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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1924

THE PENALTY OF PARTIALITY

The unusually heavy vote polled at the primaries in this and other counties of the state at the election last week Tuesday demonstrated that the primary will do, to a large extent, just what its advocates claimed for it—nominate candidates who are the choice of the electors.

In Oakland and many other counties where a large vote was polled some of the candidates seeking renomination for county offices, who had the O. K. mark of the politicians and who during their tenure of office seemed to have forgotten that there are persons outside of a small coterie residing at the county seat who are entitled to consideration in the distribution of patronage found themselves losers when the votes were counted, which is at all times and will continue to be if the voters get out at the primaries.

Under the old convention system when the "gangs" endorsement was considered all that was necessary to secure a nomination and under the primary system when only a few electors voted and those mostly little and big politicians, office holders were inclined to become somewhat arrogant in their treatment of outsiders.

A few chronic hangers on about the court house were awarded all the plums that were for distribution. These officers apparently failed to grasp, or willfully ignored the fact that surrounding the county seat there is a considerable fringe of territory forming a part of the county of which taxes are assessed for the payment of officers salaries and other expenses of running the county; that residing in that territory there are many persons and business concerns deserving of and entitled to a share of the patronage.

The newspapers and printing offices of the county outside of the county seat have in the past been shabbily treated by some of these officials. Almost the entire printing supplies for these offices have been thrown to county seat printers, at prices often higher than prevailing rates for a quality of work not up to the average.

It is hoped that results of the primary will bring about a correction of some of these abuses. If the new officers are wise there will be a change in the method of dealing out county patronage. The citizens of the county are as a whole partial to a fair deal.

In the future tenure of office will depend upon the attitude of the office holder regarding a square deal for all, as indicated by the recent election, the voters intend to take the matter of selecting candidates into their own hands.

Subservancy to a few favorites or clique won't do.

WHAT'S CREDIT WORTH?

In this old world none of us can tell where and when misfortune is apt to strike. 'Sickness in the family, no job, unlooked for expense may put you in a position to need credit at any time.

And at such a time to whom will you go? To the local merchant your friend, or neighbor here in Farmington, of course. He will understand, he will trust you for groceries, clothing, tools or anything else you may need, and need badly.

But suppose instead you were to write to the mail order house to which you frequently send your money. What do you suppose the result would be?

If you have any doubt about it, just try this little experiment. Sit down tomorrow and make out an order for goods—for the absolute necessities you would have to have at a time of financial embarrassment. Explain in a letter to a clerk who handled these orders that you have met with hard

luck, that you have always been known as good pay, and that he will get his money just as soon as you are back on the job. No matter how human or appealing that letter might be, your order would come back unfiled with a curt letter saying: "All orders must be accompanied by cash in advance."

This is merely one reason why your local merchant here in Farmington is deserving of your support. He extends credit when it is needed. He is entitled to some compensation for the risk he takes and the expense he incurs in giving you this valuable service.

But all he asks is your patronage when you have ready cash. Isn't credit worth that much?

TOO LATE THEN

The Farmington citizen who fails to vote this fall will have the most kicks about the way our county and country are run, a few weeks after election.

A HARD TEST

If people are still interested in radio after the politicians are through next November, then we will acclaim it the wonder invention of all times.

You never find this in the life history of a successful man: "During his younger days he was considered the chief in jazz music dancing and a good time."

Advertising in The Enterprise is one way of sowing seeds of future prosperity.

The man who thinks he knows all about everything has got a lot to learn.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN ALL MODELS BY STUDEBAKER

(Continued from Page 1.) Studebaker probably is the first American manufacturer to design a car, not only mechanically but from the standpoint of appearance by general appearance. The wide fenders which deeply crown over the tires are the first designed by any manufacturer for balloon tires, so Studebaker claims. Body lines are low and massive and doubtless balloon tire equipment was held in mind by the designer in shaping the new Studebakers. Wood wheels in especially light natural finish together with full nickel plate radiators, are in bright and sparkling contrast with jet black fenders and the dark blue of the bodies and they blend especially well with the light gray and black bodies of the Standard Six models.

