

Crowd Is Thrilled by Air Stunts of Brooks

(Continued from Page 1) light weight. Mr. Brooks dressed in as little clothing as possible, in order to squeeze into the small cockpit. "Last Saturday's ride in the little plane was the coldest I ever experienced," said Mr. Brooks.

Parachute Drop
After unsuccessfully leaving the field in two airplanes Saturday Mr. Crane was forced to engage a third craft and arrived over Birmingham at 3:40 p. m., instead of 2 p. m., as scheduled. After circling over the town several times at a height of 1,500 feet, he dropped off the left wing of his plane and accomplished a perfect landing in his parachute, before the eyes of about 800 persons gathered at Barnum Field.

The plane from which he dropped was going at the rate of 100 miles per hour, he said, after land-

ing, while the parachute decent was at the rate of 10 miles per hour. He landed near the center of the field, managing to keep to his feet as the parachute swung over his head and struck the earth. Immediately he was the center of attraction as the crowd swept toward him, and with difficulty he managed to roll up his parachute and enter an automobile for Detroit.

500 Attend Services Concluding the Week

(Continued from Page 1) of the trinity, which, if allowed to stagnate, will result in the downfall of the world. "We must build spiritually, as individuals

and as nations, if we are to last," he declared. "The youth must not measure prosperity in dollars; rather they must be taught to gauge their progress by the spiritual truths which they may acquire," concluded the speaker. "When this community, through its church community, begins to think more of its schools and banks than it does of its churches, it is doomed. We must learn to love spiritual things, and not material wealth and the lusts of the flesh."

Rev. Henry S. Evans, of the United Presbyterian church, pronounced the invocation, which was followed by the entire assembly standing as they sang "America the Beautiful." The Hudson Male Quartet, composed of Herman Horn, first tenor, Joseph Kendrick, second tenor, George Kniesly, first bass, and F. Dean Yocum, second bass, sang three songs during the service. There was "Remember Now Thy Creator," by Rhodes; "Still With Thee," by Gerrish; and "Steat Away To Jesus," by Mr. Yocum, who is also business manager of the Quartet.

Couzens Declares Press Could Aid Government In Methods of Reform

(Continued from Page 1) test of time to prove whether they, as individual units and as a collective force, can continue to exercise a proper usefulness to mankind.

Government and Press
"The entire subject, covered by business, religion, finance, science and the press is too large to discuss in the course of one meeting," explained the Senator, "so I will confine my attention to the most important subject to be discussed here. Broadly, I may say, the average daily newspaper expects to maintain a public official—it actually expects perfection and supreme wisdom in defense of the institution of public officialdom in America. I am frank in saying that public officials as a mass consideration are far better, more conscientious than citizens believe; if they were not, our government would not have lasted as long, and been as successful as it is."

To Much Hurry
"The business of administering government is not a simple task that can be given to men and women to perform. Public questions demand the utmost thought and time to solve correctly—and here is where the American press often fails. It spoils the picture. Oh, I know that presses are yawning for news, but in many times a day, articles are written that are not based on facts. I am aware, of course, of the newspaper reporter's work, and I have generally found that most newspaper men are true to this responsibility, but the thing which really bungles the job of properly disseminating news is the speed with which reports are made to furnish their copy, plus eccentricities and bias of editors."

"The net result of this 'hurry copy' proves its disastrous effects in the field of the body politic. First, reports published about nearly anything or anybody, often have many inaccuracies that, a day after day passes with its thousands of journalistic inaccuracies, there is created a reaction in the readers' minds that has given us the axiom, 'you can't believe it if it was in a newspaper.' Though this axiom is no doubt slightly exaggerated, it nevertheless provides a good reflection of the public mind regarding the accuracy of newspaper stories."

Must Take More Time
"Most newspaper men and women in America are of a very high type of civilization; that they are aware of their responsibilities and even their shortcomings I fully believe. Whether or not they will correct their mistakes I will not prophesy. This I do know, however, for it applies to any business or profession: if you want to do a thing you must first know how, and then you must take the required amount of time to do it."

