

The Birmingham Eccentric

Published every Thursday, at Birmingham, Mich., in The Eccentric Building, 112-114 North ...

Subscription Rates: (In Oakland County) ... (Outside Oakland County) ...

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.

Michigan citizens interested in the best possible public school program for their children are upset because, recently, ...

Murphy's Threat On School Funds: Murphy announced that he may ask the State Administrative Board to slice \$12,000,000 (twelve millions) out of the State's grant to education.

To your average business man, who must make income at least equal outgo, the administration of Governor Murphy is sadly and costly.

John R. Westenberg, of Royal Oak, is a Republican candidate for Sheriff of Oakland County at the September 13 primary election.

A Good Man For Sheriff: Murphy is a queer tax collector. Deputy with credit. Last spring, when he let it be known that he intended to run for the office this fall, his boss, present Sheriff Spencer Howarth, told him to refrain from being a candidate, or to refrain in his hands.

Now, Folks, The Eccentric has nothing against Sheriff Howarth. Honestly, we can't tell you whether he has been a wonderful Sheriff, or whether he hasn't. But let's assume that he has been okay. If you know this, and want to vote for him, why not?

Optimists among those scientifically inclined tell us that before long the study of sun spots, upper ozone and astradrustrophes will enable man to forecast the weather years in advance.

How Wonderful are Men and Women? Well, we admit this will be valuable and indicating the progress man is making in conquering nature, which, being interperated, means understanding natural processes.

There is one field of study, however, in which the average human being seems to make little headway. That is understanding and controlling the complex organism that is himself.

There is no use in becoming discouraged, however. Only a few men and women in the world grapple with the secrets of nature, although their discoveries are acclaimed as the product of all men.

Individuals in Oakland County who are anxiously seeking to ascertain when business is booming, or who will win various wars and what will happen several years hence, might devote some of their energy toward acquiring an elementary understanding of themselves.

Have You Made a Summer Trip into some northern section of Michigan? If not, then you have a treat awaiting you. Good roads, fine people up there, great scenery, lots of fishin' if you like it, plenty of swimming, boating, and wonderful pleasures for the family abode.

Time-honored advertising slogans have disappeared and the claims made in advertising copy for certain drugs and cosmetics have been toned down considerably as the result of the enactment of the Wheeler-Law.

The Federal Trade Commission, charged with enforcing the statute, has made a number of stipulations with advertisers concerning the type of copy they use. In one year, it is announced, some twenty-four thousand advertisements in publications and some twenty-three thousand commercial broadcast spots of the American advertising false or misleading elements.

Last month the Commission gave indication of its attitude by certain stipulations, attacking the well-known "body-odor" theme and the claims that soap will "keep skin flawless," that flakes will make cloth look newer, and that a hand lotion will restore "the natural oils or moisture to the hands."

It is difficult to see how anyone interested in the health of advertising can object to any reasonable regulation of advertising. Certainly the use of advertising will not be increased by advertisements that make dishonest statements and assert ridiculous claims.

Among some of the claims that manufacturers are not able to use in the future are claims that cosmetics will restore youth to skin, remove wrinkles or crow's feet, freckles or other deep skin discolorations or blackheads; that hair tonics will cure dandruff, itching, dandruff and cause hair to grow, or restore color to hair; that dentifrices will restore whiteness to the teeth, or cure pyorrhea or receding gums, and that external preparations will dissolve fatty tissues or be effective weight reducers.

The activity of the Federal Trade Commission in applying the law has been praised by John Benson, president of the American Association of Advertising Agents, who calls the statute "the best thing that could happen in the advertising field."

The world thinks of George Bernard Shaw as an eminently successful playwright. Apparently, he was not the fact himself. A recent sale of letters in London reveals that, in 1908, he wrote a friend, "I came within an inch of suicide and murder."

Shaw was disappointed in the road showing of a play. In another letter, a year later, he told his friend, "My bolt as a real playwright is shot."

The public, luckily for Mr. Shaw, did not agree with the conclusion that he had reached. His plays won him the acclaim of the world and a comparative fortune.

Sixty-one persons reported a net income of a million dollars or more for the tax year 1936, according to figures of the Treasury Department. Their incomes varied between one and five million dollars.

Altogether, 5,434,400 persons made income returns, showing 2,861,108 taxable incomes and paying, in taxes, \$1,214,017,000. Net income reported amounted to \$19,240,110,000. This compares with net income of \$19,490,000,000 in the tax year 1935, when 4,575,012 returns were filed.

Net income for 1936 was \$2,648,263,000 less than total income, the difference being the amounts deducted under the law. It is interesting that residents of the State of New York paid the largest amount \$348,687,000, and that only Pennsylvania and Illinois, with \$104,979,000 and \$102,036,000 respectively, among the other States exceeded the hundred million dollar mark.

It is worth noting that less than three million persons in the entire United States paid income taxes. Moreover, if we accept returns as correct, less than six million individuals, in the tax year 1936, enjoyed incomes as high as \$1,000.