Although the new Studebakers are regularly equipped with bigger and better two-wheel brakes than ever and with an entirely new emergency brake which operates on the propeller shaft, there is optional equipment offered in four-wheel brakes. Studebaker advises its public, however, that two-wheel brakes are all that is required. But in event that four-wheel brakes are demanded it is able to give, so it claims, the simplest, most effective and most durable safe system ever put on an American car.

Of course Studebaker has made a great many minor changes, betterments and refinements in all the mechanical parts of its cars. Notably the engine now is in unit with the clutch and transmission, but even more important than that a new force feed oiling system has been designed, introducing an entirely new feature. The returning oil is strained before it goes back to the crankcase; thus the pump has the entire crankcase supply of oil clean and clear. The entire amount of oil is pumped through the motor three times for every mile of travel under a varying pressure of fifteen to twenty-five pounds, according to speed.

Studebaker still retains the medium compression low speed design (the same as that employed by practically all of the leading makers of this country). There has been an increase in the weight of crankshafts on all models. There are bigger bearings and longer connecting rods in two models. Studebaker is one of the very few manufacturers of medium priced cars that uses the expensive system of machining its crankshafts on its own facilities. By this process it secures a perfect balance and thus reduces vibration to the lowest possible minimum.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

Called to order by President Wilber. Trustees present: Cook, Bickings, Johnson, Lamb and Warner. Moved by Warner and supported by Cook that the Water Committee be authorized to purchase 2500 feet of 6-inch cast iron pipe at \$51.80 per ton f. o. b. Birmingham, Alabama, to replace wooden mains on Grand River avenue from Fow-

ers avenue to Warner street. Carried. Moved by Warner and supported by Johnson that the digging and laying of cast iron water pipe on Grand River avenue to replace defective wooden water mains be let to the Water Committee and Village Engineer and they be authorized to make contract for the same. Carried. All yeas.

Moved by Warner and supported by Lamb that the Water Committee and Village President be authorized to employ an engineer to make a survey of the Village and estimate the cost of replacing present defective wooden water mains with cast iron pipe in anticipation of bond issue to be voted on by the electors of the village in the near future. Carried. All yeas.

Moved by Johnson and supported by Lamb that we adjourn. Carried.

N. H. POWER, Clerk.

WHAT ARE FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES?

Way in Which Currency is Increased or Decreased According to Business Needs.

Federal reserve notes are direct obligations of the United States and are receivable by all national banks and member banks and by Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs and other public dues, but they are not legal tender for private debts. These notes are redeemable in gold upon the demand of the holder at the Treasury Department of the United States in Washington, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank. The means by which Federal reserve notes are issued and the security behind them is of considerable interest. Any Federal reserve bank may make application to the Federal Reserve Board (the local representative of the Federal Reserve Board) for such amounts as it may require, accompanying its application by a tender of collateral equal to the amount of notes applied for. This collateral consists of notes or bills acquired either by discount from member banks or by purchase in the open market, or gold or gold certificates.

Against its Federal reserve notes that are in active circulation a Federal reserve bank is required to hold gold in the amount of 40 per cent. But any gold deposited with the Federal reserve agent as collateral may be counted as part of this required reserve. In order to receive the notes, the applicant must present at the United States Treasury each reserve bank must carry a gold fund with the treasurer of the United States of at least one per cent of its outstanding notes covered by gold collateral, but this redemption fund counts as part of the required reserve of 40 per cent.

Federal reserve notes, then, are secured as follows: (1) they are a direct promise or obligation of the United States and of the issuing Federal reserve bank; (2) they have collateral behind them of at least 100 per cent, consisting of eligible paper or gold; (3) a gold reserve of 40 per cent is required; (4) they are a first lien on the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank.

