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NOTE: The Eccentric is pleased to publish stories of events which have news value and which are written by persons who have had the editorial staff of the paper. All copy must be presented before noon on Wednesdays. The right reserved, however, to make such editorial changes in the work submitted as are necessary to the style of the paper and to the convenience of the staff.

"Eddie" Guest Praises Others For His Success

A self-made man is usually the best advertiser of his product.
Some men who claim to be self-made have not as much to talk about as they think they have. If a good job has been made of a man, he is not telling all the truth when he takes full credit to himself.

Edgar Guest in his autobiography in August, "True Story gives most of the credit to others for what he has accomplished. He says in part:

"Somebody has always been opening doors to me. It is my own belief that everybody's life is shaped largely by others? I know of nobody who is not the sum and result of the united efforts of other people. I never really wanted anything that somebody hasn't given it to me. I've never had to fight alone. I know of nobody who really does fight alone—even the poorest of us. You can't live your own life alone. My wife belongs to my wife, to Bud and Janet, and to my friends. Our slightest act affects those who love us and believe in us.

"There isn't a life on earth so humble, or so insignificant, that it doesn't touch some other life. Indeed there are few individuals who aren't the most important persons in the world to somebody. Sometimes we get discouraged and allow ourselves to feel that we do not count for much in this thoughtless tragedy. The older I grow, the more firmly convinced I become of the tremendous importance of the individual.

"I do matter? You matter? It matters greatly what you and I do, and what every individual does. That is what I believe, and what I have learned from nearly forty years of newspaper work. I've seen actually hundreds of men behind prison bars regretting the trouble they had caused their people. They had discovered too late how much it did matter.

"I'll never tire of speculating as to how life swings. I have yet to know how much deliberate choice is our own. It has been said that we have become certain people have crossed our paths. My own life is so blended with others that I find it difficult to find myself at all.

"And in memory and gratitude to all those who have helped me on my way, I try to help others. For I am sure that in the history of the world, there have opened doors to him, but also as one who has opened doors to his friends."

Women's Rights

The Book of Knowledge says: "Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are remembered as the women who made a little bit of the question of woman suffrage and set it rolling to catch public opinion."

It is well known that a rolling stone gathers no moss, but this rolling ball caught many mossbuds napping until a complete establishment of women as people received the seal of equal voting suffrage in the leading nations of the world.

Authorities differ as to the exact date of the first convention in the history of the suffrage. The states that there was a convention in Seneca Falls, New York, as early as 1826. Others hold that the first national Women's Rights Convention was not held until July 19, 1848.

In these days when nearly all trades and professions are open to the women and to realize that not so many decades ago woman was hardly considered worth educating. Mary Wollstonecraft, an English feminist, once said that "Natural rights are the property not of one sex, but of all humanity. The system of gallantry is really insulting and offensive." A scotchman riding in the bus with his eyes closed was asked "Why?" He said he hated to see women stand.

"Kingdom Of The Air"

"Empire is to be carved this summer," says William Clemmens in the August Cosmopolitan. "In London, Washington, Paris, Berlin, groups of frock-coated gentlemen will sit around mahogany tables and create out national shares in transatlantic commercial aviation. They will be buying up the new world of the air, the trade world of the future.

"What they decide, the way these suave gentlemen partition across the Atlantic airways, will constitute a landmark which to historians of the future may be as significant as the congress of Vienna.

"Dominion of the North Atlantic sky, as the chancelleries of the world know, will cease to it holders the imperial power and greatness of the latter twentieth century. The real Age of the Air may well date from such forthcoming conferences."

Too bad for him that Alexander lived so soon. He craved more worlds to conquer.

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, youthful president of the University of Chicago, has a practical viewpoint upon the general subject of education when he says:

"It must be remembered that the purpose of education is not to fill the minds of students with facts; it is not to make them experts or amuse them, or make them expert technicians in any field. It is to teach them to think, if that is possible, and to think always for themselves. Democratic government rests on the notion that the citizens will think for themselves. It is of the highest importance that there should be some places where they can learn to do it."

You Can't Change American Instincts By Legislation

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace wants to replace the American capitalist system with a sort of "co-operative commonwealth." This is just one form of State Socialism. It assumes that centralized authority of the people, working through government, can regulate an age-old instinctive desire for individualistic self-preservation; desirable as the ultimate objective of Mr. Wallace's reasoning may be, at human nature is now constituted the idea will not work.

Other nations have tried it in the past, some are trying it right now—yet the United States is supposed to be the most prosperous and happy nation on earth, even though we still operate on something like the democracy. Mr. Wallace is an honest and sincere gentleman, but his heart is running ahead of his head when he thinks that federal regulation can insure a maximum of food, clothing, and shelter to everybody, in our humble opinion.

We agree with those who hold that a change is necessary in the production and distribution of life's necessities, to the end that human exploitation may be minimized; but we feel that such a change can only endure when it is nurtured by evolution, not by the revolution of ignoring a country's Constitution.

