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 "Oakland County's Oldest Window Cleaning Service"

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 ALUMINUM SAUCE PAN
Less than HALF PRICE

Get yours now! We anticipate a sellout of these "Wear-Ever" Windsor Sauce Pans. A limited quantity at this extraordinary price.

All first quality "Wear-Ever." Straight sides with smooth bottom and easy-clean round corners. Flattened bead. Streamline handle. Size 3/4 quart.

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 152 N. WOODWARD

OUR COAL "TALKS"

We depend on our coal to tell its own story of quality and service. If our patrons who use our coal day after day and season after season are not pleased and recommend it to their neighbors and friends, it matters little what we may say.

ARE YOU LISTENING?

The final word must be spoken by the coal itself. The user who tells his next-door neighbor how good Lawson's coal proves to be in actual service is our best advertiser. Lawson's coal "talks"—and its message is—

MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR.

LAWSON & SON
 484 FOREST
 Lumber — Fuel — Builders' Supplies

Are YOU Having SEWER Trouble ?

We are Specialists in this Work!

The Only Known Method that Completely Removes Roots and Grease from Sewers with

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Don't Dig Up Your Sewer Before Consulting Us!

Independent Order of Busted Farmers Holds Stirring Patriotic Meeting

As Reported in Chattanooga, Tenn., News

E. A. Andrews passed an account from the Fayette (Ohio) Review of the recent meeting of the Independent Order of Busted Farmers. There is much sense in the foolishness. The account follows: The meeting was called to order by the president. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The president then favored the assembled farmers with a short address as follows: "Follow Busted Farmers, I salute these. Ours is one of the largest organizations in the country and is increasing at the rate of about three hundred thousand per year. "It won't be long now. It gives us a glorious feeling of exaltation to see the Star Spangled Banner, the Emblem of Freedom, still proudly floating over your best homes. We love and reverence the Flag—our emblem of freedom."

"We have two great political parties, the Ins and the Outs. When we get dissatisfied with the Ins, we vote the Outs out; then of course the Outs are in and the Ins are out. When the Ins are out they want to get back in, so they make some new promises which they call a platform. These new promises sound better to us than the old ones did, so we again vote the Ins out and the Outs in. This has become such a well established American custom that we get a kick out of our elections and it proves that we are a nation of intelligent voters. We are always in favor of bigger and better promises. Follow Busted Farmers, I thank you."

After the applause had died down following this address, the president read the report of the committee on demands.

We demand that the present administration balance the budget.

We demand that a greater amount of money be appropriated for relief.

We demand that the aged be granted an old age pension.

We demand that farmers be paid a larger bonus for agricultural products that they do not raise.

We demand that the middlemen be eliminated and placed on direct relief. It was brought out in discussion at this point that the middlemen could be eliminated and placed on direct government relief by the organization of Farm Cooperatives.

We demand that all taxes be lowered especially the higher income brackets. (Big Business) won't stand monkeying with, even by Uncle Sam.) We demand that unnecessary expense be whittled to the bone.

We again demand that the budget be balanced, that all "boondoggling" be eliminated. (Nobody in the audience knew what "boondoggling" means, but it sounded like a good demand, so they voted to let it ride.)

We demand that poverty be not eliminated, but be made more endurable.

At this point another farmer said he wished they would cut out the arguing and get on with the demands. We quote, "I am a hard working farmer, and although the mortgage took the farm that I worked on for 25 years, Uncle Sam has promised to rehabilitate me on another farm with a bigger and better mortgage. I have worked early and late; I have been hauled out, flooded out, dried out, eaten out by the grasshoppers; when I raised a good crop, farm prices have been low; I have worked my body so hard from the neck down that when I try to use my body from the neck up, all the results I get is a headache," end of quote. All the farmers sympathized with him, as they had all had the same experience.

The president then continued reading demands.

We demand that the government let business alone, so that it can expand the credit and bring prosperity for a short time. This will give us a chance to prepare for the next bigger and better depression to follow. The afore-stated

ed demand is one of our "must" demands.

We demand that the government furnish funds for every patriotic civic group who can think up some new and useless way to spend the money.

We again demand that the administration balance the budget.

We demand the government engage in some business ventures, that it furnish work for all able bodied men at good wages, that it lower all taxes that it is not to inflation of our currency and that it sell no more government bonds.

We demand that congress hold longer sessions so that the members can pass more laws.

This being so far as the committee on demand had progressed in their labors, the demands were unanimously adopted by the assembly, and the committee was instructed to "continue the good work and report at the next regular meeting."

It was decided to hold the next meeting shortly after the farmers received their bonus checks for that year. They didn't raise. They would then have money to buy gasoline for their cars and would not have to "kick hike" to the meter.

After instructing the secretary to send a copy of the minutes of the meeting to congress and the secretary of agriculture, the meeting adjourned.—By the Sod Buster, Secretary.

The Power of Taxation

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
 National Chairman
 Sentinels of the Republic

Congress, as this is written, is deep in deliberation over proposed revisions of pending tax measures.