One of the prime reasons for providing for the issuance of Federal reserve notes was to secure an elastic currency—that is, a currency that would expand and contract with the needs of business. This was accomplished by permitting the issue of these notes largely against commercial paper. For example, when mem-

ber banks are being called on heavily for loans they rediscunt with their Federal reserve bank some of their eligible notes. The reserve bank in turn deposits this paper with the Federal reserve agent, receiving for it the amount of Federal reserve notes which may be turned over to member banks in return for the notes it has rediscouted, or circulated in some other way. Contracting is practically automatic. If the needs of business diminish there is less need for currency and less borrowing at the member banks. In turn they reduce their rediscounts at their reserve banks by turning over to the funds received from the repayment of loans and from deposits. The amount of declining business is equal for the member banks to repay much of their borrowing with Federal reserve notes deposited with them by their customers.

Facts About the Telephone

During the first quarter of 1924 there were in use over 218,000 new telephones in the Bell Telephone System.

The Bell System erects about 600,000 new wires and moves, resets and straightens large numbers of the 15,000,000 poles in the system each year.

The first telephone exchange in Minnesota was established in Minneapolis in 1878 with only ten subscribers. The city now has more than 45,000 telephones and the state about 45,000.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ben C. Hughes and Eleanor V. Hughes, his wife of Detroit, Michigan, to Shelly V. Gates and Minnie Gates of Farmington, Michigan, dated July 25th, 1923 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Oakland, State of Michigan, on the 27th day of July 1923 in Lot 145 of Mortgages on page 14, on which mortgage there is claimed, to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of \$330.00 interest, and no suit or having been instituted to recover the debt in law or remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

NOW THEREFORE notice is hereby given that by virtue of the herein and of the statutes of the State of Michigan, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday, the 12th day of December A. D. 1924, at eleven o'clock A. M. Eastern Standard time, at the Eastern Tower of Saginaw Street extending to the Court House in the City of Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland is held, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness with interest at six per cent and all legal costs allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage.

The description of which said premises described in said mortgage is as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Farmington, County of Oakland, State of Michigan described as follows: The West half of the West half of the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 20, Town 1 North, Range 9 East, containing 20 acres more or less.

The above described premises will be sold subject to the terms and provisions of the mortgage on which there is unpaid the sum of \$5500.00 principal not yet due, with interest accruing thereon from the 25th day of July A. D. 1924.

Dated September 8th, 1924. SHELLY V. GATES, MINNIE GATES, Mortgagees.

Pelton and McGee, Attorneys for Mortgagees, First National Bank Bldg., Pontiac, Michigan. Sep12De5

Proposition to Amend Sec. 13 of Farmington Village Ordinance No. 1, Relative to the Regulation of Traffic. Licensed Motor Vehicles shall be driven at a rate of speed not to exceed 20 miles per hour in residential district and 15 miles per hour in business district, provided further that no vehicle shall enter Grand River Avenue without coming to a complete stop. 44-3

STATE OF MICHIGAN

In the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland IN CHANCERY Philemon J. Miller and Charles O. Miller, Plaintiffs

vs. No. 11634 The unknown wife of Gilbert W. Tuttle, Jesse Tuttle, Martha E. Tuttle, Martha E. Crumb, Ann Merriether, George W. Tuttle, Jane S. Tuttle, Joseph F. Tuttle, George E. Tuttle, William Noe and Shubael Hammond, or the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, and assigns of each and every of them, Isabella Tuttle, Rollin Jesse Tuttle, Samuel Douglas Tuttle, May Tuttle, Blanch Tuttle Quackenbush, Burr D. Tuttle and Viella T. Goodrich, Defendants

At a session of said Court held at the Court House in the City of Pontiac, County of Oakland, State of Michigan, on the 26 day of August A. D. 1924. Present: Hon. Glenn C. Gillespie, Circuit Judge. On reading and filing the Bill of Complaint duly filed in said cause, and the affidavit of Philemon J. Miller, from which it satisfactorily appears to the Court that the defendants above named or their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns, are necessary and proper parties in the above entitled cause and that it further appearing that after diligent search inquiry and investigation it cannot be ascertained, and it is not known whether the persons named in said Bill of Complaint as defendants, or any of them, are living or dead, or where he, she or they may reside if living, except Isabella Tuttle, Rollin Jesse Tuttle, Samuel Douglas Tuttle, May Tuttle, Blanch Tuttle Quackenbush, Burr D. Tuttle and Viella T. Goodrich, or whether the right, title, interest, claim, lien or possible right has been disposed of by them, or any of them assigned to any person or persons and if dead whether he, she or they have personal representatives or heirs living, or where they or some or any of them may reside or whether such title, interest, claims, lien or possible right has been disposed of by Will; and further, that the present whereabouts of such persons, their heirs-at-law, personal representatives, devisees, legatees and assigns, are unknown, and the Post Office addresses of none of them can be ascertained, nor can it be ascertained whether any of them are minors or incompetents, except Isabella Tuttle, Rollin Jesse Tuttle, Samuel Douglas Tuttle, May Tuttle, Blanch Tuttle Quackenbush, Burr D. Tuttle and Viella T. Goodrich;

