

The Farmington Enterprise

Established 1888 by Edgar H. Bloomer as "A Permanent Journal of Progress"

Published Thursday of each week and entered at the Post Office at Farmington, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as second-class matter, under the act of March 3, 1919.

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EDITORIALS

An Old Friend Waving Good-by

(Exchange)

The little red schoolhouses of America, the one-room schools of any or no color, are going, but not yet gone.

In Pennsylvania they vanish at the rate of 300 a year, eliminated through consolidation, legislation and transportation—yet 5,000 remain. In New York, some of the contested figures in the budget now before the Legislature show speeding up the school consolidation program. Other States, from coast to coast, are seeing changes for the better, slowly but surely, in their common school plant.

We will forget the passing of primitive "district" schools, built by the pioneers and generations of their successors. Better teaching staffs, better grading, and better equipment generally come with better buildings. Yet many a boy or girl of forty or fifty years ago recalls tenderly some teacher in a one-teacher school, and cherishes mellow memories of the old single-room schoolhouse itself, with its birch or oak stoves, its black and tin dipper, and the jangle of the creaking on the desks and hard benches. . . . On such foundations the American Way was built.

Toy Joy That Lasts

In recent years Easter has become the season when a baby chick needs a friend. And the chicks best friend is his mother. Even a child's chubby hand will not make a safe place for a fluffy little yellow chick, just arrived.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not wish to oppose the practice of giving baby chicks, ducklings and rabbits to children as Easter presents. The Society estimates that in some years between 25,000 and 75,000 newly-hatched chicks were sold as gifts, but that too much kindness, as well as neglect and exposure, made them short-lived.

The Society recommends that inanimate representations replace "live toys" at Easter, and it is encouraging that this is favored by merchants. Paradoxically, the toys which are not alive will live the longest and bring the most lasting joys.

The Floating Dollar

(Exchange)

No one knows so well the value of a dollar as the person who has worked for one. Yet even he may be absolutely certain of it. The value was unshaken from gold six years ago when the dollar was reduced to 59 per cent of its former gold content, and now, the report of the Republican Progress Committee under Glenn Frank pictures the American monetary unit as floating on the surface of an inflationary gyser which could erupt in a comparatively short notice.

The Committee recommends that Congress should repeal the emergency monetary powers given to the President during 1933 and should prepare for return to the gold standard.

The least defensible of these monetary powers is the provision embodied in the omnibus money bill of 1933 which would permit the Chief Executive at his discretion to issue as much as \$3,000,000,000 in greenbacks. It would be difficult to imagine any authority more superfluous at a time when the United States has approximately three-fifths of the world's gold against which money could be issued. The excess reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks are so great that much of this gold has to be "sterilized," kept out of the monetary system, for safety. The "greenback" section of the bill is to be repealed.

A second of the monetary powers of the President is that which would enable the Treasury to issue more money against the silver that has been accumulated under the Silver Purchase Act. There is, in the Treasury and in circulation, enough silver to make roundly \$3,500,000,000 worth of currency if all monetized at the legal rate of \$1.29 an ounce, though only a little more than half is at present so monetized, the rest being carried as bullion at cost. At the present market value of silver, about 35 cents an ounce, that silver would be worth less than a third of the amount out against it for the Government to redeem.

And yet the President has the authority also to increase the theoretical "monetary" price of sil-

ver to about \$2.15 in accordance with the new price of gold or to \$2.58 if he should further devalue the dollar to half its former gold content. Certainly there is no need for these potentialities of inflation on the books.

Finally, there is that remaining power to devalue the gold dollar from the present 60-cent level to 50 cents in terms of the old standard. By some it is argued that this heavy should be kept for a possible defensive answer to devaluation of foreign currencies. But the margin that is left is not wide; Mr. Roosevelt has apparently turned his back on currency tinkering; and the use of such a weapon if available is very debatable. Meanwhile, the existence of such a contingency adds to the uncertainties which impede recovery.

Is it possible to go back at once to a fixed gold standard? The report of the Frank Committee does not pretend that it is. But there might be definite value in setting up that objective, at it suggests, and in authorizing a monetary and banking commission to consider when and how the dollar can again be really anchored to gold.

"The Helpful Hens"

(Exchange)

At a time when America's farm lands are still stirring drowsily following a long winter hibernation, when winter wheat manifests but faintly the activity which will culminate in July harvests, when the summer corn is as yet unplanted, an animated and decidedly vocal crop is emerging from its shell and heading toward maturity.

