

Judge Favors

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Relief. Generally speaking, however, Mothers' Pension Cases are paid somewhat more than A. D. C. Cases, and in addition through courtship in Emergency Welfare Relief, per child and family allowance have been on several occasions further reduced. For instance, since the Month of May 1939, I am advised that the Aid to Dependent Children Relief has operated on a twenty per cent cut. This places the Aid to Dependent Children Cases considerably below the relief afforded under Mothers' Pension Cases.

The Oakland County Emergency Relief Commission and the Administrator, Mr. S. S. Skelton, have shown a fine spirit of cooperation in surveys prepared and action in surveys prepared and furnished concerning the greatest objection to A. D. C. assistance has been due to their lack of funds.

"The writer is interested in a further phase of Mothers' Pension Cases, which is of some considerable importance. In some instances the mother in question has been able to earn a small amount per month to the question of policy as to whether or not such additional earnings should be entirely deducted from the allowance made to that mother for home conditions. This has resulted in a policy in necessary cases of allowing the mother a portion of the benefit of her additional income and deduction from the Mothers' Pension Assistance."

"The Mothers' Pension Act (Act No. 37 of 1931) expressly recites during said period of time (which the mother receives said aid) said mother or child or children shall not be considered as receiving public relief and support by reason of receiving the benefits of this Act."

"In an effort to ascertain why Aid to Dependent Children should not be administered in all cases through the Probate Court or by a local County administrator, the writer found that there was no ruling in effect in the Attorney General's Office of Michigan, but that the Federal Social Security Board had taken the position that Federal funds could not be so administered. A copy of such ruling in the writer's possession, but it should be known and I believe made public that the reasons set forth for such a ruling are obviously not well founded as local propositions."

"The writer is of the opinion that both Aid to Dependent Children and Mothers' Pension Cases should be administered through the local Probate Court or by a local County Board of Administrator and placed largely on the same basis so given as the amount of relief etc. given is concerned, but that a distinction should be maintained which will continue the classification of Mothers' Pension Cases as herein outlined."

MOSQUITO CONTROL MUST START IN STAGNANT POOLS

Those who dread the whirling sound from the mosquito's wings and the subsequent swelling bites can do something about battling the pest.

But mosquito control in any of several forms is quite a job and that is why it usually is sidestepped, says Prof. R. I. McDaniel of the entomology department of Michigan State College. The staff member has completed recently, a study of control measures.

Any mosquito control program to be effective is centered around still water, says Professor McDaniel. That is the local place to do battle with two of the four stages of a mosquito's life cycle, those of the larvae or wriggler and the pupae stages. It's too difficult to effectively control the winged adult or the egg.

For effectiveness requires community-wide campaigns, the study reveals. Breeding places may keep on supplying the pests early in May into September.

Some of the effective controls include drainage of stagnant pools, tilling to prevent overflying lowlands in early spring, straightening of river banks to prevent pockets of still water, dredging streams or drainage ditches to create a current and even opening up the banks of lakes so that the wind can roughen up the water surface.

Lawns or park areas can be rid of the insects temporarily by use of a spray. A more complete description of the processes is being printed in the August issue of the "Quarterly Bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing."

One advantage of the changed theater of hostilities is that every season (or off-season) we learn a new set of geographical pronunciations.

YELLOW ROSES

By F. CROWDER
(Released by McClure Syndicate.)

MONK had brought roses, long-stemmed and yellow. Leila loved them above all flowers and Monk Earling above all men. There was about him an unassuming non-moral feeling that hypnotized her. He was bold; he was handsome and mysterious. Leila would never marry him and he knew it.

She would marry Guy Gordon because Guy had wealth and security. She had shamelessly lured and baited him with her license and vows, she had him landed. But she would never be able to close the door in Monk's face.

Sleek, pale, fastidious to the last dark hair on her head he was, he was, an admitting Monk to her apartment.

A little untidy, decidedly flushed, a bit tumbled was when a half hour later, the telephone jangled imperiously.

It was Joe downstairs in the lobby. Leila covered the transmitter long enough to say, "Damn!" and then sweetly invited, "Come right along."

She pulled Monk up by his coat lapels from the settee.

"Darling," she said against his lips. "You'll have to go. It's that pestiferous Jo Knuose. Don't let her see you."

"Think she'll ever squeal to Guy?" Monk asked.

"She might," Leila gasped, whirling away for his hat.

"She could queer me with Guy. She's still goofy about him."

