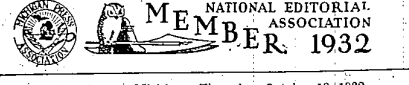


The Farmington Enterprise

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

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Editor and Publisher: William Levine, Mr. Printing Dept



Farmington, Michigan, Thursday, October 13, 1932

Editorials

Loading It On The Doctors

The Oakland County Board of Supervisors is to decide within a few days how poor relief will be dispensed, whether under the County system as at present, or under the Township system that formerly prevailed. Regardless of what decision is made, one factor of the present situation cannot continue. That is the policy of making no provision for medical attention for indigents who may become ill, and depending upon the local doctors to dispense relief to the sick at their own expense. This has been the situation for months, and it has resulted in the indigent sick getting inadequate attention and the doctors getting no compensation whatever.

The present Poor Commission's report made a short time ago shows some savings in administration of poor relief that are not to be gainsaid. The men in charge are business-men familiar with large-scale operations, and they handle things efficiently. But as one able supervisor has pointed out, in their showing of various large amounts saved are some things that must be discounted, and one of them is in regard to medical care. It is neither fair, right, nor good sound judgment to throw this burden back on to the doctors in the various communities and expect them to carry the load then pointing to the "savings" achieved.

There is no need to dwell on the services performed by the physician in his community. In the best of times and under the happiest of circumstances his is still the most arduous, the most exacting and most soul-trying of professions. He knows no genuine rest, unless he runs away from his patients for a short period each year, and few of them do. Most of us go to bed at night knowing at about what time we will get up and how many hours sleep we will get, but the doctor never does. At all times, in all kinds of weather, he is at our beck and call—little better than a modern slave. For his toil he gets this—that if the patient dies, Dr. So-and-so was his doctor, and if the patient lives, it was Nature that performed the cure. Most doctors themselves die before their time.

Further it is also probable that no profession has been harder hit financially than the doctors. It is proverbial that "after the cure the doctor is forgotten," that even in good times the doctor is "the last man paid. Now, in bad times, it is even worse. And two things are to be remarked. First, it is precisely in those sections of the County where the industrial populations live, that the physicians are having the hardest time, simply because so great a proportion of the population need every penny they can scrape up for food. The doctors have fewer paying patients, and the general health in these poorer sections is unquestionably at a lower mark than in the more prosperous areas, due to lowered resistance through under-nourishment and neglect. A second fact to bear in mind is that in throwing this burden back on the doctors, a penalty is placed on humanity and kindness, since the more humane the physician the greater is the weight he will be called upon to carry. The rare doctor who may assume a "hard-boiled" attitude travels a happier, easier road than his colleagues whose instincts will not let them turn a deaf ear to suffering.

Medical care is an essential part of life, just as are food and shelter. Indeed, the indigents who happen to fall ill are in the greatest need of all. Tossing the problems of these people back into the laps of our local doctors is not a "saving" in any sense—it is merely a start toward undermining the most important profession in the world.

"They Bought From And Sold To Each Other"

The best characterization we have heard of one aspect of the boom which collapsed three years ago this month is embodied in a few remarks made a little while ago by a Farmington man. He was talking of the real estate inflation of those bygone days. "There wasn't any real 'boom' in real estate in the real sense of the word," he said. "That is, there wasn't any sound, underlying demand for most of the property that was bought and sold, and that went to such sky-high prices. The people as a whole weren't tied up in it. It was just a few—just a small portion of the population, just real estate men buying from and selling to each other. That's all it was."

The above tells the story pretty well. We see now, as we all should have known before, that there wasn't any such demand as to require all the "developments" that were taking place. Not that we all couldn't see it with our own eyes, or didn't hundreds and thousands saw the over-promotion, but not one in a hundred thousand guessed what it would mean when the collapse occurred. For instance, it was many times remarked in 1928 and 1929 that there was at the time "enough property platted around Detroit to take care of a city of 25 million people." Yet neither the person who said it nor the people to whom it was spoken grasped its full significance. That is, none, or very few, applied it to their own personal interests and situations, and governed themselves accordingly. They invested and "got stuck" along with the rest.

Which calls attention to just one mistake in the remark of the Farmington man quoted above, but it is only a partial error. He suggests that the people as a whole were not interested or concerned in the trading back and forth, but it is not correct to say that only a few were engaged. Just the opposite is the fact, and it was this circumstance that enabled the "boom" to go to such lengths. In truth, a large part of the population were engaged in real estate specula-

tion—few, and blessed few are they, who didn't buy a lot in this or that subdivision; and most of them have it today—if they haven't tossed it back or lost it. Yes, a goodly proportion of the people were "mixed up in real estate" just as huge numbers were in the stock market—if they weren't, where would the "suckers" have come from, and where did they come from?

How do we know that pretty nearly everybody was "in"? Simply because just about everyone you meet and talk to, since Black Thursday, 1929, says that from now on he'll "know better". Possibly.

