

The Birmingham Eccentric
(Founded in 1878)
Published every Thursday, Birmingham, Mich., in The
Eccentric Building, 235-237 North Woodward Avenue
Telephone 11, 12 and 13
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Entered as Second Class Matter in the U. S. Postoffice at
Birmingham, Michigan
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(In Oakland County) (Outside Oakland County)
One Year \$2.00 One Year \$2.50
Three Months .75 Three Months 1.00
All newspaper and advertising copy must be in the Eccentric
office Tuesday noon to obtain insertion for that week.

The Eccentric is a member of:
National Editorial Association, Michigan Press Association, Uni-
versity Press Club, and Oakland County Weekly Press Association
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937

NOTE: The Eccentric is pleased to publish stories of events
which have news value and which are written by persons not
connected with the editorial staff of the paper. All copy must
be presented before noon on Wednesday. The right to
work submitted as necessary to the style of the paper and
mechanical situation in the composing room, headlines written
by the author, and the number of lines or columns to be used.
An erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or
reputation of any person or organization mentioned in the
columns of the Eccentric will be gladly retracted upon
request upon being brought to the attention of the publisher.

During this week young folks all over the nation
are on their holidays, away from school's unceasing
assignments. They
cover the landscape
with their enthusiastic "disrespect" for domestic law
and order. They bust up the methodical plans of their
parents; they rule the parental roost. But can you blame
them for what they do? For who among us adults wouldn't
like to go through the same between Christmas and New
Year's with the almost complete abandon, the nearly 100
percent obliviousness of worldly cares, that is so manifest
in youth's outlook toward life? Oh, to be a youth again—
even for just a week!

The Care-freeness of Youth!
In a few days the year, 1937, will end and we will
celebrate a New Year, known under our present
calendar as 1938.
The advent of the first day of a New Year is an event of
psychological, if not otherwise, and because of the
feeling that we are turning a new page in existence,
there is a common tendency to look ahead, to take
stock of the past, and plan wisely for the future.

1938: A New Year For Personal Growth
Of course, the advent of the first day of a New Year is an event of
psychological, if not otherwise, and because of the
feeling that we are turning a new page in existence,
there is a common tendency to look ahead, to take
stock of the past, and plan wisely for the future.

Alas! For Poor Old France
If you really want to know why France is now in
the midst of an impending civil war—or economic
revolution—you have but to appraise the character
of its social and economic life. If you do, you will
find that France is almost as corrupt, governmentally
speaking, as any so-called republic can be, and live.
For years its national affairs have been conducted by
whollyhearted majorities in favor of the present
government. And France's economic status with
other nations has—alast—been of the kind that has
not made the outside world wholly trustful of
France's intentions to pay its bills.

Murphy Appoints "Sit-Down" Crusader
Appointment of Richard T. Frankenstein, vice-president
of the United Automobile Workers of America, to membership
on the State Welfare Commission.
Governor Frank Murphy, contains numerous implications.
It offers continued proof that the Governor, in
spite of Frankenstein's record as a leader in CIO
sit-down strikes, wants to maintain friendly relations
with that labor group; this has both a humani-
tarian and a political significance, perhaps more of
the latter than the former right now.

Labor Must Oust Racketeers
leaving twelve huge spots of red aniline dye upon
the re-decorated house.
It seems that an unidentified person telephoned
the physician's wife, demanding that non-union
painters be discharged lest "something" happens. The
lady explained that all persons employed were re-
ceiving the union scale of wages and that all of them
needed their jobs.
Soon after daylight the next morning the owners
of the house discovered the vandalism. Of course,
they do not know who threw the near-bulls, but the
inference is that the barrage was the work of a
group which expected to profit from such terrorism.
We do not like to believe that responsible labor
leaders would sponsor such vandalism. At the same
time, it is commonly reported that the labor move-
ment is in the hands of racketeers who have "muscle."

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS to get ahead is to keep your
backbone stiff, your feet on the ground, your nose
to the grindstone, and your heart in the right place.

Fitzgerald Should Renounce McKay
Frank D. Fitzgerald, ousted from his Republican
one-term Governorship by Frank Murphy, has an-
nounced his entry
for 1938. To date,
he is the only Re-
publican to throw his hat into the ring, although it
is expected that Harry S. Toy, of Detroit, former
Republican Governor, former Attorney-General
of Michigan, and for a while a member of the
State Supreme Court, will also become a Republican
candidate.

In getting into the race so early, the gentleman
from Grand Lodge is placing himself in a position to
mobilize a State-wide political machine of old and
new supporters. Perhaps Mr. Toy may get into the
race before long, too.
This newspaper for a long time has expressed its
view with regard to Mr. Fitzgerald and the latter's
association with one Frank D. McKay, former State
Treasurer, and reputed "power behind Republican
throne"; this newspaper still feels the same on that
issue.

