

The Farmington Enterprise
W. N. MILLER, Publisher.

Published Friday of each week
and entered at the Post Office at
Farmington, Oakland Co., Mich.,
as second class mail matter.
Subscription Price.
One year in the U. S. \$1.50

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1923.



HORATIO TOOTING HIS HORN.

Horatio S. Earle is again in the
the limelight—and when he is not
the outstanding figure in the
effulgent rays of publicity it is
not any fault of his own. Spells
of temporary obscurity have been
due to a lack of sensational ma-
terial or possibly to the blue
pencil when the autocrat of the
editorial sanctum deemed the
public had been sufficiently "fed
up" on "Horatio S. Earle."

Horatio has discovered that the
Methodist church is all "balled
up" with politics and has with-
drawn from membership. As he
stamps noisily out through the
sacred portals, he is seen dragging
with him the presidency in four
corporations, etc. But he is now
supremely happy for the blue pen-
cil has been taboed and Horatio is
a front page headliner.

When the superficiality of Hor-
atio's reasoning is picked to pieces.
When it is shown that he has
based his judgment on exceptions
to the rules that govern the
church and its ministry he will
again settle into obscurity.

Horatio is evidently a firm be-
liever in that "He who tooteth not
his own horn, by no man shall it
be tooted."

The church will be there when
Horatio's spasm has run its
course.

THE POINT OF THE PROHIBI-
TION EMERGENCY.

The Dearborn Independent in
the following editorial sizes up the
prohibition enforcement situation
exactly:

The point of the prohibition
emergency is here: The law is
being "enforced" by men
who don't believe in enforcing it.
In other words, the major-
ity of the "dry agents" are
"wet men." This condition
obtains in every state. All
the scandals grow out of it.
Sometimes the "dry agents"
have been used as special
police to protect the boot-
legging traffic of one big owner
of liquor against the encroach-
ment of smaller boot-
leggers. Sometimes honest
dry agents have stumbled on
to the tricks and evasions and
violations of the big owner,
and have been turned over or
discharged for their pains. If
the public mind were not al-
ready saturated with tales of
malfeasance in office high and
low, such a flood of information
on the above points could be
poured out as would shake
even the government at Wash-
ington.

The situation is not compli-
cated at all. Dry men will
enforce the dry laws, and wet
men will not. The tip is free
to Secretary Mellon and to all
the Governors. With regard
to Cabinet responsibility in
this matter, the tip is free to
President Coolidge also.

JUSTIFIED



He—Why do you treat me as you
do?
She—Because you don't treat me
as I all.

Ancient Phrase.
"You've said it," indicating that the
speaker agrees with what some one
has said, is supposed to be a modern
phrase. In Luke's gospel we read that
Jesus asked Christ's Aunt, "Hast thou
said the thing?" and Jesus Christ
replied "Thou hast said it."

The Scrap Book

ANIMALS WARN OF QUAKES

Dogs, Cats and Birds Can Tell in Ad-
vance When Disaster
Threatens.

The senses of some animals are
known to differ considerably from
those of human beings.

For instance, a cat, five months
old, which has never been five miles
from the place where it was hatched,
can find its way, unaided, from Eng-
land to Africa.

As all fishermen know, trout go off
their feed before rain. They cannot
see the sky, yet they know hours in ad-
vance, when a change in the weather is
coming.

Animals can tell in advance when a
barbaric or volcanic eruption is
about to occur. In Sicily dogs showed
great uneasiness two days before the
eruption of Etna. Cats carried their
kittens away from houses, and horses
seemed stupefied by fright.

Similar knowledge was exhibited by
animals before the great Valparaiso
earthquake of 1906, but in this case
horses and cattle, as well as dogs, were
desperately uneasy for 24 hours before
the big shock. Dogs howled all night,
and cattle lowed.

Before the Messina earthquake of
January, 1915, birds were noticed to
be flying in flocks, evidently greatly
disturbed, but it is an odd fact that
there were no such signs before the
sudden and dreadful earthquake which
destroyed San Francisco.

One explanation of this sense pos-
sessed by dumb creatures may be that
animals having faint powers of hear-
ing than man, may detect underground
rumblings or quiverings which man
cannot sense. Or it may be that there
is some electric tension which affects
them. At any rate, there is no doubt
that they do know many hours be-
forehand when an earth convulsion is
about to take place.

BEFORE INDIANS HAD HORSES

Redskins Were Poor, Timid Foot
Wandlers Until They Obtained
Horses From Mexico.

We always think of the Indians of
the plains as fierce warriors that rode
against their enemies on the sturdy
Indian horses, or plains ponies, when
the truth of the matter is that the
Indians had no horses until foreign-
ers invaded American soil. The horses
the Indians had were imported from
Mexico where they were brought by
the Spaniards in the sixteenth or
seventeenth century. The Northern
tribes got them about 1750.

Before horses became their valued
property, the plain Indians were poor,
timid foot wanders. They were
looked down upon by other tribes. But
with horses, they began to travel long
distances, to accumulate property,
and they took on a fierce boldness that
taught their neighbors to fear them.

