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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924.

THE PRIMARY WITHOUT YOUR VOTE IS A FARCE.

That agitators, reformers and radicals who form a small part of the two dominant political parties—it being conceded that the other parties are composed almost wholly of these three irritants to the old guards and ultra conservatives—have brought about a few wholesome changes in national and state laws and party methods, is unquestioned. Yet very few of the changes which have proved workable have brought about that measure of reform claimed for them by their sponsors and adherents.

To a certain extent this failure is due to the fact that many of these laws, enacted in compliance with a popular demand, were framed by politicians not in sympathy with any changes in laws or methods that might possibly weaken their hold on party affairs.

In response to a demand, the outgrowth of much dissatisfaction with rotten conditions which were found in all parties due to boss dictation, the state legislature fifteen years ago adopted a primary election law which almost entirely abolished political conventions. This law was at first hailed as a great panacea for all political ills. Results secured fell far short of what had been promised and scandals and abuses fully as flagrant and notorious as those which in latter years characterized party political gatherings, soon became a stench in the nostrils of the people.

As a whole the nominees for office under the primary plan have not measured up to as high a standard as those secured through the convention plan. The primary has done more during the past fifteen years to engender personal enmities within party ranks than did the political battles fought out between factions on the floors of convention halls during the long period of years when candidates were chosen and party policies fixed by delegated authority.

While the primary election system is no doubt theoretically the correct one, in practice it has proven far from perfect. The failure of the law to bring about a much desired improvement in conditions and accomplish the purposes for which it is designed, is due almost wholly to a woeful neglect on the part of the mass of voters to discharge a duty that is absolutely necessary to its success. That duty is to vote at the primaries. When that duty is neglected the law becomes a chimerical theory—a plaything for the politicians.

A party ticket nominated by a few delegates; upon whom rests responsibility for a fairly well balanced geographical distribution of offices and the selection of candidates; qualified to perform the duties of the positions they seek, is more likely to prove satisfactory than a ticket chosen by a few voters upon whom no responsibility rests and who are quite apt to be influenced in their choice by a desire to favor a friend rather than by fitness or party interest.

This year there are several candidates for many of the places on party tickets. Voters should turn out in sufficient numbers on September 9th to make the nominees the actual popular choice of their parties.

Don't fail to vote at the primaries September 9th.

COMMON SENSE ROAD BUILDING.

H. L. Hoard, publisher of the Jefferson County Union, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, has been carrying on a very active campaign in that state for what might be called common sense methods

in highway construction. He makes the statement that the two essential features in road building are drainage that will allow the water to run off the surface, and a grade sufficiently easy so that a load may be moved over it in a satisfactory manner. He points out the danger and expense of digging great ditches at the side of the road, banking the center up like a railroad grade and then intersecting such grade at regular intervals with narrow culverts which offer dangerous obstructions to traffic.

Mr. Hoard's theory is that wherever possible the road grade should be more like a street, extending where practical, from fence to fence. Graveling or hard surfacing need be no wider than at present. If an automobile or team was forced off the beaten track it would not have to plunge into a ditch as is the case at present on too many miles of highway construction. Instead of building 'moats' along the sides of hundreds of miles of well packed macadam roads, which are on fairly good grades, it would be much more practical to grade the road on either side of the center and use the solid old macadam or rock as a base for a covering of asphaltic concrete. This could be done at a moderate expense to the taxpayer compared with the too often adopted program of tearing up the road in its entirety. By utilizing the old road base many miles of hard surfaced practical highways can be built at a minimum expense for the taxpayers.

JUST A SUGGESTION.

The spirit of co-operation is the force that makes for progress in any town. We have been saying that in the columns of The Enterprise for a long time, so here now is a definite suggestion:

We have many organizations in Farmington that have been formed for the purpose of "boosting" one thing or another for the benefit of the community. We do not mean merely the Chamber of Commerce or the Exchange Club. We also mean the Parent-Teachers' associations, the Woman's Club, the various church organizations and most of the fraternal orders.

The majority of them have been going along independent of each other, with none accomplishing what the members would like to see them achieve.

Our purpose is to bring all these bodies together some time. To have a spokesman for each present the aims of each in the matter of community betterment. And then have the whole group present work out a platform upon which every organization member will be ready to stand.

