

# The Farmington Enterprise

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL  
ASSOCIATION

Farmington Michigan, Thursday, December 14, 1933.

## Editorials

### Not Money—The Machine

Money, money—the United States from one end to another has, as its habit, fastened its eyes and interest for the moment upon one absorbing topic. What about the monetary question? What will Roosevelt do?

Yet it often happens that the crisis of the people, in a time of great, fundamental change, or in a crisis, lay stress on a question of secondary, though great importance, and overlook the main issue—just as in the Civil War, when Abraham Lincoln pleaded and emphasized that his great purpose and the one great issue was preservation of the Union, not freeing of the slaves. Even his unmistakable words, "If I could save the Union by freeing none of the slaves, I would do it; if I could save the Union by freeing none of the slaves, I would do it"—even this did not prevent, and has not to this day, the implication that Lincoln and the North carried on the Civil War "to abolish slavery."

So today the country churns with the money question, and means of overcoming the depression by manipulation of money. Yet without questioning the effects of concentration of wealth, or the possible limitations of a gold standard currency, it may fairly be said that whatever may be done about money, no great permanent accomplishment will be possible until something is done about the machine. We may manipulate money, might even confiscate all great individual accumulations of it (as suggested by Norman Thomas, whose sets the maximum at \$100,000), and divide it up among the people. We may require that a certain minimum of it shall be paid for a day's work, or even for a quantity of merchandise or food—but what about the machine that man has made?

In a Detroit automobile plant at this very moment workmen are busy installing machinery that will take hundreds of jobs away from other workmen. The machines that are being put in place will, it is stated, eliminate the need for any welders. The machines will do it all.

Then what does it avail to set up a code of minimum hours and wages for automobile workers or welders, when there are to be no welders? It was reported quite openly last summer that industrial plants throughout Detroit were feverishly buying as much new automatic machinery as possible, to forestall any drastic consequences of the NRA; and one can easily conceive that the latter may have greatly accelerated the already tremendous and fast-increasing substitution of machinery in place of men. A much-quoted commentator said recently that with all the great benefits and the vast achievement that has been accomplished, "they forgot to limit the machine." The whole problem was depicted vividly by Dr. Frank D. Adams in a recent lecture in Farmington when he related:

"Two events in a tire factory in Detroit: One day in June 1925, the factory exultingly celebrated the fact that with 6,500 men at work, it reached the high peak of production, of 10,000 tires turned out on that day. Three years later, with only 3,000 men at work, the same company turned out in one day in June, 20,000 tires, or three times as many with less than half the men employed."

Man may be able to manage money, manipulate it, set its bounds and make it do his bidding. But if he does not quickly control and direct the results of the operation of this monster that he has made, will not he become in actuality Frankenstein—will not the machine which he has made destroy him?

### "24 Hours To Get Out"

One of the difficult things to understand is why there is so much perplexity regarding the prevalence of crime in the United States, when one considers the methods used in attempting to control unlawful activities. For instance, one reads in a Detroit newspaper: "Fifteen pickpockets are ordered to leave city."

That is one of the old heritages of police departments, from ancient times—the practice of "combing" crime by sending the criminal out of town, to carry on his activities in other haunts, where other law-enforcing departments, "not us," will have to worry about him.

It is a particularly habitual method in dealing with pickpockets, one of the hardest of petty criminals to control.

The method is a conspicuous American example of "passing the buck," and the police were following this practice long before politicians adopted it. Indeed, when a tough individual became too obnoxious in frontier communities, the customary manner of handling him was to give him two hours to get out of town, providing he was not too hard, or a horse thief, in which case there was inclination to merely test the toughness of his neck when constricted by a few feet of hemp. The custom has continued down to the present, with the difference that the two hours is now usually extended to 24, and the hemp without benefit of court has been eliminated (except very recently in a few states where lynching, now known by its more modern title of "bolting," occasionally breaks out).

