

AUTO SALES TAX COLLECTIONS JUMP 166 PER CENT

Sales tax collections on automobiles jumped 166 percent in June, 1939, over the same month in 1938, Walter F. Reddy, managing director of the State Board of Tax Administration, announced this week. Figures for May, this year, compared with May, last year, show an increase of 129 percent.

The sales tax on automobiles in June, 1939, gave the state an income of \$716,030.80. May sales brought in \$589,507.07. The total for both months in 1938 was only \$575,751.43, Reddy said. This year's figures do not include the taxes on accessories and other items sold by automobile dealers, an additional amount estimated at \$100,000 a month. "There are two reasons for this gratifying increase," Reddy said. "Automobile sales have picked up considerably this year, but augmenting this normal increase is

the new state law passed during the last session of this legislature to plug loopholes in the collection of sales taxes on automobiles. "Under the new provisions the dealer must pay the tax to the secretary of state's office before he can secure a transfer of title. This curtails the very small percentage of dealers who in the past were attempting to avoid payment of the sales tax. Because of the present arrangements the salesman cannot make a satisfactory delivery of the car until the state has been paid its money.

"The new automobile sales tax law is probably the outstanding example of the present administration's program to increase the state revenue—not by adding new taxes—but by efficiently collecting those already existing."

The Greatest Power On Earth Is the Printed Word.

Edison Institute Has Display at County Fair

One of the outstanding and unusually interesting exhibits to be seen at the Oakland County Fair at Milford, which opened this Thursday and continues through Saturday, is one made by the Edison Institute. The Institute, as is well-known was founded and is operated by Henry Ford in conjunction with his famed Greenfield Village. In their exhibit at Milford, the Institute demonstrates the evolution of transportation, and for this purpose will have on display vehicles and articles relating to the subject. The Edison Institute probably has the most complete collection in America from which to draw material and their exhibit will be highly interesting.

Fair visitors will find more attractions and exhibits than ever at Milford. Saddle horse and pony races, horsepulling, livestock parades and pulling contests, a big circus and rodeo, on Friday and Saturday, fireworks and a score of other amusements and entertainments.

What You Want In the WANT ADS

Rates: 1½ cents per word, minimum 35 cents. All Want Ads Cash before insertion.

Hoe Displaced By Machinery

Mechanical Devices Prove Efficiency in Sugar Cane Fields.

NEW ORLEANS.—The roar of tractors and the rattle of strange machinery sound the death knell of the hoe, the plow, the mule, the machete and the Negro in this nation's broadest sugar cane fields. The latest of additions to sugar's "machine age" is the mechanical hoe and stubble digger invented by G. D. Longman, owner of a 200-acre plantation near Franklin.

Longman's 100-pound machine performs a delicate task it was believed the Negro and his sharp hoe never would surrender; it breaks the crust around cane stubble in the spring. It combs out the grass and it gives the young cane "air" to grow.

Successful Tests. Allan Ramsey Wurtile, Annapolis graduate, announced last year the successful tests of a mechanical cane cutter that cut topped and trimmed the cane as fast as 100 Negroes could do the work.

Mechanical plows never have been a problem on sugar plantations. Tractors and gang plows work perfectly on the level, long rows. Several years ago "plow hands" felt the growing competition of the tractor and plow.

Now the mechanical "hoehead" and the cane cutter offer insurmountable opposition to the 60,000, or more Negroes who make their living from sugar cane.

Mechanical cultivation obviously is cheaper. It ends a time element that is important in the growth of cane. In the spring it is necessary to hoe cane as soon as possible that it may attain as much growth as possible before summer droughts set in. In late fall, a freeze can plunge a planter deeply into debt overnight. Sometimes in the spring and fall, labor is not plentiful and money is lost. It has always been thus—a successful crop was dependent upon available labor.

Does Work of 50 Men.