We will probably find that the majority are in agreement on what Farmington needs most right now. And through "the team work of every blooming soul," we will steadily build up a finer and more prosperous city. Let's hear from some of our readers on this.

The Village Smithy Up to Date

Under a costly canopy The village blacksmith sits; Before him is a tourist car Broken to little bits. And the owner, and the chauffeur, too, Has almost lost their wits.

The village blacksmith smites with glee As he lights his fat cigar, He tells his helpers what to do To straighten up the car. And the owner and the chauffeur, too, Stand humbly where they are.

The chestnut tree long since has died, The smith does not repine; His humble shop has grown into the best building in the town. And it bears "Garage" above the door On a huge electric sign—London Tin-Bits.

He Wants' Polite

In a recent entrance examination paper one question was: "Explain the difference between a strong verb and a weak verb." A small boy's answer was: "If I say that the door is a strong verb; but if I say please shut the door, it is a weak one."—London Post

Vernon Whyte's Noble Resolve; His New Life

By GEORGE ELMER COBB (© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

"This is no time for a pillow fight—Torn on the hot stuff and give those people to understand that they must vote!"

These were the words that expressed the forcible mandate of John Brooks, mine owner, and Vernon Whyte did not like this one bit. The Black Diamond operated a big mine at Coketon. Some squatters had built their poor shacks on a little plot of ground near the mine. They were to be evicted. If they went willingly Whyte was authorized to pay for the removal of the household traps. If not, their rude rigs were to be pulled down.

A refined business-like young man, the confidential secretary of the millionaire coal owner, as good as engaged his brightly, but beautiful daughter, Fortia, might heedlessly and selfishly ignore what he said at Coketon. His was a free, sterling nature, however. He delivered his message to the unfortunate squatters in a kindly, sorrowing way. One case particularly appealed to him.

In an old cottage that had once been the home habitation of a little farm, the home of Mrs. Vera Dorris and her brother Gabriel. The first moment his eyes rested upon the clear, earnest face of the girl something stirred within him. She was composed, modest, business-like.

"I have something I have 'spared us," she said. "It was my dead father who first discovered the coal here. He died suddenly, but before his death I know he had some important business negotiations with the company. He once owned this ground. I was amazed when he died to find that he had left us nothing."

"Shall I present these facts to Mr. Brooks?" suggested Whyte. "I have written to him twice in regard to the matter," responded the girl. "He has never deigned to notice my communications."

Somewhat Vernon Whyte all the way here could not get the beautiful, self-reliant Vera out of his mind. Then, two days later, in looking over some papers in Mr. Whyte's box in the vault, he made a discovery that made him quail and brought to his mind the girl he had just met. It was the sister and brother at Coketon who had so interested him.

"I have something of importance to say to you, sir," he announced to Mr. Brooks' secretary in the office. "Quite by accident in searching for an important receipt I came across a document among your private papers. It shows that the property at Coketon, supposedly yours, is really owned by heirs of Martin Dorris."

"Where—where is the paper?" quavered the millionaire, springing to his feet pale as ashes. "It proves more," proceeded Whyte insistently. "There has been a forgery, a misrepresentation, robbery in the fictitious transfer of that property to the company."

John Brooks broke down. His cringing manner was manifested as he admitted that as he accused it on the ground of business policy.

"Don't be a fool, Whyte," he said. "Your salary will be five thousand at the next directors' meeting. To retract our—well, our mistake, would cost me a considerable sum of money. So that, you know. Do you purpose to make us, trouble?"

"No," replied Whyte quietly. "I simply resign my position, return you the incriminating document and leave it to you to decide as to future action in the premises."

That was the end of the business dream of Vernon Whyte. He had thought it all over and had made a noble resolve. He was to be paid as an office clerk at a town two miles from Coketon, his first step taken towards coming into the life of the defrauded Dorris family in a practical way.

Anything for Profit A rich American member was brought before the council of the state general in 1673. He was accused of supplying war material to the English, notwithstanding the fact that his country was at war with England. "Messrs," he said to the council, "there was profit in my venture, and for profit I'd sail my ships through hell."

What Is It?

