of captain instead of second lieutenant, many an American settler would probably have been saved from Indian tomahawks and Simon Girty would not have become the "White Renegade." At the outbreak of the Revolution, Girty with most of the frontiersmen around Fort Pitt joined the Patriot cause. He served loyally but when Gen. Edward Hand took command at Fort Pitt Girty's enemies spread the story that he was plotting with the British. He was jailed on suspicion, but proved his innocence.

Despite this injustice, Girty helped enlist men for the Continental army and hoped to be rewarded with a captaincy of a new company. But the command was given to John Stephenson and Girty was offered a second lieutenant's commission. To be slighted thus rankled in his heart so he went to Detroit and offered his services to the British commander there.

This was the beginning of the reign of terror which the "White Renegade" spread along the Kentucky and Ohio borders for nearly 20 years. How different frontier history might have been if Simon Girty had been made captain of a company in the Continental army in 1777!

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The Term "White Paper"
The term "white paper" is applied to government reports on any subject, especially British publications of a less extensive nature than the British blue-books, which are official reports of parliament and of the privy council. Reports of ambassadors, consular officials, etc., are often printed as "white papers." These terms have been in use for many years. During the late war, most of the warring nations published official documents to justify their stand. These included the white books of the Germans, the blue books of the British and Serbians, the yellow book of the French, the orange book of the Russians, the red book of the Italians, etc. The names are derived from the colors of the paper covers given to the documents.

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Here's the famous water heater built like a thermos bottle—opens new day of home comfort with automatic, day and night hot water service at low cost never before thought possible. Enjoy it at once on this easy purchase plan.

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