GRIFFITH PLANS CLASS IN FRESCO PAINTING

Starting next week, on a day to be chosen later, weekly classes in fresco painting will be given at the Artists' Market on South Woodward avenue by Hunter Griffith, one of the country's foremost practitioners of this form of expression, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Griffith, who is living on Tottingham road in Birmingham this summer, and who spends his winters in Detroit, was one of six Michigan artists chosen to do the murals on walls of the State of Michigan's exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. Griffith was formerly a student of Baudouin, recognized as the world's greatest teacher of fresco painting.

Both beginners and advanced students will be accepted in Mr. Griffith's class here.

Subscribe to The Eccentric; $2 per year, two years for $3.50.

SCHOOL MEN CALL MEETING

Birmingham Delegation To Attend Conference On Education Problems

A delegation of Birmingham residents, including several officials of the school system, are planning to attend an all-day meeting for the discussion of school problems, to be held Saturday in the Pontiac High School Auditorium.

The speakers at the morning session will include E. J. Lederle, Oakland County school commissioner, Paul Thompson, state superintendent of public schools, and Dr. Paul Voelker, state superintendent of public instruction. In the afternoon, the meeting will probably be addressed by State Senator A. L. Moore of Pontiac, and Representatives Fred Watkins and Melvin H. Lee. An open forum will be presided over by Mr. Thompson, followed by an address by Dr. M. S. Rice of Detroit.

"It has been apparent for some time that the schools of the county and the state will need state aid in order to carry on through the coming school year," said George B. Hartrick, president of the Royal Oak Board of Education, in announcing plans for the meeting. Some time ago, the school boards of the state organized and appointed a committee to study the school situation. I was appointed a member of that committee as representative of the 17th congressional district. This meeting has accordingly been arranged for the purpose of studying all school problems. I am sure it will be an intellectual and educational treat. It should be of benefit toward assisting to work out a solution of the school problem.

"Those interested in schools must take it upon themselves to join in a co-operative effort to keep the public schools of the county and the state open. I urge that all parents, members of Parent-Teacher organizations, and all others interested in schools who can possibly attend, be present on this occasion."

The Birmingham delegation will probably include Charles W. Crandell, superintendent of schools; Business Manager Louis M. Randall, Melvin C. Hart, principal of Baldwin High School, members of the Board of Education and representatives of Parent-Teacher Associations.

Sounds From The Silence

"How's business?" a traveling salesman asked the new barber.

"Bad," replied the barber, "it's so quiet here you can hear the notes drawing interest at a block away at the First National Bank."

Call A Cop

By CHARLES FRANCIS COE

Eminent Criminologist and Author of "Mr. . . . Gangster," "Swag," "Votes" . . . and other startling crime stories.

PASSING OF THE BOOTLEGGER

Uncle Sam might very reasonably advertise "bootleggers for sale." Not that they are salable. It is simply that the good Uncle has a great many of the breed of which he soon must make some disposition.

The problem is not only real, it is acute. To understand it, and gather an idea about what must be done to solve it, we should analyze the bootlegger. We should know whence he came, determine whither he goes. If he goes!

Product of Prohibition

He was, broadly speaking, a product of the prohibition era. That is, the "millionaire bootlegger" came with prohibition. Before that we always had the bootlegger. But he was a small-timer. He was nothing but a tin-horn tax evader. It is not exaggerating to say that the advent of prohibition saw the passing of this art of tax evading from the hands of the original mountaineer and dry county bootlegger into the hands of others presumably more respectable.

But let no one tell you that prohibition made the gangster. America had gangsters just as vicious as present-day gangsters long before the dry era dawned as a national condition.

What prohibition did was to finance the gangster through making the small-time business of bootlegging a national industry. The notorious old "Hudson Dusters" of New York were a gang. They plundered and pillaged; they fought and brawled. But they were constantly in trouble with the police. They served a goodly portion of their lives in the penitentiary for comparatively minor offenses. They were, in the language of the gay nineties, "bums." They had no political influence, they controlled no profitable commercial activities, and they utterly lacked influence in the courts.

Supply Needed

Prohibition changed that. With a nation suddenly gone drink-minded a source of supply was necessary. The gangster, being a naturally inclined criminal, undertook to supply illicit booze. Suddenly, he supplied it in immeasurable quantities for immeasurable profits. He lost none of his thuggery; none of his criminal propensities none of his strong-arm methods of operation. He merely became rich, and riches are power.

It quickly developed that the great metropolitan areas wanted liquor and would pay well for it. It naturally followed that no one was particularly interested in enforcing an unpopular law. The danger of prosecution was negligible but the danger of arrest was mighty. The difference is graft.

A bootlegger caught plying his trade could pay his "legal fee" in advance to the arresting officer instead of to the court. This made him immune. Prosecution was nothing but persecution, and persecution was little enough so long as you passed its cost along to the consumer of booze.