The Indian saddles were patterned
after those of the Spaniards. The
high bow and cantle were used by
the women. The men used low ones.
The saddles were oftentimes elabo-
rately decorated with beads which
were bought from American traders.
The Crow developed the most beau-
tiful workmanship in decorating their
saddles of any of the plains tribes.
The Crow made a pair of big
which she was very likely to take with
her when she went of a horseback
journey. A long skin bag was con-
venient for carrying home berries
picked along woodland paths and a
painted leather bag carried all the
sacred tokens of the Indian's faith.

Not That, Please.

It was a very cheap restaurant hid-
den away in a little back street of
London's "dickie" district, where
dinners are sold for a very few pence
—at least, they are called dinners.
Among the customers was a bank
rupt stock jobber, who could hardly
afford to patronize such a place, such
as that. He ordered the cheapest men-
dish possible from the waiter, and when
the food was brought along he noticed
that the man who carried the tray was
an old friend of his.

"Good heaven, Charlie!" he cried.
"Whatever are you doing here? You
don't mean to say that you have come
down to this?"

Charlie drew himself up with dig-
nity.

"I don't dunch here!" he replied coldly.
"I don't dunch here!"

REAL TROUBLE.
I have a fat
tire
And what's
worse
I'm in a fix dire.
I have a fat
tire.

Would Remove All Doubts.
Future Father-in-law—Do you really
think you can make my daughter
happy?

Son-in-Law—Can I? You should have
seen her when I proposed to her.

A Regular Joke.
Hubbard (beginning a story)—I went
downstairs at 6 a. m. to get the baby's
potties, which I've done for the last
twenty years—London Times.

RED CROSS HELPS WAR'S SUFFERERS

Aids 200,000 Veterans and
Their Families—27,000 Dis-
abled Still in Hospitals.

SPENDS \$4,866,255 IN YEAR

Individual Attention Assured to
All Physically Ailing or
In Distress.

Washington.—War service five
years after: the armistice, which on
November 11 the American Red Cross
marks with the opening of the annual
membership canvass, shows that dur-
ing the past year assistance was ex-
tended by the Red Cross to some 300-
000 ex-service men or their fami-
lies. To 133 hospitals throughout the
country approximately 75,000 ex-ser-
vice men were admitted for treatment,
and to 832 of these men definite and
specialized service was extended. The
Red Cross annual report discloses. In
hospitals under government opera-
tion a total of nearly 25,000 disabled
veterans were reported by the Sur-
geon General of the Army.

These facts of the aftermath of
physical and mental disability five years
after the World War, and the burden
resting upon the relatives and de-
pendents of the ex-service men, show
conclusively the great need of the
Red Cross in its supplementary
arm of the government in service to
these many thousands of men who
were the uniform of the United States.
It should be emphasized that govern-
ment assistance is necessarily stand-
ardized along specified lines affecting
them as a whole. The Red Cross ser-
vice is to the individual man and the
solution of his problems. This the
Red Cross designates "home service"
for its aims to give the loving care
and interest of the home to these men
undergoing physical reconstruction
far from their actual home influences.

Year's Expenditures \$4,866,255

In the year-ended last June 30 the
Red Cross reported \$4,866,255 spent by
its chapters in extending individual
attention to the ex-service men and
\$1,940,255 spent by National Head-
quarters of the Red Cross, a total of
\$6,806,510 in behalf of the men called
to duty in the World War. The Red
Cross since July 1, 1917, has spent
nearly \$124,000,000. Today there are
2,608 chapters in as many localities
carrying on this work, adding the in-
dividual veterans, assisting his family,
furnishing creature comforts and
funds to tide over troublesome periods.
The strong connecting link between
the Red Cross and the United States
Veterans' Bureau takes the complica-
tions out of difficult cases of claims.
The Red Cross in this work requiring
personal representation of the ex-ser-
vice man has acted in appeal cases, in-
surance matters, personal and family
problems, camp and hospital activi-
ties, and in cases of death. This ser-
vice handled nearly 13,000 compensa-
tion and insurance claims, and 2,225
allotment and other claims.

Solves Serious Problem

The financial problem of the ex-ser-
vice man who, traveling to and from
hospitals is a serious one, and in meet-
ing this constant demand the Red
Cross expended \$133,334.17 during the
year. For extra recreational equip-
ment in Veterans' Bureau training
centers \$14,500 was spent, and for the
blinded veterans in the government
school funds are supplied to enable
some of these "fortunate men" to en-
ter business as florists and poultry
raisers.

In Veterans' Bureau hospitals the
record of a single month illustrates
the large service rendered by the Red
Cross. For example, 45,504 new cases
required attention, and a total of 28,
007 cases were acted upon; 49,388 let-
ters and 1,847 telegraph messages
written, and more than 1,600 enter-
tainments at camp and recreation houses
for the benefit of the patients.

