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EDITORIALS

Eire's Presidential Gesture

(Christian Science Monitor)

One of the first reactions to the nomination of Dr. Douglas Hyde for the Presidency of Eire by the two major parties was to regard the decision as a gesture intended to impress the North. Dr. Hyde is Protestant. The South is predominantly Roman Catholic. This choice therefore might easily be taken as evidence that the religious issue is not to be permitted to influence the selection of the candidate, even for the highest post in the land. It might further be read as a move to quiet northern fears of religious domination by the South if unity were brought about.

Certainly the move is in the right direction. It is non-political. The fact that a Government committee had recommended a salary of \$5,000 a year, and an allowance of \$10,000 a year for staff and entertainment, gave the post an air of attractiveness. But all parties seem united on keeping it free from being a lure for the mere office seeker. Dr. Hyde fills the requirements in having a record commensurate with the high office. He is a scholar and an authority on Irish folk lore.

The question remains: What effect will the nomination have upon the North? The answer may be gathered from a consideration of the facts. Ireland is not yet prepared to abolish partition. The North has political, social and intellectual advantages which it will hesitate to yield. It has economic benefits which it will not surrender lightly. It is a manufacturing state, with free access to the British markets, and although an agreement has just been reached between England and Southern Ireland to put an end to the "economic war" there will still be restrictions. Union with the South, the North feels, might jeopardize its markets. The nomination of Dr. Hyde will be welcomed in the North. But the extravagant promises of its political effects should be tempered in the light of basic conditions.

Be Your Own Fire Preventer

(Exchange)

Every factory is periodically inspected for fire hazards by men with conversational powers to inform and to what to do when dangers are discovered. You can easily do the same thing for your home—and no rigorous course of training is necessary to fit you for it.

The great bulk of home fires originate from the simplest and most obvious of hazards. Here are a few of them: Accumulations of old papers, clothing and other junk; improper storage of gasoline and other inflammable liquids; defects in heating plants and electrical appliances; uncleaned or faulty flues and furnaces; amateur repairs of electric cords and fuses boxes.

It takes no expert to quickly and effectively eliminate such hazards as these. Clean out the attic and give the junk to the junkman, storing what is left neatly in trunks and boxes. Keep paint, varnish and inflammable liquids in covered metal or glass containers—and store them well away from heat and fire. And if heating or other household appliances give trouble, local experts will be glad to repair them inexpensively.

Fire prevention isn't much of a job—a few minutes each week or so is sufficient to accomplish it. And that little effort may save your home from destruction, even your family and yourself from a horrible death. Fire prevention shouldn't be regarded as a burdensome task—it is a duty, which pays tremendous dividends. And never forget that it's better to prevent a fire than to stand around and hope the fire department will be able to extinguish the blaze before everything you possess is destroyed.

What Young People Think

(Exchange)

What the young people of the United States are thinking today is important information to those who wish to understand the probable future plans of this nation.

Recently, the American Council of Education sponsored a survey of 13,528 young people in Maryland, between the ages of 16 and 24. It reports that young people, especially those who are most recently exposed to foreign mold public opinion, are increasingly impelled to look to their central government for the solution

of their problems. Moreover, more than ninety percent held to the belief that relief is a valid responsibility of the Federal government. Undoubtedly the young people of the United States today are faced with problems which differ greatly from those that their parents faced. They approach them with new ideas largely based upon the experience of the past ten years.

They do not bow down before old institutions in reverence, neither do they accept ancient theories without question. They look for results and, strange as it may seem, it is not always the profit motive that moves them. It may be hard for some people to face the fact that the future holds a development for the United States that will differ in many respects from that which formed the past history. Increasing burdens will be laid upon the government as the people look more and more to it for assistance in combating forces that the individual is utterly unable to meet. And where this will lead and what will be the final result, no one knows, but for ourselves, we can be confident that the future of this country will be a better place for the people who live in the United States as assured aid that in years to States.

A Dog's Life

It was the headline that caught our eye last week. It stated boldly and without fear of contradiction, "A Dog Can Worry." The accompanying story went on to tell of recent American experiments based upon the work of the Russian scientist Pavlov.

What the scientists found out was that if a dog was shown a five-pointed star and simultaneously received an electric shock the dog would learn to fear the star. The dog had begun shown the star and shocked a sufficient number of times, he would eventually howl merely at the sight of the five-pointed star. From observing the subsequent work of the dog, the scientists decided that dogs can become fretful and worried to the point of complete nervous collapse. In short, dogs were just as subject to worries as man.

Of course, reading this started us to worrying. What can dogs possibly worry about? We'd never seen a dog with paw propping his chin while he contemplated a tax return; we'd never seen a dog biting his nails when lost; for a thought. Yet, here were eminent scientists stating it as a fact that dogs worried.