There should be, by this time, a feeling on the
part of Michigan's Republican Party leaders that it
takes something besides mere personal friendship to
maintain the Party in power; it requires more than
the ability of political manipulators to weld together
a group of political workers; it needs more than a
lot of hullabaloo and noise to win an election. It
needs men who, when elected to office, do the mighty
important job of administering GOOD GOVERN-
MENT!

And that kind of a job has been lacking from
Michigan Republicans at Lansing for quite some
years.
We know lots of men and women—many of them
publishing Michigan newspapers—many of them
with McKay's running of affairs from Grand Rapids.
Most people who know Frank Fitzgerald like him;
we do, immensely, as man to man. But to suppose
that he will lead the Party to restored public confi-
dence through statesman-like leadership, is to ex-
pect too much, so long as McKay is in the picture.
For his own good, for the sake of Michigan Re-
publicanism, and for the well-being of all the people
of Michigan, we hope that "Fitz" finds it possible at
an early date to make a vigorous denial of any as-
sociation with McKay—certainly won't hurt him
with his own voters, and will not smart the smart
Democrats who, during the coming campaign, will
tell the voters just enough about McKay to cost
the former Governor plenty of votes.

In the meantime, of course, Harry Toy will not
be asleep.

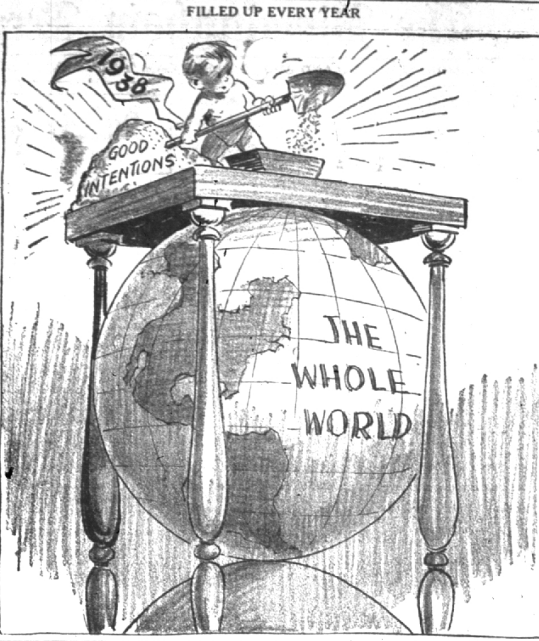
Congressional Comment
Remarks of Ben George, A
Democrat on wage and hour legis-
lation, delivered on the floor of the
U. S. House of Representatives
on December 29, 1937.
I believe it has been demonstrated
beyond a reasonable doubt that
all business and industry cannot be
regulated from Washington with
out disastrous results to the nation
as a whole.

Private capital has been driven
into a state of panic, and it
cannot take up the slack in
business because of the attitude
of the authorities at the present
time. Rebellion, disaffection, strikes
and violence restrict labor's oppor-
tunities to work, destroy the em-
ployer's incentives and cause cap-
ital to seek a hiding place for safe-
ty.

Nearly \$37,000,000,000 has been
taken from the value of the prop-
erty owned by a vast num-
ber of business and profes-
sional men. Business has been in a
tailspin for the past 30 days. Industry
is barely moving. Unemployment
is increasing, and the wage earn-
ers' standard of living is receiving
less than a year ago.

What is the reason for the
present condition? Government
has attempted to destroy the regu-
lation nearly every activity of
the American citizen. This Com-
gress has passed laws which
strangle, curtail, and prevent em-
ployers of labor from expanding
their business and providing an
orderly and sound market. Un-
just taxation has been thrown
across their path as a method of
restriction to prosperity. Hostility,
intimidation, threats, and even
government cooperation with
private enterprise has been the
method used to those who meet and
provide payrolls for the laboring
man. Utilities have been intimated
to such an extent that they have
been placed in fear and are uncer-
tain as to what is coming next.

In the ten years preceding this
administration private utilities ex-
pended for new work, expansion
of business and employment the
amount \$68,000,000 annually.
Since this administration began,
the amount expended for such work
has decreased to \$10,000,000
annually.
Now another bill is before us
which in my opinion will further
destroy the property of a goodly
number of the nation's citizens
by attempting to place in the
hands of five men the authority
to determine that will further re-
strict and retard better times.
This bill will hamper labor and cause
unemployment. If this bill be-
comes law, the private affairs of the
employer of labor in this country
will become the property of a horde
of politicians and government em-
ployees. This is a bill which is
politically appointed snoopers. The
private records of all business will
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and seizure will be common. No
employer will be safe from the pry-



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Random Remarks
Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman
of the Senate Committee on
Education and Labor, said
today that there never was a time
when it was more important for
you to be careful and get to
something for the common good.

All M. Landon, Republican stand-
ard-bearer in 1936,
said today that he will not ac-
cept the nomination in the remote
contingency that the Republican
National Convention may offer it.