Baby chicks, tomorrow's income producers on thousands of farms, now are being hatched in yet uncounted quantities. Time was when the production of poultry was considered a side issue. A flock of chickens had always been a part of the farm picture, but the husbandman raised them much as he grew a vegetable garden, with the thought of supplying his table, or, possibly, because his parents have been using to "seeing them around."

Whatever was derived from the sale of eggs he was inclined to consider as "penn money" for farm wife.

When economic clouds darkened the sky, when crops were scant and their prices low, the agriculturalist realized through the small but dependable trickle of welcome cash derived from the sale of poultry or eggs, that "the helpful hen" was indeed living up to her utterance.

With the incubator and brooder largely taking the place of the traditional temperamental setting hen, and egg production attaining new highs with the advent of the improved strains, the old-time "chicken year" has come to be recognized as a distinct asset in the multi-phased activities which make up today's diversified farming.

Another Black Mark

(Exchange)

The practice of confining wild animals in cages for exhibition purposes has received another black mark added against it. When the winter quarters of a large circus recently, those in charge of the animals were faced with a severe responsibility. The harpies had to be released, to save themselves as best they could. But the keepers dared not liberate the fear-driven animals belonging to the class considered dangerous. They were left in their cages to perish in the flames while pressing frantically against the red-hot iron bars.

The blame lies not with the officials, who had a decision to make and who acted according to the dictates of their judgment, but with the whole system of keeping animals confined under such circumstances. The custom would certainly be discontinued if no one were willing to go through unnatural performances. Thousands of people are shocked by the recent tragedy. Has the shock been sufficient? Or will the public continue to support the practice of exhibiting and trapping wild animals for mere entertainment purposes?

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CHURCHES

All notices for this column must be in the Enterprise office not later than Tuesday at noon.

Salem Evangelical Church
Rev. Carl Schultz, Pastor
Morning Worship Service at 10:00 a. m.
Sunday School at 11:00 a. m.
No Sunday School on Easter Sunday.

Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. D. M. Stubb, Pastor
Morning worship at 10:30.
Church school 12 noon.
Choir practice Thursday evening.

The meeting of the Sunday Evening Club on March 31, will have as its guest speaker, Dr. Andrew Souda of Detroit.

The Dramatic Club will present the comedy "Calm Yourself" on April 12.

Don't forget the Spring Sale and Supper on the evening of April 2.

CLARENCEVILLE M. E. CHURCH
Rev. W. J. Prisk, Pastor

Church Service, 10 a. m.
Sunday School, 11 a. m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p. m.
Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

Our Lady of Sorrows Church
Rev. John J. Larkin, Pastor

Sunday Masses at 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 a. m. and at 12:00 noon.
Masses on Holy Days at 6:00, 7:30 and 9:00 a. m.
Daily Masses at 6:30 and 8 o'clock a. m.

Redford Gospel Tabernacle
18000 Lasher Road
Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.
Pentecostal prayer and praise service, 11:00 a. m.

Farmington Gospel Assembly
2368 Warner, near Grand River
Pastor, A. P. Rudenko
2340 Miller Ave.; Tel. 691-R
Young People's meeting, Wed. 7:45 p. m.
Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.
Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Evangelistic service, 7:45 p. m.
All are welcome regardless of circumstances.

First Baptist Church
"The Friendly Church"
Gilbert A. Miles, Pastor
23604 Warner Street

Morning Prayer Meeting, 10:15.
Morning Worship 10:30.
Bible School 11:45. We have a good place for every age group and all who are not attending some other church are invited to come.
B. Y. P. U. 6:30.
Evening Evangelistic Meeting at 7:30.

West Point Park Bible Church
Union Missionary Hall
Held in Community Hall
Seven Mile near Farmington Rd.
Evangeline B. Farmington, Evangelist
Pastor.

SUNDAY
10 a. m., Sunday School.
11 a. m., Morning Worship.
7:45 p. m., Junior Church (up to 14 years of age).

TUESDAY
7:45 p. m., Personal Evangelism Class (Mrs. Horton, 19029 Westmore avenue).

FRIDAY
2 to 4 p. m., Missionary Meeting.
Baker, 18403 Filmore ave; nue).

3:30 to 4:30 p. m., Industrial Arts (all children invited, held in church).

7:45 p. m., Prayer Praise Service, (special speaker).

During the Sunday morning service we offer the services of a Registered Graduate Nurse who will take care of the infants and small children.

Eight Church of Christ, Scientist Grand River Ave. at Evergreen Rd. Detroit, Mich.

