The Farmington Enterprise

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EDITORIALS

Aggravating the Voice

(Christian Science Monitor)

Bottom, the weaver, ambitious to act the part of the lion in "Pyramus and Thisbe," promised his fellow-players to roar like a lion; but, being reminded by Quince, the carpenter, that he might frighten the ladies in the audience, amended his promise. "I will aggravate my voice so," said he, "that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you as 'twere any nightingale." Thus Shakespeare's humor wrote an ill-considered promise for Bottom.

What would have been beyond Bottom, however, may perhaps be made possible to imaginative listeners by Prof. Harold Burris Meyer of the Stevens Institute of Technology. For some years Professor Burris-Meyer has been working with the transmogrification of sound as it may be affected by vacuum tubes and other paraphernalia mysterious to the lay mind.

The idea touches the theater. When Romeo sings to Juliet in the opera he must needs sing at the audience, which no lover would do if his voice could otherwise be projected in that direction. When Bottom is transformed into an ass, he would seem more of an ass if his voice sounded plausibly like that of an ass. It would, of course, be up to the operator, modifying the actor's voice, to supply the plausibility.

A theater is predicted in which the voices of the actors will be subjected to the controls of such a machine before reaching the audience. Bottom would no doubt call its operation aggravating the voice. The possibilities of controlled sound sound terrifying even in print; they would obviously impose serious responsibility and demand nice judgment at the controls.

May I Open a Window?

(Exchange)

About this time of year the public prints begin dissertations on "How to keep cool though masculine." The problem is not confined to summertime, nor is it without its elements of relativity. In those pampered areas which have central heating in winter and air-conditioning in summer, the perennial problem is how to suit both men and women with the same room temperature.

Recently something like an engineering basis has been given to the discussion by Dr. C. P. Yaglou of Harvard, who has found that the average skin temperature of women is several degrees less than that of men. This comparison then is aggravated by the man's wearing roughly three times as great a weight of clothes, summer and winter as a woman wears. In other words, the guest in the double-breasted dinner jacket who would rather be opening a window when the hostess asks if he will light the grate, has largely himself to blame.

According to the thermometer readings, the sexes should simply exchange their choices of clothing materials. It is the man in silk who should be dressing in crêpe, organdie, and tulle, while the women would be more comfortable—perhaps—in serges, tweeds, and whipcords.

Such a transformation will take a bit of selling, no doubt, as the haberdashers will tell you who have slowly gotten men out of flannels into palm beach. There is no slight problem in preserving the ethics involved. But to the merchant tailors who each year insist the male of the species should wear more color and to the designers who have just succeeded again in feminizing women's fashions, it offers something to do.

Alchemists and Junk Men

(Christian Science Monitor)

While modern chemists enjoy the spotlight with their various kinds of synthetic rubber—buna, thiokol, neoprene, and Ameripol—let a word be said for the humble junk man. The United States has consumed imported crude rubber at an average annual rate of 487,000 long tons since 1930. Americans are prolific consumers, which is the cue for the junk man's entrance with a modern version of an old song, "Any tires, any tubes, any galoshes today?"

An imposing army of some 5,000 wholesale junk men with 29,000 employees did a business of $400,000,000 in 1935. A large part of this was old rubber—enough to supply the unsung hero of today's preparedness scene, the rubber reclaiming industry, with an essential raw material and to provide exports of millions of pounds.

According to Everett G. Holt, rubber expert of the Department of Commerce, the United States consumed 592,000 long tons of natural rubber, 170,000 long tons of reclaimed rubber, and 1,700 long tons of synthetic rubber last year. In an emergency the junk men could supply more than half of America's need.

A survey of the reclaiming industry indicates a capacity which can be expanded if necessary. Compare this with existing capacity of several thousand tons at most of synthetic rubber. Then note the cost. The average value of reclaimed rubber in 1935 was 4.4 cents per pound, the average of crude rubber was 12.4 cents. It is estimated that artificial rubber would require a price of 22 cents per pound to justify production, or about twice the average price of crude natural rubber between 1931 and 1937.

