



Scene of THE LEXINGTON MASSACRE

Statement of the Ownership.
Management, Etc.,

Published by the Act of August 21, 1912, of The Farmington Enterprise, published weekly at Farmington, Michigan, for October 1, 1916.

Editor, Willis E. Lord, Farmington, Mich.

Managing Editor, Willis E. Lord, Farmington, Mich.

Business Manager, Willis E. Lord, Farmington, Mich.

Publisher, Willis E. Lord, Farmington, Mich.

Owners, W. E. Lord, Farmington, Mich., and A. Lee Lord, Selma, Ala.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other securities: The Peoples' State Bank, Redford, Michigan.

WILLIS E. LORD,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1916.

THOMAS H. MCGEE,

[SEAL] Notary public, my commission expires December 1916.

For the Enter. rise for job work. We do everything that is printed and at right prices.

HE KEPT US OUT
OF WHAT WAR?

Disingenuous to Boast That It's Through Any Act of Wilson We Are Out of the European Contest.

RATHER SHOULD BE BLAMED
FOR MEXICAN BELLIGERENCY

During the Present Administration We Have Seized a Mexican Port and Sent Our Entire Army and Militia to Fight Mexicans While Armed Mexican Forces Have Invaded American Soil and Fought Battles Against Our People.

Sometimes you hear men, sensible men, too, say, "I'm going to vote for Wilson this year because he kept us out of war."

Ask such men a short question. Ask them, "out of what war?"

Did Mr. Wilson keep us out of the European war? No. He has himself in a formal address to congress spoken of the European war as "a war with which we have nothing to do, a war whose causes do not touch us. How could Mr. Wilson keep us out of a war with which we have nothing to do and whose causes do not touch us?"

Did he keep the rest of the western hemisphere out of the European war? No independent nation on this side of the world is involved in it; the only people in it are the colonies of European powers and they had no voice in their fate, for they were automatically at war when their mother governments went to war. Who kept Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, out of the European war? Did Mr. Wilson?

Did Mr. Wilson keep us out of war with Mexico? No. In his term more Americans have been killed by Mexicans and more American property has been destroyed by Mexicans than by Spaniards during the whole Spanish war. In his term we have seized a Mexican port and have sent our entire regular army and militia to fight Mexicans. In his term Mexican armed forces have invaded American soil and fought battles against our people within our boundaries.

President Taft went through two Mexican revolutions during his term, the revolution against Diaz and the revolution against Madero. American lives were safe in Mexico during that time. No Mexican cities were seized by Americans and no armed Mexicans invaded the United States while Mr. Taft was in the White House. Yet Mr. Taft never thought of asking the American people to vote for him because he kept us out of war with Mexico. He put an embargo on arms so that American weapons would not be sent across the boundary, and he refused to interfere in Mexican affairs. When he left office Mexicans liked Americans and Americans were safe in Mexico. Since he left office Mexicans hate Americans and Americans do not remain in Mexico. Did Mr. Wilson keep us out of war with Mexico? Not if words mean anything.

Mr. Wilson did not keep us out of the European war and he did not keep us out of war with Mexico.

Out of what war, then?—Detroit Free Press.

HUGHES' LABOR RECORD.

When Mr. Gompers, remembering only that he is a Democrat and forgetting that he is a leader of organized labor, ventured to assert that Mr. Hughes is unfavorable to labor because he concurred in the unanimous decision in the Danbury hatters' case, he ventured on very thin ice. The Chicago Tribune promptly reminds him that an honest lawyer must apply the law as he thinks it is, not as he thinks it ought to be; and asks him to tell those who look to him for political advice something about the record of Mr. Hughes as Governor. Read what the Legislative Labor News, the official organ of the New York Federation of Labor, said editorially when Mr. Hughes left the Governor's chair at Albany for his place on the supreme court. Here it is:

"Now that Gov. Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any state."

"He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature."

"Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1777—in 138 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Gov. Hughes' term of three years and nine months."

Let organized labor take to heart what the Chicago Tribune says on this point: "Mr. Hughes is no demagogue and no visionary. He is a man of courage and conscience, and if labor cannot confide its cause to his rock-bottom Americanism there is something wrong with its cause."—Boston Herald.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY
BASED ON HUMANITY

How the President Has Upheld a Small Nation's Right to Control Its Affairs.

RESISTED WAR PRESSURE

Determined That America's Sister Republic Shall Be Permitted to Work Out Its Problem of Freedom and Self-Government.

"President Wilson's faith in democracy, and the usefulness of the United States in international dealings, have been strikingly expressed in his Mexican policy."

