

**CASH AND CARRY**  
Men's 3 Pe. Suits **\$1.09**  
Ladies' Plain Dresses  
**CLEANED AND PRESSED**  
**PECK'S**  
Woodward—Near Maple  
Try an Eccentric Classified Ad.

**Plenty of Time**  
Judge—What have you to say?  
Prisoner—Enough, if you give me plenty of time?  
Judge—Six months—next?  
"Bob told me I was the eighth wonder of the world."  
"What did you say?"  
"Told him not to let me catch him with any of the other seven."

# Michigan Mirror

NON-PARTISAN STATE NEWS LETTER

**LANSING**—Roger Babson's latest forecast, "I look for the sharpest increase in business this fall in many years," is good news in Michigan where 90 per cent of the world's automobiles are made. Because automobile manufacture is the nation's key industry, Michigan occupies a strategic spot on the economic map today.

In this pivotal industry General Motors manufactures and sells every year through its five car divisions in Michigan—Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac-Lafayette, as well as GM trucks—approximately 40 per cent of all the passenger cars and trucks made in the United States. And yet, unlike the Ford Motor Company, its eggs are not all in one basket.

The story of General Motors is fascinating. And with business again reviving, payrolls of its eight Michigan plants will affect the baker, and even the candlestick maker.

**Big Business**  
Started in a humble fashion in 1908 with the purchase of five automobile factories at a capitalization of \$12,500,000, General Motors has grown to be big business on an international scale.

Through its research division, the corporation developed the electric self-starter, four-wheel brakes, "turret top," automatic choke, no-draft ventilation, synchronous transmission and many other improvements.

General Motors possesses an 80 per cent control in the Adam Opel Motor Company in Germany, producer of about 45 per cent of the motor cars made in that country.

It controls the Vauxhall Motors, Ltd. of England. General Motors also controls the Ethyl Gasoline corporation whose product has added much to engine efficiency.

**Aircraft, Radio**  
General Motors has a quarter interest in Bendix Aviation Corporation and a 40 per cent interest in the Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America, now the General Aviation Corp.

It organized the General Motors Radio Corp., having a 51 per cent interest therein.

It controls the Fisher Body Corp., the Delco Light Company, the Frigidaire Company, the Win Engine Corporation (now the Cleveland Diesel Engine Division), the Electro-Motive Corp. (railroad engines) Corp., General Motors Acceptance Corp., the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, and has 307,954 shares of common stock in the National Bank of Detroit.

About 50 per cent of GM income is now derived from activities other than automobile production. Among the non-automotive products are air-conditioning units, refrigerators, locomotive engines, cars, and airplanes.

Furthermore, the corporation has a definite decentralization program, as the 1937 annual report explains in these words: "In every count its (GM) policy should be to operate in the smaller communities and in as many communities

as is economically sound and desirable."

**Labor's Earnings**  
What has labor got out of all this? Recalling the widespread labor difficulties in Michigan last year, this is a pertinent question. Got ready for a surprise?

Wages in the automobile industry during the sit-down strike year were 30 per cent above 1937 when allowance is made for the changes in the cost of living. The average hourly earned rate for all manufacturing industries in 1937 was approximately 40 per cent of the automobile industry's average 87 cents per hour and in 1938 was ever higher.

Put an annual earning basis since seasonal unemployment makes the hourly rate an unfair basis for comparison. General Motors hourly-paid factory workers received an average annual wage of \$1,618 in 1937. And that in spite of the adverse influences of labor troubles. This amount would have been higher if workers had not lost time due to numerous wildcat strikes. In 1936, GM workers received \$1,587 for at least 40 weeks' work.

**"Annual Wage"**  
From time to time you hear statements in Michigan about an "annual wage."

In spite of the fact that the automobile industry's seasonal payrolls for a large proportion of its workers, the annual earnings of the factory workers are much greater than those of the average full-time employed factory worker in the country as a whole. Statistically speaking, GM workers earned \$1,618 for 46 weeks or more in the 1937 model year, as compared with an average of approximately \$1,200 a year for the full-time (52 weeks) industrial

workers of this country during 1936. These are cold facts, but they ignore the prevalent distrust of big business, fanned into hatred by politicians. Depression, bank failures, and home foreclosures, are deep wounds in human emotions.

