

"The Store With the Stocks" We Deliver
Phone 64

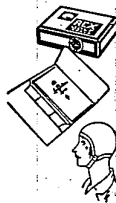
Farmington Drug Co.

STANLEY F. SMITH, Prescription Druggist
"Service With Courtesy"

Original Cut-Rate

Home of the Famous Chocolate Soda
"Velvet Brand" Ice Cream

Whether You Take A Vacation
Or Not, You Can Use These



Useful Articles

Rexall Golf Balls (50c each) combine distance, accuracy and durability with economy—regulation size, Lord Baltimore Writing Portfolio, the handy, portable writing desk (50c), Swim-Kaps in the new Fitwell and Turban Styles—the very latest developments in bathing hats (.50c to \$1.00).

WANT AD COLUMN

Cash, 15c per word, minimum 15c. Fifteen cents extra if charged. Copy must be in by Thursday noon. Phone 25-72.

X-PERT RADIO REPAIRING—building and installing; work guaranteed; prices right. Call Farmington 79-F4. Call for PETE 27-11-c.

BROKEN GLASS (including auto glass, all kinds) On Boat Works will replace your broken glass; storm-doors and windows repaired; weather-stripping, cabinet work. 30-11-c.

FOR SALE—Canning cherries, A quality. Two quart jars for 25c or pick your own for 10c quart. E. Ham, 34113 Oakland road, Farmington. 36-11-c.

FOR SALE—Fresh vegetables delivered; sweet corn, tomatoes, green and wax beans, cucumbers, carrots, cabbage, green onions, beets. Phone 50F11. 39-3-c.

HEMSTITCHING and Picot Edging, 8c a yard, 19235 Farmington Road, between 7 and 8-Mile Roads. Mrs. M. Koehler. 39-4-p.

WANTED—At once \$1400 as first mortgage, good security. Apply Box 123. 40-1-p.

MODISTE—Hemstitching 6 cents a yard. Alterations made on dresses and coats. Coats relined from \$3.00 to \$3.00. New dresses with style and individuality \$5.00 to \$10.00. Fur coats made like new. Special prices on all fur work during August. Mrs. Lillian H. Jones, Tel. Red. 4416J. 18445 Salem Ave. near Five Points 1 1/2 blocks south of Grand River, Detroit.

Aug. 6—Dec. 31

WANTED—Experienced farmer and wife for small farm. 6 room furnished apartment and board to desirable couple. References required. Moderate salary. Write to Box 124. 40-1-p.

STATES TERMS ON SITE FOR A CITY DISPOSAL PLANT

A report on negotiations with William G. Malcolmson of Detroit, for a site for a City disposal plant, was discussed Monday evening by the Farmington City Commission. Mr. Malcolmson communicated to the Commission a number of requests, all regarding property in the vicinity of Grand River and Brookdale avenue.

On compliance with these requests, Mr. Malcolmson would, it is understood, give the City an easement for a right-of-way and the site for a disposal plant, near the River Rouge and northeast of Brookdale avenue, several hundred feet south of Grand River.

The cost of the work requested by Mr. Malcolmson has been estimated by L. N. Hayden of Geo. H. Ruhling and Co., engineers, at about \$3,200. Of this, Mr. Hayden said, the City would have to do all but about \$700 worth sometime in the future. Street work requested, involving about \$700 would not be done by the City in the ordinary course of events.

Commissioner Hutton estimated the cost of the work requested by Mr. Malcolmson at a much higher figure, about \$4,500.

TRIAL FRIDAY OF MEN ACCUSED IN THEFT OF STONE

Jury Trial Demanded; Rock Studied With Shining Pebbles Subject Of Charge

A jury trial for the two men who are alleged to have stolen a field stone, as told in this issue in a box in column 4, page 3, will be held at 2:30 o'clock Friday before Judge John J. Schulte in the city building. The men to be tried are George Brockmeyer and George Nestra.

Ordinarily a stone lying in a field would not be a matter of controversy, or subject of a theft charge. This stone, however, is a unique one. It is large, weighing hundreds of pounds, and is studded with a large number of small pebbles which sparkle and give the rock a brilliant appearance.

The stone is much cherished by the family of John Ryel, who had planned to have it placed in a cemetery as a monument. Defendants demanded a jury trial. An assistant prosecutor will come from Pontiac to handle the case.

Romantic While It Lasted

By VALENTINE ERSKINE
(By the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)
(WNU Service)

"THANK you," said the druggist as he tied up the perfume, "here's your change."

Josie took the package, and with a slight nod swept majestically out of the store on the Bowery.

Josie McCarthy was a slender, fifty-seven years old, and although time had not endowed her with charm, she had generously lavished her with avoidable. Josie lived all alone on the top floor of a three-story brownstone house on Oliver street. She had lived there for 23 years. Everybody on the street knew who she was and where she came from. They even knew, to a great extent, how she spent her time. But nobody knew Josie, until one day, the Hochmeyers moved into her house.

