

# The Farmington Enterprise

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Editor and Publisher



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## Editorials

Clipped From Other Publications

### The President Pays For His White House

(Brighton Argus)

President Hoover, as the occupant of the White House and chief magistrate of the nation, has not found the coveted and exalted place to be altogether a bed of roses. He was so unfortunate as to be inducted into his high office just as the nation was on the verge of a chilling plunge from what, outwardly at least, was an unparalleled height of prosperity to the depths of the great depression. And, of course, he gets the blame for it all from an inconsiderate multitude who think that a president and his advisors and the administration of which he is the head can even defy natural law. So the Hoover depression is set over against Coolidge prosperity, when, as a matter of fact, causes utterly beyond any president's control produced both conditions, neither one of which, it is manifest now, is to be considered a normal or healthful one. But had fortune reversed the terms of these two presidents in the White House, it would have been Hoover prosperity and Coolidge adversity. For whatever slight difference there may have been in the policies of the two administrations, in the circumstances accompanying each, the general result would have remained the same. A president's relation to economic conditions brought about by deep-seated economic abnormalities operating through considerable period of time is in some respects like the relation of a physician to a patient who is in a badly rundown condition which has been brought about through unhealthful living through a considerable period of time. All that the doctor can do is to warn the patient against his unwise manner of life and use a few helpful remedies to aid nature in working through her always slow and deliberate processes toward the patient's recovery. Both in the realm of politics and of medicine many a capable physician has been dismissed by his shortsighted patient, because he could not hurry nature, in favor of the quick who promises magic cures. And it is Mr. Hoover's ill luck to have been made physician to the nation, so to speak, when economically it is low and depressed and casting about feverishly for a magic cure.

### It's The Spirit That Counts

(Democrat - American, Sallisaw, Oklahoma)

After all is said and done, there's only one thing that is responsible for the growth or decline of any community.

That is the spirit of the people. If the people are discouraged, blue, disheartened pessimistic, growling, snarling, kicking, complaining, whining and weeping, the community is on the toboggan and sliding backward.

If the people can smile through their tears, show their spunk, keep pegging away, keep cheerful, live within their means, appreciate one another, consider the future, have hope for better times, determine to "see it through" at any cost, that town is on the upgrade, and will get somewhere.

Two men looked at a worn-out farm. One man turned away, said it was hopeless. The other man said he'd try it. He bought it for a song and everybody called him a fool. He smiled, and began studying soil culture. He read everything he could find on soil building. He came to be known as an expert on soils. He put his theories into practice, building back into his farm the fertility that had been taken from it. The result, now he has a farm that is the envy of the community.

What wrought the change? It was the spirit of the man. It was his determination that turned the trick.

Emerson said: "What a new face courage puts on everything. A determined man, by his very attitude and the tone of his voice, puts a stop to defeat and begins to conquer."

It's the spirit that counts.

A new gold rush has started in the Yukon region and we are waiting for some economist to tell us that is the final phase of the depression.

### The Farmer's Plight

(Birmingham Eclectic)

A number of Michigan newspapers, including some of the lead-weeklies, are accepting wheat from the farmers in return for their respective newspapers. It is but a gesture on the part of the newspapermen to aid the American farmer to procure a necessity by exchanging some of the products of his toil. While a surplus of farmstuff may be manifest now, it is not surplus alone that brings the American farmer to a condition of near-famine; the lack of a practical safe system of finance is the real reason, we believe.

A Federal government that finds it possible to conscript human lives in case of external invasion ought to find some method of preserving the same country from the perils of a disordered financial system. There is plenty of money in the United States, and there is plenty of food in the hands of the farmers; there are millions needing work and food, too. Thus you are allowed to view two fantastical human tragedies; first plenty of money and food but no means of distributing them; second, plenty of human hands willing to work to fill hungry bellies, but no means of getting it.

What is the answer? It remains with the Federal government to lead the way—not in the form of doles, but rather in the setting up of machinery that will bring about a practical guarantee that finance may profit through the employment of labor, and that labor may profit through cooperation with capital.

