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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 are known to the editorial staff of the paper.

Alfred M. Landon's radio talk last week was, in our opinion, a rather weak statement from the man who was the Republican Party's most recent candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Landon's Talk Disappointing Kansas Governor, while including some accurate and deserved criticism of the New Deal, failed in the remainder of his much waited for talk to present thoughts that were worth practical application in the business of conducting a government; or, perhaps we might say that he failed to go into any details as to what he would do, as President, to maintain a stabilized social and economic order.

Mr. Landon's perspective of affairs seems to us to be quite provincial; he is credited with having done a pretty good job as Governor of Kansas, and while the problems of a State are important and related to the nation, they are greater problems confronting Washington than Topeka.

If the Republican Party is to make any national progress during the next three years, it seems to us that a voice other than Mr. Landon's will have to be heard to rally the faithful. This is not only our own opinion, but that of many loyal Republicans with whom we have talked since Mr. Landon's radio talk last week.

The Republican Party really has something to offer the people of America; just what it is, however, will probably have to be revealed by more capable men than the gentleman from Kansas.

The weak man is the one who refuses to do any real thinking or make any sacrifices, and he will not take upon himself any responsibility for himself or others.

He is usually a pessimist, for it takes thought and imagination to be an optimist. A pessimist does not know what is the matter with him, for he is too busy figuring out what would be an "ideal" position for him to be in, and in all the time complaining about what other people are doing that prevents him from having that "ideal" position.

Just about eight years ago the Stock Market reached the peak of the boom which began a slow advance in 1920. Scarcely more than a month elapsed before the greatest stock market crash in history. From a total valuation of \$3 billion dollars, on September 1, 1929, the aggregate market value of stocks on the New York Exchange dropped to 15 billion dollars in less than three years. This was a loss of 74 billion dollars. As September, 1937, began, the total valuation had moved up to 54 billion dollars, or an increase of more than 40 billion dollars since July 1, 1932.

Whereas, a 2,500,000-share-day is considered heavy trading in the market, there were days in September, 1929, when the volume exceeded five million shares. By October 24, 1929, with the break well underway, 12 million shares were sold and on October 29, some 16 million shares changed hands.

We call attention to these figures to emphasize two points. In the first place, the decline in value was entirely unjustified by any intrinsic loss in the value of the companies represented in the shares sold. In the second place, the great increase which has occurred in the last few years demonstrates that a great volume of investment rather than buy some fast-moving shares, whose price is out of proportion to earnings in the hope of a speculative gain in resale.

To have some intelligent appreciation of how little of the knowable is yet known, conduces to that humility which is the beginning of wisdom. To know something of the past struggles for progress conduces to an appreciation of how little is probably true of what we think we know. Thus to see our attainments in their true relation to past beliefs and their probable relation to future knowledge, conduces to a true measure of our greatness.

To have such understanding is to be without censure, because without childish pride. To love truth more than our vain predisposition; to love fairness of life more than moral sentimentalism; to be free from phariseism, because we know the diversity and uncertainty of standards; to be unafraid to return on our own unimpressive tools, to make claims of truth; to be controlled by a selfishness so mature that our greatest happiness comes from studying all problems by unemotional methods, and making all judgments by objectively derived standards; to have the desire to know the truth always over-power the desire for approval; to seek always the corrective for our present beliefs; never to impose our opinion by invasive force; never to be impatient—except perhaps with intolerance—that is the essence of intellectual hospitality. In addition to this, if we show that rare disposition to make a substantial change in our opinions, we shall have a virtue so rare as to be almost heroic.—Theodore Schroeder.

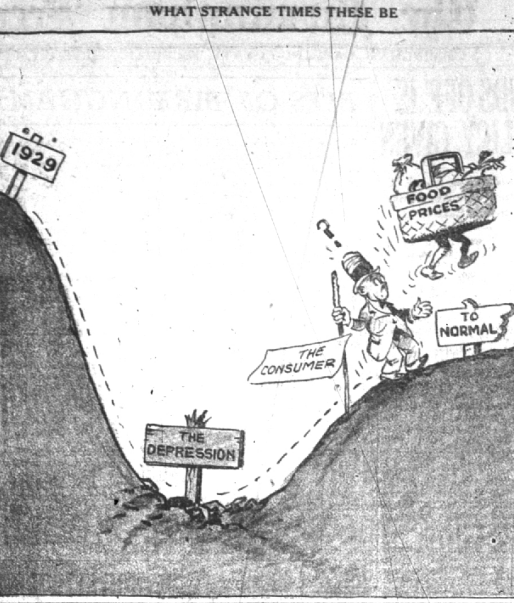
The fighting in China has been serious and reports are conflicting, but from a military standpoint there does not seem to be much prospect for ultimate defeat of the invading armies of Japan.

