

The Farmington Enterprise
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Published Friday of each Week and entered at the postoffice at Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, as second class mail matter.
\$1.00 per year, in advance
Devoted to the upbuilding of Farmington and Oakland County

Plan to vote early Monday, as there is sure to be a big vote out, and it will help to avoid confusion.

And it isn't going to be long now before we'll be able to meet our old friend, Mr. "I told you so."

And it looks like March was making an almighty big effort to perform the lion part of its prophesied departure.

And next Sunday is the day when you are privileged to wear that new Easter bonnet—if your lucky enough to own such a thing.

Wet and dry, Farmington will still be able to supply Detroit with high grade pasteurized milk, thanks to one prominent and flourishing local enterprise.

And now cometh forward, and to the front a D. U. R. conductor who claims to know something about horses. This is not a joke, its a secret.

The new dry ordinance has passed the Plymouth council and is now being published. It provides for the abolishment of saloons with the expiration of licenses the first of May.

The Oxford Leader expresses the fear that Sarah Bernhard, the great emotional, will probably "stump" the country, now that she is properly supplied with a wooden leg.

Now that the D. U. R. has arranged so that they can again take Canadian money, we intend sending in the several hundred dollars worth of it that has been taken in on subscription during the past ten days. The new order went into effect Monday morning on all D. U. R. lines.

Several hundred copies of this week's issue of The Enterprise are being mailed in Farmington and Novato, to persons who are not regular subscribers. To each and everyone who receives a copy, we ask that it be given a careful reading. Then consider that for \$1.00 it will come to your home each week for a year. Our subscription list is growing by leaps and bounds, and we hope you will soon become a member of our satisfied family of readers.

There seems no logical reason for changing the personnel of the board of road commissioners. The present board is made up of two republicans, Thos. Lytle and J. A. Adams, and Will Anderson, democrat. The board and its work has been unanimously endorsed by the board of supervisors, and a change would seem inadvisable at this time. Mr. Anderson has many republican friends and supporters, and is making a strenuous campaign. A vote for him, and the other two men mentioned is a vote for Oakland county and good roads.

"SUMMING UP" THE CAMPAIGN.
In this column, last week, I announced that I would probably take this final opportunity of doing a little "summing up" on my own account on the local option campaign.

Perhaps the articles that have appeared on the question in this column during the past few weeks have appeared one-sided, and if they have—that was the way they were intended. The writer did not make a decision in the matter until he had "felt out," at least the business section of the town, and if there is a man in business in the town, who has expressed himself as being in favor of local option, he has kept the fact very much to himself. And you may ask "why consult and what reason for consulting the business section?"

And the reply is simple. What or who keeps up a town. Who does the church or kindred organizations, or charity, or civic improvement, and even the schools go to when they want support or assistance, financial or moral. Who is the first to subscribe for charity, for schools, for roads, for lights, for water, for the man or family who have met with misfortune, caused by lightning, fire or a hundred and one other things—the business man. Then he is the man who should be consulted first in a matter that will effect his business and his home.

If local option meant that prohibition in the full sense of the word, and could and would be enforced as such, I would indeed have hesitated before taking a stand against it, and I stand ready to vote for national prohibition that will prohibit the first time the opportunity is presented. Even state prohibition is a thing worthy of consideration. But for local option, I cannot find an excuse. I don't make these remarks unknowingly, or unthinkingly, for the greater portion of my life has been spent in counties where local option was in force.

In our own town I have seen many boys under age refused liquor at the bar, and I have yet to know of a boy under age buying liquor at the local bar, and if such a case ever has occurred, I believe it was only after that boy had misrepresented or deliberately lied concerning his age.

But if he finds companions, (and he will), who will still want liquor, it will furnish an ideal opportunity and an easy method of his buying liquor in a saloon in some other town, where his identity and age are unknown.

Who, that was here does not remember the average condition of many of the male (and in some cases feminine) occupants of the late cars from Detroit out into Oakland county during the "dry" years.

There has been no evidence that the amount of liquor consumed has diminished under local option. There has been evidence that it hasn't but been slightly curtailed in an adjoining county.

We have had too much of useless laws—local option looks like one of them. If its intent is to prohibit, and it does not, of what benefit or what value is it?

And in conclusion, I wish to say that whatever I have written; whatever I have said, I have done in the belief that it was for the benefit of you and for me—I have only tried to dwell upon what it would mean to Farmington. And if the dries do succeed in placing Oakland county in their columns, I can only sincerely hope that it will be in the interests of aid to the point of prohibition—something that it never has yet accomplished.

U. S. TO GUARD BROWNSVILLE

Three Batteries of Artillery to Proceed to the Border.

Washington—The war department ordered three batteries of artillery to proceed from Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, Tex., to Brownsville, for duty in protecting the American city from danger arising out of the artillery battle between Villistas and Carranzistas across the river.

