

CRANE BASKET BALL SET

First Game December 15
With Birmingham High
At Cranbrook

William E. Schultz, Jr., coach at Cranbrook school, announced the 1936 basketball schedule this week. The Bloomfield Hills team will play its first game with Birmingham high school December 15, and will follow the announcement and will follow two days later with a contest with the Birmingham high school alumni. Both games will be played at Cranbrook.

The schedule calls for return games with most of the schools booked. All but three of the games will be played on the home court. Following is the complete schedule:

Dec. 5, Practice Game at Cranbrook; Dec. 15, Birmingham High School at Cranbrook; Dec. 17, Birmingham Alumni at Cranbrook; Dec. 19, Madison High School at Cranbrook; Dec. 21, Detroit Country Day School at Cranbrook; Dec. 23, Junior College at Cranbrook; Jan. 21, Clawson High School at Cranbrook; Jan. 25, Howe School at Cranbrook.

Feb. 4, Madison High School at Cranbrook; Feb. 7, Open; Feb. 11, Practice Game at Cranbrook; Feb. 15, Cleveland University School; Feb. 18, Detroit Country Day School at Cranbrook; Feb. 21, Clawson High School at Cranbrook; Feb. 23, Western Reserve Academy at Cranbrook.

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fate to behold. As he sat there, seemingly oblivious to everything, I recall thinking something along this line: this chap Richmond plays faster than mortal thought can control the human body; therefore, his consciousness is not even aware of the piano or his body—rather, his musical genius is "way out in the space of the eternal harmony of the universe, manifesting itself, through his body to others. It seems to me that the expression of any art is rooted in a world far removed from the limitations of our physical one; music, poetry, painting, sculpture, a consecrated life—all are bred and fed in a universe whose lower levels are only occasionally pierced by the peak of Olympus, up whose sides all together too few mortals trudge to reach the summit.

Advancing sands of the Sahara are threatening large areas in French West Africa and British Nigeria, and a belt of trees is proposed as a defense.

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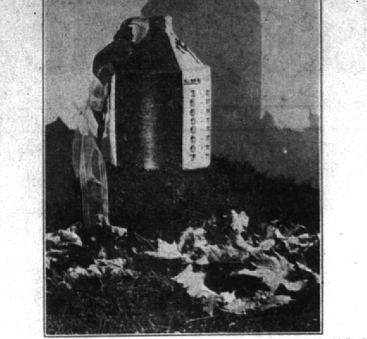
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THE FAMED "LITTLE BROWN JUG"

Underwater Photography Also Subject At Detroit Institute Of Arts



—Photo By Arnold Studio.

The trophy dearest to the heart of every loyal Birmingham football fan is the famous "Little Brown Jug," which is awarded each year to the victor in the annual Thanksgiving Day game between Royal Oak and Birmingham. The jug was originated in 1924, on the suggestion of Miss Eva Moore, then advisor of the Royal Oak publications staff. Jack Henry, of Royal Oak, presented the jug to the H-Y club of Birmingham in 1924.

The jug's original color was brown, but in 1931, John Sheper, a Baldwin student, decked the jug out in its present coat of red, white, and blue, with all the scores since 1922 painted on one side.

The jug began to perform a series of mysterious disappearances soon after its inauguration, and its real whereabouts were not known until a member of the Royal Oak alumni restored it to circulation. During its vanishing act, a second jug was substituted, and when the real jug was returned, the duplicate was given a permanent resting place in the Royal Oak trophy case.

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"garden city" would be built vertically instead of horizontally, would be suspended from the ground by "stilts" and the result of additional ground space devoted to parks and recreation fields. The resultant saving in time and money obtained by this "collective living" plan would allow the individual four more hours leisure a day, he believes.

Le Corbusier of the future will in themselves be drastically different from the ones of today. Le Corbusier said, constructed on a huge production basis comparable to automobile manufacture at the present time, would allow the building of buildings now support the walls Le Corbusier's foundations support the floors and the floors in turn support the walls, allowing the use of much more glass, and the construction of houses," he said.

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countries refused to furnish her with materials, the country was on war for long. It would also be a good idea to refuse to buy products from a country at war for that would mean that the country would have less money coming in.

Third, try to take the profit out of war. Many companies, such as munition makers, steel forgers, automobile manufacturers, and makers, boat builders, and other such companies make fabulous wealth out of wars. If the government could in some way turn their profits, war would seem less attractive to them.

Fourth, an international court should be established to settle problems between nations. The court should be set up on some tract of land belonging to no nation. Perhaps the League of Nations could be taken as the basis of the court, and the court should be given whatever power necessary to make the nations abide by her decisions.

Fifth, nations would be less likely to go to war if they did not have arms already at hand to use, and therefore disarmament would help the cause of peace. In the old days, each man carried his own gun and protected himself, but now he depends upon policemen and the courts of the land to look after his interests. Nations are doing as men did in the old days, but why shouldn't they be as civilized as men, and take their own part of cost, instead of settling them by force?

