

The Farmington Enterprise

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EDITORIALS

Work for Work's Sake

(Exchange)

The prevalent conception of a government employee as the watchman interested only in his regular pay check has too much justification in many instances. But it is unfair to the great body of permanent public servants. There are countless instances of unselfish service is always a pleasure.

Note then the discovery by a United Press reporter that 100 persons, transportation experts, statisticians, clerks and stenographers are still at work in the office of the one-time federal co-ordinator of transportation, although Congress allowed that organization to lapse into limbo far as the federal government is concerned six weeks ago.

These people were in the middle of a job, an extensive analysis of transportation subsidies. Complete that job meant more tax dollars than their salaries. Joseph B. Eastman, the co-ordinator, has loaned money to some of them to live on. A fund of \$2,000 contributed by railroads is tied up by a ruling of the comptroller general's office.

But the work goes on, pay or no pay, and will go on until it is finished say these workers. Such loyalty to a task deserves reward.

A Persisting Illusion

(Exchange)

When Sir Norman Angell wrote "The Great Illusion" it was to prove that the seeming gains from war are greatly overestimated and, respectively, nonexistent. He was able, after the World War, to add recent history to that which he had already gathered to make his case.

But world leadership appears not yet to have learned the lesson Sir Norman so thoroughly diagrammed. The ring of hammer on steel sounds as musical with promise of wages whether the steel be in bridges or battleships. An expanse of undeveloped territory appears to offer revived opportunity for hordes of crowded people, whether that opportunity is earned by peaceful economic penetration or snatched by military might.

The belief in gain through conquest, and in workers' prosperity through employment on great armaments programs is again receiving the rubric of facts: A report just prepared for the Foreign Policy Association, and described by a Monitor report from Washington as "one of the broadest syntheses of international economic and statistical trends ever prepared on a world basis," states that nationalistic policies and gigantic rearmament projects are slowing down the rate of recovery. If these are continued, it asserts, they will ultimately lower the standard of living.

And from Rome, where all is supposed to be rejoicing over Premier Mussolini's African triumph, the Monitor receives word that the financial straits of the Ethiopian expedition and the penalties of sanctions have reduced Italian living standards. Where the outlook should have been brightened according to imperialist dreams—the situation is complicated by unrest among some sections of the working class.

Again a persisting illusion shown for what it is. There is no need to kill another ten million soldiers to find out the facts.

Cooperation in America

(Exchange)

A great deal is being written and said these days about Consumer Cooperatives. People are reading about the great success of the cooperative movement in Great Britain and on the European continent, and are asking why cooperation won't work in America.

The answer is that it does and it doesn't.

Farm cooperatives, marketing associations whose members pool their products for sale, have been measurably successful in this country, especially since the Federal government began to give them financial aid under the Farm Marketing Act of 1929 and the Farm Credit Acts of 1933 and 1935. Nearly a quarter of the cash income of American farmers for the crop year of 1935 came from sales made through cooperative marketing associations, which did about \$1 billion, and a half, dollars' of business.

In spite of all the efforts to build up such organizations and keep them going, their death-rate is still high. Out of some 25,000 organized the Grange began the cooperative movement in the 1870's,

more than 16,000 have died. Consumer Cooperatives have a similar history. There are about 1,500 of them in operation in this country now. More than half are cooperative oil and gasoline distributors, many are buying groups of certain limited classes of commodities. Somewhat under 600 are cooperative retail stores, with or without their own wholesale distributors.

All told, these consumer cooperatives did about \$100,000,000 of business last year, of which about half was in oil and gasoline. The total represents about one-tenth of one percent of the nation's total business turnover for the year. In England, where Consumer Cooperative Societies have been developing for nearly a century, they do about 15 per cent of all retail trade in Sweden the proportion is still higher.

President Roosevelt recently sent a commission to Europe to investigate and report on the operations of Consumer Cooperatives over there. This indicates a revival of interest in the whole subject.

