

The Farmington Enterprise

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Editorials

Another Cost of Depression

Elimination of dust-laying upon County gravel roads this year by the Road Commission because of shortage of money is another pertinent example of the tremendous economic waste that is being caused by this depression. Falling to lay the dust is going to cost a great deal more in the long run than would the putting on of dust-laying materials. Yet there seems to be no help for it.

The road commission is not to be blamed, for most people would undoubtedly say that, at this time and under the present circumstances, the road commission is doing the right thing (if it could, indeed, do anything else, under present financial conditions). The taxpayers can hardly be criticised if they urge the holding-down of expenses to the absolute minimum, until property-owners get a chance to catch up on the great amount of back taxes due. So the road commission's policy is neither wrong nor likely to be unpopular.

Yet there is no question whatever but that the policy will be more expensive in the end. The building of the gravel roads cost a great deal of money. Without treatment to hold down the dust, and bind the gravel, much of the road surface is lost far more quickly than if a dust-layer is used—the gravel flies over the fields instead of remaining on the highway. This means new surfacing will be needed after a much shorter life.

There is, too, the damage to farmers' crops and fields caused by huge clouds of dust, stirred up by passing automobiles, floating over the countryside. The kind of dirt that is added to the soil by this is hardly conducive to better crops.

There is also the detrimental effect upon health, of the breathing-in of large volumes of dust.

This is, thus, another of the depression's vicious circles. Because the governmental units are, like the individual citizen, in poor condition financially, they are unable to make expenditures that would be eventually a money-saving factor. But they haven't the funds to lay out, and so we'll all pay more in the end. It's but one of the thousands of instances of how that spiral can carry us downward.

As Business Sees It

Members of Farmington Exchange Club have seldom listened more attentively to any speaker than to C. E. Mathews, of the Detroit Edison Company. It is Mr. Mathews' work to read business magazines, and interpret business sentiment throughout the country for his company. Frequently he speaks on the result of his researches into business opinion, as he did at Farmington. That Mr. Mathews' efforts are thorough and his interpretation accurate was borne out by the reaction of his audience, some of whom remarked later that it seemed he was speaking for them rather than to them—expressing the thoughts that they have been thinking, but had not yet completely outlined, even to themselves.

From his extensive study, Mr. Mathews concludes that the business-men of the United States feel that the Recovery program of the Administration has for the most part been for the good, and at least up to the present, deserving of support. But, he says, there is now a definite trend which may be expressed in four general statements. The first, is that the time has come when a distinction must be made between recovery and reform. Both are greatly to be desired, he said, and the ideal situation would be for them to be carried out at the same time. But since this ideal obviously cannot be realized, the logical thing will be to concentrate on recovery now, leaving reform to be accomplished under more auspicious conditions.

The next point in his symposium of the business-man's view is that "the over-regulation of business must end." Business feels, said Mr. Mathews, that it has taken just about as much criticism as is coming to it as a result of the economic collapse; that no good comes from further heaping on of condemnation. Business is willing to admit, said Mr. Mathews, that there have been unscrupulous men in its ranks, but it feels that it has done sufficient penance for them at the bar of public opinion, and is eager to vindicate itself, and for a fair opportunity to do so.

As a third point, said Mr. Mathews, business-men insist that there must be an end to tampering with the money system. The uncertainty which the manipulating and the absence of permanent policy has caused, said Mr. Mathews, is one of the chief deterrents to recovery, and until a fixed policy is adopted, upon which business-men can depend, there can be no sound, solid recovery.

The final point, said Mr. Mathews, is that certain parts of the NRA cannot possibly work, and must be dropped, that they have been retarding rather than hastening recovery. In this connection, it is important, he said, that we follow the advice of Theodore Roosevelt and "beware the lunatic fringe." Those parts of the recovery scheme which are ideal in theory but which are utterly impractical, endanger the entire program and must be scrapped.

All may not agree with Mr. Mathews entirely, or even in part, but it would be difficult to deny that his words express very accurately the general views of a large part of the business element of the country upon our situation at the moment.

It never pays to worry. During the preparations for Farmington's Apple Blossom Day, concern was expressed lest it should rain on that day, and methods were discussed of handling the event in case of wet weather. But it not only did not rain on that day, but for nearly three weeks more since that time.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the City Commission of Farmington held June 4, 1934. Called to order by Mayor Warner at 8:15 p. m.

Commissioners present: Stannan, Oldenburg, Gilmeister, Hamlin, Haxton and Osmus.