On motion of Pelton and McGee, attorneys for plaintiffs: IT IS ORDERED that the appearance of each and all of the foregoing defendants be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this Order, and in case of their appearance, or the appearance of any of them, that they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy served upon the attorneys for plaintiffs within fifteen days after service upon them of their attorneys, of a copy of said Bill, and in default thereof that said Bill be taken as confessed by the said defendants who shall fail to comply with the requirements of this Order. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said plaintiffs cause this Order to be published within forty days in The Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that plaintiffs cause a copy of this Order to be personally served upon each of said defendants herein, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his, her or their appearance.

GLENN C. GILLESPIE, Circuit Judge. Countersigned: W. H. CRYDERMAN, Clerk. By Nettie B. Ross, Deputy. PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that

This suit, in which the preceding Order was made, involves and is brought to quiet the title to the following described lands situate in the Township of Commerce, County of Oakland, State of Michigan, more particularly described as follows: Lots fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), Block two (2) of plat of the Village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, according to the recorded Plat thereof. Pelton and McGee, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, First National Bank Bldg., Pontiac, Michigan. Aug29Oct10

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. R. 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 5:30—7 to 8 p. m. DR. E. J. CHAPUT, Dentist Suite 208-209 Hawthorne Block Redford, Michigan Corner Lake and Grand River Opposite Peoples State Bank

PERKINS' ORCHESTRA

P. L. PERKINS, Mgr. Phone 116. Northville, Mich.

Office, Garfield 2333 INTERIOR TILE CO. Tile Walls - Floors - Fireplaces Bathroom Fixtures 4911 Joy Road (Near Grand River) Detroit, Michigan

GEORGE FULFORD Lathing - Plastering Contracts Strueck Work Phone 217 Redford

MONUMENTS

Direct from Manufacturer to Consumer 30 Years at One Stand—1,000 Satisfied Customers MILFORD GRANITE WORKS GEO. W. BARTON, Prop. MILFORD - MICHIGAN.



The Largest Bank In Oakland County Welcomes Your Patronage. Complete Safety Vault Protection For Less Than 1 Cent A Day. 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., 3:45 a. m., and hourly to 8:43 p. m.; 4:43 p. m., 5:43 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 Jct. for Orchard Lake and Pontiac at 5:10 a. m., 6:40 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 7:55 a. m., and hourly to 9:55 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.

AUCTION SALE! Friday, Sept. 26, 1924

Northville Wayne County Fair Grounds at 10 A.M.

Fire having burned all my barns, I will be obliged to sell my choice herd of pure bred Ayershires.

- 24 Head Federal and State V. S. tested---no re-actors
9 Milking Cows
3 Bulls ready for service
7 Calves from 2 to 8 months old
4 Cows not bred

This is a rare opportunity, as every animal will be sold without reserve. Come prepared to take one or more of this high class cattle home with you. Fire has caused this sale. These cattle are all registered. Your price will have to be mine.

Sale at 10:00 o'clock Friday, September 26th. Make a ring around the date. Cattle will be on exhibition Wednesday evening and all day Thursday. Make your choice and bid. Don't go home without one.

TERMS:—Nine (9) months time will be given on bankable paper bearing 7 per cent interest. Two per cent discount for cash.

W. N. BOOTH, Propr.

Wm. Petz, Clerk. L. A. BABBITT, Note Clerk. HARRY C. ROBINSON - AUCTIONEER 865 Pennington Ave., Plymouth, Mich. Phone 7.