

The Farmington Enterprise

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EDITORIALS

Pan-American Peace

(Continued)

The peace that prevails in the Western Hemisphere is in marked contrast to the dangerous clouds which overhang other countries throughout the world.

This peace does not prevail because the hemisphere has no international problems of its own. As Secretary Hull recently pointed out, controversies arise from time to time among the American nations. They are susceptible settlement in his opinion, because of the "will to peace," which exists in all nations of the Americas.

In a speech delivered on Pan-American Day, the American Secretary of State called attention to the settlement of five serious issues in the past few years:

1. Colombia and Peru amicably settled a delicate question that threatened friendly relations between them.

2. Ecuador and Peru have been negotiating for many years in an effort to settle an outstanding territorial dispute between them.

3. The Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, which ended in 1935. Delegates of five friendly nations have been trying to find a permanent pacific solution for the entire dispute for some time.

4. More recently, Honduras and Nicaragua, engaged in a boundary dispute, accepted the cooperation of friendly nations in an effort to achieve a friendly settlement.

5. Only a few months ago, the Dominican Republic and Haiti concluded an agreement regarding a serious situation that threatened peaceful relations that existed between them.

We call attention to these examples because one is apt, in viewing the modern world, to overlook the instances where peaceful relations have been maintained. There is no doubt but that, under the practices of some nations, causes of war existed in each of the disputes referred to above. However, because of a sincere belief in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the cooperation of friendly nations, the disputes have been avoided and anything like a continental war.

The continuation of peace on this continent depends upon rigid adherence to certain fundamental principles. That the United States as the largest and most powerful nation on the continent, must get the example and exhibit rare forbearance is apparent. This nation is earnestly seeking to promote and develop good feeling in this hemisphere and it is worth noting that Secretary Hull, in his address, outlined the principles upon which peace must be built.

He listed the right of each nation to conduct its own affairs free from outside interference; the principles of sovereignty and equality of nations, irrespective of size and strength; sincere respect for law and the pledged word, scrupulous observance of the obligations of friendly and cooperative effort in promoting peace; mutually beneficial economic intercourse, based upon the rule of equal treatment.

There can be little doubt, that if the nations of Europe were following the principles enunciated by the American Secretary of State, the continent of Europe would not now be facing a terrible crisis. The same principles, undoubtedly, have avoided the conflict between Japan and China. They will insure solidarity among American Republics if followed sincerely by the United States and the other nations on this side of the ocean. Certainly the results so far encourage us to believe that the best interests of all our people require an honest attempt on the part of the United States to adhere to these same principles and to deal with them in the future as dealings with its sister nations.

CHERRY BIRD

The Cedar Waxwing or Cherry Bird is one of the most interesting and beautiful birds of Michigan. However, the writer never knew that these birds actually ate blossoms until they were observed at close range, eating the entire blossom of the Bush Honey-suckle shrub about the place. At first it was thought that the birds, four of them, were eating the insects that swarmed about the nectar laden flowers; but no, they were eating the flowers and the writer relished this bird seems to be more plentiful in certain years than in others. It will visit a woods or orchard and devour millions of insects. Except for its habit of eating ripe cherries it has no fault since it is most beneficial and beautiful with its perky little crest and "daub" of sealing wax on the wings.

A Comeback

(Continued)

Most of you probably have seen the now famous picture of Schoolboy Rowe walking across the pitcher's box at empty Briggs stadium just before his departure from Beaumont, Tex., where he has been optioned by the Detroit Tigers. In civilian clothes, he is pictured slowly walking across the box that a few years before had been made famous by his blazing fast ball, his deceptive curve and his amazing change of pace.

Lefty Grove said the picture made a jump in his throat; it will for thousands of Tiger fans and those admirers.

There are those who say he will come back. As Grove has said, Others say he is through. If it is the end of his greatness as a pitcher, it is a real tragedy for one so young to have so much talent lost. More important, what will happen to his character, and has it already happened so that he can never "come back"? Unless there is something radically wrong with him, he will never pitch well, the outcome depends in the end, the Schoolboy's character.