Minutes of the meetings of May 7 and May 8 read and approved. Mr. C. P. Ropes addressed the Commission and asked for a reduction of taxes and water bill on the property of the Farmington Manufacturing Co.

The following bills were read: Detroit Edison, pumping bill \$138.33; Earl Vivier, gas 15.14; Michigan Asphalt Co., putting oil on street 38.07; Farmington Lumber and Coal Co., sewer pipe, coal, etc. 170.76; Ed. Tamm, labor, sand, dirt and use of truck 78.00; Coe Auto Service, labor, etc. 12.49; Franco Envelope Co., envelopes 11.26; Gregory, Mayer and Thom, Assessors Supplies 13.50; Schink Mfg. Co., grader blades 18.75; Bell Telephone Co. fire hall 4.00; Bell Telephone Co. police booth 8.85; Detroit Edison street lights 183.50; Lapham Oil Co. gas 16.48; Bruce Buchanan, civil engineer 203.95; Dr. J. W. Norton, health officer 14.00; Farmington Hardware, mdse. 6.88; Exchange Club, Apple Blossom Day 40.00; J. E. Shelton, four beehives 18.00; J. E. Shelton, six man hole covers and rings 45.00; Farmington Enterprise printing 18.00; Olin Russell, line 27.84; P. M. R. R. freight bill car of roa oil 110.94; Motion made by Gilmeister, seconded by Hamlin that bills be paid as read. Carried.

Motion made by Gilmeister, seconded by Osmus that the Mayor appoint two cemetery trustees. Carried. The Mayor appointed Fred Staman and Mrs. Elizabeth Holcomb.

The following budget for 1934-1935 was read item by item and discussed.

Bonds maturing	\$5,900.00
Interest on bonds	3,646.25
Detroit Edison, light	2,000.00
Detroit Edison, power	1,200.00
Sidewalks	600.00
Streets	2,000.00
Sewers	2,000.00
Water Department	1,000.00
Buildings	500.00
Library Books	100.00
Librarian	130.00
Fire Department upkeep	400.00
Cemeteries	100.00
Aud. of books	120.00
City Buildings, light, fuel	300.00
General fund	4,000.00
Mayor and Commissioners salaries	None
Supt. of public works	1,200.00
Asst. Supt. of public works	840.00
fuel rent and fuel	840.00
Police Department, watchman	900.00
Police booth expense	60.00
Police officer, safety School	360.00
Road and Farmington City Clerk	300.00
City Assessor	300.00
City Treasurer	350.00
Town Hall Janitor	120.00
Welfare	2,500.00
Estimate Receipts	\$80,036.25
	\$8,176.00
Total Net Budget	\$21,861.25
Estimated Receipts	1,500.00
Delinquent Taxes	1,500.00
Water Collection	6,000.00
Licenses and Fees	675.00
Total	\$8,176.00

Moved by Hamlin, seconded by Osmus that the above budget be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Hamlin, seconded by Gilmeister that the tax rate for 1934-35 be \$16.00 per thousand. Yeas 5. Nays 1. Carried.

Adjourned: 11:15 p. m.

N. H. POWER,
City Clerk.

The following bills have been paid by the Clerk.

May
John Solmer, labor 9.40
George Lang, labor 28.80
City Treasurer, taxes police booths, summer 15.60
City Treasurer, taxes, police booth, state and Co. 12.67
Eugene Brown, labor 10.00
Herman Maas, labor 12.00
Lester Vincent, labor 5.00
Detroit Edison, light, public buildings 18.39
Eugene Brown, labor 18.32
Biederick Mahaney, labor 18.00
William Maas, salary 45.00
Harvey Blough, salary 30.00
Glenn Green, labor 46.80
William Speller, labor 46.80
Elmer White, labor 14.40
Lester Vincent, labor 34.60
Leo Wilcox, labor 21.60
Robert McGarvey, labor 36.00
Herman Maas, labor 16.80
John Solmer, labor 11.60
Horace Durham, salary 30.00
William Gregor, labor 30.00
Dan Starkey, labor, truck hose 17.00

P. M. Freight bill, car of roa oil	89.30
Standard Oil Co., car of roa oil	219.28
Herman Maas, labor	5.00
W. S. McAlpin, Register fee	4.00
Miss. Eileen O'Brien, water bill	2.50
William Maas, salary	45.00
Harvey Blough, salary	30.00
Glenn Green, labor	46.80
Elmer White, labor	48.00
Herman Maas, labor	20.20
June	
Horace Durham, salary	30.00
William Gregor, labor	30.00
Fred Stannan, labor	15.00
C. Thayer, salary	40.00
N. H. Power, salary	25.00
Eugene Edwards, salary	10.00
W. C. Carpenter, salary	10.00
Roy Brown, labor	10.00

EARLY GRAZING REDUCES MILK, HURTS PASTURE

Experiments to determine the value of pasture as a source of dairy feed have revealed some startling facts—one of which is that dairymen who permit cattle to graze on new spring grass are likely to lose at least one-third of the value of the pasture for the entire year.