"We, in public office, and I think I may say the citizens in general, hope that the newspapers will improve themselves as they continue to be a vital agency in human welfare. Self-improvement in any activity, of life is much better than to attempt it by man-made laws, although I sometimes think that our slander and libel laws might be strengthened up to make the newspapers more accurate about what they publish, not only concerning public officials but many citizens, prominent in religion, economics, science and business. This does not mean that I am at all in favor of restricting the freedom of the press, but rather that I am insistent that that freedom be exercised more considerably. The so-called scoop which newspapers lay so much stress on, especially in the big metropolitan cities, I think is greatly over emphasized. I believe that our citizens would prefer accuracy to scoops. This would, in itself, eliminate the overzealous journalist who always wants to hurry and make haste with copy. I recently came to a close, and we were about to leave the Senator rose from his desk, his face wreathed in his famous Senatorial smile and said: "What this world needs is more mechanical speed and less mental flights of the imagination. The affairs of mankind require steady hands and sturdy hearts at the helm of every agency in human affairs. To paraphrase a popular adage, 'what we need to do is to make haste slowly and to hurry less nastily.' The installment plan merchant and the newspaper are often akin in this respect."

People of the United States had a total income of nearly ninety billion dollars last year.

RUSSIA LEARNS THREE R'S



By MADELIN LEOP

Exclusive Central Press Cable to

MOSCOW, Russia.—Soviet Russia is trying to teach its illiterate millions reading, writing and arithmetic by two methods—through new and better schools, and through the Red Army. Lenin and his staff are so insistent on illiteracy in Russia, he is so optimistic, for the educational authorities now hope that by 1932 they will be able to have compulsory education.

The Red Army is an important arm of the educational system. Every man of twenty-one must take years of compulsory military training, which covers a period of five years, beginning with three months a year and ending with one and a half months. The soldiers are drawn principally from the working-classes and peasants.

Soldiers' Education Compulsory
The army has a cultural program. There are academic schools at every camp where two hours of compulsory study each day in the elements of politics and general knowledge are required. There are also voluntary study hours in clubs and small classes. The big Red Army camps, or Red Cities, as they are called, near Moscow and Leningrad, have numerous "Lenin Corners," libraries where the soldiers can read and borrow books on politics and economics.

No man can leave the army without learning to read and write. In many of the villages, the young men start to learn their alphabet before their period of training in the army begins. Since every young man in Russia is a follower of Tolstoy or some other strict pacifist faith—most train in the army, thousands of soldiers are learning their three R's.

The soldiers have their own dramatic clubs and reading societies. In their reading rooms, they have what they call a "Wall Paper." This is a large billboard where the men write and sketch their impressions of life in the army and in the cities under the present regime.

Universities Crowded
The school system is, of course, controlled nationally and headed

by Comrade Lamacharsky, Comrade of Education and Culture. His assistant, Chudarovsky, who acts as the head of technical and professional education, divides the new teaching in Russia into four classes.

"We have," he said, "four large divisions: social, professional, political, and technical. We have universities much as you do. Our 'universities' undergraduates are older than yours, often as old as forty years, because today we are giving the factory worker and the peasant the chance to go to school—a chance they never had."

"In order to go from a lower school to the university, one must pass the necessary examinations. Our universities are so crowded that those who pass closest to the top are the first to be admitted. Our universities are supported by the state, by trade unions, and by profit from co-operative stores.

"Our students are given twenty-five rubles (\$12.50) a month on which to feed and clothe themselves. They live in dormitories owned by the state. Often the state takes homes away from private individuals, giving them to other students, if it needs a certain location for the students.

Many Women Medical Students
"Every subject connected with engineering and industry is very popular today. In the Leningrad Poly technical there are 7,000 students today, 1,000 of whom are in the economics department, and the remainder mainly in engineering, hydraulics, etc. Fifty percent of the medical students are women. Doctors do not want to go to the country, and we have a surplus of them in the cities."

"The subjects taught are similar only in some respects to those in America. Russia uses the Dalton or project method, an American experimental method of teaching. The books of John Dewey, professor of Columbia University, are used. There are special centers where the Russians try out new methods of education and see them if they are proved successful.

No history is taught in the schools except that of Karl Marx, the founder of Socialism. Few students study foreign languages.

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ness is transacted supposedly according to its tenets. Why then an opportunity to study the way our children take a peek into its of our present day civilization? Well, we won't need to answer that question. It has been the children, and will be the parents, and the nation, and the world, and the future of our country have suffered much as a result. But now, let's religious education.

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