### Taxes Could Be Higher—Look At England

(Eaton Rapids Review)

But whatever action Congress may take American taxpayers may thank their lucky stars that no such burdens will be laid upon them as the latest act of the British government loads onto the already bowed shoulders of its citizens. In London a man with a wife and two children whose income is \$5,000 a year, will pay a tax of \$383.50, while a man in the United States similarly situated would pay \$112.38. A single man with an income of \$1,800 in England must pay a tax of \$353.50, while a single man in the United States would pay but \$3.83 upon his \$1,800. In other words the income tax of England is from 30 to 100 times as high as in the United States. The new British law lays a tax of 16 cents a gallon on gasoline, 16 per cent on theatre tickets and so on down the line. With all the outcry against high taxes in the United States what a long way we have to go before we reach the exactions to which British subjects must submit.

## CHURCHES

Evangelical Church  
Rev. A. A. Selosa, Pastor

Harvest Festival Service, 10:15.  
Rev. F. Lueckhoff, Supt. of Orphans Home, Detroit will preach the sermon. The church will be decorated to suit the occasion. The choir of former years will sing.

Sunday School, 11:30.  
Rev. Lueckhoff will also address the Sunday school.

October 23-24 "Orphans Days."  
The Young People will give a Hal-low'en Party at the hall Thursday evening October 29.

Annual chicken supper and sale, November 12.

Men's meeting November 5.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Clarencville (Switzer Road)  
Rev. Paul Graupner, Pastor

Divine Services 10:15.

Sunday School 11:30.

The first and third Sundays of the month the services are conducted in the German language. All other services are English.

Our Lady of Sorrows Church  
Rev. James A. Callahan, Pastor

Sunday masses at 8:30 a. m. and 11 a. m.  
Daily mass at 8:00.

The forty hours adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, in memory of the forty hours during which the sacred body of Jesus was in the sepulchre, will begin next Sunday after the eleven o'clock mass and close Tuesday evening.

Services will be held every evening at 8 o'clock consisting of a sermon and Benediction of the most blessed sacrament. Daily mass at 8 o'clock a. m. and adoration all day.

The Sunday school classes have been started for the year and are held every Sunday morning at 9:30.

Universalist Church  
Dr. Frank D. Adams, Pastor

Dr. Frank D. Adams, of the First Universalist Church of Detroit, and regular preacher in the Farmington Universalist Church, is in Buffalo all this week attending the sessions of the Universalist General Convention of which he is president.

Dr. Adams has arranged an unusual program for next Sunday afternoon, at which time he will be able to keep his regular appointment in Farmington. His son-in-law R. E. Amerman, of the faculty of the College of Detroit, will have charge of the service, and the two daughters of Dr. Adams will give brief addresses on the theme, "The Modern Trend in Dealing with Social Offenders." Evelyn Adams Magraw, of the Psychiatric Clinic of the Recorder's Court, will deal with the subject as it applies to adult offenders, and Lillian Adams Amerman will tell of the methods used in dealing with juveniles. Mrs. Amerman is a teacher in the boys' division of the Wayne County Juvenile Detention Home.

This program will be of unusual interest and the public is cordially invited. The hour is 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at the Farmington Universalist Church.

West Point Park Presbyterian Church

Rev. John Adams, Pastor  
22323 Grand River, Redford

10:30 Sunday School.

11:30 Morning Service.

7:30 p. m. Wednesday, Midweek prayer service.

8:30 p. m. Wednesday, Choir Practice.

Baptist Church

Rev. E. Palmer, Pastor

10:30 Junior and Adult Meetings.

11:45 Bible School.

6:30 Young People's Hour.

7:30 Evangelistic service. The pastor will speak on, "Where Do We Go From Here?"

All day Bible conference Thursday October 29th. Everyone invited.