Millions rolled in. Petty gangsters passed out because the bootlegging business attracted cute lawyers in search of great fees. Their ability to do this had more far-reaching results. It attracted to bootlegging competing gangsters.

Immense Profits

They were still gutter rats; still thugs; still human vermin as conscienceless as serpents. They brought to the commerce their usual commercial methods: blackjacks, brass knuckles, pistols, finally machine guns. Bootlegging became a mighty business with mighty profits. It was a simple business, easy to learn. A brawny arm, a stultified character and a sodden understanding were worth millions.

The whole thing grew with almost magical speed. The only fundamental change in the old-time gangster was the lifting of him from the status of an alley rat with a blackjack and a sweater to a boulevardier with a bouconniere and a limousine. Under the seat of the limousine was a machine gun. In the background was a shyster lawyer with a habeas corpus and a venal judge living on the fat of the land through bootleg bribes.

Now the change. Sentiment is routing prohibition. If it passes, the United States will have an array of the most murderous bandits of modern time without "work." No more the endless stream of gangreened gold; no longer the overflowing coffers of beer and booze wells; no more the "alky-cooking" millions which offered profits of 1,600 per cent when sold for anywhere from 15 cents to $2 a gulp. That is gone.

Inevitably the gangster reverts to his old status. But here is the chronic and acute angle: He is now a gangster accustomed to ten-course dinners, star sapphires and peaked lapels. Platinum blonds occupy a definite and indispensable place in his life. He buys limousines, presents diamonds, contributes to elections. He has assumed an immense political power through the information he has on venal officials now in office. He has learned to operate without murdering anything but competition. Is it to be expected that the re-

SEZ YOU Answers

1. True. 2. False. The west. 3. False. Longer than broad. 4. True. 5. True. 6. False. A robber. 7. False. Ogechobee. 8. False. Cleveland Indians. 9. True. 10. True.

Church News

First Baptist Church
Willits at Bates St.
Rev. L. Earl Jackson, M. A. Minister

"Piercing the Stratosphere" will be the theme of Mr. Jackson's sermon at the union morning service at 11:45. Methodists and Baptists unite in this service in the Baptist Church. Special music by the combined choirs, directed by Frederick A. Protheroe. A story sermon for the children will be included.

Church school classes follow the service from 11:50 to 12:30.

David Anderson will address the union youth gathering at 6:30.

The union evening service will be held in the Baptist Church, with a sermon by the Rev. William Jennings, D. D., of St. Mary's, O.

Mr. Jackson will lead the prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45.

First Presbyterian Church
W. Clarence Wright, M. A., Pastor

Bible School will convene at 9:45 o'clock with classes for all ages of youth.

Morning worship at 11 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. Roy Miller, of the Rosedale Gardens Presbyterian Church of Plymouth, Mich.

Union service of worship at 7:45 will be held in the Baptist Church.

Bible School at 9:45 with classes for all ages of youth. This school is operated all summer.

Morning worship will be conducted by the Rev. William Jennings, D. D., of St. Mary's, O.

At the evening services sponsored by the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, to be held in the Baptist Church, Dr. Jennings will preach.

Christian Science Church
Chester and Willits Streets

Church each Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday at 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 10:30 A. M.
Reading room in the church building is open from 10:45 A. M. until 4:30 P. M. daily except Sundays and holidays. It is also open on Wednesdays before and after the service.

"Soul" was the subject of the lesson-sermon in all Christian Science Churches throughout the world on Sunday, Aug. 13. Among the Bible citations was this

peal of a single law will change this yegg? Not for a second.

Simple Problem

The problem, then, is simple. Without bootleg revenues where will he turn? What will he do? How will he operate? What of all his luxuries? Can he keep up the pace without turning to crimes of violence?

Let me say right here that he cannot. The records of the last few months prove this. Kidnapings have assumed front-page position in the news.

Rackets fill in with less sensational but just as incredible advices of the predatory operations of these thugs. American business pays the price.

(Continued Next Week)

passage (Lev. 26:11, 12): "And I will set my tabernacle among you: and my soul shall not abhor you. And I will walk among you, and will be your God, and ye shall be my people."

Correlative passages read from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, included the following (on 510): "The soul is not affected by the revolution of the earth. So Science reveals God and man unbounded by sin and death,—as the central Life and intelligence around which illicit harmonies and all things in the systems of Mind."

Christ Church Cranbrook
Rev. Dr. S. S. Marquis, rector
Rev. W. H. Aulenbach, assistant
9:30 to 10:45, Carillon recital by William Hall Miner, bellmaster.
11:00 Morning worship. Sermon by Mr. Aulenbach.

St. James Episcopal Church
Rev. Warner L. Forsyth, Rector
Phones: Rectory 189; Office 2256
11 A. M. Morning Prayer.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
Maple Avenue West of Henrietta
Rev. Russell D. Hopkins, D. D., Minister
9:45, Church School.
10:45, Union morning worship service with the Baptist congregation, in the Baptist Church.
The Rev. L. Earl Jackson will preach.
7:30 Young People's Meeting.
7:45, Union Service at the Baptist Church.

