

The Farmington Enterprise

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Phone: Farmington 25 — Redford 1133

EDITORIALS

God Give Us Freedom

(Exchange)

Two things almost above all else we Americans hold precious; and hand them near to our minds and our hearts. One, as everyone knows, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Most of us aren't sure whether they are guaranteed us by the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence or the old Articles of Federation—maybe even by Congress or the Supreme Court. But guaranteed they are. Or that we are positive. And we will countenance no trespassing upon those rights of freedom and liberty.

Men have fought and died for liberty—the freedom we enjoy today. We of this age should be willing to fight and die to preserve the heritage that is ours.

Freedom! Liberty! Ours, too, the obligation. Ours to respect. And ours to give.

Freedom of the press is more than the right to say through publication that which we please. It is the obligation to publish that which the world has a right to know. More is the press' freedom to set down in print the sordid, the demagogic and the selfish. It is the duty to bring information and enlightenment to those who deserve the facts. No, freedom of the press—a glorious freedom, and God grant it shall never be abridged—is not merely the right to criticize and condemn, to give vent to personal prejudices or to exalt only those things which those of the press hold righteous. It is a freedom which embraces the responsibility to print and glorify not what we always would like—but facts as they are. It is a freedom to be true and thereby disseminate truth.

Freedom of speech is much the same as an unhampered press. In exercising an endowed right, the average citizen must likewise accept the obligation. We lose sight of the real freedom if we evaluate freedom of speech as merely the liberty to speak our mind—to deal in small talk and senseless bombast. In reality, it is the freedom to utter, the nobility of speech—to speak sanely, to speak sincerely, to speak in a manner that will reflect light into dark places, that will bring goodness and virtue to ourselves and to others.

Facts Wanted

(Exchange)

The Senate Post Office Committee's investigation of circumstances surrounding the steel strike in the Great Lakes area will prove helpful if it yields a clarification of this controversy, which has been mangled in extraordinary vagueness and contradictions. If, on the other hand, the Senate's activity is conducted along partisan lines in an effort to blacken either labor or the steel companies, it will prove worse than useless.

Even the central issue of the strike is confused and novel. The dispute is not over hours, wages or collective bargaining. All three companies involved are said to be willing to recognize the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee as the bargaining representatives for their own members. The strike pivots around the refusal of the steel companies to put their agreements with workers in writing. A decision of the National Labor Relations Board held that refusal to make such a written agreement, after there has been a "meeting of the minds," constitutes a violation of the Wagner Labor Act. On the other hand, the United States Supreme Court has held that the Wagner Act in none of its terms requires a written agreement.

Certainly the public is in plain need of facts on that part of the dispute involving the mills. The steel companies and their sympathizers claim that the United States Post Office Department has retreated from its proud boast "that the mails must go through" by failing to make deliveries to strike besetted workers in steel plants. On the other hand, postal officials have asserted that no interference with the mails is being permitted, that no new rule is being followed, and that the only deliveries refused are "irregular" ones designed to make a strike-breaking agency of the department. Here appears to be a

question of fact on which the public should have a definite answer.

There has also been a maze of conflicting charges and counter-charges relating to the tactics of both sides. The C. I. O. is accused of leaping the boundaries of legitimate strike practices and employing the weapons of civil anarchy. It is charged with attacks on property, wrecking railroad tracks, with sniping with airplanes and workers' cars, and with seeking to abridge men's right to work by establishing a reign of mobocracy. The company, furthermore, claims that the C. I. O. wants a written contract in order to bludgeon the companies with their own signatures into submitting to a closed shop.

By organized labor and its sympathizers, however, the tactics and purposes of the steel companies are just as proudly condemned. The companies are charged with employing tactics to break the strike, with precipitating needless violence in the Memorial Day riot and with importing sons and armies of mercenaries. Tom Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, is the special target of labor, which contends that M. Girdler is prolonging a struggle that the Inland Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company are ready to abandon. And finally C. I. O. leaders argue that the companies' refusal to sign a contract is merely a subterfuge with which to destroy the rights accorded labor under the Wagner Act.

In the meantime, grievance is piled on grievance and the situation becomes more dangerous. There is a commanding need for facts to counteract the prejudice, emotions and sheer misinformation that have been generated by propaganda.