Perhaps that walk across the empty diamond at Briggs stadium will be more significant than we realize—for a great character can "come back".

Crippled Children

A county crippled children committee is the best means of stimulating a countywide interest in improving and extending local services necessary to a complete program for these children.

1. It is a single group interested in all phases of the work—medical, educational, and vocational, which can coordinate activities, act as a clearing house, and "follow-through" all cases in the county.

2. Its personnel represents individuals from all parts of the county, thus assuring an interest in rural as well as urban children.

3. It can receive assistance from the State and International Societies to perfect county programs.

4. It can supply these services not provided by law including home, tutoring, vocational, programs for home-bound persons, conducting surveys, assistance with rehabilitation plans, providing transportation and tuition for rural children attending metropolitan schools.

5. It can most effectively promote and support constructive legislation sponsored by the State Society.

6. It can render cooperation and assistance to all governmental agencies working in the county.

7. Since people are not yet fully conscious of the tremendous problems of the crippled, a county committee enlisting the interests and efforts of many can carry on a local educational publicity program.

8. The committee can cooperate with other State societies in the sale of Easter Seals both as a means of financing the work and educating the public.

Let's Drive Safely

(Exchange)

Accident reports to the nearest police office are required by Michigan's traffic laws.

Every safety-minded motorist should see that required reports are filed, and that they are true and accurate in detail. He serves not only his own but the public interests.

From these reports forwarded to the state police, the highway and law enforcement agencies obtain valuable information. A concentration of accidents in a certain vicinity indicates a highway danger. If physical conditions contribute to the number of accidents, these conditions may be eliminated or the road marked to warn motorists of their existence.

State police also use accident reports to make checks on individual drivers. When a motorist's record shows he has been at fault in several accidents, his fitness to operate an automobile will be investigated. Therefore, these accident reports, motorists thus are assured that fellow drivers are competent to drive their automobiles.

News items are always welcome in this newspaper.

Judge Murphy Tells Probate Court History, Development

(Editor's Note—Printed below is the first of a series of editorials delivered recently over Station WJDK by Judge Thomas C. Murphy, of Wayne County, on the history and development of the Probate Court.)



Probate Judge THOMAS C. MURPHY

The Probate Court is perhaps the most misunderstood Court of the entire judicial system, in the mind of the average layman the term Probate is confusing, and is in general associated with one who has committed a crime and been released on probation for a term of good behavior, which is, of course, far from the truth. The term Probate originally related to proof, only in as far as presenting testimony to sustain the execution of a will. Under American Law the word Probate now generally refers to all matters over which Probate Courts have jurisdiction. This, however, does not clarify the matter in the mind of the lay person. As Courts of Probate established by Law in Michigan are called Surrogate Courts or Orphans and Widows' Courts in some other states.

The Probate Court was originally instituted in England under the Probate Act of 1537, having exclusive jurisdiction of testamentary causes or proceedings relating to the validity of Wills and the succession to the property of persons dying without leaving a will. This Court is now merged in the High Court of Justice under the Judicature Act of 1873.

In England the Ecclesiastical Courts were the only Tribunals in which, except by special order, the validity of Wills or personal estates could be established or disputed. Hence, in all Courts in England the Seal of the Ecclesiastical Court was conclusive evidence of the proof of Will personality, from which followed that an executor could not assert or rely on his authority in any court without showing that he had previously established it in the Spiritual Court, that is, the actual proof of which is the production of a copy of the Will by which he was appointed and certified under the Seal of the Ordinary. This is usually called the Probate.

Effect is Similar

The effect of Probate in the United States and the rules in regard to jurisdiction as governed throughout the states by statute, are generally the same as in England, but, as we have said, the Court exists in the United States. Probate is granted by some Judicial Officer who performs the part of the Ordinary in England, but generally with more ample power in relation to the administration of the estate.

When Michigan was a territory by Act of the Governor and Judges adopted August 31, 1805, the Courts of the several districts or counties were established, and the Clerks of the Court of the District were authorized to make the Proof of Will and grant Letters of Testamentary and Letters of Administration. In 1811 provision was made for the appointment of each district for a Register with essentially the same powers.