Dr. Ernest Albert Hooton, Pres-
ident of Anthropology, Harvard
University, said today that he
will himself himself out of the
race, partly by becoming an em-
ployer, and partly by making
the money will be reversed and
the government will make payments
out of the pockets of the citizen.

Lewis W. Douglas, former Direc-
tor of the Bullock's, said today
that he is in a position to be
of service to the nation.
"We (Republicans) have be-
come the party of soul-men."

Dr. J. Dewey, chairman Inter-
national Commission of Inquiry
into Mexican Trade,
said today that the present
situation is a disaster.
"The present situation today are a
greater disaster to democracy than
was ever the German autocracy
against which we fought twenty
years ago."

Lots 'n' Jest
ECONOMISTS point to in-
creasing cigar sales as sign
of prosperity, supporting New
Deal statistics that the depres-
sion has not yet run its course.
There is a good reason for
thinking about the chimney.
Think of all the bill collectors
needed in the front door.
A economist has discovered a
game that alters a drunk in-
crease of the number the
same return on his investment
as a venture into the stock
market.
Everly the modern wom-
an, making the no style over-
size hat, won't get the most
out of her money.

Happenings of Long Ago
Bits of News Cleared From Old Files of The Eccentric
The Items That Make Up The Historical Background
Of The Birmingham Of Today.

Forty Years Ago
Last week that good friend and
member of the wine town, Monte-
C. Faber, was most beautifully
surprised by his good wife, ably
assisted by Mamie and Will. The
occasion, his 49th birthday, was
attended by 42 of his friends. Two
large Eurasian Farm turkeys were
the foundation for a great big sup-
per, with an abundance of
cake, candy, fruit and nuts. We
were able to stand it until leaving
time without a lurch.

Twenty-five Years Ago
The best Christmas present
by The Cottage Bread, published
in Boston, Mass. This is the
first of a series of books, and
the best sketch of a certain out-
line.
This is a new that should be
rigidly enforced. "All letters ad-
dressed to girls under 18 years of
age or to boys under 21 years of
age will be placed in care of their
parents or guardians." This would
protect our fair and virtuous
young daughters of honored par-
ents, who seek to live by the
forbidden rules, and who use the
mail as a means of introducing
meanings and little tete-a-tetes of
various sorts.

Twenty-five Years Ago
Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year to our readers. We want
you to be ahead. What did you
get in your stocking?
Well, we packed that old cash
skin again and got enough of it
to give you a good Christmas
and a good New Year. We are
thankful it was not worse.
This year we had a big run of
printing for over six weeks and it
seems as if we would never catch
up. So we go on. Send us your
little behind hand with filling out
your orders. We will do our best
to get you the best we can keep up with the
work.

PARAGRAPHS
American Place Names
Presenting: Detroit, Md., and
Grand Detroit, Ill.
Usually
Ever notice that the fellow who
is always late to a party is usually
late?
That's A Fact
There isn't much dignity about
a banker who's out hustling for
business.—William Feather Maga-
zine.

WASHINGTON LETTER
BY SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT
Jobless Insurance Due Real Test
as States Fight Business Slump

WASHINGTON—It is expected
that shortly after the first of
the year 1,000,000 unemployed
men and women will troop into
the offices already set up in 22
states and the District of Colum-
bia, to get applications for un-
employment insurance benefits
under the Social Security Act.
Leaders of industry and gov-
ernment alike are anxious to
know how much of the depression
slack will be taken up by these
benefit payments, but there will
be no real movement of funds
until March or April, so
no immediate increase in pur-
chasing power is to be expected.
There will be a delay in each
case even after the jobless are
properly registered, when an at-
tempt will be made to find work
for them. If no work can be
found and investigation proves
them eligible, unemployment
benefits will begin.
States require for eligibility
various things, but in some cases
employment within the 52 weeks
prior to registration. The period
over which benefits are to be
paid varies from 12 to 20 weeks,
and the amount paid will in
most cases be the equivalent of
half a full week's pay, but never
more than \$15 a week.

UNEMPLOYMENT compensa-
tion has already in effect in
22 states cover about 11,500,000
employees, and by July, 1939,
when the state starts paying
benefits, some 20,000,000 em-
ployed men and women will be
covered.
In five years employees, and
in some states employers, have
been taxed on a graduated scale
from 1 to 3 per cent of payroll
or salary. By the end of January,
22 states will have contributed
the amount required before
payments can begin, and will
have \$500,000,000 on deposit
with the federal government in an
unemployment trust fund.
Chief differences in various
state unemployment insurance
laws are that in some cases
agricultural labor, domestic ser-
vants, public servants and casual
labor are excluded from benef-
its. Also, in some states those
who employ a small number of
persons, sometimes eight, some-
times four, sometimes one, are
exempted.
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WABEEK STATE BANK
BIRMINGHAM, MICH.
W. M. CORNELIUS, HENRY T. EWALD
FRANK COUGHLIN, GEO. B. JUDSON
LEONARD L. HEALY, W. R. YAW
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