One morning Mrs. Hochmeyer's bell rang furiously. "Who is it?" she shouted good-naturedly at the top of her lungs as she flung a spoonful of salt into the soup. "Candy for Miss McCarthy?" came back from the suite of the doctor.

"Next door," Mrs. Hochmeyer informed the messenger. "Miss McCarthy lives upstairs."

"Well, land's sake!" she remarked to herself. "What a surprise. Who could be sending Josie some candy? It ain't Christmas."

As soon as she heard the messenger's footsteps going past her door on his way down, she put out the fire under the soup and ran upstairs. Not that she expected to be invited in to share the gift, but Mrs. Hochmeyer had an uncanny instinct for news and knew that she would discover something about the mysterious box of candy by staying downstairs and peeling onions. To her surprise Josie's door was slightly ajar, and she could hear her voice issuing forth in dulcet tones. Mrs. Hochmeyer grinned complacently to herself and sat down to listen on the steps.

"Yes, dear," Josie was saying with a giggle. "I just received a box of chocolates. He-he-he! Thank you so much, sweetheart. How did you guess the kind I liked?"

"What's that, Henry?"

"Oh, yes, I'd love to. Please do come over."

"No, don't bring me any more flowers."

"All right, sweetheart."

"Yes, dear, I think of you all the time."

Mrs. Hochmeyer's jaw dropped in amazement, Josie with a lover? Josie receiving gifts? Why, why, this was indeed a momentous discovery! Josie, whose double chin shook as she walked, and whose neck was coyly encircled in a black velvet ribbon, receiving telephone calls from a man?

Mrs. Hochmeyer's chest expanded with excitement and she took a deep breath. Then she took another. And a third inquisitive sniff.

As days went by, Josie's gifts from her unknown admirer became more and more frequent. Mrs. Hochmeyer usually knew about the candy, because sometimes the messenger rang her bell by mistake, and other times she would poke her head out of the door when she thought she recognized strange footsteps going upstairs. It was always the messenger boy, and to her great regret Mrs. Hochmeyer never once encountered the gentleman who could pass for Josie's swain.

On Monday morning Mrs. Hochmeyer could stand the suspense no longer and decided to march boldly upstairs to Josie's apartment. In answer to her knock, the door was opened by a transformed Josie, clad in a brilliant pink silk negligee and exuding an overwhelming odor of perfume. The apparition transfixed Mrs. Hochmeyer.

"Come in," cooed Josie sweetly.

The visitor did not wait to be invited again. She stepped into the parlor and pounced on a chair before Josie could change her mind.

"I'm so tired," yawned Josie as she settled her voluminous self on the sofa, while Mrs. Hochmeyer's searching eyes had already discovered two used wine glasses, and a half empty five-pound box of candy on the table. "I'm so tired, we were up so late last night."

"We?" queried her neighbor politely.

"Yes, me and my gentleman friend. He's an awfully nice man; very refined; but I never let him have a minute's peace. Always calling me up and coming to see me. But he's very refined. Did we disturb you last night?"

"Oh, no, we didn't hear a sound."

The conversation then turned to a discussion of lingerie.

A few days later Mrs. Hochmeyer went upstairs again; but this time she really had to borrow some matches. She noticed that the door was slightly ajar, and pausing at the top step to regain her breath, she overheard Josie at the telephone.

"No, sweetheart," lisped the amorous one. "I can't go to the opera to night. My dress won't be ready on time."

"Yes, perhaps Friday will be all right."

"Hurry, dear, don't forget to..."

Just then Josie's telephone rang. And Josie gave a startled sob as she saw her neighbor from the corner of her eye.

Mrs. Hochmeyer decided not to go in. The next morning Josie suddenly became ill, and since there were no relatives, she was taken to the hospital. She died the following week.

WORLD FIGURES SHOW SUPERIORITY OF U. S. IN TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT

Statistics Reveal Nation Leads in Absolute Number and in Ratio to Population

From the standpoint of the proportion of the total telephones in the world now interconnected by wire or radio channels, as well as from that of the number of nations thus included in an international speech neighborhood, it might appear that telephone scientists and engineers will soon find themselves "sighing for more worlds to conquer."

Subscribers whose telephones are connected with America's nationwide service may converse with the users of a total of 32,600,000 instruments, or 93.5 per cent of all the telephones in the world. These telephones are distributed throughout thirty-one countries which comprise most of North America, the southern part of South America, most of Europe, a district in northwest Africa, the eastern part of Australia, and the island of Java.

This does not mean, however, that telephone engineers will shortly find themselves without wide fields of opportunity. Even after international service has been extended to the relatively few important countries which it does not reach at present, much will remain to be done before the world as a whole has been brought up to anything approximating the high development of telephone service already reached in the United States.

United States Has 88 Per Cent of World's Total
The latest survey indicates that there were 34,526,829 telephones in the entire world on January 1, 1931. Of these, the United States possessed 29,058,023, or 84 per cent of the total. Europe, with 10,035,680 telephones on the same date,

had 29 per cent of the world's total, or one-half as many as the United States. The remaining 13 per cent were distributed widely throughout the rest of the world. During 1932, the total number of telephones increased by 1,562,409, of which increased 45 per cent resulted from telephone expansion in the United States alone.