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is exactly what they did. But it was all for a good cause. However, you didn't go back this year, Joe," he reminded him. "That was also for a very good cause," Joe retorted. "However, don't think I'm not thankful for this holiday season," he went on. "Turkey or no turkey, I'm thankful for my own life, and I'm thankful for the little ones which I'm striving to shelter under my wing, for a good reason, a whole neck and a healthy skin."

"Speaking of skin," we asked curiously, "Where did you secure such a beautiful symbol of epidermal embellishment, known vulgarly as a black eye?"

"I am thankful for that too," said Joe, rubbing it tenderly as he spoke. "That is Mr. Jackrabbits. Thanksgiving present to yours truly."

"But you say you're thankful for it?" we asked in amazement. "Indeed I am, sir," Joe came back. "I told the little woman there would be no turkey this year, forgetting how fondly I used to look forward to my piece of the wing around Father's festive board. This black eye is merely the outside appearance of Mr. Jackrabbits' gentle reminder that a man does his duties toward his family."

Bangkok, capital of Siam, has a population approaching the 1,000,000 mark.

SOVIET RUSSIA TOPIC OF TALK

Underwater Photography Also Subject At Detroit Institute Of Arts

"The Problem and Challenge of Soviet Russia" and the strange life in the submarine jungles of the tropical seas are the subjects of two lectures with motion pictures which will be given by Dr. Dorizas, world traveler and authority on Russia, and Arthur C. Pillsbury, natural scientist and author, will present Sunday, Dec. 1, on the World Adventure Series at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Dr. Dorizas will picture the results of the expedition to the Soviet Union, 8:30 p. m. At 3:30 p. m. Pillsbury will show his remarkable motion pictures, the color, of "Life in and Under the South Seas."

With his diving helmet and water-proof camera, Pillsbury dove under the waves of Samoa's famous Pago Pago harbor. There he pictured queer sea creatures, fantastic coral formations, multi-colored fish. He will show starfish eating and lovely underwater flowers in full bloom. With his microscope camera, he observed cell division and the beginning of life 10 times before the Revolution.

Dr. Dorizas has visited Russia ten times before the Communist revolution and three times under the Soviet regime. He is personally acquainted with most of the Communist leaders and will show in pictures the practical effect of Communism on the people of the Soviet Union. Born in Constantinople, Dr. Dorizas represented the United States as representative of the post-war mandate deliberations. He wore the Greek colors in the Athens, London and Stockholm Olympics.

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armament. Less armament means gradually shutting out chances of war. Of course this would take a long time, but if everybody would cooperate, the odds would be ten to one against war.

Another obstacle to overcome is propaganda. It is the false representation of the world as it really is. They become like a "real herd of stampeded cattle. They want to kill and get revenge on people that have been wrongly accused.

Many plans to lessen or prevent war have been proposed. First, for economic power or so-called economic imperialism was one of the principal causes of the World War. For many years the great powers of Europe had been rivals in securing the world's markets for their goods, and places to send their surplus population. Getting these nations conflicted. This led to armament, and armament led to war.

To remove these conflicts is to remove the most potent cause of war. It has been suggested that international control of raw supplies would lessen the points of conflict. It is also evident that chances for war would be greatly lessened if all nations agreed not to protect the investments of their citizens in foreign countries. War could not be fought if most of the world's resources were not armed. Armament is the greatest fear and fear promotes armament.

Members of the League agree to enforce an economic boycott against any nation that refuses to submit to arbitration, or that having submitted, refuses to abide by the decision. If this were carried out, it would be one of the most important means of controlling war.

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In spite of the grim and conclusive proofs we have that war is a settled international dispute, we are confronted by the bitter truth that the war-makers are again trying to impose on us that artificially stimulated brutality necessary for a state of war.

Our duty to the world is of national concern, and should not be thrust to become so the expense of national peace. Unless such companies are able to defend their properties on foreign soil they should remain within the borders of their own country. No should a perverted sense of duty to a weak or persecuted nation, or the desire to engage in quarrel which will not be accepted by armed struggle. Our participation in the World War was the recurrence of later wars, nor would it again.

Our duty to the world is to think peace, talk peace, and keep peace. Our task is to educate our children by following a program of knowing our neighbors, their needs, their problems, their fears, and their hopes. These conditions rationally, humanely, and with the same regard for human dignity that we have for ourselves. We should strive for self-control; then control of national opinion and policies will be easy. Through the medium of our schools, churches, the movies and the press, all our people can be reached. Suppression of such literature and pictures which stir up to glory war and things military should be considered a definite necessity. Let us strive toward a higher type of morals, a love for truth, and greater charity toward all nations, and ending in our hands. Only by maintaining peace can we hope to keep alive the spirit of civilization.

A PRAYER

Give me an understanding heart,
A kind and sympathetic soul,
Courage and faith to play my part,
And love—to make me whole.