Forgotten during this period of disillusionment was the reality that payrolls constitute about 75 percent of the selling price of goods and services. On physical another way, labor's wages come out of the consumer's pocket. When the consumer doesn't buy, the worker gets no tax check.

**Wages and Taxes**  
As in the past, workers are affected directly by factors which increase the cost of the product. If costs rise in excess of the consumer's

ability to buy, the worker suffers in loss of wages. The economic equilibrium must be kept balanced.

One unbalancing factor is taxes. General Motors' 1937 tax bill was \$444 per worker, an increase of \$106 in TWO YEARS. It was \$3.4 per cent of earnings, or \$2.45 per share of common stock. Of the total tax bill of \$73,734,000 in 1937, only \$13,741,000 went for social security taxes as compared with \$3,722,000 in 1936.

High taxes penalize everyone—consumer, laborer and investor alike. Reduction of the tax load would greatly speed recovery which Babson foresees for the coming fall months.

**Unless**  
Getting money under false pretenses is a crime unless you are big enough to sell \$1,000,000 in \$41,000 business—Misaukee Phoenix.

**Too Precocious**  
A school inspector said to a pretty teacher, "Do you teach civics?"  
"Yes."  
"Then I will test the class. Now, children, shut your eyes and sit still."  
Following this, the inspector made a slow, whistling sort of noise, and followed with "Now, children, what did I do?"  
For some time there was no answer, but ultimately one little boy piped out: "Kissed teacher."

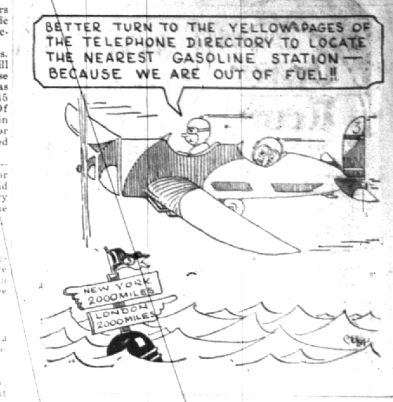
**STATE OF MICHIGAN**, The Probate Court for the County of Oakland. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City and County of Oakland, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1938.

Present, Hon. James H. Lynch, Judge of Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Lyle Beaman.  
Eugene W. Bluman, executor of said estate, having filed in said court a petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against and estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against and against said estate.

It is ordered, that the time for the filing of claims against said estate be limited to the date hereinafter set forth, to-wit: the 15th day of September, 1938, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, here and there to be held, for the examination and adjustment of all claims against said deceased.

JAMES H. LYNCH, Judge of Probate.  
EUGENE W. BLUMAN, Executor of Estate.  
Recorder of Probate.

**BETTER TURN TO THE YELLOW PAGES OF THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY TO LOCATE THE NEAREST GASOLINE STATION—BECAUSE WE ARE OUT OF FUEL!!**



**REGISTRATION NOTICE**  
CITY OF BLOOMFIELD HILLS  
for  
GENERAL PRIMARY ELECTION  
September 13, 1938

Notice is hereby given that any person wishing to vote at this election must be registered on or before SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1938 at 5:00 P. M.

Any person who is a Citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, has resided in the City of Bloomfield Hills 20 days and in the State of Michigan 6 months prior to election day may register by calling at the City Clerk's Office on East Long Lake Road on or before SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1938 between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (The City Clerk's Office will be open to receive registrations on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24 between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.)

Those persons who have already registered under the permanent registration system do not have to re-register.

GEORGE C. BOOTH, Clerk  
City of Bloomfield Hills

**LAST WEEK**  
of Men's  
FLORSHEIM  
**SHOE SALE**  
**\$7.95**

**WILLIAMS**  
BOOT SHOP  
115 W. Maple

**FREE STORAGE**  
on  
**ALL WINTER**  
**GARMENTS**

Just pay the cleaning and pressing charges when clothes are delivered. Be safe with our Microclean Mott Proofing Process . . . at no additional charge.

**OAK MICROCLEAN**  
INSURED AND MOTHPROOFED  
Phone 1304 H. W. LUCE, Local Agent

**Registration Notice**

to  
Residents of the City of Birmingham For General Primary Election

**Tuesday, September 13, 1938**

To vote at this election, all persons must be registered in the City by Wednesday, August 24, 1938, at 8 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Citizens of the United States, 21 years old, who have resided in the State of Michigan six months and in the City of Birmingham twenty days at the time of voting are eligible.