The hoeing machine does the work of 50 Negroes and 100 mules; the cutter the work of 100 Negroes. Thomas Babington Macauley of Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, and Alby J. Stevens of Buena Vista sugar plantation and factory near Tucuman, Argentina, along with 100 sugar planters recently watched a completely mechanized sugar plantation demonstrated near Franklin.

The mechanical hoe's fingers pulled the grass from stubble and the cutter harvested "over quota" cane, frost-bitten and as hard as wood.

Macauley obtained rights to manufacture the cutter in Australia and Stevens said he would recommend adoption of both devices in Argentina.

Eventually, planters predict, almost all of the Negroes who hoe and hand plow the sugar crop will be thrown out of work.

What will become of them, sugar men—their crops and profits restricted—don't like to discuss.

Mobile Jails to Serve

AUSTRALIAN HINTERLAND. CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.—As crime in Australia is not sufficient to justify the construction of jails in every town and hamlet mobile police stations are to be used instead.

These will consist of mobile police patrols, the truck being fitted with camping gear, extra water and gasoline tanks, handcuffs for the prisoners and all of the facilities of a permanent police station.

They will be sent to the place where a crime has been committed, and once the prisoner is caught the truck will be used as a police station and prison until his time is up, and the services of the station are needed elsewhere.

U. S. Synthetic Materials Bring New Independence

American-made synthetic materials are not only making us independent of foreign raw material supplies, but are affording us better manufactured products, particularly in paints and enamels, according to recent studies made by chemists.

In a comparison of today's synthetic finishes with the natural products of the 1920s, chemists have conclusively established the great advances made in the production of better synthetic materials.

Examples of these strides, it is pointed out, may be seen in today's complete enameling of washing machines, stoves and other appliances in three to five minutes, the quick drying, the one-coat refinishing enamels that cover better than five coats did a dozen years ago, and the great increase in hardness, sun-resistance and color-fastness. Most of the improvements are due to the use of synthetic resins made of carbolic acid, glycerin, acetone, or a chemical called "urea" to replace natural gum from trees.

New synthetic pigments, say chemists, such as titanium, which sea coast sands found in this country, have 10 times the covering power of the older lead or zinc pigments, and make one-coat finishing possible in the home or factory. These new pigments are used extensively by the automobile industry.

WEST POINT PARK

Mr. and Mrs. George Kacy of Detroit, were Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Colitta Parks and children of Detroit, were guests Sunday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Adde.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Zwahlen were weekend guests of their niece Mrs. Eleanor Fournier of Toledo.

Harold McVicar was the Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McVicar, of Bay City.

Mrs. Earl Redding gave a dinner party Thursday in honor of her houseguest Miss Amelia Jewell, of Duluth, Minnesota.

Miss Shirley Zwahlen had for her Sunday dinner guests, Misses Esther and Barbara Middlewood and George Mack of Detroit.

Mrs. Edwin Johnson and her sister, Lora Anne Ault, were Tuesday luncheon guests of Mrs. Marvin Adde.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare Robles of Corona, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bronson of Owosso, were Sunday supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Helchman.

Mr. Albert Helchman, although still in Ford Hospital, is greatly improved and will be home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Stromoski and baby daughter, of near Elsie, were callers on friends in West Point Park, Sunday.

Mrs. Russell Ault and daughter, Dolores Jean and Shirley, visited the Zoo Thursday.

Forrest and Lora Anne Ault of Jackson, Mississippi, who are visiting relatives in West Point Park, called on their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Keyser, in Huntington Woods, Thursday evening.

Mrs. Grace Hull, of Detroit, spent the week at her cottage on Norfolk avenue, returning to the city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ault and daughters, Phyllis Anne, and Helen Ruth, spent Friday in Marine City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hongland attended the camp meeting near Romeo, Sunday.

Miss Virginia Ault was the guest of friends in Northville over the weekend.

Mrs. J. W. Ault was a visitor in Romeo, Sunday.

Rev. G. C. Cameron is continuing his out-door vesper services on Thursday evenings in the Folker subdivision.

