

The Farmington Enterprise

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EDITORIALS

Africa and the World Problem

(Exchange)

Once again, what do we know about Africa? The question was asked some weeks ago just previous to the coming of Mrs. O. Johnson to lecture here along with her pictures of the African continent. It was thought she might tell the patrons of the Town Hall series some of the future significance of Africa, but her story was personal instead, being mostly about wild animals and wilder cannibals she had met.

The news of the growing tension between France and Italy continues to attract attention toward Africa. Besides the grabbing of Ethiopia by Mussolini, Hitler is insisting that former German colonies be returned to Germany. The tension between France and Italy of recent days, has manifested itself at two places. A little while back the Italian pressure was against Tunisia, on the Mediterranean coast, just south of Italy. Now there is a demonstration against French Somaliland at the southern end of the Red sea. The Italians moved the coast city of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, to give them an outlet from the sea.

The totalitarian nations are turning from Southeastern Europe to Africa in their drive for power. Perhaps they see possibilities in Africa that most people have not been seeing.

What Are Politics?

(Exchange)

There is no more important consideration before the people of the United States than the choice of the highest to the lowest political positions. Upon the character and capabilities of our representatives depend the future of democracy. The people elect. Were we to choose our course with greater deliberation and prayer, we should have less to complain of in matters of great and small moment to the welfare of the whole.

Working Wives

The challenge to Mrs. Roosevelt by Miss Florence Birmingham of Boston to debate the problem of the "working wife" will probably produce no response. For the proposition of anti-working wife legislation would argue from the particular. Mrs. Roosevelt would argue from the general. And the issue couldn't be joined on such terms.

There are, it is true, individual cases of women jobholders who seem to justify the charge against the working wife. They have husbands who are earning good salaries. Yet they go to an office every day for a salary which is used as pin money. Those who see such cases no doubt know many other women whose need is greater and who could do the work just as well. It is easy enough to conclude that the law should do something about it.

The trouble is that the "righting" of individual abuses by a generalized law would set up a much greater abuse. The right to work is an inalienable privilege belonging to women as well as men without distinction. Thus the new movement strikes at the liberty of the subject. It interferences with this right to work is conceded by other interferences will arise like the green bay tree. For the present rush of job regulation springs from the temporary situation of more mouths than jobs. And one discrimination will thus set up another discrimination to take care of every real or fancied instance of "unfair competition."

By Comparison

(Exchange)

Bernard Macfadden, editor of Liberty, attributes most of our troubles to ingratitude and lack of intelligence. He says we little appreciate the many good things we enjoy, and the more we realize the more we want and the more dissatisfied we become. We doubt if this is altogether true, or even the rule. But it applies to enough individuals to cause a great deal of trouble. Being thankful for a good job, or on the other hand for a loyal helper, is essential to content. Macfadden charges lack of sound reasoning in handling economic affairs the last few years. He has for federal indebtedness of billions and an unprecedented record of unemployment. He urges more gratitude and clearer understanding as imperative needs. Making comparisons in purchasing power, which should inspire appreciation, he says: "In a recent investigation it was found that a factory worker in the United States can buy four times as much food and clothing with one hour of work as a German worker, nine times as much as an Italian worker, and nearly twelve times as much as a Russian worker. And yet we find our work or advocating foreign loans where by regimentation of workers in some instances is not unlike slavery. And absolutely the only excuse for such false conclusions is lack of intelligence."

Mail Greetings

(Christian Science Monitor)

It is reported that Britain's Postmaster-General recently rejected a proposal that he should issue decorated envelopes for "epistolary greetings." This is rather unexpected in view of the fact that the Christmas cards sold by the Post Office have been such a success; and one cannot help feeling that there is something to be said for brighter envelopes, and even for employing them to cover general correspondence. In place of the plain white or sedately tinted, envelopes at present in vogue, a brilliantly adorned mail, displayed to advantage on a snowy cloth, would add safety and charm to the breakfast table. Whatever the contents of the letters, they should provide a moment of exhilaration for the addressee; and a graceful envelope might help to soothe feelings roused by an illiberal scrawl within.