We are in receipt of a three-sheet news release telling how Michigan's governor handed the Ballyhoo check to an unemployed worker. The whole thing was staged to make our governor appear in the guise of "the great giver" and to make a good story for publicity purposes at the taxpayers' expense.

Admitting that the New Deal has aroused America to a greater realization of existing inequalities in wealth, the New Deal has also given our country, revised editions of that old, old book, "How to Hate Others."



Congressional Comment by Representative George A. Dondero

With our national debt steadily climbing to higher levels the question, "Where is all this money coming from?" is being asked by those who heretofore expressed little or no concern with Federal spending. When the government commenced pouring out huge sums of money it was said that the rich would pay the bill. Much was said about the redistribution of wealth.

Five years have now elapsed and the bill and will continue to do so. They are not fully aware of it, but they are now paying the bill and if the Treasury adopts its present plans each will pay a great deal more.

These conclusions are based on the details of revenue received by the Federal government during the fiscal year which ended June 30. In the year ending on that date tax collections exceeded six billion dollars, the largest sum ever collected in a single year. Did this money come from the rich?

Analysis of the returns indicate that about one-fourth came out of the pockets of those who might be termed rich. The balance of this total was paid by the rest of us.

These conclusions are based on the details of revenue received by the Federal government during the fiscal year which ended June 30. In the year ending on that date tax collections exceeded six billion dollars, the largest sum ever collected in a single year.

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

Authority Belongs To the People: BY RAYMOND B. ABRIN

During recent weeks America has heard another wave of protest against attempts on the part of various appointed heads of governmental bureaus, boards or commissions to exercise powers not granted them by the people.

The protest has been made against such appointments as State and Federal payrolls. It is a typically American protest. It expresses a national devotion to the principle that authority in government resides in the people—a right which our ancestors won in the Revolution, and preserved in the Constitution of the United States.

For when appointed bureaus trade attempt to promulgate and enforce edicts with all the force of law, they attempt to assume the authority of legislators and executives elected by the people.

And since legislative bodies and executive officers chosen represent the people, appointed bureaucrats who assume their power, usurp that authority from the people themselves.

In this way, the growth of bureaucracy can create a blow at the foundations of democracy itself. In this way, bureaucratic control, whether centered in either a State or a Federal capital, can constitute a threat to the democratic principle, and its ally, Home Rule.

Expanded bureaucracy represents a threat to progress and recovery as well. Both history and current events throughout the world demonstrate that when bureaucrats, rather than the people, hold the reins of power, the opposite is true.

Authority Belongs To the People: BY RAYMOND B. ABRIN

During recent weeks America has heard another wave of protest against attempts on the part of various appointed heads of governmental bureaus, boards or commissions to exercise powers not granted them by the people.

The protest has been made against such appointments as State and Federal payrolls. It is a typically American protest. It expresses a national devotion to the principle that authority in government resides in the people—a right which our ancestors won in the Revolution, and preserved in the Constitution of the United States.

For when appointed bureaus trade attempt to promulgate and enforce edicts with all the force of law, they attempt to assume the authority of legislators and executives elected by the people.

And since legislative bodies and executive officers chosen represent the people, appointed bureaucrats who assume their power, usurp that authority from the people themselves.

In this way, the growth of bureaucracy can create a blow at the foundations of democracy itself. In this way, bureaucratic control, whether centered in either a State or a Federal capital, can constitute a threat to the democratic principle, and its ally, Home Rule.

Expanded bureaucracy represents a threat to progress and recovery as well. Both history and current events throughout the world demonstrate that when bureaucrats, rather than the people, hold the reins of power, the opposite is true.

These conclusions are based on the details of revenue received by the Federal government during the fiscal year which ended June 30. In the year ending on that date tax collections exceeded six billion dollars, the largest sum ever collected in a single year.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN: The Eccentric is pleased to receive communications for this column. All communications must be signed, but signatures need not be kept confidential upon request. Letters must be limited to 500 words, and may be in the office of the editor for publication the following Thursday.

To the Editor: Birmingham, Mich. August 22nd, 1938. The Fortnightly News of the League of Nations of August 8th contained an interesting digest of the World Economic Situation based on the reports of the Economic and the Financial Committees of the League.

This digest mirrors the course of trade in this country as it affects the world, pointing out that no country can pursue its customary way of life without maintaining economic relations with other countries' and that in an economy based on private enterprise, economic activity depends upon the prospects of profits.

In other words volume of trade is dependent upon public confidence in the future of the world, stable prices and profits. What we need, therefore, is not a gyrating rate of business but a steady volume which will absorb the minor fluctuations of supply and demand in its stead.

One is reminded of the article by Sir Charles Morgan-Welsh in the June issue of Rotarian entitled "Britain that was" which was in it; the author points out that the financial crises of Britain and the United States had been paralleled from 1923 to 1927. Last year Britain was still in favor of gradually increasing its international trade whereas the United States suddenly changed its course and inaugurated a deflation with a recovery of business and national wholesale prices.

It is true that the situation in the United States has been different. Britain depends more largely upon international trade in the United States than it does in total trade as compared with 40 per cent for the United States. However, the United States had proceeded farther with a recovery of business and national wholesale prices.

