

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE BOASTS BIG ENROLLMENT

With the largest enrollment in its history—5,750 students—Michigan State College has opened classes for the 1933-34 school year. The enrollment represents an increase of 538 over the previous high registration of 5,212 in 1929, the 45th term of the 1937-38 school year.

New students at Michigan State College this fall, including both freshmen and transfers from other universities and colleges, total 2,156, nearly 200 more than last year's new student enrollment. Besides starting the school year with this record, Michigan State College has inaugurated the largest building program of its history, with six buildings already scheduled for construction in 1933-34. The building program is financed largely by PWA and WPA grants and by self-liquidating bond issues.

Improvement Costs
Total cost to Michigan taxpayers for \$6,000,000 in new buildings and other campus and experiment station improvements will be less than \$125,000.

Most rapid enrollment growth at M.S.C. is seen in the Liberal Arts division, which now has 1,377 students. Other divisions are Liberal Arts, Agriculture, 775; Applied Science, 893; Engineering, 792; Home Economics, 837; Veterinary Science, 368; and the Graduate School, 239.

M.S.C.'s enrollment increase follows a similar trend of college officials of more than 800 applications for admission. Applications were denied because of applicant's failure to meet the college's scholarship requirements.

Cut Off Your Nose To Improve Your Face

Cut off your nose, says the adage, and you spite your own face.

But if modern surgery begins to whittle on your protrusions, it may be quite worth your appearance will be improved, perhaps beautified!

The Mayo Foundation of Medical Research will show the latest in plastic surgery in the Hall of Science at the 1933 Golden Gate International Exposition.

The Hindus have remade noses for years by taking a flap of skin from the forehead and stretching it over the bony structure of a new nose. Mayos will show a vast improvement on this crude surgery. Forehead skin will be used along with bones and cartilages taken from the ribs and shins to make grafting. Noses of a more or less classic and artistic turn will be exhibited as a result.

French Give Indian Tribe Name That Sticks

Nicknames and slang leavened discussions of French explorers and made a new nomenclature for the New World, research workers in the Michigan WPA Writers' Project have learned.

A notable example appears in the "Relation of the Frenchmen of 1633," describing the Huron Indians southeast of Georgian Bay.

These tribesmen called themselves Wendat, but they had gone to a French settlement and made a name for their hair-dressed in ridges that reminded the Frenchmen of the heads of wild boars (hures). Thus, the French coined a name that stuck to a race, and was taken up by a plain when he named Georgian Bay, Lac des Huron.

Destroyers Nicknamed "Tin Cans" By Sailors

The Destroyers, nicknamed "Tin Cans" by the men of the Navy, are the tiny war dogs of the service. They are the first love of any sailor who has ever served on them.

They are small, fast, unarmored vessels which carry a heavy armament of torpedoes, tubes, small number of guns and are employed to attack larger enemy ships with torpedoes. They are used in fleet battles to attack enemies, their high speed and small size enable them to outmaneuver and sink enemy ships.

When cruisers are not present in sufficient numbers, destroyers are used to scout, screen and as escorts for unarmed or weaker vessels.

Destroyers are also armed with depth charges for the purpose of attacking submerged submarines.

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Uncle: "Well, Betty, and what progress are you making toward winning a sailor for a husband?"
Betty: "I think I'm on my last lap, Uncle."

AUDITOR GENERAL STARTS WORK ON 1933 TAX SALE



George T. Gundry, Auditor General, announced today from his State Capitol office in Lansing, that all delinquent property for 1932 and prior years will be placed on sale in the various 33 County Treasurers' offices throughout Michigan on May 2, 1933.

Further added that the sale will be held in compliance with the laws set up by the 1937 Legislature. Preparation for the huge task of posting descriptions and the compilation of the Tax Records has already begun. Although the sale will not be as large in magnitude as compared to the Tax Sale of 1932, it is estimated that approximately 600,000 descriptions will be offered for sale. These descriptions will include all property for which the 1932 taxes have not been paid in full, or of the second installment of the 1932, 1933, and 1934 taxes and the fourth installment on the 1932 and prior years' taxes.