At the same time one regiment of infantry was ordered held in readiness at Texas City, Tex., fully equipped and ready to proceed to Brownsville at a moment's notice.

This action by the war department followed a dispatch from Major-General Funston, in command of the United States forces on the Mexican border, in which he said the situation was serious and that the use of United States troops might be necessary.

Fifteen minutes earlier, Secretary of State Bryan had announced the receipt of assurances from both Villistas and Carranzistas that their fighting would not be permitted to endanger Americans on this side of the border.

A dispatch to the state department says when the Villista forces retired at Matamoros, they left 200 dead and 175 wounded and 600 horses on the field after a fight that lasted four hours and a half. The Carranza losses were given as eight killed and 36 wounded.

DEMAND TAKING OF TRENT

Mass Meeting in Rome Cheers Warlike Sentiments of Speakers.

Rome, via Paris—A large mass meeting was held here Sunday by Italians who favor the taking of Trent, Trieste and Dalmatia. Forces of troops were present to prevent disorders.

A resolution was unanimously passed requesting the government to obtain "by arms, the frontiers of Italy."

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit Stockyards Quarantined. Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Prices are off, car at packing houses: Best heavy steers, \$7.50@8; best heavy weight butched steers, \$5.50@7.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.50@6.25; handy light butchers, \$5.50@6; light butchers, \$5@5.50; best cows, \$5.50@6; butcher cows, \$5@5.25; common cows, \$4.25@4.50; canners, \$3@4; best heavy bulls, \$5.25@5.50;ologna bulls, \$4.50@5. Veal calves: Receipts, 49; market at yards steady; best, \$11; others, \$7@10. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 133; market at yards steady; best lambs, \$5.50@6; fair lambs, \$5@6; light to common lambs, \$3@8; clipped lambs, \$7.50@8; fair to good sheep, \$5.50@6.25; culls and common, \$4@4.50. Hogs: Receipts, 1,835; packers bidding \$5.55 at yards.

BUFFALO—Cattle: Receipts, 3,500; best grades, quality considered, sold 15@20c lower; good butcher grades steady; plain half-fat grades, 15@25c lower; choice to prime native steers, \$8@8.80; fair to good, \$7.25@7.50; plain and coarse, \$7@7.25; Canadian steers, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50@8.25; 60, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.75@8; choice handy natives, \$7.50@7.75; fair to good, \$6.75@7.25; light common, \$6.25@6.50; yearlings, \$7.50@8.25; prime heifers, \$7@7.50; good butcher heifers, \$6.25@6.75; light do., \$5.50@6; best fat cows, \$6.25@6.75; good butchering cows, \$5.25@5.75; cutters, \$4.25@4.75; canners, \$3@4; best bulls, \$6.25@6.50; good killing bulls, \$5.50@6. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; marked 14 @15c higher; heavy, \$7.40@7.50; medium, \$7.45@7.50; yorkers and pigs, \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; top wool lambs, \$10.74 @10.90; clipped, \$9; yearlings, \$9.50 @10; wethers, \$8.50@9; ewes, \$7.50@8.25.

Calves—Receipts, 500; market steady; tops, \$12; fair to good, \$9.50 @11; grassers, \$14@6.

Grains, etc.

DETROIT—WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.55; May opened with a decline of 1-2c, at \$1.55, declined to \$1.54 1-2; advanced to \$1.55 1-2 and closed at \$1.55; July opened at \$1.25, sold 1-2c, advanced to \$1.25 1-2 and closed at \$1.25; No. 1 white, \$1.61; No. 2 mixed, 1 car at \$1.60.

CORN—Cash No. 3, 74c; No. 3 yellow, 3 cars at 75c; No. 4 yellow, 74c. OATS—Standard, 2 cars at 80 1-2c; No. 5 white, 60 1-2c; No. 6 white, 59c.

RYE—Cash No. 2, \$1.18. BEANS—Immediate, prompt and March shipment, \$2.30 bid; May, \$2.10 bid.

CLOVERSEED—Prime spot and March, \$8.20; sample red, 60 bags at \$8.20 at \$7.75, 15 at \$7.25; prime alike, \$8.50; sample alike, 10 bags at \$7.50.

TIMOTHY—Prime spot, \$10. HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; standard timothy, \$15@15.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14@14.50; light mixed, \$15 @ 15.50; No. 3 mixed, \$14@14.50; No. 4 clover, \$13@13.50; No. 5 clover, \$10@12; rye straw, \$7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, \$7@7.50 per ton.

FLOUR—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 156 lbs., jobbing lots: Best patent, \$7.50; second patent, \$7.00; straight, \$7; spring patent, \$7.50; rye flour, \$7.10 per bbl; fine patent, \$7.30; rye flour, \$7.10 per bbl.

FEED—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$2; steel and middlings, \$2.8; fine middlings, \$2; coarse corn meal, \$3; cracked corn, \$3; corn and oat chop, \$2.9 per ton.

General Markets.