The system of shunting criminals from one community to another is not only an example of "letting George do it," but is just an added illustration of the difficulty we in America experience with problems that are much simpler in other, notably European countries. Simply because of the vast size and complexity of the United States and the ease of transportation, together with the dividing lines of the separate States, crime of every kind is infinitely harder to control. Without reflection upon the fame of Scotland Yard, one wonders if perhaps even that great sleuthing organization would not find the going a bit harder and the percentage of crime-solutions a bit more difficult to maintain, if it had the whole United States to handle instead of what is, in comparative size, a mere back yard? Here it's easier for a hunted criminal to pass through four states in a day than it would be to span the score of miles of the English channel. That provides somewhat of an alibi for police departments, but not an excuse for "disposing of" known criminals, when they get hold of them, merely by sending them on for some brother officials to worry about.

### COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS

Special meeting of the City Commission of Farmington, held December 8, 1933.

Called to order by Mayor Warner at 7:35 p. m.

Commissioners present: Osmus, Stemann, Hamlin, Hatton and Oldenburgh.

Ordinance C-14-33 read by Mayor Warner. Motion made, by Osmus, seconded by Oldenburgh that the ordinance be adopted. Carried.

Ordinance takes effect January 1, 1934.

ORDINANCE C-14-33  
An Ordinance, regulating the harboring and licensing of dogs. The City of Farmington Ordains:

Section 1: It shall be unlawful for any person to own or harbor a dog in the City of Farmington without first having obtained a license therefor from the City in compliance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Section 2: Upon application filed with the City Treasurer giving the full name and address of the applicant to be issued by the City Treasurer to each applicant a license to own or harbor a dog, together with a metal tag, numbered numerically, and stamped with the words "License-Farmington, Michigan" and the year issued. For each license issued the City Treasurer shall at the time, and before issuing same, collect of each applicant and pay into the city treasury One (\$1.00) Dollar, for each male or unsexed dog, and two (\$2.00) Dollars for each female dog. All licenses granted under this ordinance shall expire on the 31st day of December following thereafter. If application for license is made on or after March 1st, the same shall be accompanied by a license fee of Two (\$2.00) Dollars for each male or unsexed dog, and Four (\$4.00) Dollars for each female dog.

Section 3: Any person becoming the owner or custodian after the first day of March 1934, or any year thereafter of any dog, (4) months old or over, which has not already been licensed, or any person owning or harboring a dog, which becomes four months old at any time after the first day of March of any year, shall forthwith apply for and secure a license for such dog, and in case of application made at any time after the 10th day of July of any year the license fee shall be one half (1/2) the amount fixed as the annual license fee for such dog.

Section 4: Any person who keeps or operates a kennel may in lieu of individual license required under this ordinance apply to the City Treasurer for a kennel license entitling him to keep or operate such kennel. Such license shall be issued by the City Treasurer on a form prepared and supplied by the State Livestock Sanitary Commission, Commissioner of Agriculture, and shall entitle the licensee to keep any number of dogs of four (4) months old or over, not at any time exceeding a certain number to be specified in the license. The fee to be paid for each kennel license shall be Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars for ten (10) dogs or less, and Twenty (\$20.00) Dollars for more than ten (10) dogs; provided, that an additional fee of Five (\$5.00) Dollars shall be charged for each kennel license applied for after the first day of March.

With each kennel license the City Treasurer shall issue a number of metal tags equal to the number of dogs authorized to be kept in the kennel. All such tags shall bear the name of the city, the number of the license, and shall be readily distinguishable from the individual license tags of the same year.

Section 5: The licensee of a kennel shall at all times keep one (1) of such tags attached to a collar on each dog four (4) months old or over, kept by him under a kennel license. No dog bearing a kennel tag shall be permitted to stray or be taken anywhere outside the limits of the kennel. This section does not prohibit the taking of dogs having a kennel license outside the limits of the kennel temporarily and in leash, nor does it prohibit the taking of such dogs out of the kennel temporarily for the purpose of hunting, breeding, trial or show.

Section 6: If any dog tag is lost it shall be replaced without cost by the City Treasurer upon application by the owner of the dog, and upon production of such license and a sworn statement of the facts regarding the loss of such tag.

Section 7: Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed as limiting the common law liability of the owner of a dog for damages committed by it.

