

Princess Watassa



"Po-She-A-Neen-Azhe-Be-Ma-De-Ze-Yun," or "Hello! How is your health today?"—With those words, Princess Watassa, school health educator of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, soon will greet school children in this county. She is a member of the Chippewa tribe of Michigan. Arrangements are being made for programs here, the final schedule to be announced later. Princess Watassa will introduce to boys and girls in this county a new, interesting health program.

COOKING APPLES

Beware of too much water in cooking apples. Michigan's huge crop recently harvested means abundant supplies for winter months. But to get good applesauce that the family will appreciate, be sparing with the water, suggest members of the home economics staff at Michigan State College.

Letters to the Editor are always welcomed by this newspaper.

MICHIGAN INDUSTRY

Michigan has a share in one industry that is 100 per cent American. It's the business of making maple syrup and maple sugar, all of which is produced in the United States and Canada.

SALT STOPS GREASE SPATTER

Cooks chafe from experience that a little salt sprinkled in a pan before putting in fat helps prevent grease from spattering when meat is fried.

GRATEFUL HUNTER SENDS CHECK TO STATE DEPT.

Add: things that seldom happen! An appreciative Detroit sportsman encloses a check with a leg band from a sharp-tailed grouse he secured recently in the Pigeon river country in Otsego and Montmorency counties.

Staff members of the game division of the Michigan department of conservation experience a warm glow when the sportsman expresses his satisfaction with their efforts in establishing sharp-tailed grouse in the northern counties of the lower peninsula. One hundred and twenty sharp-tails were released in the Pigeon river area last winter and 50 in the Fletcher swamp in Alpena county. All of the birds were transferred from the west end of the upper peninsula.

The check was returned to the Detroit sportsman. No such contributions are accepted by the conservation department but hunters can aid the department by returning legbands promptly with information concerning localities in which birds are taken.

FORESTERS FIND IT PAYS TO WAIT FOR TREES TO AGE

Trees increase their market value so rapidly in the years immediately after they reach the minimum size fit to be cut that it pays a forester to be patient.

From data released by the Lake State Forest Experiment station at St. Paul, hardwoods under Michigan conditions may be taken as an example. A fully stocked stand on good soil will yield, at the age of 50 years, a merchantable volume of 1,300 board feet per acre, using a nine-inch diameter as the measure of merchantability. But if this stand is not cut for another ten years, at 60 years of age it would yield 5,100 board feet per acre, with selective lumbering taking only the largest trees. In the additional decade the value added is almost twice that available at the end of 50 years. Average stands, not fully stocked, would yield less, of course, but would improve in the extra decade in the same proportion.

The difference in the value of a decade apart, in the difference between economical logging and premature cutting of small stuff that will not pay, foresters say.

Everything is worth what its purchaser will pay for it.

Quick War Relief Given by Red Cross

Shipwrecked U. S. Citizens, Wounded Poles, Refugees, Repatriates Aided

Washington.—The American Red Cross moved quickly at the onset of hostilities in Europe to organize relief for war sufferers and give aid to American citizens stranded in danger zones or rescued from sea-warfare catastrophe.

Red Cross officials pointed out that following contact of German Polish forces on September 1, the organization made available medical relief for civilians and armies of Poland; provided aid for Americans repatriating from Europe; handed in the United States parties granted medical and maintenance assistance to American survivors of the "Athenia," first sea casualty of the war; gave financial aid to the American Hospital in Paris, France, and developed a comprehensive communications system to allay the fears of distraught relatives.

Norman H. Davis, chairman, cited the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva on September 1 asking what relief would be needed from the American Red Cross. In a first step in consolidating Red Cross relief forces throughout the nation, 2,700 Red Cross chapters were authorized to begin producing refugee garments and to accept contributions for war relief.

A quick response from the Polish Red Cross to Chairman Davis' cable to it: International Committee resulted in an American Red Cross appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of 45 items of medicine and 45 items of food and a quantity of large hospital tents capable of housing 50 stretcher cases each.

A grant of \$25,000 was also made to the American Hospital in Paris to evacuate American patients from the hospital and to purchase in the United States a 100 bed hospital unit for shipment to the American organization. It was said.

To meet needs which were thought likely to result from the evacuation of rural villages and the passage of hostile armies, the Red Cross called upon 21 of its large city chapters to roll surgical dressings of a special new type for European warfar injuries. More than 100,000 yards of gauze were purchased and 40,000 pounds of cotton, enough to make 157,000 surgical dressings.