That this country needs such a change the world knows. It is a matter of time, and of compliance with, natural economic law. And economic law guarantees decent reward from an individual's own efforts, even though that individual may require democratic regulation by his government.

School Books Need Appeal

Textbooks for our schools and colleges should be designed to entertain the student as well as to instruct him, concludes Professor S.B. Eldridge, of the University of Kansas, in the current issue of the American Journal of Sociology. The textbook features of these educational documents should be subordinated or even excluded says this authority. Authors of such books need not take themselves quite so seriously and they should take their readers into their confidence. They should resort freely to illustration in order to add the material and intrigue the reader's interest, he says.

The lowest-grade of a textbook is memorizing it and reproducing parts of it on demand of the instructor, according to Professor Eldridge. And the highest use is the employment of the book as a tool to cultivate the student's character, to help him to find himself, to develop a purpose, a drive, within which the good life will for him be impossible. The instructor should collaborate with the student, not alone in acquiring knowledge, but in finding things to do that will evoke the highest initiative and effort of the student.

Learning and growth are no different for students and for instructors, says Professor Eldridge. Both require much the same sort of freedom, initiative, and driving purpose. Yet in school courses instructors take it upon themselves to be the star actors, while students are themselves play a passive, subordinate, and aimless role.

But students need better teachers even more than they need better textbooks, adds Professor Eldridge.

Away From Henry George

Apart from its immediate importance, the proposal to relieve real property in Michigan of all taxation for the benefit of the state or any political subdivision is interesting as denoting the vast range in which the mind of man can roam. In various places, single tax communities have been settled. The principle underlying Excess Condemnation derives from it.

And here have the opposite extreme: Land removed completely from the tax rolls, and the public revenue gathered from profits and industry, from stores and factories. The Georgia doctrine outlawed the speculator in land as immoral; the new Michigan doctrine would remove one of the gravest hazards entailed in his speculation.

We do not know what merit the champions of the latter claim for it, but it denies implicitly every notion ascribed to George's scheme. The very disparity of the two most fascinate the citizen who follows the never-ending hunt for the ideal tax system and our eternal compromising on expedients to meet an always changing situation.—Detroit News.

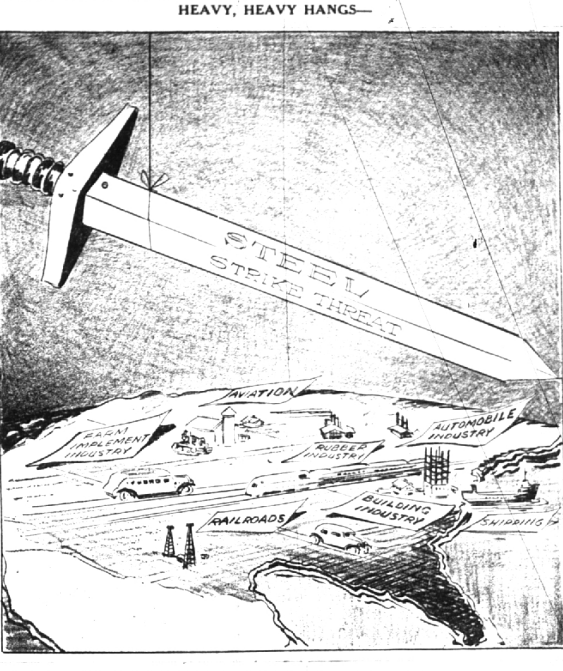
Arming For War

The nations of the world are arming feverishly, ostensibly for defense, but this means war sometime in the near future. A similar activity preceded the outbreak of the World War in 1914. The re-arming of the world has been forced by the activities of three countries, namely, Germany, Italy, and Japan. The first two are controlled by dictators, with a thirst for national glory and adventure. The last-named nation is ruled by a military clique and is engaged in gobbling up as much of China as it can get its hands on at the moment.

We do not believe that either Britain, Russia, France or the United States wants a war, yet they would be foolish not to arm and prepare to defend themselves against possible attack. Disarmament is fine and desirable but a nation would be foolish to practice it alone.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, modern government is always operating under an unbalanced budget. The only time when such budgets are really balanced is when the taxpayers decide to become more self-reliant, more interested in the well-being of government. Very few public officials will try to fast-hedge upon informed citizens.

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a police department that exercised the utmost judgment in handling violent acts. It was a police department, and few, if any, of the "tickets" issued were ever called. But we have forgotten where such a department was.



'My Country, 'Tis of Thee'...

By T. H. MILLINGTON

War Debt and New Debt are still intimidated so that long-term investments in new government securities, it is argued by business and investment circles, is being held up by the U. S. could stand a debt of \$20,000,000,000.