DETROIT—APPLES, Baldwin, \$2.25 @2.75; Greening, \$2.75@3; Spy, \$3.25@3.50; Steele Red, \$3.50 @3.75; Ben Davis, \$1.50@1.75 per box; No. 2, 40c per bu. CABBAGES—\$1.00@1.50 per bbl. BERNUDA—POTATOES—\$7.50@8 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Light, 8c; heavy, 7@7 1-2c per lb.

TOMATOES—Florida, \$14@15 per crate, and 90c per basket.

SWEET POTATOES—Jersey kindred, \$1.75@1.85 per hamper.

DRESSED CALVES—Fancy, 12 1-2 @13c; common, 10@11c per lb.

POTATOES—Carlots, 35@37c per bu in sacks; from store, 40@45c per bu.

HONEY—Choice to fancy new, white comb, 14@15c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 9@9c per lb.

ONIONS—41 per 100 lbs in bulk, and \$1.00@1.15 per 100 lbs in sacks; Spanish, \$1.65 per crate.

CHEESE—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 14@14 1-2c; New York flats, old, 16 1-2@17 1-2c; brick, 15@15 1-2c; hamburger, 16 1-2@17c; imported Swiss, 28@30c; domestic Swiss, 19@20c; long horns, 15@15 1-2c; daisies, 15@15 1-2c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, 17@17 1-2c; heavy hens, 18@18 1-2c; 10, 2 hens, 19@19 1-2c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 20c per lb.

HIDES—No. 1 cured, 16c; No. 1 green, 14c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 16c; No. 1 green veal kip, 15c; No. 1 cured murrain, 14c; No. 1 green murrain, 12c; No. 1 cured calf, 16c; No. 1 green calf, 16c; No. 1 horsehide, 14; No. 2 horsehide, \$3.

No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1-2c lower than the above; sheep skins, as to amount of wool, 60c@72c.

Prohibition Does NOT PROHIBIT!

For sometime past we have been presenting to the people certain facts relative to the Local Option issue. Our dry friends on the contrary have printed but very little, and have not attempted to answer either our statements or our figures; although upon our publication of the facts connected with conditions in the Dry County of Genesee, dry representatives visited Flint for the purpose of investigating the correctness of our statements; since that time they have made no denial of these statements, from which we naturally conclude that they cannot meet them.

Last Fall on the Saturday before election the dry organization sent out circulars to practically all the ministers in the State to attack Governor Ferris. They had made no attack upon him before but proposed to assail him at the last minute when there was no opportunity to reply. Such dark lantern methods are despicable in any organization. It failed in its effort to defeat Governor Ferris who had been a staunch and loyal fighting friend for the Local Option question, and we believe "will fall now."

It is no more than fair that if the dry forces have any arguments to meet our published contentions, that they should make them public in time so that we might answer them. We believe that the American sense of fair play is so strong that any attempt at eleventh hour attacks will fail.

Since Prohibition does not Prohibit, then at the best it merely regulates. The choice then lies between regulating the traffic by Local Option or by licensed saloon. Shall it be the suit case, the whisky bottle in the hip pockets and in the barns and the boot-leg-

ger, or the licensed saloon? In Local Option you have all the so-called wickedness of the liquor traffic without any power of regulation. You have all its drawbacks in an increased amount without any control. The money of those who buy liquor of a necessity entirely goes out of the County and the Localities do not have even the benefit of the liquor tax.

There are thirty-five saloons in Oakland County. Under the State Law a tax of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is imposed on saloons, half of which goes to the County and the other half to the municipality in which the saloon is located. In many of our villages an additional tax is levied by the village, (which belongs to the village). The thirty-five saloons thus pay SEVENTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, half of which goes to the County and the other half divided into municipalities as before stated. This amount of tax under the Local Option is entirely lost.

The dry forces in their zeal have gone to the extent of passing Legislation which will even make it unlawful to manufacture, sell, give away or even keep in storage, home made wine or cider. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Eberle case the farmer has no right to manufacture and sell cider after it shall have become fermented, and a storage of cider in his cellar renders him liable to the operation of the "SEARCH AND SEIZURE LAWS", and to a criminal prosecution.

If you consider that it is only your right as an American Citizen to manufacture cider or wine from your own fruit, to use the same as you see fit, mark your ballot "NO" at the election on April 5th.

Prohibition does not Prohibit

Shall the Manufacture of Liquor and the liquor Traffic be Prohibited within the County?

YES ☐ means dry NO ☒ means Wet
The above question will be submitted to the Voters of the County of Oakland for their decision on Monday, April 5, 1915, on a separate ballot.
A TICKET MARKED AS ABOVE, WITH THE CROSS IN THE BRACKETS FOLLOWING THE WORD "NO", VOTES WET.

To have your vote count, be sure to make the cross within the bracket or circle. If you do not your vote may be thrown out by the Election Board.

Anti Local Option Committee.

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