Court Began in 1818

Finally, in 1818 a Court of Probate was established in each county, to be held by a judge and learned person appointed by the Governor, from which court appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court. These courts continued in operation until after Michigan had become a State. After Michigan had been admitted to the Union the revised statutes of 1838 made the office of Judge of Probate elective. The Constitution of 1850 provided for the organization of a Probate Court in each county, which was to be elected for a term of four years.

The Judge of Probate has jurisdiction of the estates of all deceased persons, whether testate or intestate, who were at the time of their decease inhabitants of, or residents in his county, and all who shall die without the state leaving an estate within such county to be administered.

2. Of trusts and trustees in the

execution of wills and administration of estates of deceased persons;

3. To appoint guardians to minors and others in the cases prescribed by law, and of the settlement of the estates of such minors and others under guardianship;

4. Of all cases of juvenile delinquents and dependents;

5. And shall have and exercise all such other powers and jurisdiction as are, or may be conferred by law.

The court also has power to confirm the adoption and change the name of minor children; authorize the change of name of an adult; admit insane persons to the hospitals of the state and to fix the amount that shall be paid from their estates or by their relatives toward their support at the hospitals; to provide for the treatment of indigent children and adults at the hospitals of the state; admit patients to the Home for the Feeble-minded and the Michigan State Hospital for epileptics; and to appoint commissioners to determine the necessity of taking land for drains or for railroads. Under the provisions of the Juvenile Law the court is authorized to grant pensions to mothers under certain conditions.

Many Other Duties

There are a multiplicity of other duties which have been added from time to time by the legislature, but the lines indicated above are the ones in which the public is most interested.

When a man dies leaving property, the first step is to ascertain whether he left a last will. If he did, he is said to have died testate; if he left no will, he is said to have died intestate. It is always necessary to ascertain in the first instance as to the title of the real estate. The title of land is now being taken to a great extent in the name of the husband and wife, the survivor taking the whole title. Frequently there have been complete administrations of estates when title was left by so-called joint deed and there was as a matter of law no land belonging to the deceased person.

The person appointed by the probate court to take charge of an estate of a person who died leaving no will is called an administrator; one who is named in the will for the purpose, and is afterward appointed by the court, is called the executor; one who is appointed by the court where no executor is named in the will, is called an administrator with will annexed; one who is appointed to complete the work of an administrator or executor who has died or who has been removed from his office, is called an administrator "de bonis non" in the case of an intestate estate and an administrator "de bonis non with will annexed" in the case of a testate estate.

As the duties of these different officials are very similar, for the sake of brevity the word administrator will be used to designate the person who has charge of an estate of a deceased person under appointment of the court.

Name Administrators

When a person dies intestate, the law provides that upon the application of the next of kin, that an administrator may be appointed by the probate court for the estate of which the deceased was an inhabitant at the time of his death, to take charge of the estate, and after payment of his debts, distribute it to his heirs. If the deceased leaves a widow, she usually makes the petition to the Probate Court for the appointment, and her selection of an administrator. If he is a suitable and competent person, is, as a rule, confirmed by the court, he is given a term of thirty days after the death to make application, a creditor may apply for administration. The administrator, in the order appointing him is required by the court to give bond, usually in the sum double the amount of the personal property. After receiving a bond, the administrator should fill in the names of the sureties, see that it is properly signed and sealed by the principal and have the sureties sign on the lines following; have the sureties swear to their financial responsibility as provided on the back of the blank and file the bond with twenty days after appointment.

As it would be impossible to enumerate in this address all the various methods of procedure over which the Probate Judge has jurisdiction, it will be necessary to go into such questions later in the series. At that time I will endeavor to present, in ordinary language matters affecting domestic relations, which should be the most interesting to the public—such as Wills, Estates of Disappeared and Missing persons; Sterilization, Change of Names, Registration of Births, Commitment of Alcoholics, Narcotics, Insane and Feeble Minded Persons.

Letters to the Editor MUST BE SIGNED.