TO REGISTER, call at the City Clerk's office in the Municipal Building on or before Wednesday, August 24th, during business hours. The City Clerk's office will be open on Wednesday, August 24th, until 8 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Any registered elector who has moved since he last voted, may cause his registration to be transferred to his new address by sending to the clerk a signed request, stating his present address, the date he moved thereto and the address from which he was last registered, or by applying in person for a transfer at any time before Wednesday, August 24th. Any person who has not voted since November, 1934, and who has not re-instated his registration, must re-register by August 24th.

IRENE E. HANLEY,  
City Clerk

Dated, August 11, 1938.

## PERSONALITIES IN MUSIC

HARRY T. BURLEIGH, A.S.C.A.P.  
—The Student That Inspired Dvorak



By Daniel F. McNamara

**"SINGING like sweet charmer"**

The stirring strains of this Negro spiritual are mirrored in the second theme of the first movement of Dvorak's "New World Symphony." Dvorak died in 1904, but the young Negro student who first revealed to the famous Bohemian composer the beauty of this refrain and of scores of other spirituals has lived to become one of the most notable figures in American music—Harry T. Burleigh, A.S.C.A.P., famous baritone soloist and composer.

Burleigh had won a scholarship in the National Conservatory of Music in New York while Dvorak was its head in the early '80s. Born in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1886, he learned music first from his talented father, a college graduate whose cultivated mind flowered in the genius of his son. Dvorak often listened hours at a time while the young student played the spirituals he had learned from his mother. Their lasting impression on Dvorak is seen in the music of his "New World Symphony," first performed at Carnegie Hall in 1893.

While still a student, Burleigh won appointment as baritone soloist in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. Now as the only Negro member of a choir of 25 voices, he is completing his forty-fifth year of continuous service. Worshipers in the famous institution long since have come to regard Burleigh's singing as an integral part of their devotion.

As a concert singer he has appeared before distinguished audiences in Europe and America, and twice sang before King Edward VII. Dvorak's "Deep River" was one of his earlier efforts. French, Italian and he has an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Atlanta University, and of Doctor of Music from Howard University. When Victor Novak organized the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in 1914 as a agency of mutual copyright protection, he invited Burleigh to become a charter member.

Burleigh's first successful composition, "Jean," has been a concert favorite for many years. His arrangement of "Deep River" was one of his earlier efforts. John McCormack sang his "Little Mother of Mine" the world over. His list of original compositions runs into the hundreds.

Burleigh leads a busy life, but finds ample time to befriend many struggling young artists. He gave up the concert stage ten years ago for more attention to his church work and editorial duties with a music publishing house. He shows no evidence of advancing years, his rich voice ringing out in alto part with the full vigor of his early concert triumphs. Burleigh deprecates his part in the "New World Symphony," but musicians who know the facts trace in Dvorak's impressive symphony the unmistakable influence of the young student who himself was destined to achieve fame as a composer long after Dvorak had passed on.

(Music Features & Photo Syndicate)

**What is your guess?**

**ELECTRIC COOKING FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR COSTS (PER MONTH):**

- \$173
- \$235
- \$350
- \$419

(Check figure you think is closest to actual cooking cost)

or write your own figure

... then read the correct answer **HERE**

So rapid has been the development of electric ranges in the last few years, so great the improvement in speed and efficiency, that many people do not realize how little it now costs to cook electrically. As proof of this, jot down your own impression of electric cooking costs in the chart above, and compare your guess with the correct figure in the table at the right. The result may surprise you! Today's modern electric ranges open a new world of cooking enjoyment to thousands of women who have felt that they were unable to afford it. The price of an electric range is about the same as that of an ordinary stove of comparable size and features.

See the new electric ranges on display at department stores, electrical dealers or at Detroit Edison offices.

**You CAN afford electric cooking!**

\$1.73 per month is the average cost of electric cooking in families of 4 persons, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour. This figure was obtained by actual meter test in homes using electric ranges. Over a period of a year's time, for families of 5 persons, the cost averaged only \$1.50 per month. Five well-known makes and 9 different models of electric ranges were used in this survey by women cooking meals daily in ordinary kitchens.