She pushed Monk through the door.

"You'd better go down the stairs."

The buzzer caught her a split-second after she had thought of the roses in the box she was taking. She was wavering between box and door when Jo stepped over the threshold.

Jo was pretty, too trusting and devoted for her own good. But today, Jo's eyes were steady with a contemptuous glare; her pretty lips were tightened into a bright line on her face.

"Not well, dear?" Leila asked.

Jo's gaze discovered the box of roses and instead of flaring up, she seemed to wilt.

"So you're seeing him again." She sighed, dropped into a chair and stared reproachfully at Leila.

"I thought you'd promised to quit him."

It was Leila who flared. "I can't keep a guard at the door."

"You wouldn't if you could," Jo said.

"I saw him sneaking down the stairway. To bad my call disturbed you."

"But, my dear," Leila reminded her, "I'm still entitled to certain licenses."

"Not when your licenses are breaches of faith," Jo retorted.

"You've promised Guy to have nothing more to do with Monk. You don't know what it would do if he found out."

"If he found out?" Leila interrupted, suddenly shrill with alarm.

"Oh, don't worry," Jo said. "I'm not telling him. Why don't you quit it, Leila. Guy deserves an absolute square deal. And if I were you, I'd begin by disposing of those roses before Guy turns up."

"Not yet, darling. Guy's away until Monday."

Jo laughed nervously.

"Guy is on his way here. I bumped into him on the street not 10 minutes ago. He didn't have to go to Washington. He's expecting to surprise you."

He accepted one and then with the same hand plucked away something that clung to the coarse wool of the girl's plaid skirt.

It was the flat tan binding that had originally tied up the box of roses.

Guy lit his cigarette and then lay began fumbling with the binding tape as he talked.

His hands stood still; his attention was on an accompanying dark shadow was caught by the printing on the tape.

His eyes darted a question at Leila, wandered thoughtfully and then returned to the tape.

"Funny," he muttered. "I saw you a few minutes ago on the street and I'd swear she wasn't carrying anything that hypnotized her. He was bold; he was handsome and mysterious."

"Well, maybe she got it after she saw you, silly," Leila suggested.

"No!"

Guy sat erect.

"This tape reads 'Dallig's, 181 East Twenty-second street.' That's 10 miles from here. That's the Floral shop where Monk Earling's crowd is run out by Guy Fertig with a machine gun."

Slowly Guy's hands gathered the binding into a ball between them. And slowly Leila's blood chilled and breath began to fail.

Guy stood up.

His eyes had no depth now.

"And then," Guy murmured, "you let Jo try to cover you? Maybe this doesn't classify you both." His eyes flashed once with fire. "And may be it does."

He plunged for the door snatching his hat as he went and called out, "Jo!" as if he thought his voice could find her.

Laminated Plywood May Boom Factory-Built Houses

After five years of publicity devoted to factory-built houses which never materialized on a grand scale, the prefabricators have come forward with a new solution. Their search for suitable building materials led to laminated plywood (thin sheets of wood glued together).

The broad idea is not new. It failed for lack of the right glue. Now that the glue has been found, hope springs anew that houses can be made cheaply in factories.

According to Business Week, laminated panels, which are thin sheets of wood glued together with synthetic resins and then squeezed together under heat, are said to be stronger than steel sheets of equal weight.

Besides, they are impervious to moisture, easy to handle and light.

The synthetic resin which serves as glue is derived from carboxylic acid (phenol) and formaldehyde. Dr. L. H. Baekeland was the first to make such a resin. When the airplane makers found that it would hold thin sheets of wood together, they turned once more to plywood as a structural material. Their experience inspired the prefabricators to try their hand again at building parts of houses in factories.

To put the new carboxylic plywood to the test, the United States Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wis., built an experimental house. It stood up under every kind of wind and weather.

According to Business Week, Foster Gunnison, former owner of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and an old hand at prefabrication, has carried the plywood idea to its logical conclusion. His house has walls, floor, roofs, ceilings of standardized panels. The inner surfaces are of factory-finished hardwood; the outer are delivered, ready for a final coat of paint on the site. Panels are bolted together with the aid of steel connector plates.

The cost is such a plywood house (four rooms and bath) is \$2,195; for seven rooms and bath, \$7,425. Plumbing, kitchen cabinets, heater and electric fixtures and copper screens are included.