One should not discount the potential importance of synthetic rubber or its usefulness where its properties excel natural rubber. But American manufacturers have approximately 265,000 tons of rubber on hand or en route, and the reclaiming industry is capable of providing nearly that much more annually. This amounts to a reserve of almost a year's consumption.

Thus there appears to be an ample cushion, especially if the accumulation of the stock pile is pushed, to permit development of synthetic sources if and when necessary.

A Boy's Response

(Christian Science Monitor)

While a civilized portion of the adult world comes nobly to the rescue of little ones endangered by an uncivilized type of human thinking, the news of the day presents an instance of how children take care of one another. Thirteen-year-old Jack Evans, a Yorkshire miner's lad, saw a perambulator run down a hill and plunge into a canal.

Although the two-year-old occupant's feet were caught between the side of the pram and a wheel, the courageous boy dove twice into the water and finally brought her to the surface, where both were hauled ashore and soon restored. Not a moment was lost in considering the possible cost. Another child needed help. And help was given. Such incidents call attention to the fact that men and women who feel weightily responsible for juvenile welfare are not always such essential factors as they suppose. It is not always noticed, in the routine of daily activity, how much care and assistance children bestow on one another.

America's Sweet Singer

(Exchange)

Bardstown, Kentucky, is the appropriately named place where "Kentucky" Colonels—from Shirley Temple to Marvin McIntyre—have been invited to gather July 4 to pay tribute, along with other visitors, to Stephen Foster, on the poet's 114th anniversary.

"My Old Kentucky Home," one of the best known of his songs, is more than a nostalgic piece about the South. Like many of Foster's lyrics, it invokes all that is best of home everywhere. A great American folk song, its appeal is universal. It was at Bardstown in the home of a kinsman, that Foster is said to have gained inspiration for his haunting melody.

While July 4 celebrates a Nation's independence, Stephen Foster, whom it also honors, through his music symbolizes values that will endure beyond the dust of cities and the clash of arms.

MICHIGAN INCREASES BUTTER

Recent survey figures by the federal Farm Credit Administration credit Michigan with production of more than 82 million pounds of butter annually. The survey shows 35 per cent was manufactured in cooperatively managed plants, slightly lower than the national level of 39 per cent.

Send in news items EARLY

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.

First Methodist Church
Rev. Delmere Stubbs, Pastor
Morning worship at 10:30.
Church school 12 noon.
Choir practice Thursday evening.

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 7:00, 8:30, 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
23608 Warner avenue
(near Grand River avenue)
Pastor H. L. Tomlinson
29320 Shiawassee Rd., Tel. 542-R1

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Worship, 11:00 a. m.
Evangelistic, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30.
Everybody Welcome.

First Baptist Church
"The Friendly Church"
Gilbert A. Miles, Pastor.
23501 Warner Street
Morning Prayer Meeting 10:15.
Morning Worship 10:30.
Bible School 11:45. We have a good class for every age group and all who are not attending some other school are invited to come.
B. Y. P. U. 6:30.
Evening Evangelistic Meeting at 7:30.

West Point Park Bible Church
Undenominational
Held in Community Hall
Seven Mile near Farmington Rd.
Evangeline B. Farnum, Evangelist, Pastor.
122 Louise Avenue, Highland Park
Telephone TO 7-5613

SUNDAY
10 a. m., Sunday School.
11 a. m., Morning Worship.
3 to 5 p. m. Junior Church (up to 14 years of age).
7:45 p. m. Evangelistic Services
TUESDAY
7:45 p. m., Personal Evangelism Class.
WEDNESDAY
8:00 p. m., Cottage meeting (Horace Gravelle, Merriman Court).
FRIDAY
2 to 3:30 p. m. Missionary Meeting.
3:30 to 4:30 p. m., Industrial Arts, (all children invited, held in church).
7:45 p. m., Prayer Praise Service.
During the Sunday morning service we offer the services of a Registered Graduate Nurse who will take care of the infants and small children.