Experienced Employers
Attention, Employers! The State has organized a group of experienced employees that are now working on this tremendous clerical job and it is believed that it will not be necessary to hire any additional help outside of the regular staff. Tax Sale lists will be completed for all of the 33 counties by March 1, 1933, although some of the counties will have their lists completed and ready for the State on November 1932, depending on the opening date of Circuit Court in the respective counties. The local newspapers must publish five publications of the Tax Sale prior to the opening of Circuit Court.

After successfully completing the Tax Sale of May, 1932 Mr. Gundry was sincerely complimented by many business leaders and county authorities throughout the State on his efficient handling of what at first appeared to be an impossible task. As previously published, the 1932 tax sale was the largest ever held in the State of Michigan, involving the posting and compilation of some 1,300,000 descriptions.

The revenue received from the last tax sale was of great benefit to the people of the State; due to the fact that it returned to the State the money which local agencies millions of dollars that, could never have been collected otherwise, as there had been no tax sale of delinquent property since 1932.

Records Show Progress Made By C.C.C. Camps

Records in the office of Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the Veterans' Administration, which cooperate in the conduct of the C.C.C. program, indicate that today the corps is doing better work in the field and forest and achieving more worthwhile results in its youth improvement program than at any time since the corps was founded.

By the end of the current fiscal year, the C.C.C. camps will have been in operation on a national scale for a little more than five years. Beginning on April 5, 1933, with an authorized strength of 300,000 men and 1,500 camps, the corps was gradually expanded until in September of 1935 there were 2,552 camps in operation throughout the country and a total of 2,000,000 men, including 100,000 Indians and 4,000 territories, enrolled and at work. After the peak enrollment was reached in 1935, the corps was gradually reduced until June 28, 1937, when legislative action was enacted extending the life of the corps for three years beginning July 1, 1937, and limiting the maximum enrolled strength to 300,000, plus 10,000 Indians and 5,000 territories.

Letters to the Editor MUST BE SIGNED.

Operations Of HOLC Investigated And Reported

Editor's Note—Of all the agencies instituted by government in recent years to assist its citizens, and cushion the shock to millions occasioned by great economic and social upheavals of the recent past, the HOLC is the most successful. It has been the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, through whose activities millions of Americans have been saved the loss of their homes, represented the most successful of their accumulations through years of work.

Naturally, in dealing with millions of people over a period of years, there develop occasional complaints. The government is made by some who would have the operations of the HOLC conducted otherwise than this, at least in respect to them. Because the HOLC touches so closely the lives of so many American families, an able journalist has recently investigated, for a New York publication with nationwide circulation, the operations of the HOLC, and has pointed out through some of the inside where complaints were made. His findings are reported in the article which follows:

Here and there you hear complaints that the government is foreclosing mortgages and taking away homes from the same poor and needy whom the government helped maintain their homes when private mortgage holders were unable to do so. Some cheap politicians utilize this hue and cry for selfish purposes, namely, (1) to attack the administration they hate, and (2) to appear as saviors by proposing remedial measures of relief. To help the poor home owners maintain their homes, even though they cannot or would not make the payments required by the terms of the loan on account of their economic problem and deserves serious consideration.

During the long and hard depression of 1929-1933, known as the "Hoover depression," or, at least, all of these poor home owners were in danger of losing their homes on account of their inability to make payments on mortgages. Some were able to make the usual or regular payments, but were unable to curtail their mortgages or replace them with smaller ones. Mortgage holders demanded their money; at least part of it through curtailment. When the home owner could do neither, foreclosure resulted. The poor owner lost everything, including his home, savings, and some lost even their courage.

Helped Millions
There were millions of those unfortunate. The Roosevelt administration came to their aid. It helped them to retain their homes and wait for better times. It was then that the government established the "Home Owners' Loan Corporation," which took over the mortgages on these sick people in danger of foreclosure. Then it was the "help in need" which was universally acclaimed "help indeed." But now, now we hear a different song, a song of a plaintive note. It is the cry of the way from mild criticism of the administration to a downright accusation that the government is just as bad as were those private shysters, who demanded their money. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is dispossessing poor families, robbing them of their homes, etc., etc.