It is a duty both useful and necessary. It is estimated a great variety of uses possess it; it is found in the power as well as the higher circles of life, and is often exhausted and as often renewed. Our sufferings are relieved lighter by it, and our souls softened; it gives contentment to the mind and ease to the conscience. It afflicts the hope and to the mournful consolation. What is it? Answer—Patience.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

For Complete Structure For Bridge File Number 6313001 Trunk Line Route No. 16 Oakland Aid Project No. 70.

Sealed Proposals will be received August 23rd, 1924 at 9:00 A. M. Central Standard Time at the office of the Oakland County Road Commission, Pontiac, Michigan, by Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner, for the construction of 3 spans continuous reinforced concrete Grade Separation located approximately at Sta. 239-37 on Trunk Line Route No. 16 on Federal Aid Project No. 70 crossing the here Marguerite Railway at Station 15 Town 1 North, Range 8 East, in Novi Township of Oakland County at Novi and known as Bridge File Number 6313001.

The proposed structure consists of 3 spans @ 40.4'-65.9'-40.4' with a 30 ft. roadway and 2-6 ft. walks and provision for an ultimate 42 ft. roadway and 2-5 ft. sidewalks, with a height of 33.5 ft. for proposed crown of roadway to bottom of footing and is on a 34.15 degree angle of crossing and on a 0% grade and abutments are of the counterforted type, and piers are of the reinforced concrete skeleton type and superstructure is of the continuous truss concrete girder type, with a T beam floor and provides for a concrete wearing surface. The work for which proposals are being solicited must be completed by July 1, 1925.

Plans and proposal blanks may be received by writing to the undersigned and may be examined at the office of the Board of County Road Commissioners of Oakland County, at the County Building, Pontiac, Michigan. Standard Specifications and Standard Instructions and orders have been issued to most of our Contractors and will not be furnished with Proposals unless specifically requested. A deposit of \$5.00 is required for plans and will be returned on return of plans in good condition. This deposit will be forfeited if plans are not returned within 30 days after publication of Notice of Awards. A certified or cashed check in the amount of \$900.00 required with all proposals. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

FRANK F. ROGERS, State Highway Commissioner, Lansing, Michigan, August 14th, 1924.

Order Appointing Time for Hearing Claims STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Oakland.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 12th day of August A. D. 1924.

Present: Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of ISRAEL B. LEEB, deceased. George Lee, administrator of said estate; having filed in said court a petition praying that the time for presentation of claims against said estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said deceased by and before said court, and for the determination of heirs.

It is ordered, that four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate. It is further ordered, that the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1924, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of all claims against said deceased and for the determination of heirs.

ROSS STOCKWELL, Judge of Probate. A true copy. Dan. A. McGaffey, Register of Probate. 15Aug29 Order for Publication—General. STATE OF MICHIGAN In the Probate Court for the County of Oakland At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the second day of August A. D. 1924. Present: Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

signment of the residue of said estate, and the discharge of said administrator. It is ordered, that the second day of September A. D. 1924 at eight o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ROSS STOCKWELL, Judge of Probate. A true copy. Dan. A. McGaffey, Probate Register. 15Aug29

REGISTRATION NOTICE

for GEN'L PRIMARY ELECTION Tuesday, September 9, 1924 To the Qualified Electors of the Township of Farmington, County of Oakland, State of Michigan—

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Act 126, Public Acts of 1917 as amended, I, the undersigned Township Clerk, will upon any day except Sunday and a legal holiday or the day of any regular or special election or official primary election, receive for registration the name of any legal voter in said Township not already registered who may APPLY TO ME PERSONALLY for such registration or who may make application for registration by mail or messenger, as provided by Act 7, Public Acts of 1919, as amended except that I can receive no names for registration during the time intervening between the Second Saturday before any general or special election or official primary election and the day of such election.

AUG. 30, 1924—LAST DAY For General Registration by PERSONAL APPLICATION

AUG. 13, 1924—LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION BY AFFIDAVIT.

Notice is further hereby given that I will be at SCHROEDER'S MARKET, Farmington, on—AUG. 16 and AUG. 23, A. D. 1924 From 8 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. on each said day for the purpose of REVIEWING the REGISTRATION and REGISTERING such of the qualified electors in said TOWNSHIP as SHALL PROPERLY apply therefor.

The name of no person but an ACTUAL RESIDENT of the precinct at the time of registration and entitled under the constitution, if remaining such resident, to vote at the next election, shall be entered in the registration book.

