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Grinnell Bros.

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Illuminated Eyeshade.
In order to bring maximum light up on a piece of work without causing the eyes to suffer from the glare, an electric lamp bulb may be worn attached to an eyeshade. A Florida inventor has devised a bracket which is simple which makes it possible. Popular Science Monthly.

Essentials to Achievement.
There are five essentials to achievement in every line: Vision, initiative, sound judgment, confidence, and courage. And each of these qualities is inspired and fostered by knowledge. The Business Philosopher.

To Overcome Fatigue.
If you are weary after a fatiguing day, on reaching home take ten minutes' rest lying on the back. When you rise, cleanse the face with cold cream, rubbing lightly across the lines and in an upward direction to correct sagging of the muscles. A cloth wet in very hot water should then be applied, followed by several applications of cold water. You will be surprised to find yourself quite rejuvenated.

Method in His Madness.
Allee—"Wasn't it sweet of your husband to send you a kiss by wire?" Agnes—"I haven't decided yet. I am suspicious that that telegraph operator was a woman."

Henry James' Adverts.
Stevenson spotted the uncorroborated repetition of certain adjectives in the most marked characteristic of Henry James' style in his passing for editorial columns. He is the most adroit of English writers; you will find more adverbs to the page than even in Meredith. And he has a quaint habit of putting the adjectives before the verb, when most writers would put it after. One of his ladies (for examples are taken at random) "thankfully felt" another "quite beautifully and tenderly smiled." And "after all" crops up all over the place. But one would not have these things altered; they were part of the man. One does object to them, however, in his imitators, who have learned the trick but missed the spirit behind it.—London Chronicle.

The Limit of Music.
Little Andrew is a clever little chap and possesses a very sweet voice. The other night, therefore, he was chosen to sing at a solo concert in London and obliged them with an old favorite, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which he sang very sweetly indeed. His rendering of one line, however, "The H in music" is heard on the "H," jarred very much on one man's nerves, and when congratulating him afterwards he mentioned that he really couldn't put a few "H's" in his song and then "Garn!" said Andy, eyeing him with pity "don't show yer ignorance—don't yer know there ain't no 'H' in music!" He only sang once.—The H.

High Lights.
A conservative young man has wound up his life before it was unwarned. We expect old men to be conservative, but when a nation's young men are so in funeral parlors it is already wrong. This would make a great groaning machine if God had not sent humor to make its wheels run smoothly and sparkling wit by which to light a torch that should guide a thousand weary feet in right ways. A life always needs a handle to it, else the handle would cut itself off. The worst lies, therefore, are those whose blade is false, but whose handle is true. The way to avoid evil is not by muzzling our passions, but by controlling them to yield their vigor to our moral nature. Thus they become, as in the ancient fable, the barbed steeds which bear the chariot of the soul.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Timakaming.
The name Timakaming is from the word Timakaming of the Nipissing Indians, the intrusive letter "s" being due to Canadian French. It is derived from timi, "it is deep," and gamin, "in the water," meaning "in the deep water." It is the name of the lake lying between northwestern Quebec and northwestern Ontario, and through it flows the Ottawa river. Near its western shore is the Cogit district, famous for its rich silver mines. In places the waters of the lake are very deep, as the Indians evidently knew, for they gave it a name that means "in the deep water." A band of Algonquin Indians, known as the Timakaming, and closely related to the Abnibi, once lived on the shores of the lake.

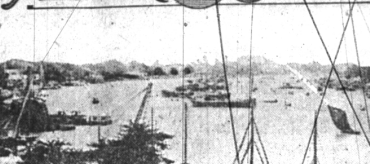
But there was another thing which was in a much more impossible depth of degradation than slavery itself. It was the incredibly selfish and heinous attitude of the wealthy and privileged class which owned the slaves. Apparently the young king was powerless; he could not do a single solitary thing save through the cooperation and assistance of this selfsame privileged class, which surrounded him on all sides. Compared to the Siamese king, President Lincoln's freedom of action of a Rocky Mountain eagle.

And yet—and yet, the Siamese king did the work. The year 1900 saw both the Siamese king and his people, who had sold themselves into bondage walk out into the world and life as free as any other mortals. And that is not the most remarkable chapter of the remarkable story, either.

For under the Siamese king there was not so much as a hint of a civil war! Another thing still more remarkable than this, is that all the work was done by an (oriental potentate)—born and bred out yonder in the atmosphere, and traditions, ideals and culture which the Christian missionaries travel thousands of miles to obtain and to reform.