Holy Name Catholic Church
Harmon at Woodland
Rev. James W. Cutter, Pastor
Sunday Masses, 7:30, 9, 11 A. M. and 12 noon.
Daily Masses 7 and 9 A. M.
Daily Mass, 7.
Baptisms Sunday by appointment.
Confessions: Saturdays, from 4 to 5:30 P. M., and from 7:30 to 9 P. M.

Franklin M. E. Church
Rev. R. D. Richards, pastor
Morning Worship, 11:15 A. M.
Sunday School, 10:30 A. M.

United Presbyterian Church
Bible School, 11 A. M.
Morning Worship, 11 A. M.
Rev. Ross Wilson of Auburn Heights will preach.

Embury Methodist Church
Kenoza Ville Ave.
Rev. John Marvin, pastor
Church School, 10:15 A. M.
Morning Worship, 11:30 A. M.
Epworth League every Thursday, at 7:45 P. M., at the church.

Southfield Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church
Evergreen Road between Northwestern Highway and Eleven Mile Roads
J. C. Mathews, Pastor Phone 2090
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sabbath School in East Southfield School 9:45 A. M., in Southfield Church 12:30 P. M.
C. Y. P. U. and Junior-Intermediate Societies 6:30 P. M.
Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M., in homes as announced.

Southfield United Presbyterian Church
Ten Mile and Lahser Roads
B. Irvine Adams, Pastor
Morning Worship, 11 A. M.
Bible School, 12:15 P. M. C. B. Gass, superintendent, Y. P. C. U., 7 P. M.

Redeemer Lutheran Church
Lincoln near Woodward
Rev. F. Brohme of Grace Church, Pontiac, will preach in absence of Theo. G. Wurgaster, pastor.
Morning worship at 9 A. M.

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The conditions of rich promise
For married bliss would be,
Where the woman is a "treasure"
And the man a treasury.

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SIX PEOPLE EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ON THE VALUE OF TELEPHONE SERVICE

Each day, a metropolitan newspaper asks several persons a question and publishes their answers. Recently, six were asked, "Do you consider a telephone in your home a luxury or a necessity?" Each answered, "It's a necessity!"

A MERCHANT said: "The other day our youngster had an accident, and my wife immediately called a doctor and me. That one call was worth the cost of the service for a year."

A MUSICIAN said: "I get many contracts over my telephone that I would not get otherwise."

A SALESMAN said that he could economize on many things, but not on his telephone, as in emergencies it might be worth its cost for years.

ANOTHER SALESMAN replied that he and his wife cancelled their telephone service to save money, but after a month of inconvenience decided a telephone was an absolute necessity.

A MANUFACTURER referred to the value of a telephone in emergencies.

A MANAGER regarded the telephone as worth more to his wife than its cost, by saving her time and trouble.

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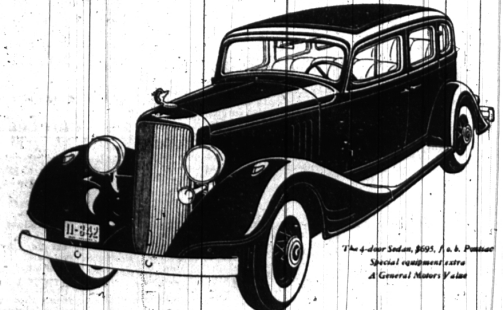

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MANY PEOPLE ask us—"Does it cost more to cook with electricity?"

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We cannot say—"An Electric range will increase your bill by so many cents a month," because no two families cook alike, and families vary in size from two to ten people. But we can say—"Electric cooking costs less than a cent a meal a person," because we studied several thousand electric bills before and after an electric range was installed and found that it averaged less than that. Thus, in a family of four, a meal should cost less than four cents to cook with an electric range.

Once you have enjoyed electric cooking, we believe you will never again go back to any other kind. Its many advantages—its cleanliness, coolness, convenience, healthfulness, and the delicious flavor of the electrically cooked food—outweigh its additional cost.

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Tomatoes Solid—red, 17 lb. basket 55c — 3 lbs. 10c
Cantaloupe ..... each 6c
Extra-Large Size

Pineapple	Del Monte, Large	3 cans	55c	12 CANS	$2.15
Fruit Cocktail	Eveready	6 cans	85c	24 CANS	$3.25
Corn	Medium Size	12 cans	85c	24 CANS	$1.65
Tomatoes	Solid Pack	12 cans	89c	24 CANS	$1.69
Peas	Sweet and Tender	12 cans	$1.09	24 CANS	$2.10
String Beans	At This Low Price	12 cans	89c	24 CANS	$1.69
Grapefruit	Bordo, Stock up	12 cans	99c	24 CANS	$1.95
Kidney Beans	Sultana	12 cans	59c	24 CANS	$1.09
Beans	Quaker Maid	12 cans	55c	36 CANS	$1.59

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