

NOTICE

Bloomfield Township Republican Caucus

To be held at Bloomfield Township Garage on East Long Lake Road and Woodward Avenue, on Saturday, the tenth day of March, 1934. Caucus to be called at 2:00 P. M. sharp.

Signed:

EDWIN S. GEORGE,
Chairman.

25 FOR FEARS

Shall the United States Suspend Its Constitution

400 Hear Baldwin Band, Orchestra Program: "Family Night" Planned

Approximately 400 persons attended the concert by the Baldwin High School Band and Orchestra in Baldwin Auditorium Tuesday night, given for the benefit of the school education and recreation program in Birmingham.

The proceeds will amount to between \$25 and \$30, according to Mrs. William McCallum, general chairman of the FEERA project here. The money will be turned over to the Board of Education to reimburse it for the cost of opening school buildings for the classes and recreational programs.

Mrs. McCallum announced yesterday that registration for the classes is still open, and that any person over 14 years old and not in regular school is eligible to join any class.

The second meeting of the community orchestra being organized under the FEERA program, which Mrs. Tyson will be held at Baldwin High School tonight. The attendance last Thursday was small, but is expected to increase with each rehearsal.

Barnum School will be the scene tonight of its first "neighborhood family night" program under the FEERA. The program will begin at 8 P. M. and will include games, cards, dancing and other recreational features for the entire family. Children have been asked not to attend unless accompanied by their parents.

The committee in charge of arrangements includes Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Leo I. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ward and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Parkyn.

Arrangements are also being made for a "family night" at Quanton School on Mar. 16, and a young people's dance and party at Merchants the same night, Mrs. McCallum said.

(Note: This is the last of three installments of a lecture on "Safeguards of the Constitution," delivered at the recent annual convention of the Michigan Press Association by Louis Brandeis, justice of the Michigan Supreme Court.)

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, a storm of opposition from the people because it did not set up their natural rights as they presently reserve them to the people against the action of the government. The Constitution was adopted only on the promise that such a bill of rights should be added at once. It was done by means of the first 10 amendments. Later, others were added as the need arose. The State Constitution also contains similar provisions.

There has been no time in our history when it can be said that our government has been tyrannical or has been actuated by a desire or purpose to oppress the people. Yet time after time the courts have been called upon to declare laws void because they infringed on the rights of the citizen. Let us take two to illustrate how a good purpose may violate fundamental rights.

Unreasonable Search
One of the constitutional rights is that of freedom from unreasonable searches of one's person and property. It is interesting that the idea of the sanctity of person and home is so highly regarded that it is first presented as a natural right by James Otis in 1769 in opposing the proposed rights of the British Royal Council of Massachusetts, was the beginning of the American doctrine of inalienable rights of citizens. During the last 15 years, the prohibition period, there have been some 100 cases in which this constitutional provision has been violated than in the whole other period of our history.

It is of our interest to note that the outstanding protection of citizens against the tyranny of government is found in the right of free speech and free press. So long as the press is free to tell what the government is doing and we can say what we think about it, no government can long continue to oppress its citizens. Hitler recognized that fact. The first thing they did was to suppress the press and prohibit speech against the government.

About six weeks ago I heard an address by Dean Acheson, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, in which he discussed the present attitude of the government towards a free press. He said that last March the President had asked the publishers of newspaper publishers not to criticize Congress but to support the administration in its efforts to meet the very grave situation caused by the general depression, intensified by the bank holiday.

NRA Propaganda
They promised. In that period of voluntary silence—well meant, but now recognized by the publishers as breach of faith to the people—the recovery laws were adopted which made the president practically a dictator. For some months the papers carried only government propaganda.

There was spread in large quantities, particularly with regard to the NRA. That propaganda included that this was a war on depression and support of the NRA was a patriotic duty; opposition was a traitorous act; it advocated the organization of movements to boycott those who did not conform to the NRA; in some cities, house canvasses were made which were originally started for boycott purposes, although later they were necessary to disavow such purpose; General Johnson, director of the NRA, not only advocated but tried to apply it, at least in Henry Ford. They told us that if the NRA did not succeed Mr. Roosevelt would be the last President of the United States. And in many ways they sought to instill in the public the idea of benevolent dictatorship.

The newspaper code came up for consideration. Some of the publishers became awakened to their duties to the people. When the code was presented they discovered that, through making a contract with the government and the powers of the president to license, he would have authority to destroy substantially all the newspapers of the country; and through the power of destruction, to dictate their editorial policy. They insisted on a clause in the code that the right of free press to print the news and comment on it should be preserved.

The government answered the demand that the constitutional right of free press shall be preserved by sending emissaries to the conference to declare that the newspapers are not to be apprehensive and that it is an insult to the government to insert the clause; the newspapers, director of the NRA, publicly took the same attitude. I cannot believe such an attitude represents the opinion of the President of the United States. Surely, no one with his high purpose and acquaintance with American history could conceive or support the argument that a demand of constitutional rights is an insult to the government. Nevertheless it remains the fact that the public represents the opinion of the President of the United States. Surely, no one with his high purpose and acquaintance with American history could conceive or support the argument that a demand of constitutional rights is an insult to the government. Nevertheless it remains the fact that the public represents the opinion of the President of the United States.