On September 2, the American Red Cross announced it was organizing to meet repatriating American citizens at seaport cities through chapter reception committees. Citizens without resources were given temporary shelter, and aided to re-settle in their former homes or work.

Between September 5 and 7, the American Red Cross called \$20,000 through the State Department to help American survivors of the "Athenia," who had been taken into Irish and Scotch ports.

Red Cross chapters were instructed to accept funds for the purchase of supplies for impartial distribution and funds for purchase of supplies for a designated country to be expended through the Red Cross society of that nation.

"The Red Cross is not interested in the origins of the present conflict," Chairman Davis declared following his cable offer of assistance to the International Red Cross Committee. "As a part of the great International Red Cross it is our duty to do what we can to aid the helpless civilians who will suffer during the hostilities."

Record Number of Disasters Reported by Red Cross for Year

The American Red Cross gave emergency relief and rehabilitation aid to 130,000 sufferers of 157 disasters in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to a report submitted by DeWitt Smith, newly appointed director of the Red Cross disaster relief service.

Mr. Smith said the number of disaster operations exceeded that of any previous year, with cloudbursts, epidemics, fires, windstorms, snowfalls, and other catastrophes striking in 43 states and the territory of Alaska. Red Cross disaster relief expenditures totaled \$2,276,109 for the year.

"Since its founding in 1881 the Red Cross has aided victims of 2,495 disasters here and abroad, expending \$143,000,000 for rescue, food, clothing, shelter, medical and nursing aid and the permanent rehabilitation of families unable to re-establish themselves," Mr. Smith said.

Last year the Red Cross helped 41,000 enlisted men or their families through its workers stationed at Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Stations and through Red Cross chapters from coast to coast. Recent Congressional action to increase the United States armed forces has necessitated expansion of this vital service to enlisted men by the Red Cross.

RISING STATE TAXES ASSAILED BY E. T. CONLON

"It doesn't make any difference what political brand of officials or legislature controls our state government as far as increasing taxation is concerned—the trend is always drastically upward," says Ernest T. Conlon, General Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Michigan, which recently completed an affiliated organization in every county in the state to fight for lessened governmental costs.

"Economy—saving money for the people—is a favorite theme for all political spellbinders. In other days the candidate who could talk most convincingly and with the greatest fervor on this subject usually landed a state job. When he got securely on the payroll, however, he conveniently forgot about his campaign promises and reverted to the well-known type of tax spender—not tax saver."

"This duplicity has finally become somewhat well known to the voting public and in time it may result in men being elected to office who really have the intestinal fortitude to live up to their promises."

"In the meantime state expenses continue to increase, taxpayers are hard-pressed to meet their levies, pioneer industry thinks of moving to some other state where the cost of doing business is less, and new enterprises stay away. Nobody has done anything effective to curb this situation, which is steadily growing worse."

"A report recently completed in the Auditor General's Department shows expenditures for the past fiscal year to be over \$247,000,000 for the twelve-month period. Ten years ago the cost of running the state government was \$100,000,000. The increase in state governmental costs for the past ten years is about 150%. In the last fifteen years the increase is 400%."

"My attention was recently called to certain figures concerning the state's payrolls. For the first nine months of 1939 they totaled \$19,395,651—an all-time high."

MILLIONS OF GRAPE VINES

Michigan produces annually such a volume of fruit that grapes in the state sometimes are overlooked. But a statewide estimate indicates there are approximately 18 million vines which in 1938 bore enough fruit to give the state third place nationally.

Learns Indian Skills on NYA Project



The young Indian girls in the above picture are being taught the ancient Indian handicrafts by an older member of the Chippewa tribe at the government reservation near L'Anse au Loup on Keweenaw Bay.

This project, centered in a 16,000-acre Indian community, is maintained by the Michigan National Youth Administration to provide skills that will perpetuate valuable native customs and lore, and at the same time furnish work experience that may lead to private employment for those on the project.

These girls receive instruction in the almost forgotten tribal arts of basket weaving and beadwork, the manufacture of brooches, pendants, leggings, pocket books, brooches, belts, gloves, headbands, bracelets, necklaces, Indian moccasins, dresses, and war shirts, and hundreds of other colorful articles traditional of their race.

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