"The President's demand for Mexico is—Justice."

The larger phases of the relations of the United States with Mexico during President Wilson's Administration as well as an interesting and complete narrative of events are presented authoritatively in the Mexican chapter of the Democratic National Text Book, from which these quotations are made:

"Two considerations have animated the President in the formulation of his Mexican policy and have compelled his adherence to it throughout his Administration, namely:

"The firm conviction that all nations, both the weak and the powerful, have the inviolable right to control their internal affairs."

"The belief, established upon the history of the world, that Mexico will never become a peaceful and law-abiding neighbor of the United States until she has been permitted to achieve a permanent and basic settlement of her troubles without outside interference."

"The Mexican problem in its present form has existed for the American Government ever since our frontier was extended to the Rio Grande. When the people maintained the peace it was because they were forced to do so, and not because justice reigned in the land. Thus it was that the history of Mexico, like the history of every aspiring people, pressed upon President Wilson's consideration the truth that no permanent good relations could exist between this great North American Republic and the one immediately to the south of it until she had been free to put her house in order, however painful that process might be and whatever the demands it might make upon the forbearance of the United States."

"There was a powerful pressure for war—a terrible war—by a well-armed powerful nation against an unarmed, bankrupt people exhausted by five years of civil strife, but who still retained enough of patriotic feeling to unify them against an invader. It was the old, old question whether the United States should impose a peace on Mexico; whether, for the sake of the interests of a few of its citizens, it should permanently suppress Mexico's yearning toward freedom and self-government."

FOR SERVICES RENDERED
NOT PROMISES BROKEN

"I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services."—From President Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL
FROM LATEST PHOTOGRAPHA Country Editor and
Home Rule

❑ The country newspaper editor plays a greater part in the affairs of his community than does his brother of the metropolitan journal.

❑ He lives close to his public and knows their inmost thoughts. Through the mirror of his paper he reflects those thoughts, his public's stand on vital issues.

❑ As their special attorney and champion he is continually called upon to fight the good fight for this improvement or against that danger. He is always boosting the home town and working tirelessly for its betterment. His opinion carries weight.

❑ Read what such a champion and "home town booster," BERT MORAN of the AU GRES ENTERPRISE, Arenac county, thinks of the Home Rule smaller option system.

(In a letter to the Michigan Home Rule League)

"I note that the newspapers are discussing your Home Rule project. I have taken considerable interest in it, and am frank to say it appeals to me.

"For example. Au Gres is a pretty little city, and we who live here have made it what it is. No other place has helped us—and we don't need their assistance. We believe we can take care of our town—keep it law-abiding and make bad citizens better—or get rid of them. If the state will leave us alone on the liquor question we will come out all right.

"At the last election a majority of Arenac county voters said we did not want county option and we defeated it. We came out flat-footed against the farce we were forced to undergo for two years. Our town individually had nothing to say on the subject. We might get a majority against county option, but the rest of the county might overwhelm us with votes for it.

"There are some great things to be accomplished by your Home Rule proposition. Every voter in the state should get acquainted with the possibilities to be derived from Home Rule."

An unsolicited testimonial from a thinking, reflecting editor, who leads the thought of his community and works tirelessly for its betterment.

❑ Bert Moran, as an editor, as a citizen, understands Home Rule.

❑ His analysis of it is accurate and keen. He sees where Home Rule would benefit Au Gres, solve Au Gres' liquor problem. Au Gres citizens know what county option is. Bert Moran calls it "The farce we were forced to undergo for two years."

❑ Au Gres citizens themselves have made their town "what it is." So with Home Rule they could settle their own problem, "without help from outside."

❑ Au Gres' problem is different from that of any other section of Arenac county. But WITHOUT Home Rule Au Gres citizens have no voice in its solution. The rural districts do that for them. "The other places interfere" on a purely local question.

❑ "The other places" have not helped to make Au Gres "what it is."

❑ So also they should have no voice in its affairs.

❑ There are many Au Gres instances in the state. "The other places" decide their liquor problems. They must abide by the "interference" from outside.

❑ They have not Home Rule. Nor have real representative government, true rule.

❑ To paraphrase Bert Moran: "With Home Rule the state at large will leave them alone on the liquor question and they will come out all right."

❑ And Bert Moran again: "Every voter in the state should get acquainted with the possibilities to be derived from Home Rule."

❑ Write for literature.

L. J. WILSON, Publicity Manager,
Michigan Home Rule League, 1933 Dime Bank, Detroit, Mich.