Authorities declare that the present
is a crisis in the lives of many of
the disabled ex-service men who
during the past five years since the
armistice have developed misgivings
of recovery.

Work Among the "Regulars"
Service to the enlisted men of the
Army, Navy and Marine Corps is a
warrior obligation of the Red Cross,
which in the last year recorded over
200,000 cases of assistance extended
and \$24,420 visits to the sick and dis-
abled. Inquiries by the Red Cross at
the request of Government authori-
ties into the home conditions of sol-
diers, sailors and marines aggregated
17,714, and there were nearly 6,000
instances where the Red Cross locat-
ed men for their families.

All these activities constituting a
single responsibility of the American
Red Cross demonstrated during the
year that its "war service" in behalf
of the veteran and the man related
to the nation's defensive arm must
go forward unimpaired and, with-
out stint of funds. The work of the
last five years has widened a close
bond of regard between the man who
sacrificed and the Red Cross, whose
efforts are praised and indorsed by
the veteran's organizations. To do
all that can be done to soften the con-
sequences of the hard blows of war
the support of the Red Cross to
which it is giving its best work and
most liberal service.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Oakland Orchard Company to
John H. Sterlock et al, lot 58,
Oakland Hills Orchard Subdi-
vision, Farmington township, \$1.
Louis J. Hoffman et al to Fred
M. Bickling et al, a piece of land
commencing at the north east cor-
ner of the southwest 1/4 of the
northeast 1/4 of section 7, Com-
merce township, \$1.

Fox Real Estate Exchange incor-
porated, to J. J. Kinnick, lot 17 and
18 in section 17 of Oakland Lake
Heights Subdivision of part of the
south 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of
the southwest 1/4 of the south east
1/4; north 6 acres of the southwest
1/4 of the southwest 1/4; all of section
2, Commerce township, \$.

Oakland Homes Company to
Frank F. Young et al, lots 70 and
73 of Sawyer's Keego Harbor Sub-
division, West Bloomfield town-
ship, \$1.

William C. Usen to Elmer J. Mas-
ter, lot 64 in the plat of Wilton
Beach, Gage Lake, West Bloom-
field township, \$1.

Harry S. German et al to Peoples
Cooperative Developing Company,
lots 1 and 2 in section 2 of Farmington
Heights Subdivision of part of
the west 1/2 of the northwest
1/4 of section 2, Farmington town-
ship, \$1.

INVESTING FOR THE FAMILY

Abraham Lincoln humorously
said of a poor neighbor's assets,
"He has a wife and two children,
which I should think were worth
thirty thousand dollars to any
man."

The family is the greatest
wealth of every member of it—
the first concern of the individual or
of society. It is a golden invest-
ment and needs the same protec-
tion and care that any investment
requires.

One of its best safeguards is
good reading; one of the things
that put it in jeopardy is bad
reading. The Youth's Companion
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supplying good reading what a
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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

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New Subscriptions received at
this Office

Gravestone of a Heretic

Barratt's chapel, near Frederica,
Del., is a Methodist chapel. It was in
existence in 1800, and it was in
this chapel that the first Asbury
first met in America, held a council
with eleven ministers, and arranged
for the organization of the Methodist
church as it exists in this country to-
day. During the early years the chapel
was erected of wood, and it was for
that purpose that Philip Barratt, a
member of the first assembly,
Phillip Barratt, was one of the men
who entertained an protest, Asbury
during the Revolution. It is on Sun-
day, Nov. 14, 1924, that it was
discussed whether it should be the
first conference of the Methodist
church at Baltimore, Dec. 25, 1784.
Bishop Coke first preached in Bar-
ratt's chapel. When Asbury arrived
after the services they went to the
house of Mrs. Miriam Barratt, and
during the conversation which fol-
lowed plans were laid which resulted
in the formation of the present
church.

Only Her Husband

Suspicious Miss—Jennie, didn't
I hear you talking with somebody?
Cook—Yesum! When?
Miss—Never! I didn't hear a repeat-
edly, Jennie, that you must ever have
any of your gentlemen friends call
here?
Cook—Hoe, bee, missee. How he
will left when he hears it. For
bless you, dat watah a common
frien'. Dat was jus' mah wif, no
'count husbe!—Everybody's Maga-
zine.

A Large Order

"Do you make life-size en-
largements from photographs?"
"Yes, sir; that's one of our very
special lines."

"Well, do this one for me. It's a
snap I took of a whiff."

Depends

"Are you going to build a new house
of brick?"
"Yes—if we can interest any brick
layers."—Lida.

Thought for the Day

Sometimes there is just as much
religion in a smile as there is in a
tear.

THE TELEPHONE MANAGER

Will Help Solve Your Problems

The Telephone Manager holds his position because he is expert in every branch of the telephone business. He passed through years of experience before he became manager.

He is therefore, able to understand and help solve any telephone problem you may have. In his organization are men and women who are at your service.

Consult them freely. Take your telephone problems to them.

They will be glad to be of service to you.



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TELEPHONE COMPANY

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LINER AD
IN
THIS PAPER