The great danger that Japan faces, as her effort to detach a few northern provinces leads her into a real war, is that the Chinese will be able to maintain their opposition and thus force Japan to major financial efforts in supporting the campaign across the water that separates the two countries. This will be extremely serious for Japan, which is having difficulties in maintaining its place in the economic world.

In other words, the Chinese, unable to defeat the Japanese army in battle, may make the North China grab so costly as to exhaust the enemy. While the Chinese would suffer they would inflict far greater damage on the Japs if their strategy succeeds and both nations would probably begin to begin over again at the bottom of the economic ladder.

By ELIN PARKER BUTLER (New Mexico Tax Bulletin) Said Statesman A to Statesman Z: "What can we tax that is not paying? We're taxing every blessed thing—Here's what our people are defraying: "Tariff tax, income tax, tax on retail sales, Club tax, school tax, tax on beers and ales, City tax, county tax, tax on obligations, War tax, wine tax, tax on corporations, "Brewer tax, sewer tax, tax on motor cars, "Brewer tax, stock tax, tax on liquor bars, "Brewer tax, gas tax, tax on drugs and pills, Gas tax, truck tax, tax on gifts in wills, "Poll tax, dog tax, tax on money loaned, "State tax, check tax, tax on all things owned, Stamp tax, land tax, tax on wedding ring, High tax, low tax, tax on everything." Said Statesman A to Statesman Z: "That is the list, a pretty heavy; No thing or act that is untaxed; There's nothing more on which to levy." Said Statesman Z to Statesman A: "The deficit each moment waxes; This is no time for us to fail—We will create a tax on taxes."

During the past two years I have asked 2,997 persons, "What do you live for?" I discovered that 94 per cent of the answers are merely enduring the present for some future event or occasion. Poor souls! They are waiting today's realities for tomorrow's speculations, sitting bored at a great entertainment, waiting for a better show which may never come.



WASHINGTON LETTER BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT Labor Leaders Sigh Truce in War Between Rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

WASHINGTON. — No great hope that a reunited labor front will result from the proposed peace conference between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. is held in Washington. Some leaders of each group, who really want peace, but on their own terms, are optimistic enough to believe that some sort of peace may come out of the meeting which would keep the two organizations from trying to destroy each other.

It is possible, too, that the rival labor chieftains may reach an agreement to use their war chests for other purposes than to finance a larger membership in C. I. O. and A. F. of L. conventions are reported to be seriously afraid of the other, and both had been growing and prospering in the past year. This element discourages compromise.

Another thing which makes settlement difficult is, that in view of the claim C. I. O. makes that it has a larger membership than A. F. of L., it might be necessary, if the two labor groups were united, to put Lewis out.

OTHER obstacles in the way of labor peace include the probability that Lewis reach an agreement on the right to organize mass production industries on an industrial basis without craft union participation; upon full voting representation for his followers, and on a cessation of A. F. of L. efforts to persuade employers that organization of their employees by C. I. O. would be a

chief in opposite directions, going, chief running with great speed, shouting the war cry of the tribe and naming the place of rendezvous, if different from the usual place of meeting. The cross was delivered from hand to hand and as each fresh bearer ran at full speed the ribbon assembled with the greatest celerity. In the year 1745, you see Lord Brodhead, who is known as "Old Reg." sending the "tarie" or cross around Loch Tay in three hours—distance of miles. This was one of the last times the clans were thus summoned. "He dipped its ends in the long way, both in time and in distance, to reach America's southland, but was still picturesque, still the rainier, still dipped in blood, by the time Thomas Dixon wrote in 1890, "The Clan" in which on this spot made holy ground by the blood of those we hold dearer than life. I raise the ancient symbol of an unrequited race of men—"The fiery cross of old Scotland" I wish it flames in the sweetest blood that ever stained the sands of time!" "He dipped its ends in the silvery cup, extinguished the fire, and handed the charred symbol to the ends of the horizontal piece was either burnt or burning and a piece of linen or white cloth stained with fat, and then suspended from the other end. Two men, each with a cross in his hand were dispatched by the

'My Country, 'Tis of Thee'... By T. H. MILLINGTON BUILDING OR WRECKING? By T. H. Millington To illustrate the point I wish to make regarding the state of the Union I will relate the following allegory. However, before I do that, I must have to express my gratitude that President Roosevelt, in his naval policy, completely has out-thought and out-administered all the other administrations and, despite sufficient palaver, has brought us up to something like the state of the great country ought to have. I do not believe that any one of the three "public enemies" named "ver" one will continue to pursue their bating of the great powers to the point of war, though Italy and Japan are not too proud to pick up crumbles. I still believe that the nations that are not crippled can feel safe against these international bandits and general bad boys. I am happy to be able to praise our President in this great work in which he should be given unstinted support.