Resources Are Considerable.
People who laugh over the news of Siam's entry into the world war, but who have stuck up on piles or on pontoons along the muddy banks of the Menap up and down her innumerable canals, or of the stately towers of Bangkok's public buildings, palaces and temples rivaling a sunset sky with their many colored tiles—they do not know quite

About Siam



View of Bangkok From the River.

SIAM'S entry into the great war on the side of the entente allies has roused interest in that far-off country. It is not such an insignificant dot floating loose somewhere near the equator, when one stops a minute to think it over, writes Adachi Kinoshita, in the New York Tribune.

Siam is bigger than Japan proper—I mean the country is. She has 105,000 square miles of territory. And the lesser Japan proper is but only 148,000 square miles in area. Siam is only 13,780 square miles smaller than Germany herself.

As to the number of the people in Siam, she herself was not any too clear until 1910. In November of that year fairly accurate figures were obtained—as census figures go—and published. The number given was 13,187,717. It included women. For years the serious trouble with the Siamese census figures had been the starting fact—more or less true in political and social and political Japan—that to them women were no people at all.

Globe trotters who grace Siam with their unworldly presence are apt to get away with the impression that the City of Bangkok is something more than all Siam. They have claimed in their private boasts that one-third of the entire population of the kingdom is in the capital city; that there is no other capital of the world—save perhaps, London—which had such an exaggerated proportion of a country's population centered in one city.

For once there is something back of this impression. One-third of the total population of Siam? Well, not quite. But not far from the mark, for Bangkok had in 1914 more than 628,000 inhabitants, which is something more than one-thirteenth of the entire population of the kingdom.

How Its Slaves Were Freed.
When King Chulalongkorn I ascended the throne of Siam he was a young man, and the institution of slavery in the country was a heavy burden. Tradition had long sanctified it; tradition had ossified it. Slavery in Siam was in the utter depth of depravity. That was bad enough.

But there was another thing which was in a much more impossible depth of degradation than slavery itself. It was the incredibly selfish and heinous attitude of the wealthy and privileged class which owned the slaves. Apparently the young king was powerless; he could not do a single solitary thing save through the cooperation and assistance of this selfsame privileged class, which surrounded him on all sides. Compared to the Siamese king, President Lincoln's freedom of action of a Rocky Mountain eagle.

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FIGHT TO GATHER CAMPHOR
Forests From Which Most of It is Obtained Are Still Inhabited by Head-Hunting Savages.

There are few things which demand a heavier toll of lives than camphor. The reason for this is that the mountainous parts of the world get most of its camphor, are inhabited by head-hunting savages who the successive invaders of the island have been unable to subdue.

These savages are alive to the value of the camphor trees, and fiercely oppose all attempts to get possession of the forests. They hostily make the gathering of camphor a most hazardous occupation, and one in which a loaded rifle is the most indispensable tool.

Since the Japanese took the island after their successful campaign against China in the war, they have been carrying on a carefully-conceived plan of gradual penetration of the valuable camphor regions. They make paths six miles long through the

as much as they might. Siam is not altogether a bit of picturesque scenery. In the fiscal year of 1915-1916, she reported more than 12,000,000 tons of value for more than \$32,440,000—yes, she is as solid as all that and this most mean something in the days when four-dollar, five-dollar, and ten-dollar gold is the most fashionable topic of conversation in all the chancelleries of all the great powers of the earth.

To show how the Siamese make much impression on the war finance of the entente allies. Her revenue for the fiscal year 1916-17 is estimated at \$20,822,000, and the entire amount does not cover just one day's war expenditure of Great Britain alone.

When the Siamese army is mentioned the good people of Europe and America somehow let their fancies wander to a comical scene. Before the Russian war they were wont to do precisely this very thing about the Japanese army. And they should be penalized for this fact in the most unkindly manner possible. And just to rub it in, the good American friends should be reminded of an unfortunate fact that Siam was ahead of the proud and very up-to-date United States in the matter of compulsory military service—ahead by about thirty years. Incredible, of course, but true.

