

The Farmington Enterprise
W. N. MILLER, Publisher.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY PATRONAGE ASKED

Comparison of notes by the several publishers of weekly newspapers of Oakland County revealed the fact that all of them have in the past been more or less discriminated against by court officials in the matter of distributing county printing. Many legal notices which pertained almost exclusively to local matters have not appeared in the local papers where good judgment and fairness would indicate they should have been published, but instead have been given to the county seat newspaper.

It is gratifying to note that many of the county officials and commissioners are contemplating a fairer distribution of patronage. While some are a little slow in getting out of the old rut there is hope that all will soon be in line. The country publishers are not asking for anything that they are not legitimately entitled to for anything that is not strictly for the best interest of all concerned save a favored few.

The partial distribution of county printing and newspaper advertising has not constituted the only discriminations that have, especially in the past, caused a feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the county. The banker, the baker and the candied maker at the county seat always got the lion's share of the patronage.

With many county seat applicants for public pay kneeling on the doormats at the county building some of the kindesthearted officials have been unable to turn a deaf ear to their wallings.

NEW POSTAL RATES

The Enterprise has no sympathy with that bunch of wallers who are bemoaning the fact that the government has seen fit to advance postal rates on some classes of mail matter. The government should not undertake to carry any class of mail at a loss, except in sparsely settled districts where it is necessary to maintain regular service for the benefit of the new settler. The total revenue from postage should be sufficient to cover the expense of the entire service.

That some classes of mail have for years been carried at a loss is certain. An immensely popular service not long ago inaugurated by the government, that of the parcel post, has not been self-sustaining, which is not as it should be. No one has reason to complain where service is rendered at actual cost. The department can no more than meet expenses incurred with the slight increase made effective last week. Packages are today carried by parcel post at a much lower rate than was charged by express companies a few years ago when cheap freight and express rates prevailed due to a much lower labor and overhead cost.

Second class matter, newspapers and magazines, have always been carried at a big loss. Publishers who are required to pay a little more have no cause for complaint.

"CAMOUFLAGE" ON CITY-MERCHANDISE

"Camouflage" is one of the expressive words handed down to us by the war, but it exactly fits a similar practice in our peace time pursuits. We refer here to the so-called "bargain" of the city merchant, advertised for the benefit of the little town shopper, behind which the city merchant screens his true purpose. It is not his real aim to sell the man or the woman from the country a bill of goods at less cost than that same bill can be bought at the former's home town merchant; his aim is to use the specially-priced articles as a bait, and then sell him other goods—once he has the visitor in the store—at such prices as will yield sufficient profit—not only to cover the latter but to bring a good return also on the under-priced article.

It cannot be denied that in many cases this "leader" is cheaper than the same article can be bought for in the one-town

store. And the city merchant, in arguing with the country shopper, makes much of this point. But do not let that mislead you. If you will give the matter a little thought, you will find that in rare instances it is a staple article that is thus under-priced, and even if it were the situation would not be greatly changed. If the end, you pay well for just the same. The community merchant will be the first to admit that he cannot meet the price at which such "bargains" are offered and still make the reasonable profit to which he is entitled by his investment. But bring your receipts from the city shopping expedition, and he will show you how he could have saved you money by striking an average of more reasonable prices all the way down the list.

"Bargains" are often called the miracle-makers of business, for they bring trade where there was no trade before. This is a true miracle indeed, in a dull season, but in many of our modern miracles, they are Big City hoaxes. The victim is the man from the little town who buys in the city and helps the city merchant pay for his heavy over-head.

Your home-town merchants do not resort to methods of this kind. Business with them is based on the sound economic principle of supply and demand. You buy goods only when you need them, so that when you do buy, what you buy fills a want for you. That is true merchandising service. In that way, and in no other way, do you get the full value for your money. "Bargains" thus become a stimulant in business that is sure to be succeeded by a reaction, and the healthy business life of a town like ours wants none of it.

In the city this method of carrying on business is possible for a considerable time because there are so many gullible buyers who are taken in by the alleged saving thus effected. When this inflated manner of merchandising gets into a nation's system to any considerable extent we have a disturbed market followed by trade congestion, with the result that we suddenly wake up to find ourselves in the midst of a financial panic.

FORD'S VISION

Henry Ford has been called an ignoramus—a business man totally lacking in economic vision or cultural knowledge. But still we must remember that he has accumulated a tidy fortune of \$1,000,000,000, has rendered a great service to the American people, and is thereby entitled to respect as a man of marvelous vision if not of genius.