Bermuda's History

In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries Bermuda was a land of mystery, and a dreaded one to Spanish mariners who, conveying the riches of the Indies, Mexico and Peru, across the Atlantic, set a course north as far as Bermuda and then struck east as they picked up the trade winds.

For these sailors were the files of devils, where all too often their galleons came to grief on the marginal reefs that surround the little country. When the first English colony was settled here tales went forth of witchery, strange demons, and superstitions in the colony. Remaining a land of captivating beauty and customs have disappeared, superstitions have died, and few but historians and perhaps a few oldest inhabitants remember much about them.

Reason for Trucks

The Farm Credit administration, in a recent survey, presented breakdown of reasons why some 3,600 farmers in nine states depended on truck transportation. This shows that the exceptional proportion of farm traffic movement has roots in the basic economic problems of agriculture. "More prompt delivery" was the verdict of 43 per cent; "More convenient," 31 per cent; "Cheaper," 24 per cent; "Less handling," 20 per cent; "Produce reaches market in better condition," 10 per cent.

SALESMEN HELP FARMERS DISPOSE OF SURPLUS

Last winter the producers of dried fruits found themselves in a critical condition. Approximately 17 per cent more prunes and 25 per cent more raisins were to be offered for sale than the maximum expected consumption under normal conditions. And raisins and prunes constitute approximately 82 per cent of all dried fruit tonnage. The producers turned to a proven ally of agriculture for vitally needed aid—the mass distributors of food products. The result was a special consumer-producer dried fruit sale divided into two periods, one in November and the other in January.

The results of those sales were recently surveyed—and they provide a notable example of what aggressive retailing means to agriculture. The participating stores advertised dried fruits in hundreds of newspapers. They built attractive displays, and decorated their windows with banners, posters and other promotional material. They issued handbills and other literature. And reports now show that prune sales increased 32 per cent over the same two months a year before; raisin sales increased 26.4 per cent; apricot sales increased 7.4 per cent; peach sales increased 54 per cent and fig sales 197 per cent.

This is no isolated example of what happens when the men who produce commodities get together with the men who sell them. Similar campaigns, with equally notable success, have been carried on for many other "distressed" crops and products. And food stores have not been the only participants. Department, variety, hardware, clothing and other stores have cooperated as well, to help the good cause along.

What it all sums up to is more money for farmers and workers—more advertising for newspapers—more jobs for printers—and, finally, benefits for the consumer, who is encouraged to broaden and improve his diet, and who is given fine quality articles at prices made possible only by mass turnover, and the elimination of all possible middleman and "in-between" costs. It's a case where everyone benefits.

WEST FARMINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grimmer are spending the week at Houghton Lake.

Gale Jackson is spending this week with his niece Mrs. Elmer See.

Gale McDibbit of Hartland, spent the week with his aunt Mrs. Smith Green.

The Robison reunion was held August 13 at the home of John Robison, Clare.

Mrs. Florence Bachelor who has been sick is much better and able to be about the house.

The Nichols school reunion will be held August 26. A pot luck dinner will be served at 12:30.

Several from here attended the Walled Lake Baptist Sunday School picnic at Cass-Bentley Park at Northville, Thursday, August 17.

Read the Advertising in the Enterprise.

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\$16 Mare Still Worth \$16 After 22 Years

CHARMAN, NEB.—Here's a story to disprove the song that says the old gray mare "ain't what she used to be." J. A. Fowler, farmer near here, bought a gray mare colt for \$16 at a horse sale 22 years ago. Recently, he decided to sell her. When the auctioneer's hammer fell, the mare (22 years old) brought \$16.

Texas Ranchers Back Up 'Rest the Range' Idea

EL PASO.—West Texas stockmen are experimenting with a new type of soil conservation that has an alphabetical name.

Cattlemen call it the R. T. R.—Rest the Range—program. It requires moisture and patience.

Under the R. T. R. program ranges are left free of cattle and are allowed to lie idle for several years. In this way land "worn out" will be revitalized, stockmen will be able to feed crops make this possible. Breeding herds have not been increased, and the ranges have been freed of 200,000 head of cattle and driven at high prices. As much of the remaining stock as possible is kept in feed lots. Ranchers say it will be several years before they realize the ranges to the extent they have been during the last few years.

"It can do more in one year for West Texas stockmen than Washington can do in 10 years," said Joe Evans, cattle owner and commission man.

No False Teeth at 90; Eyesight Also Good

THAMESVILLE, ONT.—William Street of Dresden is 90 years old and estimates he will live to be "at least 110."

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