It might be assumed from the above that the people of the United States might be more interested in first attaining a full volume before attempting much of a price rise, whereas Britain had actually reached its full volume and preferred a better profit margin which would carry better its debt and tax loads.

One is brought back to the arrears of the United States which was a depression for a deflation necessary at all in this country in 1937 and why should this be the case in the United States which has been approaching it if it has not already reached a managed economy, which is better than the economy in that the latter operates automatically through supply and demand and prices and values automatically adjust themselves, whereas the managed economy attempts to regulate these factors. It might succeed except for the perverse human element of the people which almost invariably "hedges" against the action of the government or managers of the economy.

One of the most argued theories of the present administration is that prosperity may be immediately attained by the simple device of raising wages and a companion theory is that reduced currencies will induce more trade with other countries.

If increased wages per hour means increased total volume of wages, these theory might work out. However, when it is coupled with an attempt to reduce profits, and therefore, reduce incentive to invest in new enterprises, it is hard to see that an increased employment will naturally follow.

In 1937, as we have seen, an increase of costs shot up prices of commodities to a peak which might better be attained after two or three years of inflation. The incomes of a majority of the people of the country had risen little or none at all with the result that a buying strike ensued which cut down production, then employment, and ordered in the new depression.

With Britain attempting to expand its international trade, the United States taking a drive in its natural that pressure was extended to international trade. Our prices were down and we sold more and our buying power was less and we bought less, creating a so-called favorable balance of trade, the net result of which was that foreigners owed us money which they could not trade out for the time being.

When prices reached the ceiling it was too late to rise again and it is to be hoped that at this time the rise will be a long, gradual and a natural one. If the restrictions to international trade may be gradually removed, so that a greater volume of business may be attained by all the countries, the inequalities of production in each country will gradually iron themselves out. We will then be in a position to sell our surplus wheat and cotton and the farm products which we produce, and we will buy more goods, including foreign articles. The anomaly of a bountiful production accompanied by a financial straits will then disappear and friendly relations will reappear among the nations.

Other countries look to America for intelligent and capable administration of business and national affairs. Will we measure up to the standard? If not, we are not then in a position to make dignified remarks about the manifest failures of other countries in their varied affairs.

Very truly yours, Henry T. Ewald, Birmingham, Mich.

When prices reached the ceiling it was too late to rise again and it is to be hoped that at this time the rise will be a long, gradual and a natural one.

If the restrictions to international trade may be gradually removed, so that a greater volume of business may be attained by all the countries, the inequalities of production in each country will gradually iron themselves out.

We will then be in a position to sell our surplus wheat and cotton and the farm products which we produce, and we will buy more goods, including foreign articles.

The anomaly of a bountiful production accompanied by a financial straits will then disappear and friendly relations will reappear among the nations.

Other countries look to America for intelligent and capable administration of business and national affairs. Will we measure up to the standard? If not, we are not then in a position to make dignified remarks about the manifest failures of other countries in their varied affairs.

Very truly yours, Henry T. Ewald, Birmingham, Mich.

Harry W. Schaefer, business man: "The New Deal may no longer be considered a temporary storm, but a normal weather condition for years to come."

Peter Behan, 70 years of age: "The New Deal may no longer be considered a temporary storm, but a normal weather condition for years to come."

Earle Page, Minister of Commerce, Australia: "International achievement on which peace must rest will come only through the restoration of international trade."

Lewis B. Schwellenbach, U. S. Senator from Washington, at press interview: "You can put me down as opposite to everything Burke (U. S. Senator from Nebraska) says and save a lot of time."

Arsey Gorsevitch Zderoff, Soviet Finance Comar: "We stand for peace, but are ready to give blow for blow."

Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy: "While guns are roaring in many parts of the world, far from preparing would be a crime."

Franklin D. Roosevelt: "Electricity is a modern necessity of life and ought to be found in every village, every home, and every farm in every part of the United States."

WASHINGTON LETTER BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

See Andrews as 'Middle-Roader': a Republican Helps Out the TVA

WASHINGTON—Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the new wage-hour law, will probably be a "middle-of-the-roader."

Opinion here is that Andrews will try to enforce the law more vigorously than Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins desires, but less energetically than labor leaders will urge. Reserved in manner and speech, shunning grandstand play, and armed with a dry sense of humor, he is likely to do a good job in a tough spot.

Andrews is expected to insist on being his own boss. He has already secretly determined to establish his own legal and public relations-informing bureau instead of relying on those of the Labor Department. These are key bureaus.

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

LABOR and CAPITAL: WELDING AN UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS

WABEEK STATE BANK BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

W. M. CORNLIUS, FRANK COLEMAN, LEONARD I. HEALY, HENRY T. EWALD, GEO. B. JUDSON, W. R. YAW

"Your Bank in Birmingham" COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES

PARAGRAPHS: Looks So: Now that the girls have got fed up on the idealizing silhouette they've fed up again—Arkansas Gazette.

ParagrapHS: A philologist says a fault and virtue are betrayed by writing. Extended as when read from the factor, and, and the taste that, either.—Newark News.