For this reason his view of the future social and economic structure of our country is not without significance. In the writer's opinion he is a practical idealist. His dream of what society may become is extremely pleasant. "There will be no huge cities, he says. Industry will tend to spread out over the country. Electricity and power will do the back breaking work on the farm. A larger class of people will be able to devote time to finer things of life than the mere getting of bread and butter. The number of farmers required can be reduced to about one-fourth. Machinery will be responsible, and those who remain on the farm will not have to work more than four hours each day. The balance of their time may be spent in industrial work in factories located in nearby small towns.

Prosperous little cities drawing their revenue from agriculture and industry will dot the landscape. The standard of living in these communities will be high. Science will bring to their citizens all the conveniences, and all the cultural influences that residents of the large cities now enjoy.

Since Thomas Moore wrote "Eutopia" every age has seen idealists telling about their dreams for a finer social state in the future. All of these Eutopian works serve to give us an idea of the man of their times dreamed about and longed for. Henry Ford's dream is the current contribution to this long list. It is distinctly American. It expresses the hope of a vast majority of our people on what the ideal social order of the future may be like.

Only Deals Count

A man may be full of great thoughts and big ideas, and be a wonderful talker. But talk is cheap only when he translates them into life, into the lives of his fellow men so that they are better off, are they of little use to him or anybody else.

The Power Behind The Savings Dollar

By WILLIAM E. KNOX
President American Bankers Association

A recent compilation made by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association showed that in the six years since the war our total savings deposits have risen from \$11,000,000,000 to nearly \$21,000,000,000, an increase of some \$9,000,000,000. The total number of savings depositors is reported at about 35,500,000.



William E. Knox

The full significance of this is realized only when we visualize savings deposits as meaning much more than merely dollars in the banks. They really mean an increase in the accumulated productive capital of the country, since money deposited in the banks as savings is promptly applied by the bankers in the purchase of securities by which plant, railroad and other industrial development is made possible. These figures mean, therefore, that the small savings of many millions of people, instead of being frittered away in the purchase of goods that are immediately consumed, which involves a destruction of capital, are gathered together and applied in the better utilization of capital through the spending of industrial equipment. This means the preservation and perpetuation of the country's physical wealth and its application to the production of further wealth more easily and in larger volume, resulting in a higher standard of living for all classes in the country.

These tremendous savings figures indicate sound habits of thought and practice on the part of millions of people in their personal economic affairs. This is an asset of no small value in appraising our present business outlook. It is, in fact, one of the most promising elements in the situation today. It means that we not only have the resources for prosperity, but also enough common sense to make good use of them.

FORCING LOWER TAXES

Gerard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury in the American Bankers Association Journal says, "The burden of taxes must be lightened. Per capita Federal taxes rose from \$22 in 1918 to \$54 in 1920; then commenced to drop and have been successively \$45, \$32, \$28, \$23 in the last four fiscal years. It is estimated that for the next fiscal year the figure will be about \$27. With the states and municipalities the opposite tendency is disclosed. In 1918 their per capita tax was something over \$20. In the next four years it rose to \$27, \$30, \$35, \$38, and later figures will undoubtedly show further increases."

He says of excessive death taxes that "examples have been cited of how the states and Federal government, under existing laws, can take more than 100 per cent of an estate if Federal and state governments

take more than the particular source of taxation can stand. It will ultimately destroy all revenue from that source. After a man has provided for the reasonable requirements of living, the impetus to further production is largely the desire to leave one's family well provided for. So long as the individual feels that he can pay the tax and still leave an estate to his family, he will increase his efforts; but a man will not seek to build up a large fortune just to have it taken away from his family at his death."

Davy Jones

Among sailors Davy Jones is a common name for death, but in earlier times it was a name for the evil spirit, who was supposed to preside over the demons of the sea. Davy Jones was thought to be in all storms, and was held to be seen at times, a being of gigantic height, showing three rows of teeth in his enormous mouth, frightful eyes, and nostrils which exhaled blue flames. The ocean is still termed by sailors "Davy Jones's Locker."

No Mystery at All

"And I seemed to hear strange sounds," said the depressed man, "a rattle of chains—then a scratching like a trapped and almost spent wild creature—then came a gurgling, gulp noise—then all was quiet as the youth, 'I know,' explained the cheery friend, 'the people next door had been washing the dog.'"

STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Oakland.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1925.

Present, Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of AUGUSTUS PEARSELEY, Deceased.

