

The Farmington Enterprise

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Farmington, Michigan, Thursday, December 21, 1933

Editorials

A Conspicuous Quiet

Have you heard that deafening silence during the past ten days? Its thundering has smitten the ear drums so violently that one can hardly hear anything else. What is it? It's the vast quiet of those who periodically clamor for capital punishment as a preventative of future murders in Michigan.

The impressive silence could hardly be otherwise, since the arrest in Detroit ten days ago of a humble, harmless young man, of foreign blood, by the name of Elton Cebelak, 23 years old. On Wednesday afternoon, December 6, Cebelak's sweetheart, Jennie Zablocki, 20, was found brutally murdered in the kitchen of the home where she worked. Police at once arrested Cebelak, who was described as having an unusually jealous disposition, and who was said to have quarreled with the murder victim about her going out with others. Cebelak protested innocence, saying he had been working at his job in a factory at the time. His time was checked, and his superior, a foreman, said it was possible for Cebelak to have left his job for an hour, long enough to have committed the murder, and to have returned to work, without his absence having been noticed.

Succeeding dispatches in the next four days reported that Cebelak was still being "grilled," and that police had been unable to break him down, though the first day's story reported that there had been "discrepancies" in his statements. Finally, on Monday morning, after Cebelak had been held and questioned five days, it was announced that another young man had confessed the killing. He had been traced and identified by a clue that would have done credit to a dime detective novel. A young lady of the vicinity remembered that she had seen a young man wearing a bright-colored cap in a car in front of the house where the murder occurred, on the afternoon of the slaying. Ernest Di Orto was found to have been in the habit of wearing a red baseball cap most of the time, was arrested and almost immediately confessed.

Nothing since has been printed or heard about Cebelak. Undoubtedly he was released and went back to his job, as surely he deserved.

But what if the girl had not remembered the young man with the red baseball cap and Di Orto had not had a penchant for the bright head-piece? Suppose Cebelak had not possessed stamina and had not been blessed with strong powers of resistance, both physical and mental? It can well be assumed that he was put through some pretty stiff ordeals. It would not arouse surprise if it developed that he was given a plentiful dose of the "third degree." Many innocent men have capitulated under that treatment, and in this case there was the grief the suspected man must have felt at loss of the sweetheart he was to marry in two months. Under such circumstances, it would not have been surprising if he had "confessed," though innocent. Authorities may deny, as is always done that pressure is exerted, but anyone who has spent much time around a city police station knows that for crimes far less than murder, there are frequent stagings of the third degree. Admitting that often hardened criminals will confess only after a few unreturned cracks in the jaw or a persistent twisting of the legs or applications of "the splits," which are therefore advantageous, it is nevertheless true that such tortures are sometimes suffered by accused men later proved innocent.

Had Cebelak "confessed" and been put to trial, all his later protestations in court of duress or police pressure would have fallen on deaf ears—no attention is ever paid to this plea. That the police would have persisted in hunting for another possible slayer is hardly to be supposed—they would not be eager to persist in a search whereby they might arrest another for the crime, thereby proving themselves wrong and that the "confession" they obtained was a false one. So the man who "confessed" might have gone to prison for life, and if the ardent advocates of capital punishment had their way, might have been executed though innocent, leaving no opportunity for correction if the truth was discovered later.

The case brings up again the famous remark of John Bradford, so often quoted that it is worn with frequent repetition, yet still apropos. Bradford, a man of parts, was passing by one day in England when a man was walking toward a scaffold, to be executed for crime. Bradford, nodding toward the scene, said: "There, but for the grace of God, goes John Bradford."

Circulation Begins

The next three months will see more money in circulation in this section than has been passed around in years, as a result of the alertness of City and Township officials in taking full advantage of the CWA program and what it has offered. Already first effects of increased circulation of currency are being felt. One Farmington merchant has reported that on Monday two men employed on CWA work cashed their checks at his store and made payments on old accounts, one several years past due. Other citizens are making payments on accounts with money paid to them on account by CWA workers.