REGISTRATION BY AFFIDAVIT (Mail or Messenger)

Under Act 7, Pub. Acts, 1919, as amended, the privilege of absent voters is extended to include registration. They can also register by MAIL or MESSENGER whether absent or not but the affidavit must be received by the Clerk on or before the 10th DAY preceding the THIRD SATURDAY for the election.

REGISTRATION OF ABSENTEE BY OATH

If any person whose name is not registered shall offer and claim the right to vote in the election and shall, UNDER OATH, state that he or she is a resident in the TOWNSHIP TWENTY DAYS next preceding such election, designating particularly the precinct of his or her residence and that he or she possesses the other qualifications of an elector under the constitution; and that owing to the sickness or disability of himself or herself or some member of his or her family, or owing to his or her absence from the TOWNSHIP on public business or his or her own business, and without intention to avoid or delay his or her registration, he or she was unable to make application for registration on the last day provided by law for the registering of absentees preceding such election, then the name of such person shall be registered, and he or she shall then be permitted to vote at such election. If such applicant shall in said matter, willfully make any false statement, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction, be subject to the pains and penalties thereof.

Provision in Case of Removal to Another Precinct Any registered and qualified voter who has REMOVED from ONE ELECTION PRECINCT of a TOWNSHIP to another election precinct of the same TOWNSHIP shall have the right, on any day previous to election day, on application to the Township Clerk to have his or her name transferred from the registration book of the precinct from which he or she HAS REMOVED to the registration book of the precinct in which he or she THEN RESIDES. Such elector shall have the right to have such transfer made on ELECTION DAY by obtaining from the board of inspectors of the precinct from which he or she HAS REMOVED a CERTIFICATE OF TRANS-

FER and presenting the said certificate to the BOARD OF ELECTION INSPECTORS OF THE PRECINCT IN WHICH HE OR SHE THEN RESIDES.

WOMEN ELECTORS—The names of all qualified women electors not already appearing on the registration list will be registered in conformity with the foregoing provisions:

H. A. SCHROEDER, Township Clerk. Dated July 20, 1924.

Professional Cards

Wm. S. McNAIR ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office—64 Main St. Northville, Michigan

Dr. L. W. SNOW Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. Office Hours: 11—12 a. m. 2—4 p. m. Tel. 162. Northville, Mich.

Z. K. ASCHENBRENNER, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Office Hours 11:00—12:00 2:00—4:00 Evenings Except Sun. and Wed. 7:30—8:00 Farmington, Phone 160.

Phone Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. Redford 349 1 to 6:30-7 to 8 p. m. DR. E. J. CHAPUT, Dentist Suite 208-209 Hawthorne Block Redford, Michigan Corner Labser and Grand River Opposite Peoples State Bank

PERKINS' ORCHESTRA

P. L. PERKINS, Mgr. Phone 16 Northville, Mich.

Office, Garfield 2393 INTERIOR TILE CO. Tile Walls - Floors - Fireplaces Bathroom Fixtures 4911 Joy Road (Near Grand River) Detroit, Michigan

GEORGE FULFORD Lathing - Plastering Contracts Stucco Work Phone 217 Redford

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PONTIAC COMMERCIAL and SAVINGS BANK

Pontiac, Michigan

DETROIT UNITED LINES Farmington Time Table (Eastern Standard Time) (Effective September 24, 1923.) Cars leave Farmington for Detroit at 6:08 a. m., 6:38 a. m., limited at 6:54 a. m., 7:48 a. m., 8:48 a. m., 9:48 a. m., and hourly to 3:48 p. m., 4:48 p. m., 5:48 p. m., then hourly to 8:48 p. m., also 9:53 p. m., 10:53 p. m., (to Junction only 11:48 p. m. and 1:03 a. m.) Cars leave Farmington Jet. for Orchard Lake and Pontiac at 5:40 a. m., 6:40 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 7:55 a. m., and hourly to 10:55 p. m., also 6:10 p. m. and 12:20 a. m.

First car leaves Farmington for Northville at 6:05 a. m., 7:00 a. m., hourly to 11:00 p. m.; also 6:15 p. m. and 12:22 a. m. Cars connect at Northville with those for Plymouth and Wayne over the D. J. & C. Hourly limited service to Ann Arbor.

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