Christian Science Society
New High School Auditorium
Farmington, Michigan

"God" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Christian Science Churches throughout the world on Sunday, July 7.

The Golden Text (Rev. 7:12): "Blessing and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever. Amen."

Among the Bible citations is this passage (Ps. 24:3-4): "Who shall descend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully."

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. 4): "Simply asking that we may love God will never make us love Him; but the longing to be better and holier, expressed in daily watchfulness and in striving to assimilate more of the divine character, will mould and fashion us anew, until we awake in His likeness."

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BEAMER SPEAKS BEFORE STATE 4-H CONVENTION

Speaking to 1,000 boy and girl members of 4-H Clubs gathered in Lansing for their annual State 4-H Club convention Agricultural Commissioner Elmer A. Beamer complimented them on their project work and stated that they were preparing themselves in the best possible way to face the problems they would meet in later life.

"The most outstanding of your accomplishments," Beamer said, "is that you are learning how to work, and how to get something worth while out of your work. This is something that most of our boys and girls today are not learning, and it means that you have the best chance of becoming leaders in our great country."

"You know through your project work that worthwhile things come the hard way, and you have learned to invest your spare time in a profitable manner. Your work in the club, in the school and on the farm has given you a sense of value often denied the city boy and girl.

"In your club work you meet boys and girls from other communities and other sections of the state. You associate with others who have done things and get an inspiration that carries its weight into the minds of older people.

"The young people of our country are more of a problem than the aged. You are looking forward to a bright future and while the effects of the war are going to bring you some difficult problems, your training will prepare you for the struggles of the world. You are optimists and we must help keep you that way. We must impress upon you that there is something to do and that you must not look to your government or to others to support you in old age. You must get the kind of education that fits you into the world we live in, and 4-H club work is widening that education for you."

CHERRY QUEEN PREPARES FOR 3-DAY FESTIVAL

When seventeen year-old Barbara Brown was selected as National Cherry Queen, she became the first girl chosen from outside the Grand Traverse Cherry region to rule at the National Cherry Festival, being held this year July 17, 18, and 19 at Traverse City.

A diminutive brunette from St. Ignace, Queen Barbara accepts her position gracefully. Her upbringing will enable the young ruler to rule wisely and well during the three-day summer mardi gras of northern Michigan.

A senior in St. Ignace high school, Miss Brown is an active sports-woman. Swimming, at which she is an expert, is her favorite sport, with tennis and dancing following close behind. She will have to tread lightly when she attends the grand ball following her coronation during the festival, for her escort will be Arthur Vandenburg, Jr., son of Michigan's senior U.S. senator.

Before beginning her duties as ruler of the festival, Miss Brown will meet the girls of her court, selected from eleven communities in the Grand Traverse region. Two girls will be chosen from the court to serve as maids of honor.

The duties of a queen are not all social and Queen Barbara will do her part to promote the region's cherry industry, when she journeys to New York on July 8 to preside at National Cherry Pie Day at the World's Fair. She will cut the largest cherry pie ever baked and pass out pieces to one thousand of New York's underprivileged children as part of the ceremonies of the day.

Then she will hurry back to prepare for her three strenuous but happy days as ruler of the nation's cherry capital.

WORKERS MAY FILE FOR INSURANCE AT 65 OR AFTER

Workers can file their claims for old-age and survivors insurance at age 65 or any time thereafter, whether or not they plan to retire Richard H. Hendrick, manager of the Social Security Board's office at Pontiac, pointed out this week. He explained, however, that insurance payments will not be made to any worker as long as he is employed—that is, the worker will not receive an insurance payment for any month in which he earns as much as $15 on a job covered by the law.