Our confusion was not lessened by reading, the same day, a tabulation of some of the fears and fears human beings are subject to. These fears and their medical names went something like this:

Things feared	Medical Name
Women	gynophobia
Thunder	kunrophobia
Lightning	astraphobia
Wolves	eragisophobia
Thieves	klopophobia
Railways	siderodromophobia
Number 13	triskadekaphobia
Crossing a bridge	emphyrophobia
Crowds	ochlophobia
Contamination	mysophobia
Everything	panophobia

These, of course, are only some of the things some humans are afraid of. Yet no dog was ever known to be bothered by siderodromophobia or triskadekaphobia. As far as we can find out, dogs can either take railways and number 13 or bite them alone.

Now we know one dog that bites us whenever we wear a tweed suit but we doubt very much that he is worried. He is probably just satisfying that outraged sense of fashion, latent in man and beast, that often tempts to bite women who wear queer hats.

Deep down, we believe, dogs don't really worry; they're just puzzled. We don't care how easygoing a man is—if he is shown a five-pointed star and given an electric shock, he'll howl, too. But if the scientists insist that their tests prove that a dog worries, we'll answer our own question of a few paragraphs back. What do dogs worry about in all this world they worry about white-coated doctors who test them with strange electrical devices instead of permitting them to chase sticks and scamper over the soft, green earth.

Pride

Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt. It breakfasts with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and supped with Infamy. —Benjamin Franklin.

Dogwood Tree Is Traced to the Time of Christ

Although the various dogwoods are sometimes so small that they seem hardly more than good-sized shrubs, they have been known for centuries and their history has been traced into Greek mythology, to the Roman empire at the time of Christ and to the folklore of early American Indian tribes. Their slender, twisted trunks and unusual, four-petaled flowers have seemed to call for explanation and the legends have tried to account for them, writes Paul Davey, tree expert, in the Washington Star.

One of the legends is to the effect that the dogwood, because of the hardness of its wood, was chosen for use in the cross at the crucifixion. The technical name of the tree is Cornus, from the Latin corna, a horn, and refers to the character of the wood. The legend says that the dogwood was much distressed by being chosen for such a terrible purpose and that the Savior, sensing this feeling, made the tree this promise:

"They again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted and its blossom shall be in the form of a cross—two long and two short petals and in the center of the outer edge of each petal there shall be nail prints, brown with rust and stained with blood, and the center of the flower will be a cross of thorns."

"All those who see it will remember it was on the dogwood that I was crucified and this tree shall not be mutilated or destroyed. Henceforth it shall be protected as a reminder of my agony and death upon the cross."

It is a beautiful way of explaining the peculiarities of the dogwood.

History does not bear out the legendary assumption that the cross was made from the wood of the dogwood, but that does not take away from the beauty of the legend.

in the Washington Star.

Valley of the Nile Is a 700-Mile-Long Oasis

The valley of the Nile is nothing more or less than a 700-mile-long oasis, with the great wastes of the Libyan desert bounding it on the west and the Arabian desert on the east.

At times, writes a correspondent in the Detroit News, the two great deserts try to meet, compressing the Nile valley into a mere thread consisting of little more than the river. For the greater part, however, the valley ranges in width from three or four to fifteen miles. Except in those places where the deserts encroach or the fantastic multi-colored sandstone hills crowd in, the floor of the Nile valley resembles nothing so much as a great ramping checkerboard, its squares blocked out by an intricate system of irrigation ditches, which suck their life-giving water from the river.

Once every year the 100 sluices of the great dam at Assuan are opened and the Nile rises more than a man's height, the unleashed waters overflow its banks and, from the desert to the approach of Cairo, spread far and wide over the floor of the valley. For three months these mechanically-controlled flood waters cover the land, seeping deep into the rich earth and irrigating it for the next year's crop.

With the coming of the flood waters the fellahs, or peasants, who have been careless of the sites on which they have erected their mud huts must watch their miserable homes melt away before their eyes. Then, boarding their all, which is usually next to nothing, on a camel, they move back to the higher and drier land and start building anew.

After the water has subsided it is drawn from the river during the next nine months by water wheels and dumped into the deep transverse ditches from which it flows in turn, into smaller channels running parallel to the river.

Ducks Wise to Numbers; Select Position in Line

We often observe ducks marching in single file. Never does one crowd head of another, never do they bunch. Is there any reason for this? Perhaps this little incident will inform us, writes C. A. Scheemert in Our Dumb Animals.

Five White Runners ducks had a narrow runway leading into their house. Each night they filed in, one by one. Their owner wondered if they always came in the same order, and tried to find out, after observing one particular duck was always third. And for 30 consecutive nights of observation, they came up to the runway, entered the house in exactly the same order.

"The casual observer will say 'instinct.' But why and what for? Isn't the word 'instinct' just a name to cover up human ignorance, lack of understanding?" their owner said. He believes, after such a test, that ducks can count to a limited number, at least. How else would they keep their positions in line? He also believes, after years of experience with wild waterfowl, that they are able to communicate with one another and intelligently plan their future action. Other observers tell us that ducks appear to select their own leader, and his aides, whom they follow loyally. The man quoted above also believes that ducks understand us, for he can call them and they come to him, put their necks into his hand—by one—and again always in the same order, each awaiting his turn.