In substantiation of all these accusations is cited the fact that until now the HOLC has foreclosed mortgages on about a hundred thousand homes. A group of Congressmen from New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts set out to be the good angels to the poor home owners. They supported proposals made by Representative Barry of New York, which are as follows:

1. Reduction of interest rate on HOLC loans from 5 to 3 1/2 per cent; 2. A three-year moratorium on the principal of loans; 3. Abolition of deficiency judgments; 4. Establishment of a quasi-judicial body of review, which would hear appeals; 5. Permission of former owners to remain in their foreclosed homes on a rental basis.

Superficially, both the criticism and the proposed reforms seemed justified. It did seem like a great wrong was committed should cause a hundred thousand home owners to lose their homes! Especially so when the whole thing was done for the purpose of helping those same people. Superficially, it seems right and proper to make some reforms, even though they might result in some cost to the government. But remember, all is gold that glitters. When one looks a little deeper into the subject and tries to be a little more realistic than idealistic, an entirely different picture presents itself.

Small Part
First of all we must understand that though a hundred thousand foreclosures sounds like a terribly large number, it really is not such an awfully large number when you realize that the HOLC took over

LARGER, MORE LEGIBLE LICENSE PLATES FOR 1940

Larger and more legible license plates are to be made for the year 1940, according to Leonard D. Case, Secretary of State, who has recently approved of the new design. The 1940 plates are to be wider and the length varying with the size of the numbers stamped on them. The size of the numbers also will be changed, making the plates more readable. This has been advocated by the State Police and Sheriff's Department for several years.

The new plates will be so punched that when affixed to the license bracket of a car, there will be a more firm contact and eliminate rattles and the number of lost plates.

The old dies, for stamping out license plates now nearly worn out, have been in service for eight years and have stamped nearly 18 million pairs of license plates. The new dies will also allow a more even spacing of the numerals.

The auto license plant of the Michigan State Industries is capable of turning out 18,000 complete sets of license plates every eight hour working day.

FOLK TALES, RACE CUSTOMS WILL BE INCLUDED IN BOOK

Even folk tales and customs of racial groups will be included in the Michigan edition of the American Guide Book series, it was revealed today by the Federal Writers' Project, which is preparing the volume.

The book will be the most comprehensive one-volume description of Michigan yet produced. It is about to be sent to the Holland settlement planning difficulties of racial readjustment in the experience of a colonial farmer who traded his oxen for horses. The Hollanders, unable to work a field, turned to sheep raising. He swore at them in the skilled manner of Yankee teamsters and the horses swung under their collars as it impelled by electric shock.

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The Michigan edition will be released this fall.

Statistics show, according to the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, that only five of the United States have two or more hospital beds per annum devoted to tuberculosis. The rate required by minimum standard, Michigan is one of the five.

Mr. Fahey pointed out that in some states legal technicalities made application for them desirable; "even though there is no intention to collect."

Judgments Rare
He said that deficiency judgments are collected only in "rare instances" and are limited to "those cases where the borrower has deliberately attempted to evade his obligations, and even more restrictive, where he has assets or resources from which the deficiency can advantageously be realized."

Chairman Fahey said that careful consideration was given to the suggestion for establishment of a Board of Review, but the minority serving this purpose exists at present in the organization of the HOLC. Before a property was foreclosed upon, he said, every effort was made to find means of enabling the borrower to carry his loan — by letter first, and then by personal interview.

Before foreclosure was begun, Mr. Fahey continued, a field representative must report that the loan is hopeless and this conclusion must be concurred in by the State and Regional offices of the HOLC. The case is reviewed by the Control Section and the analysis and report is forwarded to the Regional Office, as well as by the Assistant Regional Manager in charge of Loan Service, and the Regional Manager, before proceedings are instituted.