Hendrick said that workers age 65 or older who are planning to file a claim for insurance payments should consult the Social Security Board office on two separate points. First, the employe may not have worked long enough to be eligible for benefits, but if he continues to work he may qualify later. Any worker who plans to retire in order to get his insurance payments should inquire whether he is eligible before quitting his job.

The second point on which Hendrick advised workers of 65 or more to consult the Social Security office is concerned with the amount of the worker's benefit. He explained that the amount of each employe's benefit will be determined by the monthly average of wages he has received under the system prior to the time he applies for benefits, whether or not he continues to work. In some instances where the employe continued to work, the amount of his benefit would be increased if he waits and files his claim later. In other cases where the employe is working at a lower wage than formerly, it might be to his advantage to file his claim at once Hendrick asserted.

OAK MOST IMPORTANT TREE

The white oak is the most important hardwood forest tree native to Michigan and to North America. It has held this front rank place since the earliest days of colonization. The original forests of the rich agricultural areas of the United States were largely made up of this most useful tree.

Book on Cottontail Rabbits Distributed

Just off the press and available now for distribution is "Cottontails in Michigan," a 112-page book on rabbits and rabbit hunting by Paul Hickie, mammalogist of the game division of the department of conservation. Problems in the management of Michigan's wild rabbits for maximum hunting are dealt with extensively. The text is documented, and plentifully illustrated.

EVEN PLANTS GET "TOO FAT"

Several of Michigan's most important crops include plants whose ability to withstand winter weather seems to depend on their condition. In fact, men in the farm crops department at Michigan State College compare this to the tests given by life insurance companies for selection of the best insurance risks. S. T. Dexter considers that overwintering of such plants as alfalfa, sugar beets intended for seed, winter wheat and chickory is more successful if the plants are thrifty, neither too luxuriant or too spindly, but just medium and in good condition.

B. C. Banfield Buys Two Registered Guernseys

The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H., reports the sale of 2 registered Guernsey cows, sold by Charles H. Pittenger & Son to B. C. Banfield of Farmington. These animals are Brutus' Bonny Girl 567208 and King May's Bonny Girl 372192.

The Mackinac Conservation club is completing plans for a home-coming celebration and fish festival on August 9, 10 and 11, at St. Ignace. A swimming race to Mackinac Island and return will highlight the three-day event.

Care by motorists in early summer will spare the lives of many thousands of young game animals, often destroyed at this season by automobiles traveling at high speed in game country.

Michigan's share of the Great Lakes area is nearly twice the area belonging to the seven other states that border these lakes, and is more than is controlled by the Province of Ontario.

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AT 11:00 A. M.
And Sunday School for Pupils up to the age of 20 at 11:00 a. m.
Wednesday Evening Testimonial at 8 p. m. in Universalist Church, 23608 Warner Ave.
Current Christian Science literature on sale Wednesday evenings
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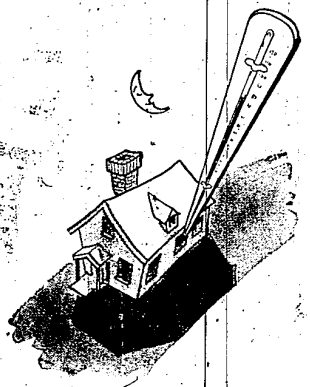

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An attic fan changes all this. After sundown, open your windows and flip the switch of the fan. *Instantly* its large, powerful blades blow away the oppressive blanket of heat in the attic and set up a gentle circulation of air *all through your house*. A flood of cool night air is drawn in through the open windows, making your rooms delightfully comfortable. An attic fan costs only about ½c an hour to operate. Prices range from $50 up (installation extra).

Electrical dealers, department stores, and fan dealers will gladly give you full information about this low-cost method of house cooling. Telephone today. The Detroit Edison Company. (We do not sell or install this equipment.)