Terriers Help U. S. Hunt for Coyotes in Colorado

Denver—W. E. Ritter, Colorado biologist agent of the United States biological survey, credits wire-haired terriers with playing an important role in the extermination of the dreaded coyote in the West.

The diminutive terriers supplement the work of the hunters by fearlessly going into the small openings of the dens and bringing out one by one the litter of coyote pups.

The trail hounds which are used by the hunters to pick up the scent of the predatory animals and locate the dens are too large to get through the openings. The work of the terriers saves much time for the hunters, who previously passed hours digging.

Robert P. McFarland, assistant district agent at Grand Junction, Colo., is credited by Ritter with devising the plan and training the terriers to do the work.

"Natural Causes" Seldom the Real Cause of Death

One of the rarest things in life is death from "natural causes," listed as "senility" on death certificates, observes a writer in the Detroit Free Press.

As has been pointed out by medical men, persons don't often wear out, they generally are killed, either by disease or accident. Although "senility" frequently is found on death certificates, more often than not because of the advanced age of the deceased, together with lack of apparent disease causes or a post mortem, the term is used without basis in the real cause of death.

Researchers say that a natural death is one to be sought after because after a certain stage in life is reached the instinct of self-preservation gradually is replaced by an instinct to die, and death is accepted calmly and happily.

True senility is found in persons ranging from the age of seventy up, depending on heredity, environment and other factors. Judged by medical records and vital statistics, the process of "wearing out" is a long, arduous one, most of those dying from senility having worked hard during a long life.

Tobacco a Great Aid

In a sense, tobacco built the industrial structure of early America. When in 1612 John Rolfe planted the first acres of commercial tobacco, and the export of tobacco began soon after, the foundation was laid for the export trade of the new country. Tobacco became the backbone of the Colonies' foreign trade. Tobacco purchased the machinery and tools abroad that enabled America to begin the early industries. It paid for the educational and cultural facilities that the Colonies imported from the old countries. It was the legal tender that paid the preacher. When a new church was to be built, its cost was estimated in pounds of tobacco. In 1619—quantum as it seems—it paid for wives for the Virginia settlers. ("Nifty agreeable persons, young and incorrupt," sailed from England to be married to Virginia planters—at a cost of 120 pounds of tobacco each.

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 sea to a height of 1,412 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 leaders' surnames. They constructed a castle, which is 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 Light in Belfast during the reading 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 pounds for a hall 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 unopened envelope. Another testator left his widow his 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 legatee's entering parliament.

WEST POINT PARK

Miss Ruth Robbins invited her school-girl friends in Friday evening to help celebrate her ninth birthday. Games with prizes were the feature of the occasion. A lunch was served. Miss Robbins received a number of lovely gifts.

Twenty-four pupils from Miss Edwards class, Pierson School, visited Greenfield Village, Saturday.

Mrs. Lewis Graham was hostess Thursday afternoon to a group of neighbors and friends. Mrs. Edna May Lapham, nee Rice, and tendered her a number of beautiful gifts at a stork shower. The hostess served dainty refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McVicar of Bay City were weekend guests of their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McVicar.

Mrs. Marvin Addis and daughter, Miss Shirley, attended the mother and daughter banquet at the Redford Lutheran church on Wednesday evening.

Howard Middlewood was in University Hospital, Ann Arbor, for observation several days last week.

Saturday evening, neighbors and friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Addis and helped them celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary. A pot-luck luncheon was served and a donation of silver was given.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vanderburg of Redford were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Ault.

The Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. Wapenshute Tuesday afternoon.

Dolores Jean and Shirley Ault were reported ill last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Ogilvie of Detroit were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Owen.

Mrs. and Mrs. Carle Robbins of Cornua were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emer Heichman.

Mrs. Charles Funk gave a luncheon Thursday afternoon in the Community Hall.

Miss Barbara Middlewood was the guest last week of Mrs. Gertrude Gribbell of Jackson, Michigan.

Mrs. Frank Strye of Detroit called on Miss Shirley Zwahlen Friday

evening. Mrs. Frank Sharpe, her two daughters, the Misses Frances and Eleanor, of Howell, were Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Addis.

Robert Hunter, who during an acute appendicitis attack, was hurried to University Hospital at Ann Arbor, and operated on last Wednesday, is reported doing as well as could be expected.

Miss Shirley Zwahlen and Miss Shirley Addis visited Miss Dorothy Gerz, who is in Grace Hospital, inside the Mount Carmel where she was operated on for appendicitis.

Tuberculosis is spread chiefly by close association with an individual who has active disease, says the Michigan Tuberculosis Association.

The tubercle bacillus is so small 1/12,000 to 1/6,000 inch in length—that it can be seen only through a powerful microscope.

EIGHTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (Detroit, Michigan)
Services held in Redford High School Auditorium, Grand River Avenue at Six Mile Road, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at same hour (see pupils up to age of 10 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, 1379 Labor Road. Free Bible, works of Mary Baker Eddy, and authorized Christian Science literature may be read, borrowed or purchased. You are cordially invited.

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Uses For The Electric Cooker...No. 2

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