There have, of course, been primitive and isolated attempts to escape the monotony imposed by the address, and the stamp in the right, upper corner. Portraits, and rough maps have been substituted for writing; and there is the famous case of the pioneer who stuck the stamp in the center of the envelope, and wrote exultantly beneath it: "Hey-diddle-diddle!"

The stamp's in the middle! Unfortunately this involves a breach of the regulations, and the Post Office, on forwarding the letter, added an enjoin:

There's two-pence to pay. Such efforts, naturally, do not meet with the approval of the authorities; but they may yet take a hint from this application of the P. M. G., and experiment with a greater variety of ornament and design.

Speed

(Exchange)

We talk about going by plane across the continent in less than a day, beating the fastest express train by two days, and say excitedly: "That's speed!"

Or we listen to a radio concert in San Francisco, noting that transmission requires a fraction of a second. That's speed, too, compared to the telegraph. A modern newspaper press turns out newspapers at the rate of 40,000 an hour. That also is speed, compared to old hand printing.

But do we ever look at ourselves and determine how fast we are going, doing our work, doing business, in fact, living? The speed we are going to make our fathers dizzy and send our grandfathers to a sanatorium for repairs.

And we wonder why there are so many of us ailing and complaining. —Frank B. Craig.

CHURCHES

All notices for this column must be in the Enterprise office not later than Tuesday at noon.

Salem Evangelical Church
Rev. Carl H. Schult, Pastor
Worship Service—10:30 A. M.
Sunday School—11:00 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. Delmore Stubbs, Pastor
Morning worship at 10:30.
Church school 12 noon.

Choir practice Thursday evening.
A nursery, properly supervised is provided. Parents attending the morning worship service may leave their children in the care of competent persons.

CLARENCEVILLE M. E. CHURCH
Rev. W. J. Frick, Pastor
Church Service, 10 a. m.
Sunday School, 11 a. m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p. m.
Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

Our Lady of Sorrows Church
Rev. John J. Larkin, Pastor
Sunday masses at 7:30 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 12:00 p. m.
Benediction after 10:30 mass.
Daily masses at 7:30 a. m., and 8:00 a. m.

First Baptist Church
Gilbert A. Miller, Pastor
Morning prayer meeting 10:15.
Morning worship 10:30.
Bible School 11:45.
B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m., for Juniors and Seniors.

Evangelical Lutheran Service at 7:30.
The mid-week Fellowship meetings are held Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Redford Gospel Tabernacle
18900 Lasher Road
Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.
Pentecostal prayer and praise service, 11:00 a. m.
Pentecostal service, 7:45 p. m.
All are welcome regardless of circumstances.
100% Pentecost.

Farmington Gospel Assembly
Universalist Church
Arthur Campbell, in charge
Opening services, Sunday, Jun 4.

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.
Young People's meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.

Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist
Grand River Ave. at Evergreen Rd.
Detroit, Michigan

"Christian Science" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Christian Science churches throughout the world on Sunday, June 25.

The Golden Text (Isaiah 49:13) is: "Sing, O heavens; and be joyful, O earth; and break forth into singing, O mountains: for the Lord hath comforted his people, and will have mercy upon his afflicted."

Among the Bible citations is this passage: (John 14:12): "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Correlative passages to be read from the Christian Science text-book: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, include the following: (p. 107): "Through Christian Science, religion and medicine are inspired with a divine nature and essence; fresh pinions are given to faith and understanding, and thoughts acquaint themselves intelligently with God."

Detroit Tigers Baseball Schedule

DETROIT AT HOME
June 23, 24, 25 Washington
June 30, July 1, 2 Chicago
July 3, 4 Cleveland
July 13, 14, 15 New York
July 16, 17 Boston
July 18, 19, 20 Washington
July 21, 22, 23 Philadelphia
August 8, 9, 10 Chicago
August 11, 12, 13 St. Louis
August 14, 15 Cleveland
August 22, 23 Philadelphia
August 24, 25, 26 Washington
August 27, 28, 29 New York
August 30, 31, Sept. 1 Boston
September 4, 5 St. Louis
September 8, 10 Chicago
September 23, 30, Oct. 1 Cleveland