Florence Nelson, administratrix of said estate, having filed in said court a petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against said estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said deceased by and before said court, and for the examination and allowance of her final account, determination of heirs, legatees and assigns, if any, are unknown to plaintiff herein, that it is unknown to plaintiff whether or not Mary A. Smith, Harmon Courter and Leah Clark are living or dead, or whether or not any of the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns or any of the above named defendants or any of them are living or dead, or if living, where they may reside, or if dead, who or where their respective heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns may be or reside, although after diligent search and inquiry with reference thereto, plaintiff has been unable to ascertain the same. Therefore on motion of John D. Harger, attorney for plaintiff

IT IS ORDERED that the appearance of the said defendants, Henry Courter, Mary Courter, Harmon Courter, Leah Clark and Horace G. Wixom and their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns, each and every one of them be entered in this cause within three (3) months from the date of this order, and that in the event of their appearance or the appearance of any of them that they respectively cause their answer or answers to the Bill of Complaint in this cause to be filed, a copy thereof to be served upon the plaintiff's attorney within fifteen (15) days, after service on them or such of them as shall have appeared respectively or on their respective attorneys of a copy of the said Bill of Complaint, and that in default thereof, the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendants.

And it is further Ordered that within twenty (20) days the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County, and that such publication be continued therein once each week and at least six successive weeks.

GLENN C. GILLESPIE, Circuit Judge.

A true copy, Leslie R. Middleton, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE.

This action is brought for the purpose of quieting title to the following described parcel of land:

The West seventy-four (74) acres of the West one-half (1/2) of the Southeast Quarter (1/4) of Section nineteen (19), Town 1 North, Range 9 East, Township of Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan.

JOHN D. HARGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Business Address: 2038 Dime Bank Bldg. Detroit, Mich. Apr 10-May 22

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Oakland.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1925.

Present, Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM MAAS, deceased.

John Maas, executor of said estate having filed in said Court a petition praying for the examina-

tion and allowance of his final account, assignment of the residue of said estate and the discharge of said executor;

It is Ordered, that the 4th day of May A. D. 1925 at eight o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

It is Further Ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Farmington Enterprise, a news paper printed and circulated in said County.

ROSS STOCKWELL, Judge of Probate.

A true copy, Dan A. McGaffey, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
In the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland, in Chancery.

Louis F. Salow, Plaintiff,

vs. No. 12123
Henry Courter, Mary Courter, Harmon Courter, Leah Clark and Horace G. Wixom, or their respective unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns, Defendants.

At a session of said Court held in the Court House in the City of Pontiac, in said County and State, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1925.

Present, The Hon. Glenn C. Gillespie, Circuit Judge.

In this cause it satisfactorily appearing by the sworn, Bill of Complaint filed herein that Henry Courter, Mary Courter, Harmon Courter, Leah Clark and Horace G. Wixom, their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns are dead, but their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns, if any, are unknown to plaintiff herein, that it is unknown to plaintiff whether or not Mary A. Smith, Harmon Courter and Leah Clark are living or dead, or whether or not any of the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns or any of the above named defendants or any of them are living or dead, or if living, where they may reside, or if dead, who or where their respective heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns may be or reside, although after diligent search and inquiry with reference thereto, plaintiff has been unable to ascertain the same. Therefore on motion of John D. Harger, attorney for plaintiff

IT IS ORDERED that the appearance of the said defendants, Henry Courter, Mary Courter, Harmon Courter, Leah Clark and Horace G. Wixom and their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns, each and every one of them be entered in this cause within three (3) months from the date of this order, and that in the event of their appearance or the appearance of any of them that they respectively cause their answer or answers to the Bill of Complaint in this cause to be filed, a copy thereof to be served upon the plaintiff's attorney within fifteen (15) days, after service on them or such of them as shall have appeared respectively or on their respective attorneys of a copy of the said Bill of Complaint, and that in default thereof, the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendants.

And it is further Ordered that within twenty (20) days the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County, and that such publication be continued therein once each week and at least six successive weeks.

GLENN C. GILLESPIE, Circuit Judge.

A true copy, Leslie R. Middleton, Deputy Clerk.

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JOHN D. HARGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Business Address: 2038 Dime Bank Bldg. Detroit, Mich. Apr 10-May 22



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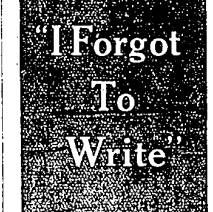
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DETROIT UNITED LINES
Farmington Time Table
(Eastern Standard Time)
(Effective September 24, 1923.)

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., 9:48 a.m., and hourly to 3:48 p.m., 4:48 p.m., 5:48 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., 1:48 a.m.)
Cars leave Farmington Jct. for Orchard Lake and Pontiac at 6:40 a.m., 6:40 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:55 a.m., and hourly to 10:55 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.



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