As long as men have kept dairy cows, they have taken advantage of nature's bounty in supplying fresh green food for them. Consequently, as pastures spring into life every year, the farmer's first thought is that it is time to turn the cows out.

There is a double danger in this time-honored practice, and a double benefit from keeping dairy cows in the barn on a full grain ration at least a month longer than the appearance of spring pastures would indicate was necessary.

Field grass is harder than most farm crops, but it can't stand everything. If it is trampled on and cropped close to the roots when the first green blades are shooting up, its growth is stunted and held back. If not absolutely ruined for the rest of the season, thus the farmer who turns his herd out too early is killing a perfectly good crop before it has gotten well under way.

The damage to itself is serious enough, but it does not represent anywhere near so great a loss as comes from shrinking milk production if cows are forced to eat a grass for their nourishment at this season of the year.

In most dairies, cows are thinner than they should be when turned out on pasture. They have been in winter quarters for months without much exercise on dry feed. They need a larger ration instead of a smaller one than they had in the barn.

If grass is substituted for grain at this season of the year, it may for a time show stunted milk yield, but the cows are certain to fall rapidly off within a short time, and once they start in milk, it is impossible to get them back to their former level of production in the same lactation period.

The safest and most profitable rule that dairymen can follow is to keep their cows in the barn, on a full grain ration, at least a month longer than is ordinarily the practice. This extra investment in grain will be more than repaid in fuller milk yields next summer and through the coming fall and winter.

True Tales About The Telephone

BLAME THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE FOR THIS

It was on March 22 that Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Baenson, of Los Angeles, Cal., received word that they had just become grandparents. But it was on March 13 that the grandchild was born.

This interesting situation arose because the child was born in Australia, and the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Nathan, notified the Easterners of the happy event by overseas telephone. Owing to the difference in time between Australia and the United States, the child was actually born a day after the news of her arrival reached Los Angeles.

SHE HAD TO GET THERE!

The occasion was what will be known for a long time as the blizzard of 1934. The time was Tuesday morning, February 20, and the place was Williamette, Conn.

Through swirling snow, at times waist deep, three persons struggled and plodded—a girl, and two men who had preceded her, making a crude path. Meeting by accident, they had remained together to be of mutual help. The man in advance started to fume. "I'm a fool to try and make it, when I could stay at home and do my business by telephone."

They stopped. Turning to the girl, whom he knew slightly, the second man asked, "And why are you going to work on such a day?"

"If you people can make your telephone calls," the girl explained, "I'm an operator."

"Boy, am I ashamed of myself!" the first man exclaimed, and started on again.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Green of Royal Oak moved Monday to their farm on 14-Mile Road.

EDUCATION

Education does not mean teaching people what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. It is not teaching the youth the shapes of letters and the tricks of numbers, and then leaving them to turn their arithmetic to roquetry and their literature to lust. It means

Read the advertisements in your home town paper.

We Can't Make Rain . . .

Others may claim to be "rain-makers," and some may believe they can bring us the showers when needed.

We don't know anything about rain-making, but when it comes to ICE CREAM—well, hundreds and hundreds of people say there isn't any question that ours is the best they ever tasted.

Try it next time.



New Grass—a True Tonic, But a False Profit

Certainly, fresh green grass has a tonic effect on cows—stimulates their milk flow for a while. But the increase won't keep up, for without a regular grain ration, too, the cow literally takes the milk off her back, and will make you pay the bill in lower yield next fall and winter. A spring tonic can't take the place of feed. Keep your cows on Larrow—it will pay you back its cost many times over.

FARMINGTON MILLS
PHONE 26

You Save when you Build With the Best

How long your building materials last has as much to do with economy as the original cost. Cheap building materials are always the most costly in the end—the highest quality is always the most economical.

Let us help you with your needs for repairing, additions, rebuilding, or new building of any kind.

Farmington Lumber & Coal Co.

CARL G. HOGLE, Mgr. Phone 20

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Z. R. ASCHENBRENNER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours: 2:00 to 4:00 p. m.
Evening Except Sun. and Wed.
7:30 to 8:30
Resident Phone 140-M

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A. P. WARTMAN
Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons
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