"Reality" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in All Christian Science Churches throughout the world on Sunday, March 31, 1940. The Golden Text (James 1:17) is: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Among the Bible citations in this passage (Matthew 5:16,48): "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Correlative passages to be read from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, include the following (p. 337): "In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being, which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal."

DAN O'SHEA GROWS UP

By SCOTT W. RYALL
(McClure Syndicate-WNU Service)

DAN O'SHEA did not see the man who shot big Jim Casey, the genial policeman, guard of the Ninth ward's morals.

He was walking the beat with the officer. Casey had objected. He had said he didn't want kids under his heels when he had to catch master crooks.

But Dan, the red-headed newsboy, was insistent and Casey at last relented. He said Casey didn't like the night shift because he "didn't want a man unarmed with him through the dangerous Ninth ward."

Then he guffawed, quieted enough to ring in the Grimm street post, then turned in the alley back of Silverstein's warehouse. He did insist on Dan waiting outside for him there and even relieved him of his temporary custody of the long club.

"Wait under the light" he ordered and Dan did not argue. Their attachment had reached that point where little differences of meaning and thought were immediately known. Casey did not want him in Silverstein's alley.

There was no doubt of it, no joke, no denial.

The newsboy looked at the stars which, shine even on the Ninth ward, wondered absently what would happen if one dropped, then leapt as if it had had when Jim Casey rolled up the alley.

"Halt!"

There was the sharp report of a gun, sides of running feet, muffled curses, then silence.

Dan's face went white. His tongue seemed stuck to the roof of his mouth and his heart pounded painfully.

"Casey!" he tried to call but the word came only in a whisper.

He headed himself against the lamp-post, breathed deeply, then precipitated himself into the dark maw of the alley.

The officer was not hard to find. His spotlight had fallen from his hand, rolled a foot away and ginkered back into his pale face, against closed eyelids.

Dan stopped, walked slowly to the doubled floor; looked down at the limp lips which had so lately been snuffing him.

He tried to stoop; to touch the policeman.

A terrible fear was trembling through him.

Then he turned, raced through the alley and up Grimm street to the police telephone, found it locked and ran down to Minkelbauer's drug store. He was sobbing heavily when he lurched in before the astonished druggist.

"Call—the police—quick!" he gasped.

"Casey—his shot back—of Silverstein!"

Then the matter was out of the boy's hands. They found Casey with the light still shining on his face. He wasn't dead but he was still unconscious when they lifted him into the ambulance.

Dan O'Shea watched and shivered at the back of the crowd. His heart throbbed.

He stared at the ground and behind the fixed gaze a seething volcano of vengeful thoughts mingled with recrimination.

He had been right there. He might have saved Casey. He didn't know how but he was sure he might have done something. He might have torn the bullet.

He thought out Captain Atkinson. "About Casey," he said, "letting his lips braver. 'How-how had he hurt?'"

"No bad," he said, "worry, son. A cop takes those things and forgets 'em in a few weeks."

Dan looked intently at the officer. He suspected a doubt in the captain's mind.

Atkinson was watching him curiously, too.

The captain's face seemed pinched, hard. His hands were still clenched and teeth caught his lower lip.

man. Then he asked another who sold papers. "If he seen anything about Casey—on and laugh. He was drunk?" "But the kid followed him home."

Dan said "But it's outward money—only a grudge as he took the paper."

In a few minutes he was down at the precinct station.

"About Casey?" he started with affected negligence, but further words would struggle from his lips.

"Casey's all right, son," boomed the captain cheerily. "It looked worse than that. The bullet just missed his chest. I saw him this morning laying away a bag of apples somebody sent him."

Dan sighed and sank weakly into a chair.

He straightened himself with an effort, crossed his legs nonchalantly and flashed out the slip of paper with Lefty Peters' address on it.

"That's the man that shot Casey," he said calmly.

The officer took the paper slowly, staring at the boy.

"Son, do you mean that you—"

"I guess, Captain, we'll gotta grow up sometime," he said with such a mature effort he embarrassed himself and rose hastily to cover his face.

"I think I'll mosey up and say hello to Casey," said Dan. "You won't forget about that guy Peters, will you?"

The officer rose, returned the salute.

"I'll put a squad on it right away, Dan," he said huskily. Then, after his eyes had been checked.

"Grown up over-night. Well, I'll be—"

He finished with an admiring push at the desk button.