The distribution of two thousand dollars a week additional in any community of this size would make a vast difference in any circumstances, for it would form a considerable proportion of the entire local payroll at any time. But under present conditions, it should have an even greater effect than in normal times.

Of one thing there is a certainty—practically every penny of that two thousand dollars will be spent within a few days after it

is received. The families receiving it need merchandise and services of every kind—it is out of this need that the CWA program has developed. Their purchases will be of everyday necessities. Those who do not deal in the first necessities may not benefit in the first few weeks, but they will later on, for from the purchase of first-line necessities develops the demand for the things next in order. Perhaps after a time from the wage-earners themselves will come some trade in the next-to-necessities class.

The next ten weeks will bring thousands of dollars into this area, should result in a great quickening of business by the middle of February.

Santa Claus

Time was when good old Santa Claus
Was very real to me.
He brought such pretty Christmas things
And left them on our tree.

Our mantel hung with many kinds
Of stockings, large and small,
Which held a lot of nuts and sweets
And one pink popcorn ball.

At last suspicions crystallized
And after thoughtful pause,
I thought I had it figured out.
"There was no Santa Claus."

But now that I'm past thirty-five
My faith has all returned.
I know that Santa comes each year
When candles low have burned.

All through the world, o'er all the earth
His spirit touches men.
And when the Christmas morn arrives
Why, "Santa's come again."

Yes sir around 'bout Christmas time
Old Santa 'round you'll steal.
And while you may not see him there,
He's very, very real.

He makes you want to do some good
To take someone some joy.
With men I want to be of man,
With Santa, just a boy.

—HARRY J. MERRITT,

Royal Oak, Michigan,
December 19, 1933.

CHURCHES

Our Lady of Sorrows Church
Rev. John A. Sarkis, Pastor

Sunday masses at 8:30 a. m.,
10:30 a. m. and 12:00 noon.
Benediction after 10:30 mass.
Daily masses at 7:30 a. m. and
8:00 a. m.

Evangelical Church
Rev. W. Breitenbach, Minister

Sunday, December 24. Regular
service at 10:15.
11:15 Sunday School. Erskine,
W. Evans, Superintendent.
7:30 Christmas Celebration of
Sunday School.

Monday, December 25, 10:15
Christmas Festival Service.
English and German preaching.
Subject: "What is the Christ to
the World."

Special music for all these services
by the choir have been prepared.

Baptist Church
Rev. E. W. Palmer, Pastor

11 o'clock we will have a
"White Gift" service at which
time the Church and Bible School
will meet together. These gifts
should be for use in the Baptist
Children's Home. The Pastor will
preach the Christmas message at
10 o'clock.

6:30 Young People's Service.
7:30 Evangelistic service with
the evidence of Baptism. The sermon
subject will be "What is
Next in the Light of Present Day
Conditions?"

On Friday the 22nd at 7:45
o'clock there will be a Annual
Christmas program. All parents
are invited to be present with the
children.

Methodist Church
Rev. F. A. Lendrum, D. D., Min.

Morning worship at 10:30
o'clock, being Christmas Sunday,
the choir will sing the anthems
"From Highest Heavens" (by
Jones), "Sing, O Heavens" (by
Tours), and "O Come to my
heart, Lord Jesus" (by Ambrose).
Dr. Lendrum's sermon themes will
be "The New Creations."
Church school, 12 noon. Miss
Emily Butterfield, superintendent.

The Christmas Vesper Service
from 6 to 8 p. m., at which the
Christmas story will be told in
songs and scripture, beginning
with the early prophecy and carrying
through to the Nativity. This
vesper service will take the
place of the regular evening worship.

The Solar Plexus

The solar plexus is the great
nerve and sympathetic ganglion
lying back of the stomach, distributing
nervous impulses to the intestines,
stomach and glands in the upper
part of the abdominal cavity.