Now is the Time

(Exchange)

There are many young people who finished high school last June or year for college instruction, and yet are denied this further training due to finances or other equally important reasons. They feel that they are particularly well qualified to continue their education in higher schools, and because they cannot, their unhappiness may cloud the prospects for further instruction which are at hand. And the same opportunity is available to those who have "completed" their education.

Are you one of those who can avoid the bad strokes, and is satisfied with that attainment? Can you siturn a few bars of "Yes, We Have No Bananas" on a guitar and consider it an accomplishment? Do you paint a little, write a little, sing a little, when you have talent for greater accomplishments with instruction?

Henry M. Robinson in "Get Instructed" says that there is hardly an art, skill or occupation worth learning that isn't competently represented among the students of some of our communities. And rural communities are likewise offering instruction in branches of interest, providing you will investigate the matter and learn where to contact the instructor or to receive offering courses. If you cannot pay for the same, you may be able to "swap" services. Perhaps you speak a foreign language fluently and can barter this knowledge in exchange for piano lessons or golf instruction, or whatever interests you.

"Too many of us spend our days in deepening grooves of discontent, wanting desperately to increase our capacity for pleasure and attainment, but not knowing where to begin. For such as these, the solution is to take lessons in doing some new thing well or some accustomed thing better. An instructor is very practical aspect of this 'get instructed' idea is that you generally receive much more than you actually pay for." It's never too early or too late to begin learning.

Sleep for Safety

(Exchange)

Now and then as you drive along the highway you notice a truck or car parked just off the road with the driver sleeping in the rear or under a nearby tree. Such drivers possess good sense in taking time to relax and sleep a while instead of periling their lives and those of others by attempting to drive when sleepy.

Dr. Brant Clark of the University of Southern California, a psychologist, experimenting on the effects of long periods without sleep, says that one of the greatest dangers is the impairment of vision when the body is tired. Lack of sleep causes bad perspective, slows the eye movements and causes poor color judgment. It makes one insensible to noise and even gives a high degree of insensitivity to pain.

In cases where people maintain they have gone for years without sleep, it is found that such persons do not sleep at all, even though they do not realize it. Experiment has proved that the utter exhaustion produced from going without sleep causes death.

News items are always welcome in this newspaper.

Tuning 53 Bells In England For Ann Arbor Carillon

Final testing of the 53 bells cast at the historic bell foundry of John Taylor & Co. at Loughborough, England for the University of Michigan carillon required the building of a temporary test tower duplicating the position in which the bells will be hung in Ann Arbor.

When this was completed expert carillonners played and skilled tuners listened in. Every time the foundry completes a set of bells, Loughborough is treated to a concert. The Ann Arbor carillon will be the third largest in the world.

The 53 bells, together with their framework and equipment, will weigh approximately 200,000 pounds. The weight of the largest bell is slightly over 20,000 pounds.

Ancient Art

Bellmaking is an art with centuries of traditions behind it, and it is an art, moreover, toward the attainment of which there is no short cut. That is why there are so few notable bellfoundries in the world. Modern industrial revolution has not passed this art by nor has it overlooked it. It has aided it, but it has failed to absorb it. That is because mechanical genius is not the primary consideration involved.

In the case of all large and heavy bells such as, for instance, a number of those in the Ann Arbor carillon, they are cast in moulds fixed in the sandpits where they afterwards remain buried for weeks before any attempt is made to remove them. This is because their cooling must be very gradual and steady. Any attempt to hasten the cooling would wreck weeks of labor and cause endless financial loss.

Tuning the Bells

One of the most interesting processes in bell making is the tuning of the bells. The heavier the bell the deeper and more resonant is its note, and when it is removed that every bell has five separate and distinct notes, it will be realized what a delicate operation this is.

The five notes are the hum note, an octave below the strike note; the nominal note, an octave above; the tierce, the third note; the quint which is the fifth note; and finally the strike note. These must all sympathize.

It is the practice, or perhaps the art, to produce all bells so that the original cast gives off a note rather sharper than intended finally. They are then tuned by flattening them. This is how it is done. A bell is stood, bowl downwards, on a table. Then it is marked off in five sections by drawing lines through it. Each section between the lines gives off a different note. It may happen that three of the sections ring true and that two are out of harmony—the second and fourth, for instance. To get these into tune, small metal has to be cut away from the interior of the bell. But take away too much and the bell is ruined. It takes very little indeed to overdo it.