DETROIT ABROAD
June 25, 27, 28 Cleveland
July 5, 6, 7 St. Louis
July 8, 9 Chicago
July 25, 26, 27 Washington
July 28, 29, 30 Philadelphia
August 4, 5, 6 New York
August 16, 17, 18 Chicago
August 19, 20, 21 St. Louis
September 2, 3 Chicago
September 5, 7 Cleveland
September 12, 13 Boston
September 14, 15, 16 New York
September 17, 18 Washington
September 19, 20, 21 Philadelphia
September 26, 27 St. Louis

Unknown Peaks Found in Canada

Geographical secrets revealed With Growth of Aerial Photography.

WASHINGTON.—Canada's geographical secrets are rapidly being revealed with the growth of aviation. Aerial cameras in recent years, have been focused on mountains and valleys and map-makers have added thousands of square miles to their data.

In 1935, the National Geographic society's Yukon expedition photographed and mapped a vast area in northwestern Canada, and last month an aviator reported sighting an unmapped chain of lofty peaks in the northern part of British Columbia.

"British Columbia is largely a land of lofty peaks and deep, fertile valleys spreading over an area larger than all of the Pacific states of the United States, Washington, Oregon and California," says the National Geographic society. "Many of its mountains are unsealed and unnamed, and vast areas are known only to Indians or prospectors."

Once a Crown Colony. "The coast of British Columbia was discovered in 1774, nearly three centuries after Canada's Atlantic coast was sighted. Crown colony status came in 1858, and 13 years later it joined the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

"Glowing reports of the discovery of precious metals, and known wealth in timber, fish, and fertile lands attracted streams of immigrants. In the first quarter of the present century, the population trebled. Chinese and Japanese immigrants were welcomed to the early days of settlement to work in the various industries. But so great was the influx of Orientals that Chinese immigration was forbidden, and Japanese restricted. Nearly 25,000 Indians live in the province today.

"In spite of its rugged mountains, agriculture is the province's leading industry. It has not, however, been fully developed. There are 20 million acres of tillable land but barely a tenth has been farmed. Specially suited for fruit-growing, the valleys have shipped apples as far away as eastern Canada to compete with fruit grown in Nova Scotia's Annapolis valley.

"British Columbia fishes for much of its commerce. Salmon, halibut, herring, and cod slide by the shipload from nets to markets and canneries. Owing to the great demand for salmon, hatcheries on rivers most frequented by the fish have been established to ensure the supply. Another development in the fishing industry is extraction of oil from whales and dogfish.

Rich in Minerals. "Gold was the first mineral to be mined, and still is important among the province's mineral resources. In recent years, however, lead, copper, coal, zinc, and silver have shored gold down to sixth place in the mineral output. British Columbia is Canada's chief copper producer. It also supplies mercury.

"British Columbia trees find their way into world timber markets. Most important of the province's trees is the Douglas fir which grows to a height of about 300 feet on a trunk eight to ten feet in diameter at its base. Ship and building contractors like Douglas fir because it is tough and strong.

"Canada's chief Pacific port and No. 1 city of the province today, Vancouver, owes its increasing commercial importance to the shipment of wheat. "Eighty miles across the Strait of Georgia from Vancouver, Victoria, capital of British Columbia, and a typical English city, spreads over the southern end of Vancouver Island.

"Steamers regularly serve other ports on the fjordlike coast, and furnish the easiest entrance for travelers to the province's several national parks.

Movies and Television

Depend on Vision Fault

NEW YORK.—Human beings have an optical fault—"persistence of vision"—without which both motion pictures and television would be impossible, television experts here explain.

The persistence of vision causes a "ghost" to linger on the retina of the eye for about one-sixteenth of a second after a flash of light or a picture has been produced. Because of this the frames of a motion picture, which flash at a rate of 24 pictures per second, appear as a continuous movement.

Vaccine 'Takes' on Young Woman's Nose

INDIANAPOLIS.—A young woman in this city recently had a "misplaced" vaccination. She had received an arm injection of smallpox vaccine, then some time later she touched a finger to the injection wound and then scratched her nose. Unfortunately there was a slight skin abrasion on her nose.