Section 8: No person owning or harboring any dog shall permit the same to run at large without a

substantial collar of leather or other durable material to which shall be securely attached the license tag above required, and no license tag shall be used on the collar of any dog except for which it was issued.

Section 9: No person shall harbor, or keep any dog which by loud, frequent or habitual barking, yelping or howling shall cause serious annoyance to the neighborhood or to the people passing upon the streets.

Section 10: No person owning or harboring a fierce or vicious dog, or a dog that has been bitten by an animal known to be afflicted with the rabies, or one that is or might become a nuisance, shall at any time suffer the same to run at large within the city limits. It shall be the duty of every person owning or harboring a dog, which has been attacked or bitten by another dog, or animal, showing symptoms of rabies, to immediately notify the police department, city constable or other officer, that they have such a dog in their possession.

Section 11: It shall be the duty of the police department, constable of the city, or any other person who may be appointed by the commission for that purpose, to promptly seize and place in confinement all dogs that may be found running at large, harbored or owned contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. When it is evident that the dogs so confined are afflicted with the rabies and is a nuisance, and is vicious and a menace to the public, or the owner refuses to pay the license fee thereon, the dog shall be destroyed after having been held forty-eight (48) hours. All persons claiming a dog which has been impounded for the lack of a license tag, or for any other reason contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be required to pay a fee of Two (\$2.00) Dollars for the release of such dog, in addition to the regular license.

Section 12: For impounding, killing and/or burying dogs hereinafter described, the police officer, city constable, or other appointed officer shall be entitled to a fee of One (\$1.00) Dollar.

Section 13: Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed as conflicting or modifying any orders which may be given by the commission or any other authority at certain periods of the year regarding the muzzling of dogs, and violations of such orders shall be subject to all the provisions and penalties contained in this ordinance which may be applicable.

Section 14: Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance upon conviction thereof, for each offense, in the Municipal Court of this city, shall be fined a sum not exceeding Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars, and in the imposition of any such fine the Court may make further sentence, that in default of the payment of the fine imposed, the offender may be confined in the Oakland County Jail for not more than to exceed sixty (60) days.

Section 15: All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the City of Farmington inconsistent with or contrary to this ordinance are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect January 1, 1934.

HOWARD M. WARNER,

N. H. POWER,

City Clerk.

Motion made by Hamlin, seconded by Osmus that we incur the pump house for \$500.00 and the contents for \$1,000.00. Carried.

Adjourned: 7:58 p. m.

N. H. POWER,

City Clerk.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

LOANS FOR 11 MONTHS

\$46,000 IN MICHIGAN

Michigan borrowers have received \$461,000 during the first 11 months of the year from the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul, one of the 4 coordinated banks of the Farm Credit Administration.

These loans are made to agricultural credit organizations and to state and national banks either directly or through the discounting of notes and mortgages. The Intermediate Credit Bank makes no loans directly to individuals.

At the beginning of the year there were no outstanding Intermediate Credit loans or discounts in Michigan, this state having made less use of this federal agency than the more western states. However, a considerable amount has been advanced on live stock.

India Home of Diamond  
India was the original home of the diamond as a jewel. For centuries India remained the sole source of Europe's diamond supply. Diamonds were discovered in Brazil in 1730 and in South Africa 90 per cent of the world's supplies.

### New Wine

IN

### A New Winery

Not "new wine in old bottles," but in a new winery, is soon to become a fact in this community. Welcoming the new industry and the employment it has provided, we still point with pride to the fact that the product we sell—PURE MILK—was the earliest beverage of the human race, is still the greatest health-builder, and is second to none as refreshment for man, woman and child.

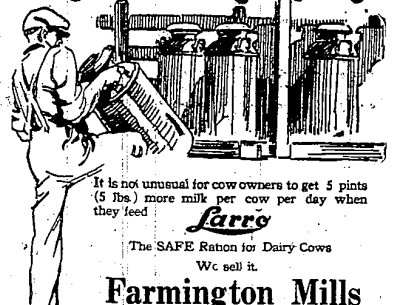
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