During the warm weather, these are not noisy but very inspiring. Special singing by half a dozen little girls of the community is a feature.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Garafedian of Detroit were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clarke were Sunday afternoon visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Howard of Flat Rock, Mich.

Miss June Ault, who is making her home with her sister, Mrs. Edwin Johnson, was taken to Grace Hospital Sunday night, and operated on Monday for appendicitis, and at last report was doing nicely.

Farm Return Is Down for 1938

Grower's Share of Consumer Dollar Lowest In Four Years.

WASHINGTON.—Last year the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar—40 cents—was the smallest in four years, according to the bureau of agricultural economics.

This means, the bureau explained, that out of every dollar paid by a city worker for a farm product 60 cents went to processing, transportation and selling costs and only 40 cents to the producer of the raw product.

The study included a representative list of 58 foods. The farmer's share of the food dollar in 1937 was 45 cents, 44 cents in 1936, 42 cents in 1935 and 37 cents in 1934. The 1913-15 average was 53 cents.

Food Prices Down 9 Per Cent. A drop of 9 per cent in the retail value of the 58 foods last year was 43 per cent, was borne almost entirely by producers, it was shown.

Processing, transportation and distribution charges declined 1 per cent.

The bureau estimated that the average city worker's family last year spent \$231 for the 58 principal foods. Of that amount farmers received \$130 and those who handled it between the farm and the family food basket received \$101.

In 1937 the family food bill was \$253, of which the farmer received \$160 and the others \$121. The study showed that the spread between what the farmer receives for the raw product and what the city worker pays has increased steadily in the last 25 years.

Producer's Percentage Cut. In the 1913-15 period the average worker's family paid \$256 for the 58 foods, the farmer receiving \$135 and all others \$121. In the boom period of 1929 food costs reached a high of \$415, of which the farmer received \$195 and the others \$220.

EVERYDAY Low Prices



MICHIGAN RED SOUR PITTED CHERRIES 3 No. 2 Cans Excellent For Pies	8 O'CLOCK COFFEE 3 Lb. Bag America's Most Popular Coffee
29¢	39¢

LIFEBUOY SOAP cake	6¢
CHEESE, Mel-O-Bit, Am. or Brick 2 pound loaf	41¢
SALAD DRESSING Ann Page, Quart Jar	27¢
BEANS, Ann Page, Assorted Double Cooked, 2 1-lb. Cans	11¢
NORTHERN TISSUE 4 Rolls	19¢
SARDINES, Admiral Brand, In Oil 3½ oz., 3 Cans	11¢
SPRY, Lb. Can	21¢
3 Lb. Can	50¢
OUR OWN TEA, ½ Lb., 21c Lb. Package	37¢
DOUGHNUTS, Fresh, Plain or Sugared, Doz.	10¢
SOAP CHIPS 5 Lb. Box	25¢

RINSO 2 Large Packages	39¢	WHITE HOUSE MILK 4 Tall Cans Adapted American Medical Assoc.	23¢
Small Pkg. 9c			

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Henry Ford created the "low-price field" many years ago. That's history. But do you know what's HAPPENED to that field this year!

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Because FORD QUALITY LEADERSHIP—like FORD STYLE leadership—isn't a matter of TRICK CLAIMS and FANCY ADJECTIVES! It's a matter of FACTS—and FIGURES!

Stop in at one of our showrooms, at your first opportunity. Ask us to PROVE to you—PROVE, mind you!—that the Ford V-8 is by long odds THE GREATEST VALUE

AMONG LOW-PRICE CARS! Ask us to SHOW you why it's the greatest value! Make us POINT out every feature—the superior construction—the extra equipment INCLUDED in the price!

Don't let us TELL you about performance—NO SIR! Tell us to GIVE YOU THE KEYS, and you'll make YOUR OWN DEMONSTRATION! Tell us YOU'RE FROM MISSOURI!

Just one more thing. There's one of us Ford dealers located near you. We're as FED UP on phoney claims as you are! We want to talk FACTS and FIGURES! Let's make it a date!

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