And now the allegory: A man with a large, fast growing business which quite overtaken his building and whose affairs were therefore had got into considerable disorder, consulted what he thought was a highly capable and reliable builder and organizer. This specialist advised him that if he would give him a chance he could straighten matters out for him. So our friend, whom we will call John Doe, hired the specialist expert. The expert, whom we shall name Happy Harry, proceeded to turn things down and despite already large indebtedness, spent vast sums of money on various experiments in improvement and additions to the building here and there, greatly to the consternation of Mr. Doe, whose objections he would not heed.

He now concluded to construct another story on top of the old single story building. He raised the roof by means of jack screws, levers and other such devices and began the construction of a second story. In this town, like in most every other town, was a building contractor and a building commission. But he would not stop to consult the building commission or the contractor. However, because some of his schemes were so impractical and a plain violation of the town's code, as well as the authority granted him by the owner, he was forced to change his plans. The second story would have been to fire him but a contract for a period of years provided that the structure be completed and the roof was left upon it.

Even trouble started. In rearranging and altering the old part he had cut many holes and hung on wings and lays here and there. When he was forced by the building commission to tear these down and to stay within the code he did a poor job of reconstruction. The result was that the extra burden of the story put upon the old was too big a load, and the structure began to show signs of stress.

The new part was completely out of harmony with the old. The functioning and the design were neither American nor European and the job of carrying on business became more burdensome each day and in fact, dangerous, with the result that patronage fell off and business took an ominous downward turn. Happy Harry's vast expenditures and flamboyant alterations had not improved facilities, the strengthening of support of the new story had been completely neglected, the debts had been increased and business was falling off.

In this allegory John Doe is Uncle Sam, Happy Harry is President Roosevelt, the jack screws and levers are the devaluation of the dollar, the W.P.A., S.W.A., A.A.A., government, borrowing, welfare, conservation, etc.; the building code and commission are the constitution and the Supreme Court, and the patrons are the people. The analogy is, of course, faulty and incomplete. Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt did raise the roof by the force of spending borrowed money, thus raising the hopes of the masses. His attempt at superimposing the New Deal upon our existing government has been a costly failure.

When he began to reduce government expenditures, the support of the skyrocketing property was not forthcoming to nurse its growth. My many schemes and plans had glorified poverty and condemned wealth. Various laws have been passed and others are contemplated which so far intimidate capital that it dare not venture into enterprises. Without investment, business must stagnate. Why should anyone invest when the reward is the loss of his money? The fact that in a measure explains the stock market crash. I am a friend of mine put it this way: "He has crucified the people who furnished him the money for his borrowing and robbed the thrifty of all hope of independence."

Random Remarks Henry Morgenbau, Secretary of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce: "We are looking in every direction to discover where we can get any money for this fiscal year." General de Liano, Spanish Rebel leader: "Money, money, money—those three things are necessary in war." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady: "A good deal of conscience and a certain amount of iron in the soul will be needed by the youth of this generation." Owen D. Young, industrialist: "We need inspiration, not irritation." James G. Stahlman, president, American Newspaper Publishers Association: "The press of America is determined that it will never submit to censorship by legislative enactment, executive fiat, the jingle of tainted money, nor bullets from the dark."

Clarence Darrow, Chicago lawyer: "People believe in enforcing only those laws that they believe in." Graham Hutton, British newspaperman: "Our British newspapers are, to my mind, too genteel, too 'refined,' too meekly-mouthing." J. Edgar Hoover, chief, F. B. I.: "Our parole scandals are un-American. It is a filthy betrayal of the American people to practice the easy, ill-considered release of dangerous felons." Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at Chicago: "America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, actively engages in the search for peace." Toshio Shikatori, Japanese Foreign Office press chief: "The armaments of Japan are not aimed at China. They are maintained to resist foreign influence preying on China."

C. Bernard Shaw, British author: "Europe is learning from hard experience what it would not learn from Dickens."

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