The magic warmth of friendship's cloak,
The discipline of the discipline,
Tenacity of rock-born oak,
Determined, digging in.

An open mind on wisdom bent,
An utter selflessness and then,
The calmness time well spent;
Give me the works. Amen.
(Copyright, 1935)

You Cannot Keep New Deal And Cut Taxes

By NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT
For the National Republican Builders, Inc.

The New Deal's failure to present the tax problem honestly has done much harm. Particularly noticeable is the fact that the program by which the President sought to give the average man of small means would have to pay for the New Deal—not by increased taxes of all sorts for everybody but by the New Deal.

The New Dealers, anxious to hide the fact that the entire New Deal program which rests on enlarging the Federal government's powers and creating new alphabets, produce ten times the cost of government employees. By borrowing instead of taxing, the New Dealers have postponed the day of reckoning—financial as well as political. Knowing that not only the future but the present will have to meet the debts incurred in behalf of the New Deal, they do not care where the money comes from—so long as it doesn't come from taxes.

They are quite well aware that if they tried to operate the New Deal on a pay-as-you-go basis the tax payers would quickly rise in revolt and throw the New Deal out of the window.

Since the New Deal came into effect, 150,000 new Federal jobs have been created. These cost the taxpayer nearly a half billion dollars. These jobs can be eliminated after a violent political struggle.

The more services the government provides the more taxes it collects. The more the government goes into business, controls farming, regulates industry and controls commerce, the more it needs who, in turn, need offices and automobiles and typewriters and radios. Each such new agent, each office, each yard of red tape has to be paid for by you and me. These taxes almost entirely support bureaucrats and politicians.

The seriousness of this lies in the fact that the tax burden for most of us is already unbearable. As the New Deal borrowing begins to be paid for, taxes will go up. This is unavoidable.

But what country wants and needs to have taxes lowered. This thought is alarming to the New Dealers because they realize the cold fact that reduced taxes and the New Deal cannot go hand in hand. Continue the New Deal and raise taxes, or reduce taxes and scrap the New Deal. There is no alternative.

As indicated in these columns last month, one of the many painful facts which the New Dealers have to perform in rectifying the New Deal errors is to cut expenditures and increase revenues so as to balance the budget. Actual reductions in expenditure are impossible—no, alone the cost of borrowing.

The trouble is two-fold—that increased taxation will be unpopular with the voters, and that cutting government expenditures will be bitterly opposed by the politicians. It will mean cutting of government bureaus, eliminating government services, ceasing government interference, curtailing government activities. It will mean putting an end to government subsidies, abandoning loans on commodities, and increasing taxes as gifts from Uncle Sam, taking government out of business and reorganizing the whole system.

Only by such drastic acts can taxes be reduced—and as each of these means means cutting politicians or their supporters of the government pay roll, it is easy to see how bitter will be the politicians' fight to continue spending.

CORYELL APPOINTED DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

Ralph I. Coryell, local Rotarian, has been honored by appointment as chairman of this district for the Michigan Society for Crippled Children. The district comprises Oakland, Macomb, and Grosse Pointe counties. Judge Russell H. Holland and Mr. Coryell are the other two members of the district committee.

Robert B. Gilray, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gilray, Birmingham, has been initiated recently into the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at Colby college in Waterville, Me. This is the oldest social organization on the campus.

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BUICKS TOP 1929

Largest Month's Business Totals 14,164 Cars In October

New York, Nov. 14.—Domestic sales of Buick cars by the Buick Motor Company during October totaled 14,164 cars, the largest month's business in more than two years and the best October volume since 1929. W. F. Hufstader, general sales manager, announced today.

The figure compares with 6,373 units sold at retail during October last year, a gain of 7,791 cars or more than 122 per cent. "Steadily increased sales of Buick cars in the month's business," Mr. Hufstader said, "with substantial gains reported in each 10-day period."

"Sales during the last 10 days of October were 5,629," he said, "a record for Buick cars over the previous 10 days and up 1,461 over the first 10 days of the month."

The volume for the final 10-day period compared with sales of 3,378 in the last 10 days of October last year, an increase of 2,351 units or 69.6 per cent.

"The strong retail demand for the new Buick cars has underlain repeated increases in production schedules at the factory," Mr. Hufstader said, "with the result that the Buick plants are operating at the highest levels since 1929. The volume of Buick cars a day are being produced for domestic and export shipments, the bulk of which is going to dealers in the United States."

"An overwhelming demand has resulted in a rescheduled order book at the factory of more than 30,000 cars. These represent dealers' requests and are being filled as rapidly as the cars are built. More than 30,000 of the 1936 models already have been shipped to dealers. Domestic dealer stocks now are in the neighborhood of 12,000 cars."

Mr. Hufstader said that November production schedules were boosted twice, now calling for an output of 60,000 cars for the month. Shipment and export requirements will bring the total close to 18,000 units.

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