School's Out

(Exchange)

Those who, with the approach of vacation, had looked somewhat apprehensively upon the school-buses as a "Pandora's Box" whose lifted lid would shortly release upon the community a swarm of impenetrable, inquisitive and impetuous "young ideas," have had occasion ere now, to revise this opinion.

Not that young people, having made the seasonal discovery that "all play and no work" contributes almost as much toward dullness as "all work and no play," find time hanging heavily on their hands. There are too many interesting things to do.

Junior, his years and parents permitting, is tinkering with the more than slightly used "dead car" purchased with money saved from a microscopic allowance, thereby adding to a recently learned lesson in thrift, his first-hand knowledge which may one day stand him in good stead.

A somewhat less mature "Junior," attending a Boy Scout or "Y" camp, is gaining, along with the outdoor, a grounding in citizenship, while Betty, "going on fifteen" and a picture of youthful prettiness in the new kitchen apron, receives pre-course culinary instruction from "Moms" against the time when she shall enroll in the high school domestic science class. Mary, fashioning a wardrobe for her favorite doll from the contents of a capacious "scrap bag" is, in reality, absorbing the rudiments of domestic art.

His law-abiding task completed, "Bookworm Bobby," who aspires some day to write, scans a "Junior Classics" volume, maintaining meantime an interested eye on trade-minded Tommy, whose home-fabricated "refreshment stand," now in its third season, has, among its "good will" assets, not a few permanent patrons.

Elsewhere in the community, other of tomorrow's citizens are likewise industriously engaged, each following his own bent and each so absorbed in learning the lesson of living that, in the words of many a mother, it is "almost as quiet as though the children were in school."

The Clarinet The clarinet is a reed instrument with a clear or clarion tone. Its tube is about two feet long slightly flared at the end. It is the dramatic soprano of the woodwind choir with a tone that varies in its range from a dark sonority in the lower register to bright clarity in the upper tones. The bass clarinet is very long and for the sake of convenience it is doubled upon itself so that it resembles a large saxophone. Its lowest tones resemble certain pedal tones in the pipe organ.

CHURCHES

All notices for this column must be in the Enterprise office not later than Tuesday at noon.

Redford Gospel Tabernacle 18000 Lasher Road

Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Pentecostal prayer and praise service, 11:00 a. m.

Evangelistic service, 7:45 p. m. All are welcome regardless of circumstances.

100% Pentecost.

CLARENCEVILLE M. E. CHURCH

Rev. Guin, Pastor

Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Church service, 11:15 a. m.

Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Our Lady of Sorrows Church

Rev. John J. Larkin, Pastor

Sunday masses at 7:00 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 12:00 p. m.

Benediction after 10:30 mass. Daily masses at 7:30 a. m., and 8:00 a. m.

First Baptist Church Gilbert A. Miles, Pastor

Morning Prayer Meeting 10:15. Morning Worship 10:30. The pastor who had the privilege of going to Philadelphia to attend the Northern Baptist Convention, will give a report of this convention and call attention to some trends in our Denomination.

Bible School 11:50. Junior and Senior B. Y. P. U. at 6:30.

Evening Evangelistic Service at 7:30. There will be a good lively song service, special music by the choir and an evangelistic message by the pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. Delmore Stubbs, Pastor

Morning Worship at 10:00. Church School at 11:00.

The Greatest Power on Earth Is the Printed Word.

WHO ARE YOU?

The Romance of Your Name

By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS

A Pierrepont?

THE Pierrepont family is of Norman-French origin. The first lord of Pierrepont castle, in Picardy, France, was Sir Hugh Pierrepont, who lived in the latter part of the 12th century.

Sir Ingelbrand de Pierrepont, grandson of Hugh, became the ancestor of the French Pierreponts, while another grandson, Sir Robert de Pierrepont, accompanied William the Conqueror to England and fought in the Battle of Hastings.

His name is found on the Domesday Book of England, that great document drawn up by the Conqueror to show the titleholders of the conquered lands. Robert de Pierrepont was granted the lordships of Henestede and Wrentham, in Suffolk.

Henry Pierrepont, grandson of Sir Robert, was knighted by Edward I in 1250.

Several generations later descendants of the same family are found to have lived in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. George Pierrepont was of this section and was created a Knight of the Carpet at the coronation of Edward VI.