Methodist Church

Rev. F. C. Johnson, Minister

"The Rewards of Belief" will be the theme of the sermon which the pastor will deliver next Sunday morning at 10:30. At 7:30 he will conclude the series "Men Who Have Won," taking as his character a man who is still winning, a man of our own country, Sherwood Eddy who so well demonstrates "The Jesus Way of

### How the Useful Plants Came to Mankind

By T. E. STEWARD  
WNU Service

Tobacco

ALTHOUGH many of us are accustomed to associate tobacco and smoking with Turkey or Egypt, due, perhaps, to the large tobacco manufacturing industries of those countries, "Nicotiana glauca" is a native of America and was never known or smoked until it was carried back to Europe, and thence throughout the rest of the world, by early explorers.

Of the prevalence of the tobacco habit in America, the botanist De Candolle has written: "At the time of the discovery of America, the custom of smoking, snuff-taking, and chewing tobacco was diffused over the greater part of this vast continent. The inhabitants of South America did not smoke, but chewed tobacco or took snuff, except in the Argentine district, Uruguay, and Paraguay, where no form of tobacco was used. In North America, from Panama as far as what are now Canada and California, the custom of smoking was universal, and circumstances show that it was also very ancient. But in great numbers and of wonderful workmanship have been discovered in the tombs of the Aztecs in Mexico and in the mounds of the United States. Some of these represent animals foreign to North America."

Of many varieties of "Nicotiana" known, all but two are native to South America. These two are both minor exceptions, one found in the Dutch West Indies, but never used by man, and the other is the Isle of Pines, off the coast of Java.

Despite the addition of Asiatic tobacco, none of them had it before the discovery of America.

Tobacco was introduced into such far eastern countries as Java and Japan by the Portuguese explorers and traders of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is important that the Chinese have no ancient character for "tobacco" in their writings and that it is represented in their paintings only from about the year 1700.

For many years no wild specimens of real tobacco were known, but it was finally discovered growing in some abundance on the slopes of a mountain in Ecuador, the republic on the west coast of South America which lies exactly on the equator and derives its name from that position. It also grows on the moist mountain sides of Peru and is thought at one time to have ranged from Mexico to Chile and possibly as far east as Venezuela.

Tobacco is the third of a triumvirate including the potato and maize which is native to America and which spread from the New World to the Old. (© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

With Sound and Effect

A recent tourist in the burg was Mr. P. H. Baldwin, who hails from no less a place than Panzostawney. He passed part of the time in a downtown movie, but was much annoyed by a crumpling sound in the row behind, where a fat lady was enjoying the picture and a husky apple. Finally he could stand it no longer. He pulled a bunch of papers from his pocket and turned around. "Lady," he requested, handing her the papers, "would you mind rattling these the next time you take a bite? I don't like to be fussy, but I'd rather hear the papers."

From then on he heard a dirty look at the back of his neck.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Some Real Romance

You may have never been to Caracassonne in France, and like the old man in Nadine's famous song, you may have never seen "Caracassonne," but the famous walled city still stands as it did in the Middle Ages, with its double line of fortifications and 50 towers. The citadel dates back to the Fifth century when it was occupied by the Visigoths, while its cathedral of St. Nazaire is of the Eighth century. The city is so old that Julius Caesar saw it 2,000 years ago. It is one of the 12 great sights of the world, and by itself is worth crossing the Atlantic to see.

Had to Leave That

At Waterloo station an American, arriving by the boat train, engaged a taxi to drive him to his hotel. Steamer trunks, hat boxes, dispatch cases, overcoats and walking sticks were piled on the taxi.

The driver peered out through a crack in the mountain.

"Is that all?" he asked.

"Yes," said the American, "that's the lot."

"Well, well," replied the driver, as he let in the clutch, "I suppose they wouldn't let you bring the Statue of Liberty."—London Tit-Bits.

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"Life."

Sunday at 6:30 the young people's club meets with an interesting discussion for all young folks.

Wednesday evening at 7:30 will be the weekly fellowship hour and at 8:15 the fourth lecture—"Ruling Ourselves" from the series "Applied Christianity." Everyone is cordially invited to all services.

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