Old Fighting Methods Gone.
Of course the old style army of Siam had its share of entertaining traditions—to make a tremendous demonstration of opposing forces within reach of the enemy, always at a good safe distance from him—was one of them, and when an accidental under placed his opposing forces within reach of a human voice, then to hurl at the enemy a terrific stream of heroic epithets and vile vituperations, and if the matter came to the worst, then under no circumstances whatever let the men lose their heads to the extent of launching a bayonet charge, but let their spokesmen challenge the other side to put up a warrior—the champion warrior—to a deadly duel with the hero of their own camp, and let the two warrior representatives decide the fate of the war? My own heroic countrymen in Japan have not the slightest excuse to make every one of these procedure. Not so many centuries ago their own brave ancestors were wont to resort to this method of economical warfare, especially in many intercan brawls.

This sort of thing is now but a quiet memory with the modern army of Siam, however. In 1904 the law of universal military service went into effect. Years before that a more civilized and the Siamese nobility had been trained in the military schools of Europe and of the United States. They had returned to their own kingdom with the ideas of the new order of things. They had seen that a modern army and navy had a good deal to do with the dignity of a modern state and with her very understanding. They could not quite make out the logic of the thing. But they just knew that it was right. Back home in Siam they had the prophets coming at once the prophets and preachers of this new doctrine of national prestige.

What they have accomplished up to the present writing is not likely to turn the tide of the world war to Europe, as has been hinted. But they have made something of a mark in the world, and they are not a bit of a blabber. And the development of the Siamese army and navy should be more interesting to the British statesmen—the saltstuffers of Germany—if truth were told.

Joy in Prospect.
"When is a good time to visit the senate?" inquired the stranger in Washington.

"What sort of a speech do you want to hear?"

"No speech at all. I want to hear you calling each other names."

Grotesque Sea Creatures.
The warrens of "sea horses" of the olden times are the strange and most grotesque of all sea animals. Their large, rugged heads, armed with two long ivory tusks, and their light green bodies covered with burliest wrinkles and warty skin, give them a formidable appearance unlike that of any other animal. They are quick and very tough seals, the old males weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds and the females about two-thirds as much. Warrens show great devotion and die of their own safety in defending their young.

The word "jermy" comes to us through the German French and is frequent occurrence in old English.

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Birmingham Service Co

Eccentric Tobacco Fund

For Our Soldiers in Europe

The good women of the country are knitting sweaters, socks, wristbands, and all sorts of comfortable things to send to the soldiers at the front. What about tobacco? There is not anything you can think of that will give more comfort and solace to those men than tobacco.

The Eccentric has made all arrangements to send tobacco, and not only that, but is going to send the most popular brands in this country—the kinds that many of the men have used at home and that they all know are good.

Tobacco can be sent to Europe without tax, import duty or freight. Through the generosity of leading tobacco manufacturers we are enabled to send 50¢ worth of smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco or cigarettes for 25¢.

It will be worth many quarters to receive grateful acknowledgment of your donation from some soldier at the front. A return post card, stamped and addressed to you, will be placed in each package you donate.

Send us a quarter if that is all you can spare, or more if you can spare it. This is a time to make sacrifices for the comfort of those who are risking their lives. Send \$1, \$10, or \$100 if you can spare it. There won't be any too much tobacco to go around. The names of all those who make donations and the amounts donated will be published in the Eccentric from time to time.

Cut out the form below, fill it out for as liberal amount as you can afford and send to us with your contribution without delay, as it is important to get tobacco to the other side as quickly as it can be done.

Birmingham Eccentric

Birmingham, Michigan

In accordance with your offer to send popular brands of tobaccos and cigarettes to our soldiers in Europe in units of 50¢ packages for 25¢, I enclose \$..... and will thank you to send the kinds I have marked below and inclose in each package a stamped return post card addressed to me.

- 25¢ pkg. No. 1. Popular cigarettes having a retail value of 50¢.
 - 25¢ pkg. No. 2. Popular pipe tobacco having retail value of 50¢.
 - 25¢ pkg. No. 3. Popular cigarette tobacco having retail value of 50¢.
 - 25¢ pkg. No. 4. Popular plug chewing tobacco having a retail value of 50¢.
- (Your name).....
(Street Address).....
(City and State).....

Prayer for Perpetual Aid.
The theologian says the only form of prayer given for perpetual aid in the Old Testament is the one in Deuteronomy (20:5-15), connected with the offering of tithes and first fruits.

Fooling One's Wife.
No man ever succeeded in fooling his wife so to his capabilities very long. Better take her into partnership in everything.

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