I do not know whether the code has yet been signed. It must be remembered that laws that are administered by bureaus. Perhaps the attitude of bureaucrats is not so much that of the public as the incident related by Dean Ackerman of an interview between the editor of the Detroit Free Press, and the Detroit Free Press, and the General told the editor that the NRA is the

government. If they desire the latter, it is here when, in an unobtainable manner, the government should inform those in authority about an emergency can justify the suspension of the fundamental law of the land.

There is no other class of our citizens who have so great an opportunity to mould public opinion and so great an influence upon it as the publisher of newspapers. Consequently, there is no other class of our citizens who have so great a responsibility for the preservation of American ideas and ideals. The people are sound and they are attached to the principles of our government.

A few sane, clearly thought and clearly expressed, admonitions to the people of the danger confronting them and of the necessity of preserving their rights and liberties under the fundamental law would effectually quench the fire of constitutional suspension. In the past, the newspapers have not hesitated to speak out.

(Concluded 2 from Page 1)
down and are going down further. As a result, real estate is still a better investment than any other commodity and it will not be long before it will again be more economical to own a home than to rent.

Justice Feasible
Any member of a court of record will tell you that the Constitution is still the only insurance of the citizen for the preservation of his natural rights. With the expediency of governments to regulate most of the affairs of the people, that insurance has never been more necessary or valuable than it is today.

It is of our interest to note that this country was built and it attained its proud position in the world on the basis of individual rights and individual achievement. However, a rising tide of collectivism is in sight. Collectivism is the ideal that every one has an obligation to every one else and that personal affairs shall be conducted in such a way as will benefit all.

Two Kinds
There is the practical social collectivism which advocates the voluntary co-operation of capital and labor, of farm and town, to attain individual and social justice without destruction of individual genius and its fruits. It is of our interest to note that this country was built and it attained its proud position in the world on the basis of individual rights and individual achievement.

There was a time when the people in their town meetings discussed constitutional questions and their representatives within due bounds. Sometimes a court decision furnished a political issue. Through the fire of public discussion our Constitution became so firmly established in the hearts of the people that in 1879 Von Holst, the German jurist, called this a nation of Constitution worshippers.

The Constitution can be preserved only by the will of the people. The will of the people, unless it is expressed in a formal vote, is determined by public opinion. For many years the courts have been the guardians of the Constitution and have been subjected to widespread discussion in Congress, in private life and in the press. Political parties took sides, sometimes a court decision furnished a political issue. Through the fire of public discussion our Constitution became so firmly established in the hearts of the people that in 1879 Von Holst, the German jurist, called this a nation of Constitution worshippers.

Strange days are ahead of us. We can never return to the good old days. The development of the machine, the development of the state beyond human needs with less man power, means a change in economic and social life. The future holds out to every one, especially to the younger generation, a good advance merely in living. No one can foretell what a few years may bring.

But there are some things which are sure. No civilization can be good which is not founded on the fundamental principles of common right, honesty and justice. No plan for humanity is sound which does not preserve to the individual the freedom of initiative and development or which subjects him to the power of the individual to control government or persons. No government deserves to live which does not secure to the citizen full enjoyment of his natural rights—the right to life, liberty and property.

COFFEE CUP HAS NEW PROPRIETOR
Everett Heath, formerly associated with the Dixie Diner, announced the purchase of the Coffee Cup Restaurant, South Woodward, avenue, from Miss Irene Saneff. Renamed "Heath's Restaurant," it will open Friday under the management of Mr. Heath, who formerly owned and operated restaurants in Indiana.

DOG OWNERS IN LAST RUSH FOR 1934 TAGS
A steady stream of dog owners filed through the office of the city clerk in the Municipal Building this week to obtain 1934 dog licenses before the deadline. At 11:30 today, Mar. 1, the cost of the licenses will be raised to \$4 for female dogs and \$2 for males.

DeMolay Chapter To Get Inspection
For the first time in the history of the Metropolitan DeMolay District of Michigan, a formal inspection of all chapters in the district is being made by A. B. Meisow, district deputy, and his assistants. A thorough inspection of the rituals, floor work and other features of Hasserberg Chapter in Birmingham will be made by Mr. Meisow at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday when the chapter will confer both degrees of its ceremonial at the Masonic Temple.

Following his inspection of the district, Mr. Meisow will rate each chapter according to its merits, and will select first and second all-district degree teams.

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Birmingham Fruit Co.
2 CASES OF SCARLET FEVER ARE REPORTED
Two cases of scarlet fever, the first of the season in Birmingham, were reported to the city health department this week. The patients are serious, according to Miss Blanche Broesky, city health nurse. The first case is a 10-year-old child, one a student the Pierce School and the other at Adams.

STUDIO STUDIES Broadcast by Peck's

TIMELOCK HOMES, THE FAMOUS DETECTIVE, WILL NOW SPEAK ON CRIME PREVENTION



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