The vaccination on her arm didn't "take." But the one on her nose did.

ASPARAGUS RANKS AMONG MOST POPULAR FOODS

If, as a child, you never knew the thrill of watching for the first pointed heads of the "sparrow grass" which thrust their green spears through the earth like Cadmus' men of old; if you have never run on excited feet to mother with the plea, "Sparrow grass is up!" then you have never known asparagus at its best. However, it holds a perennial charm even for one who has never had the privilege of cutting it from his own garden, and the fact that it has been available from other states for months will not lessen the popularity of the Michigan product now on the market.

Asparagus has a very careful upbringing in this country because, almost the earliest and surely the most popular of perennial vegetables, it ranks first in importance. In Europe, however, it is a gay zesty child wandering wild over the grassy areas. In Poland it grows so prolifically that it offers pasture for horses and cattle. The early Romans knew and loved it. Pilgrims of a variety of faiths and heads would weigh a pound. Fine tips for toast!

As to Kind The housekeeper will find the green while butted asparagus the most satisfactory. However, the white part should not be long in comparison with the green, as then it may prove tough, woolly and inedible. Avoid, too, the short green speared bunches which dry out all too quickly. The blanched product, milder in flavor, is chiefly grown in California and used largely for canning.

As to Quality When Uncle Sam is called in to rule asparagus, he takes into account the cleanliness, freshness, roundness, thickness and length of stalk and the per cent of green color. Angular stalks tend to be tough and stringy; and spreading tips indicate age; close

Christian Science

Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit

A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sunday Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday School for pupils up to the age of 20, at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday Evening Testimonial Service at 7:30 p. m.

CHURCH OFFICE: Grand River Avenue at Evergreen Road, Detroit. FREE READING ROOM: In Church Edifice. Open daily, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Tuesday also 7 to 9 p. m.; Wednesday, 11 to 7:45; Saturday, 11 to 9; Sunday, 12:30 to 9:00.

ALL ARE WELCOME

compact tops and easily punctured stems are signs of freshness. When buying, the housewife will do well to consider all these points.

Savings and Loan Shares on Increase

In the past twelve months the number of Michigan investors placing their savings in insured savings and loan associations in both federal and state-chartered associations increased from 31,123 to 54,623 announced Harry F. Kelly, Secretary of State. The amount of such insured savings on May 1 was \$48,190,326. Each shareholder is protected up to \$5,000 on his holdings.

During April the 43 insured as-

sociations in Michigan made 416 loans on homes totalling \$1,145,800. As of May 1, the aggregate amount of "direct" Federal Reserve loans on the books of these institutions was \$33,500,000. A "direct reduction" loan is one which decreases with each monthly payment. The payments are applied both to principal and interest.

Beauty Your CAR With POLISH

We Carry Black Magic Sinclair Lincoln McAleer Polishes Also Polishing Clothes Burnett Bros. SINCLAIR PRODUCTS



Does the porch sag, the roof leak, and the paint look shabby? Why not tighten up and brighten up things now with the aid of a F.H.A. loan arranged through this bank? It would add to the comfort of your home and to its dollar value as well.

F.H.A. improvement loans are available to responsible persons with regular incomes on terms which permit repayment over a period up to five years, as desired, in monthly installments.

You owe it to yourself and to your family to make needed repairs and improvements now.

THE FARMINGTON STATE BANK

Farmington, Michigan

Every 20 MINUTES

The cheerful little chap turning the faucet, Electric Hot Water, declares—"Beauty treatments, cooking, dishwashing and housecleaning cannot get along without me. Every twenty minutes, on the average, some member of the family needs me... in the kitchen, the bathroom, the laundry. And I'm a big time-saver: You'll never be kept waiting if you let ME fill your hot water requirements! I speed up SI vital household tasks—day or night, summer or winter, you have hot water the minute you want it—automatically. Ask about me at any Detroit Edison office." The Detroit Edison Company.

50 GALLONS OF ELECTRIC HOT WATER COST ONLY 10c a DAY

The Greatest Power on Earth Is the Printed Word.