Sir George Pierrepont, a descendant of the knight, was one of the first of the family to come to America. He had married Thankful Stow, of Kent, England, and, arriving in America, settled in Ipswich, Mass. They purchased land where Dorchester and Rochester now stand. George Pierrepont named Dorchester for his cousin, the Marquis of Dorchester.



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President Once Granted Patents, Under 1790 Law

The granting of patents is as old as the republic, but at first the patents were granted by the President after unanimous approval by the members of the cabinet. In the first year, 1790, only three patents were granted. Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and himself an inventor, set high standards for invention and undoubtedly made life miserable for would-be inventors whose claims lacked originality or practicability. During the first three years, according to a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune, only fifty-seven patents were granted.

The reaction of the inventors to the maintenance of these high standards was a protest that the control of patents was dictatorial and congress responded by liberalizing the system to such an extent that patents could be secured by mere registration and the payment of a fee of \$30. There was a great increase in the number of patents granted, most of them of little utility.

The uselessness of many of the patents brought a reaction in the opposite direction. A resolution introduced by Sen. John Ruggles, of Maine, called for an investigation, and the report led to the establishment of the system under a law passed July 4, 1836. The first patent issued under the new system was granted to Senator Ruggles on a geared wheel for locomotives to permit the easier climbing of steep grades. By the end of 1836 109 patents had been granted.

In 1865, fifty years after the system was established, the inventive activities of citizens had increased to such an extent that in one week 390 patents were granted.

Americans First Took Up Texas Land in Year 1821

Historically, Texas is most interesting. The first Americans settled there in 1821. Land grants were generous and thousands of colonists entered the country. A revolution in Mexico made Gen. Santa Anna president and it was decided, since he was represented as the champion of free government, to plead the cause of Texas freedom. Santa Anna, however, refused to make Texas a separate state in the Mexican Union.

The battle of Gonzales was the first blow struck in the interests of complete independence from Mexico and a convention was held at Washington on the Brazos. In the meantime the Alamo was taken by the Mexicans and Sam Houston's army of less than 400 men was seemingly routed. Here a brilliant piece of strategy turned the tide and Santa Anna, and his force, outnumbering the Texans two to one, were killed or captured at the battle of San Jacinto in 1836. The war ended and Texas became a republic a few months later.

Legal Forms Of Various Kinds For the Preparation of Legal Notices Furnished Free to Attorneys on Request Phone Cherry 2560.

PENNIMAN - ALLEN Theatre - Northville

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JUNE 25 & 26

Ben Bernie and Walter Winchell in

"WAKE UP AND LIVE"

With Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly, Ned Sparks, Jack Haley and Grace Bradley.

Yowah! Yowah! What a cast. Nine song hits by Gordon and Revel. Glamorous! Glamorous! Ben Bernie and Walter Winchell together!

Short—"Symphony in Snow" Universal News

SUNDAY and MONDAY, June 27 & 28

Doris Nolan and John Boles in

"AS GOOD AS MARRIED"

With Walter Pidgeon, Alan Mowbray and Tala Birell. Life begins with a blonde! An uproarious new romantic comedy success from the company that gave you "My Man Godfrey!"

Comely—"Comic Artists" Short—"See Uncle Sam"

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

Antor Walbrook and Elizabeth Allen in

"THE SOLDIER AND THE LADY"

With Margot Grahame, Akim Kraminoff and Eric Blom. Hollywood gives you a new star—Antor Walbrook—in fiction's boldest romantic dream!

Comedy—"Holding the Bag" Cartoon Fox News

ALL SIGNS POINT TO THE FORD V-8 FOR VALUE

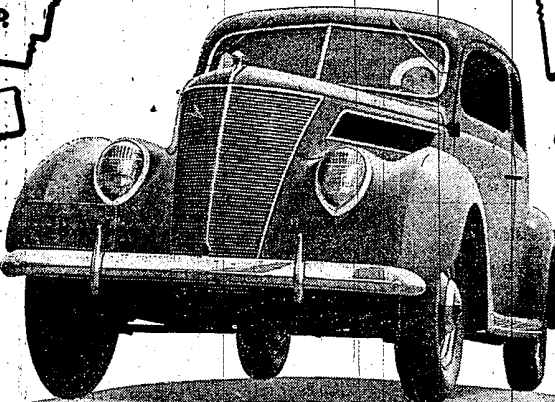
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ECONOMICAL—OWNERS REPORT 22 TO 27 MILES PER GALLON (with 60 h.p. engine)

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