CHURCHES

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

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

Baptist Church
Rev. E. W. Palmer, Pastor

10:10 Prayer Service.
10:30 Morning worship.
11:45 Bible School. We are growing each week.
6:30 Young People's Hour with a wonderful hour for youth.
7:30 Evangelistic service with a period of praise and testimony. This week the pastor will preach another sermon on a popular slogan, namely "Always Fresh—It's Dated." We will have special musical numbers.

Evangelical Church
H. Siedershofer, Pastor

9:30 A. M. Service in German.
10:15 A. M. Service in English.
Text: 1. Tim. 6: 3-12; Topic: "Paganism or Christianity?" Good music and singing. Mrs. Edgar at the organ. 11:15 A. M. Sunday School. Mr. Erskine W. Evans, Superintendent.

Choir rehearsal Thursday night at the usual time. Catechetical instruction Saturday at 2:00 P. M.

Methodist Church
Rev. F. C. Johnson, Minister

"Religious Experience through the Struggles of Life" will be the theme of the morning sermon next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock.
The evening service will be given over to the young people however, the program will be of interest to all. Three Senior Students from the University of Michigan will talk on the Prohibition Problem. These young men, you will find, are well worth listening to. They have been prepared by Dr. Blakeman, Coach Yost and Judge Sample. Here is your chance for an authentic word from the students of one of America's foremost campus.

The Sunday School had another record crowd last Sunday. Remember, it meets from 12 to 1 o'clock every Sunday.

Special interest is being shown in the Mid-week Bible Study and Fellowship Services Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock.

The study is the second in the book of the Ephesians "God at Work in the World."

West Point Park Presbyterian Church
Rev. Roy J. Miller, Minister

Sunday, October 16th.
10:30 a. m. Sunday school.
11:30 Morning Worship, Children's Sermon. "Vows," Adult's Sermon: "The Medicine of Laughter."

Thursday, October 27th.
The Woman's Society's Silver Tea at Grandmother Wolf's home at 2 p. m.

NATION'S CAPITAL RANKS HIGH IN TELEPHONE USE

The first telephone in Washington was installed in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and connected with Fort Myer, Va. This was in October, 1877. A year later, a system of private lines was installed for a number of Washington business men. By 1883 the number of telephones in the nation's Capital had increased to about 800, but the rate of growth was slow. "Long distance" then extended no farther than Baltimore, which had 1,000 telephones at the time, and telephoning was a luxury enjoyed only by the rich.

Today there are more than 181,000 telephones in Washington, and out of every 100 families, 77 have telephones in their homes. There are 14 central offices, three of which are dial type. These serve nearly 62,600 telephones in the downtown section of the city.

In the last 10 years the number of telephones has doubled, and also the number of telephone calls, although Washington's population has increased only 11 per cent.

Chinese Girls Neglected
Prior to 1910, it was rare for a Chinese girl to attend school.

William S. Cameron, Attorney for Receiver, 709 American State Savings Bank Bldg., Lansing, Michigan.

NOTICE OF SALE
Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the circuit court for the county of Oakland, in Chancery, in chancery case number 16114, in favor of Herbert A. Thompson, as receiver of Michigan Mutual Savings Association, a Michigan corporation, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Hubbard Realty Company, a Michigan corporation, in said county, to me directed and delivered I did, on the 20th day of April, 1932

Lot number seven hundred thirteen (713), seven hundred fourteen (714), seven hundred fifteen (715), seven hundred sixteen (716), seven hundred seventeen (717) and seven hundred twenty-six (726) of Stephenson Super Highway Subdivision Number One in the west half of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), Royal Oak Township, Oakland County, Michigan, according to the plat recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county in liber 34 of plats on page 36, notice of which was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Oakland on May 12, 1932, in liber C of levies, on page 345, all of which lands I shall expose for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Saginaw Street entrance to the court house, at the City of Pontiac, in said county, (that being the place of holding the circuit court within said county), on the 17th day of November, 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eastern Standard Time. Dated at Pontiac, Michigan, September 29, 1932.

JOHN R. WESTENBARGER, Deputy Sheriff in and for Oakland County, Michigan.

WM. S. CAMERON, Attorney for Herbert A. Thompson, as receiver aforesaid. Business Address: 709 American State Savings Bank Bldg., Lansing, Michigan. Sept. 29.—Nov. 10.

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BUSINESSMAN NOW TALKS AFTER REMOVAL OF LARYNX

Nathan M. Albert, of Westminster, Md., recently underwent an operation in which it was necessary to remove his larynx. A few years ago this would have meant the complete loss of speech, but thanks to the scientists of the Bell Laboratories, this no longer need be the case. An artificial larynx, a development of the Bell Laboratories, makes it possible for Mr. Albert to speak with such clarity and distinctness that, whether talking with a person face to face or over the telephone, his words are understood as easily as if he were using the larynx which nature provided. At the time of the operation, Mr. Albert was just past 65 years of age, and since using the artificial larynx he has been able to resume his duties as a senior member of the firm of Albert, Benthley and year dealers, and again carrying on an active business life.

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