The following figures show the growth of the national debt:
Federal Debt, 1914, \$1,241,000,000
Federal Debt, 1920, \$1,241,000,000
Federal Debt, 1925, \$1,241,000,000
Federal Debt, 1930, \$1,241,000,000
Federal Debt, 1935, \$1,241,000,000

WASHINGTON LETTER
Biggest Summer Capital News Centers Around Labor Leaders

WASHINGTON—With most of the officials who ordinarily "make news" away from the capital, midsummer in Washington has given leaders of the labor movement—more, rather, the two labor movements—a glorious opportunity for publicity.

They have, moreover, overlooked the chance. The teup this year between developments in the labor field and those in the political field is closer than ever before. Most labor leaders favor the reelection of President Roosevelt, whom they regard as more favorable to their cause than Governor Landon—especially since the latter's acceptance speech, which they interpreted as endorsing company unions and the "open shop."

The news the labor leaders have produced in Washington has been of great importance since it involves, besides the political aspect, a war of union organization in the transportation, oil, and other industries and a bitter fight, apparently to a finish, with labor's own.

There would be little labor news, however, if it were not for powerful and forceful personalities in the labor field. The most prominent of these are John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.

LEWIS many months ago became prime mover and chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a body which includes 12 national unions, represents more than 1,000,000 organized workers, and is committed to organization on an industrial basis of the steel, automobile, rubber, cement, oil, and other industries.

He and his allies have clashed with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and with the heads of craft unions who want the workers in those industries under their own jurisdiction, if they are to be organized as well—an objective not even attempted by the craft

PEOPLE'S COLUMN

The Eccentric is pleased to receive communications for this column. All communications must be signed, but signatures will be kept confidential upon request. Letters may be limited to 500 words, and must be in the office by Tuesday noon for publication the following Thursday.

1079 Fort Sheridan Avenue Highland Park, Illinois
Dear Mr. Millington:
I am practically convinced that no one will change his mind between now and November, anyway. What chance is there for the "open shop" law? The amount of verbiage wasted to convince people who are already convinced is, in my opinion, the other. But, Mr. Millington, if you were the astute political observer that you are, would you not realize, with other observers, the possibility of Roosevelt's doing an impression which would give the labor side the fall and the possibility of Landon's reeking approach to the "open shop" law? Mr. Roosevelt, approximately 200,000,000, and hence the possibility of Landon's doing an impression which would give the labor side the fall and the possibility of Landon's reeking approach to the "open shop" law?

Mr. Landon is one of a group of mid-western governors who called upon the president to inflate the currency by one billion dollars, which Roosevelt refused to do. Although he had the power to do so granted him by Congress, Landon is for a "sound currency" election, and is just full of life's little jokes and contradictions.

3. Answer me this: Where was the "open shop" law, Hamilton, when America needed saving as badly in 1907? Judging by his record in the event, I believe that Roosevelt caused the bank failures, he was not busy at that time counting the banks as they fell.

Mr. Millington, permit me to apologize for a statement I made two weeks ago. I called you Public Rugged Individual No. One. You are a Republican in Birmingham. If you want to be a Republican, you should root for Yale in the Harvard stands. Now that you have apologized, I won't suggest to Mr. Averill that he do the same for the remark he made about Mr. Roosevelt's peace talk in Cleveland. He will not doubt admit it was nothing but cheap misdirection, and that a Republican should be ashamed.

Dear Mr. T. H. Millington, I would like to see what is known as "the open shop" law. I would like to be made to stay in the industrial field of the business cycle, and then follow the wheel downward from the top of the mountain and start all over again.

From the above, it shouldn't take any superhuman powers of cheap misdirection to know that certain people's words will be discontinued on July first, next, and that they will be discontinued for good and for all time. They will be discontinued if there is any sense in the world. Mr. Millington, while I will not be a party nor an accessory before or after the fact, I don't necessarily believe in the besetted people who have taken temporary residence in the "open shop" law. I don't necessarily believe in the besetted people who have taken temporary residence in the "open shop" law.

Mr. Millington, you condemn Mr. Landon's calling of the National Guard in the Kansas strike. Perhaps I do myself. But I think I made a mistake, and if he reads The Eccentric, I apologize most humbly. He called it, so he says, his letter of explanation to Norman Thomas, to put down the strike-breaking newsman, not the strikers. But if labor is a part of industry, and strike-breakers are part of the system, calling out the National Guard is merely one of the ways in which the government intervenes in business. It is not the government's business to do so. And unless you misunderstand me, you're "agin" it.

While this is the case, I think that the newspapers published in Landon's reply to a letter of Mr. Illinois. It was merely one of the ways in which the government intervenes in business. It is not the government's business to do so. And unless you misunderstand me, you're "agin" it.

Respectfully,
William C. Richardson

Chapau
A meadow-dime for violets
To check her last year's hat
Stitch that part way round the crown
And turn the rolled brim flat
Sew a pretty box attil
To hide a spot that's fadey—
Poke one ear in and one ear out
And nod, hie industry!

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