Planning for the Sun



The experienced gardener plants his corn and beans at the north and west sides of the garden, because he knows that if planted on the south or east sides, they will shut off much valuable sun from the rest of the planting.

Most gardeners will plan to run their rows of tomatoes north and south if the location of the garden at all permits it in order to get the most even distribution of sunshine to ripen the fruits evenly and rapidly.

A garden which is partly overhung by large trees will need an extra supply of plant food in the neighborhood of the trees as the roots have practically the same extent in the ground that the top has in the air and will compete for food or the soil.

Plan this year to utilize the fences about the garden for cucumbers, small squashes, pole beans and tomatoes. It will save much space.

Garden greens are the best tonic in the world for spring fever.

Get seeds of hardy annuals and vegetables into the ground as soon as possible.

An economical way to plant a cuttings garden in the vegetable patch is to buy mixtures of annual flower seeds, and plant them in rows or beds.

Worshipped the Bear

The Gilyak people of Sakhalin formerly worshipped the bear.

Forty Species of Junipers

There are about forty species of Junipers.

Letters to the Editor are always welcomed by this newspaper.

AN ELECTRIC RANGE

GIVES YOU

6

things more..

BEAVERS CAUSE DAMAGE TO PHONE LINES IN MAINE

Up in the Rangeley Lakes section of Maine, beavers are sometimes responsible for damage to telephone lines. Occasionally, in winter, telephone service from Rangeley to Stratton is interrupted when beavers fell trees and the trees drop across telephone lines and break the wires.

The Greatest Power on Earth Is the Printed Word.

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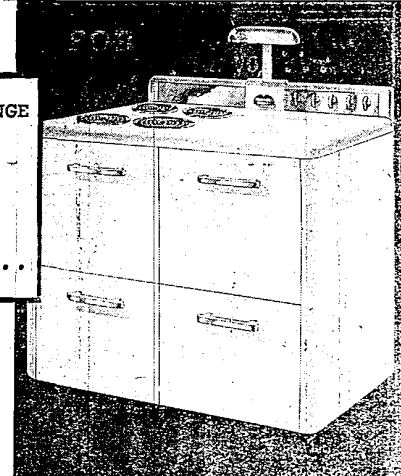
VACATION DAYS

Dangerous FOR VALUABLES

Before you leave, be sure to place your valuables and important papers in a safe deposit box. Otherwise you may find them "away" when you get back.



THE FARMINGTON STATE BANK Farmington, Michigan



look for this extra value!

Women say, "There are six definite advantages in my electric range:

"(1) CLEANLINESS — My electric range cooks with pure heat from a glowing wire—heat as clean as sunlight. My kitchen walls and curtains stay fresh for a much longer period of time, with less frequent redecorating, and cooking utensils remain bright and shiny after long use.

"(2) COMFORTABLE COOKING—My electric range will not raise the kitchen temperature even one degree, no matter how warm the weather. It is a boon during the hot summer months.

"(3) BETTER FLAVOR—Electric cooking has a deliciously different flavor—a natural flavor in foods. Meats and vegetables cook to melting tenderness in their own juices.

"(4) WATERLESS COOKING — The waterless cooking method seals in precious minerals and important food values. No longer need I boil vegetables in large quantities of water, and then

pour this flavor-laden and mineral-laden water down the sink, after the cooking is finished. I do not waste the very things I pay for.

"(5) MORE LEISURE — My electric range is time-saving . . . it gives me extra hours of freedom away from the kitchen. I can put an entire meal in the oven and go out for the afternoon. When I come home my dinner is waiting, perfectly cooked—piping hot and ready for the table.

"(6) MODERN COOKING—This modern cooking method is fast, simple, safe—and convenient. I snap the switch and start to cook. Thanks to the accurate oven heat control, I can achieve the same perfect baking results time after time, without guesswork."

Stop in at your dealer's and have him show you these superior features—and many others — of the new 1938-model electric ranges. He will be glad to answer your questions and explain in detail the advantages of electric cooking.

See the new electric ranges on display at department stores, electrical dealers or at your Detroit Edison office.