Pure Ore Must Be Mixed To Produce 'White Gold'

Pure gold is yellow in color. It is too soft to use in articles subject to wear, unless alloyed with harder metal. The choice of alloy metals determines the color of the gold, and the quantity of alloy determines the color, the fineness, or quality of the gold; this quality is expressed in "karat" for instance, pure gold is said to be 24 karat, which means 24 twenty-fourths pure.

18 karat gold is 18 parts pure gold and six parts alloy, in other words 18 twenty-fourths gold and six twenty-fourths of other metal; and so on.

Naturally, the more alloy there is, added to pure gold, the lower the karat—the less will the metal partake of the desirable qualities of gold. Eighteen karat gold is rich enough in pure gold to be used in full color and to keep its color. Fourteen karat gold does quite well, but is about the lowest karat that can be depended upon to look well and to stay looking so; in fact, it is the lowest to use in jewelry.

Articles which are subject to a certain amount of friction while in use, to help the metal keep bright by avoiding the least touch of dullness in appearance due to oxidation.

As 12-karat gold is half gold and half alloy, it is at the parting of the ways beyond which the combined metal does not strictly preserve the name of gold. Formulas stating just what metals to alloy gold with to produce various colors are hundreds in number; but, in general, it may be said that the alloy to select to make red gold is copper; for green gold, silver; and for white gold, nickel.

One of the most difficult colors to produce in alloying gold is white. This is so true that the best advice to give to any but very large manufacturing jewelers is not to alloy their own white gold, but to buy it from responsible metallurgists, who have a product of established reputation.

Most of the other colors of gold are not so difficult to alloy, but are success than merely a formula; one must count upon practice for the experience which makes results more than a matter of luck. More than merely the desired color must be sought; the metal must also have working qualities such as ductility, so that it will not crack when rolled or spun; and the workman must have a product of established reputation.

These qualities, any one of them, if missed in one batch or melt of metal, cause the loss of all the time and some of the material that went into the operation, and avoidance of such losses call for a technique as the skill of the workman that is fully developed only by the experience that comes with the making of ample quantities of product. White gold seems more "tricky" than other colors of gold in the process of making.

Fish Herders
Game wardens at Theresa, N. Y., assisted by representatives of sportsmen's clubs, maintain each spring a 24-hour guard over the thousands of wall-eyed pike that jam in the small tributaries to the Indian river and Black Lake. Following tradition of centuries these game fish track from the deep waters of Black Lake and the Lower St. Lawrence to the small tributaries, some hardly ankle deep. They swim a distance of 20 miles or more, against strong currents, from the delta over two to five miles and after spending about two weeks in the shallows return again to the deep water.

STATE BEGINS UNITED DRIVE AGAINST RABIES

Five state departments, including the Governor's office, have started a united attack on rabies in Michigan.

The mad dog situation in the state has grown rapidly worse in the last year and now more than 100 dog heads a month are being examined for rabies.

In 1935, more than 65,000 doses of vaccine were produced by the State Health Department laboratories. Usually 11 doses are in a package, enough for one patient.

Two men have been named officially to recommend control measures, which may affect the health of the state. The two are Dr. A. W. Newell, director of the State Health Department's bureau of epidemiology, and Dr. C. H. Clark, state veterinarian and director of veterinary activities for the State Department of Agriculture.

Rabies is so general, and mad dog complaints so numerous, that diagnostic service and free post-treatment vaccine is costing the State Health Department \$40,000 a year. Medical costs for

administering the vaccine to bitten persons probably total \$75,000.

The situation was reviewed Thursday when Dr. H. Allen Meyer, State Health Commissioner, called a meeting in his office. Attending were E. A. Beamer, Agriculture Department Commissioner, H. D. Ruhl, chief of the Conservation Department's game division, Emerson R. Boyles, legal advisor to Governor Dickinson, Sergeant Lawrence Meehan, representing State Police Commissioner Oscar G. Olander, Dr. C. C. Young, director of the Health Department's laboratories, Dr. Clark and Dr. Newell. The five-man committee is working in a joint program of action was the result of this meeting.

At the request of local authorities, county dog quarantines have been established for limited periods by the Department of Agriculture in various parts of the state, but without effect in checking the spread of rabies. Six counties are now under quarantine.

While rabies is sometimes found in farm animals, dog quarantines are adopted as control measures because rabies infection comes almost exclusively from dogs.

"What is so pleasant as these jets of affection which make a young world for me again?"

—Emerson

EIGHTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
2011 Grand River Ave.
at Evergreen Rd.
DETROIT

A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sunday Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Monday School for pupils up to the age of 18, at 10:30 a. m.
Wednesday Evening Testimony Meetings at 8 o'clock.
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