How the Useful Plants Came to Mankind

By T. E. STEWARD
AND SERVICE

Rice

RICE, the principal food of the
feeling Eastern peoples, is native
to China and to other warm,
damp, regions in the eastern and
southern parts of Asia, including
part of India, as a cultivated
grain, however, it is the gift of China
to the world. For many centuries before
Christ it was cultivated in China,
Siam and India, and much more recently
it spread into the Near East,
and thence into Egypt. At the time
of Alexander's expeditions into India,
about 400 B. C., rice-growing had
reached Mesopotamia, but probably
not Egypt.

In the annual ceremony of planting
instituted by the Chinese emperor,
Chin-nong, in 2800 B. C., rice plays
the principal part among the five
food plants sown, which are rice,
wheat, sorghum, millet and the soy
bean. All of these were presumed by
Chin-nong to be native to China. Certainly
rice was, as was the soy bean.

In a treatise on the origin of rice,
De Candolle reports that "the Old
Testament does not mention rice, but
a careful and judicious writer, Re-
gnier, has remarked several passages
in the Talmud which relate to its
cultivation. These facts lead us to
suppose that the Indians cultivated
rice after the Chinese and that it
spread later toward the Euphrates,
and, however, than the Aryan in-
vasion into India. A thousand years
elapsed between the existence of rice
cultivation in Babylonia and its
transportation into Syria, whence it
was introduced into Egypt only after
the interval of two or three centuries
more. There is no trace of rice
among the grain remains in tombs
of any deposition of it in the palat-
age of ancient Egypt.

A wild rice that belongs to the true
family grows abundantly in certain
districts of the northern United
States. Wild rice also grows abun-
dantly in some parts of India.

It was inevitable, however, that a
country so well adapted to agricul-
ture conducted by irrigation as Egypt
was should eventually adopt rice. It
was carried into Spain by the Arabs
during the Moorish domination of the
Iberian peninsula, but was not culti-
vated in Italy until 1468. About the
middle of the last century it was
brought to America as a field crop
and planted in Louisiana, where it
now flourishes, as it does on some
of the adjacent lands in southern Tex-
as, along the Gulf coast.

The Sanskrit name for rice was
arjuna, the ancient Greek, oronon,
the Arab name, rous or arous, from
which came the French arrouz. It
can be seen that the English word
bears a close relationship to these.
(© 1933, Western Newspaper Union.)

Capitals of French Territory
Mobile was the capital of the French
province of Louisiana until 1763. For
several years also in the early part
of the eighteenth century Biloxi was
the capital of the French territory in
this part of North America.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Dr. F. A. Lendrum, Minister

CHRISTMAS SUNDAY

10:30 a. m. "THE NEW CREATION"

Anthems by the Choir

Sing, O Heavens,

"From Highest Heavens,"

"O Come to My Heart Lord Jesus"

5 p. m. VESPER SERVICE—

The Christian story will be told in song and

Scripture

W-E-L-C-O-M-E

Our Christmas Message

If we could slip into your family circle
Christmas morn we would linger just long
enough to leave you a message filled with
our sincere hope that this day may be
bright and cloudless for you.

Aldrich Nurseries

Grand River and Middle Belt Road

Phone 314

Clarence Aldrich, Prop.

Yours With The Season's Greetings

We wish to express our gratitude for the
opportunities you have given us to serve
you, and look forward with pleasure to
further pleasant relations.

"JIMMY" LAYN

33728 West Grand River
Farmington



Our Thoughts At Christmas

Go out to our friends to wish each of them
knowledge to solve their problems, light
for their pathway, prosperity to fill their
material needs

Farmington Lumber & Coal Co.

CARL G. HOGLE, Mgr. Phone 20
Farmington

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Z. R. ASCHENBRENNER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours: 8:00 to 4:00 p. m.

Evenings: 8:00 to 10:00 and Wed.
7:30 to 8:30

Office Phone 160-J

Resident Phone 160-M

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And Surgeons

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