Special Inquiries
"In every case brought to our attention where it is claimed that we are proceeding unfairly, a special inquiry is made and the facts fully reported to those who complain," Mr. Fahey said.

There is nothing in the present laws governing the HOLC to prevent the rental of a property to a third party, he said. If it is through foreclosure, Mr. Fahey said in reference to Proposal No. 5 as made by Mr. Barry.

In conclusion let me state that in writing this I had no intention of defending the HOLC and surely not to hurt the unfortunate losers of the homes, but knowing the facts one cannot help giving credit to the HOLC for the good work done to so many of our poor and the absolute fairness with which, even the slow payers are being treated.

Little Known Facts About Your Michigan

Six per cent of all travel on Michigan highways is by out-of-state tourists, highway department figures show.

Michigan's first wagon road into the interior was laid out by "Indian brothers" of the St. Clements Moravian colony on December 13, 1782. It was "a straight road to Detroit."

US-112 Highway closely follows the Sauk Indian trail from Detroit to the lower end of Lake Michigan, thence to Chicago. Its conversion to a wagon road began in 1829 and was completed in 1836 for \$37,000.

Only 75 automobiles crossed the Straits of Mackinac in 1916 but nearly 250,000 crossed in 1937.

If all trees set in reforestation of the Huron National Forest were spaced six feet apart, they would make a belt 18 feet wide completely circling the earth at the equator.

In just 32 years, lumbermen stripped trees averaging 400 years old from western Michigan forests, much of the lumber going to rebuild Chicago after its great fire.

Replacing Michigan's Maritime National Forest is expected to take 29 years, for which the Chittenden nursery is designed to yield 45 million seedlings a year.

Ottawa National Forest in Michigan uses 330 miles of telephone lines to maintain forest fire protection.

Cincinnati Hills Bow To Construction Men
Once again the hills have bowed before the engineer. A new seven-lane concrete, the Col. Jumble Parkway, paralleling the Ohio River, was opened in Cincinnati, Ohio recently to carry automobiles from the tops of the eastern suburban hills into downtown Cincinnati.

The hills, things of beauty in themselves, have on the other hand made travel between different parts of Cincinnati quite difficult with through traffic arteries a scarcity. This parkway project costing \$3,500,000 in its entirety with 1,700 ft. d.v.s. and street widenings was just opened to traffic with the completion of a 2,500-foot viaduct at the edge of the downtown section which connected the seven miles of boulevard with the center of town, giving the needed relief to the other traffic bound outlets.

Begin eight years ago, this project has included 25 separate construction jobs and has brought a six-lane boulevard, terraced into the edge of the hills, extending to the far eastern edge of the city with firm connections into the upland suburbs all along its seven miles. The major part of the work, including the viaduct just completed, was done within the last three years and under Public Works Administration grants.

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ROAD DEPARTMENT OUTLINES 3 POINT BUILDING PLANS

The Public Works Administration this week had its first building application from the Michigan state highway department.

Upon authority granted Commissioner Murray D. Van Wagoner by the state administrative board, the Department applied for a three-fold construction program amounting \$5,950,000. Of this amount, the PWA would pay 45 per cent, or \$2,677,500.

Items in the proposed program are: \$1,700,000 for all segments of highway; \$150,000 for bridges; and \$3,500,000 for base preparation on gravel roads.

The program, if approved, will be limited to state trunklines not on the Federal Aid highway system. Deputy Commissioner Van Wagoner D. Steinhauser pointed out that the program is designed to fill a gap in the Department's plans occasioned by the 50 per cent reduction in state funds and appropriation from \$7,000,000 to \$3,500,000 for the biennium. Should the program be approved, the Department will have until June 30, 1940, to complete projects. Most of the work will be done by contract.

A popular type of Michigan rural school in Civil War days had a door at one end and a platform for the teacher at the other. Students sat on fixed benches facing the walls on which long shelves served as desks. Teachers without watches scratched on the south window glass marks for the hours or shadowed the time.

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