Somehow, there has been created the impression that these measures affect only that branch of American activity known collectively as business.

But this picture is incomplete. It covers too narrow a field.

What Congress decides, whenever it deliberates on taxes, affects profoundly every man, woman and child in our nation. It deals with the welfare of our great army of approximately 130,000,000 consumers.

Tax legislation can determine whether or not men should have jobs, and the amount of purchasing power which those jobs create. It can determine how well American families may live and progress. It can weave its influence through the entire fabric of our national economy.

For taxes, as every one knows, are a constant and inescapable part of our daily existence. Through the higher costs of necessities which impose reasonable taxes entail, they intrude into the cost of all necessities.

They slip into the gas tank of every car and tractor; into the cloth of every suit and dress; into the rent or purchase price of every home and farm; into the cost-tag of every piece of home and industrial equipment; into the food basket of every housewife.

They can influence all production, they can influence all employment. For when they threaten the enterprise and the production which create employment, they threaten jobs. Our recent record of mounting unemployment bears tragic evidence of this.

Taxation, therefore, should be above all politics.

It is everybody's business, everybody's burden.

That is something which Congress should be reminded as it deals with this great national problem.

Thrifty Sandy was thinking of getting married, but wanted to be sure that the girl of his choice was thrifty.

So one night, when out walking with her, he said, "Maggie, I ken a lassie that reads for 'oors in her bed at night and wae's a lot of gas. Do you read in bed?"

"Only when it's a moonlight night," she replied. "A week later they were married."—Pearsons.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Probate Court for the County of Oakland.

In a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1938.

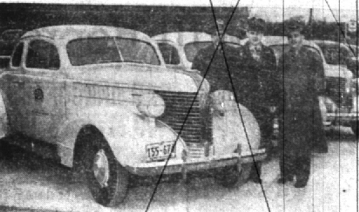
Present, Hon. James H. Lynch, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christine A. Mills, Deceased.

Thomas E. Bailey, executor of said estate, having filed in said Court his petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against said estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said estate, it is Ordered, that four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate.

It is Further Ordered, that the 5th day of April, A. D. 1938, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, and in the City of Pontiac, Michigan, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of all claims against said deceased.

JAMES H. LYNCH,
 A True Copy of the Order of Probate.
 OLEAF MARTIN,
 Deputy Registrar of Probate.
 Attorney,
 Birmingham, Mich. Rec. 49-50-51



For the purpose of re-editing and revising its touring information throughout the country, the American Automobile Association (AAA) has dispatched three field reporters to cover all principal highways. Left to right: Wm. C. Ward, Al Brown and Jerry Fisher driving 1938 Pontiac coupes, will check highways, touring objectives, points of interest and tourist accommodations. Starting in the Southeast, they expect to complete their survey west of the Mississippi River before the summer touring season begins.

Veiled Scream Higge—How did I happen to come to change boarding houses? Dobbins: His landlady got personal the other morning. Higge: How was that? Dobbins: Well she was particular. Higge: Proud of her breakfast and asked how the eggs struck him.

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THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC



THE GOOD EARTH... a Heritage

Once upon a time, not so many years ago, it cost \$5,000 to build a mile of farm line to carry electricity. In many places the farmer was required to pay a large part of this line cost before he could have it extended. This meant that electric service was a luxury available to relatively few farm families. Now, all that is changed.

In the area served by The Detroit Edison Company, farm electrification has been a large reality for ten years. This has been accomplished by continued efforts to reduce the cost of bringing service to farmers. Costs have been reduced in two ways: (1) Cost of building farm lines has been lowered by engineering developments. (2) The Michigan Plan for financing farm line extensions on a sound economic basis has brought rural electric lines to the farmer at little cost to him.

back from the road, to eliminate the expense of tree trimming and the danger of interruption to service by trees falling against the line during storms. To allow longer spans, we made use of aluminum wire with a steel core, which is stronger for its weight, and makes a farm line possible at lower cost. The result: Instead of \$5,000 per mile, farm lines are now built for less than 50 per cent of the former cost.

The plan known as the Michigan Plan, and the one which this Company offers, makes it easy for a group of farmers to finance an electric line. A base price of \$500 per mile of new line is charged, from which is deducted a credit of \$100 for each customer taking service on that mile. Where there are five customers per mile of line, the total of their credits equals the base price of \$500, and the line is built without cost to the farmers. When there are less than five customers per mile of line, the Company assumes anyhow the lion's share of the capital expenditure of building the farm line, and the customer only contributes a small part towards paying for poles and wire, insulators and transformers, labor and supervision.

Experience has proved this plan to be an equitable one. The results it has produced speak for themselves. It continues to stimulate economically sound electrification of rural areas. For the bounty of the earth, there is no substitute. The land is our heritage. Michigan is fortunate in its acres of rich farm lands, and in Southeastern Michigan, farm electrification has been a reality for ten years.

A new type of line was developed by Detroit Edison engineers, and new ways of erecting the line. Lines were placed in fields some distance



The Detroit Edison Company