A Glass Bell

The 24,000 pound bell for Ann Arbor is more than six feet in diameter, with sufficient room inside it for quite a number of men to stand upright. The bell is held in an enormous grip while the metal is reamed out.

The vibration of the lower rim of the bell are always the greater, graduating downwards the nearer you approach the top. In the process of accurate tuning a simple tuning fork plays a vital part but the tuner also has delicate vibrational test instruments to aid him in his work.

When the bell is declared, perfect by the tuner, it is passed on to the sandblaster who, garbed in a sheet metal suit, applies sand under terrific air pressure until the bell is burnished and stands forth a thing of beauty. Fifteen minutes as a rule as the sandblaster can work at a stretch.

Hog Calling Contest Conditions

Perhaps the most humorous aspect of the Michigan State Fair is the hog calling contest which will be held in the grove on September 11th, at 2:30 P. M. The winner of the contest will be awarded to the three highest scoring contestants as follows: \$7.50 to first, \$5.00 to second, \$2.50 to third.

All Eligible

We know no East, no West. Any farmer in the wide world is eligible. No entrance required. The following percentage will prevail:

1. Volume, loudness or carrying capacity of voice—30 points. Volume is necessary to reach the ears of the hogs, especially if they are in the back eighty, and the wind is blowing from the wrong direction. It also enables the neighbors to know one is at home and "doing the chores."

2. Variety, 20 points. A varied appeal is always more effective than a monotonous, uninteresting call. Variety in calling might be correlated with a variety of feelings.

Charm Counts

3. Charm or appeal to the hog, 20 points. The hog caller's voice must have the ring of sincerity and honesty. It must carry conviction to the porkers or the calling is not a success. Truth will out.

4. Originality, 10 points. Originality is greater than imitation. The hog should be able to distinguish its master's call from those of the neighbors.

5. Clearness, or musical quality, 10 points. Happiness and digestion and hogs enjoy music. A clear musical call will bring them in happy and light-footed.

AMERICA GREATEST WIRE SERVICE USER

Number of Telephone Calls and Telegrams in This Country Exceeds Other Nations

Statisticians of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in co-operation with officials of telephone services in other countries, have compiled figures which show that the United States leads all the world in the use of wire communication equipment. The number of telephone conversations in the United States for 1934, the last year for which comparable figures are available, was 24,350,000,000, and the number of telegrams was 169,000,000.

Japan used the telephone and telegraph to a greater extent than any European country during that year, and holds second place with 4,051,000,000 telephone conversations and 54,571,000 telegrams. Next comes Canada, with 2,239,508,000 telephone conversations and 9,357,000 telegrams.

Germany Has Largest European Total

Germany leads the countries of Europe, with 2,288,596,000 telephone conversations and 17,233,000 telegrams. The system serving Great Britain and Northern Ireland ranks next in number of telephone conversations, and next come Sweden, France, Spain, Denmark and Austria in the order named. In number of telegrams, Great Britain and Northern Ireland have a commanding lead over any European country, with France second, Spain third, and Germany fourth.

In compiling these figures, telephone conversations represent completed local and toll or long distance messages, and telegrams include international messages and outward international messages.

Longest Underground Escalator

A "wonder" in London is the escalator in Leicester Square underground station. It is 101 feet long and is the longest in the world.

THE FARMINGTON STATE BANK

Farmington, Michigan
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Monday, September Seventh

Labor Day

A Legal Holiday.

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Brazil Nuts in Heavy Shells

In their wild state, Brazil nuts bear a marked resemblance to coconuts, being encased in formidable black shells, known as ouricos, half an inch thick and of a bullet-like toughness. The average shell, loaded with from 16 to 25 nuts, weighs four pounds. If one were to be struck on the head by one of these missiles while standing under a tree, it would be fatal.

Organ of Balance First

The first part of the body to mature is the organ of balance in the inner ear. It is as large at birth as it ever will be.

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