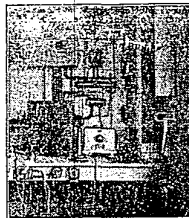
The foregoing data are taken from a compilation of telephone statistics of the world just completed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Due to the time required to obtain authoritative data from the more distant countries, January 1, 1930, was the latest date for which comparable statistics could be secured.

Ratio of 16.4 Telephones Per 100 People

The United States not only possesses more telephones than all the rest of the world, but also exceeds in the number of telephones relative to population. In fact, the United States, with 16.4 telephones for each 100 of its people, has nearly nine times the relative telephone development of Europe, which has only 1.9 telephones for each 100 people.

Canada, with 14.2 telephones per 100 population, is the only country whose telephone density approaches that of the United States. New Zealand takes third place with 10.3, followed by Denmark with 9.6, Sweden with 8.3, and Australia with 7.9 telephones per 100 population. In absolute numbers, New York City has nearly as many telephones as all of Great Britain, and more than half as many as Germany. Chicago has nearly as many telephones as France. Los Angeles has more telephones than any European country except Germany, Great Britain, France and Sweden. The sum of the telephones in the largest two American cities is greater than the combined telephones of four continents.

Radio Telephone Speeds Alaskan Salmon Industry



Above is the radio telephone station on the shore of Bristol Bay, Alaska.



Salmon don't just grow in cans. Above is shown one of the early steps in transforming the silvery horde to a table delicacy for whose preparation the can opener is the only implement required. When the salmon canning industry of Alaska wanted a modern and reliable means of communication between plants, and also between plants and vessels in the Bering fleet, the Western Electric Company was invited to show what the radio telephone would do. A type of radio telephone installation developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories for communication between airplanes and ground stations was adapted to the industry's needs, and demonstrated its practicability during seven weeks of test and up to 150 miles between ship and shore.

Facts About the Telephone

Nearly 100 new long distance telephone circuits were placed in service in Louisiana in 1930.

One telephone line is available to every 127 square feet of land area in the U. S. Empire State Building in New York City.

In recent years there has been considerable telephone development in London, England, with the result that London now has one telephone for every eight persons.

One direct telephone circuit has proved insufficient to carry the calls between Nashville, Tenn., and New York City, and recently a second direct circuit has been installed.

All of the points in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay having telephone connections with Buenos Aires are now within reach of Bell System telephones. Previously the service was limited to Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, and the city of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Enterprise Liners bring results.

DIAL TELEPHONES ARE ON THE INCREASE IN EUROPE

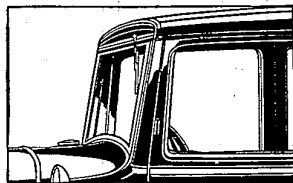
Dial telephones are gaining rapidly in Europe. During 1930 there was an increase of 20 per cent in such telephone installations, almost every leading city being engaged in replacing manually operated telephone exchanges with automatic switching devices.

Cities like London and Paris are completely retooling their telephone exchanges and installing dial equipment as rapidly as possible. Also, in the Latin American countries, particularly in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the automatic telephone is making great gains, while in the Far East and other far-away places, among those which are already partly converted to automatic telephones are Shanghai and Canton in China, Constantinople in Turkey, Cairo and Alexandria in Egypt, and many other polyglot cities where the automatic telephone is found to be filling a long felt need. A far greater degree of efficiency in rendering telephone service is made possible by the automatic telephone, and especially is this true in those foreign centers where persons of many nationalities make use of the telephone.

Enterprise Liners Bring Results

3 FORD SEDANS

NOW HAVE THE SAME
SLANTING WINDSHIELD
AS THE FORD VICTORIA



FORD TOWN SEDAN, \$630

F. O. B. Detroit. Freight and delivery, bumpers and spare tire extra.

In addition to the slanting windshield, other improvements have been made in the new Ford Town Sedan. The body is longer. The seats have been entirely redesigned—lower, wider, more comfortable than ever.

FORD DE LUXE SEDAN, \$630

F. O. B. Detroit. Freight and delivery, bumpers and spare tire extra.

The new dimensions of the De Luxe Sedan are the same as the Town Sedan. In both cars there's a choice of rich, durable cloth for the trimming. Be sure to see how the trim and upholstery of these two fine cars are carefully tailored.

FORD STANLEY SEDAN, \$590

F. O. B. Detroit. Freight and delivery, bumpers and spare tire extra.

In exterior appearance, except for the cowl lights, the Ford Stanley Sedan is the same as the new Town Sedan. It is the same, also, in dimensions. Rear-quarter windows may be opened if desired. Upholstery is fine and long-wearing.

Olin Russell

FORD SALES AND SERVICE
Phone 151 Farmington

