

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Probate Court for the County of Oakland, at a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in County, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1939.

Present, Honorable Arthur E. Moore, Judge of Probate.

In the Estate of the Estate of James V. Hill, Deceased.

Herbert H. Hill, administrator of said estate having filed in said Court his final account to August 31, 1939, and petition praying for the examination and allowance thereof.

It is Ordered, that the second day of September, A. D. 1939, at nine o'clock in forenoon, at said Probate Office, in County, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1939, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said account.

It is Further Ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

ARTHUR E. MOORE, Judge of Probate.

(True Copy.)  
 ORENTO POTT, Probate Register.

# Michigan Mirror

NON-PARTISAN STATE NEWS LETTER

Editor's Note: What is the NYA doing in Michigan? The following news letter presents facts in a non-partisan objective manner which we believe will be of interest to our readers.

**LANSING**—Near a picturesque, wooded hamlet of Waterloo, Michigan, the National Youth Administration and Ann Arbor, Uncle Sam is conducting a novel educational experiment for Michigan youth.

It is rivalled in scope only by a similar undertaking at Passumpsit, Maine, where engineers once sought to harness ocean tides for hydro-electric industrial power.

Every county in Michigan is represented at Waterloo. More so than any other project, it exemplifies the vast state-wide program of the National Youth Administration, known to most citizens as the NYA, and for which the United States treasury will pour into Michigan \$3,250,000 during the 1939-40 fiscal year.

Because this federal agency was the only one under Paul McNutt's wing at Washington to receive from Congress an increase in federal appropriations (WPA funds being cut, for example), we journeyed 47 miles from the state capital to Waterloo (M-52 between Chelsea and Stockbridge) to examine

line first-hand this unique venture into "new education."

**How It Began**  
 Three years ago the Ann Arbor Rotary club, inspired by Dr. Max Peck, a surgeon at the University of Michigan, made a survey of high school graduates. Many of them were unemployed. Their parents could not afford the price of a college education.

The National Park Service had just started to convert a rugged lake-woods-and-farm site at Waterloo from unprofitable agriculture to public recreational use. Land was provided along Cassidy lake in Jackson county at \$1 a year.

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Each day came boys from every section of Michigan. They were housed in a large, modern building for three hours each day in "work experiences" designed to fit them for a job. Permanent buildings, country club style, were constructed.

**Co-operative Living**  
 The boys receive \$10 a month. The government then deducts from this amount the "cost" of what is called "co-operative living"—that is, the expense for food, heating, medical and dental services, and so on—estimated at \$20 a month. This leaves \$10 for the cost of equipment and administration where by competent instructors teach in a woodshop, metal shop, automobile shop, and on outdoor agricultural acres.

"Work experiences" are also available in such subjects as aviation, mechanical drawing, forestry, and music.

The camp is now an assistant chef at the Stater Hotel in Detroit. "Grad" boys are transported one day a week to the Ann Arbor airport for training as ground technicians.

Each youth arises at 6 a. m., goes to a common dining room for breakfast in shifts at 6:30 and 7 o'clock, and then follows a work-study schedule. The day is maintained in two shifts. While one group of boys is in class from 7:30 to 10:30 a. m., the other shift is busy elsewhere with national park projects. The afternoon program is just the reverse.

Twelve boys at a time reside in a cottage. New cottages, just built will make possible an enrollment of 250 boys.

Discipline consists of only the rules of ordinary living, keyed mostly to the Golden Rule. Boys may enroll and depart at any time. Absent are the usual relationships of teacher and pupil. Everyone lives and works together in a communal style radically different from the traditional American school.

**The Experiment**  
 This rural experiment for vocational experience is the answer of the National Youth Administration to the modern complaint: There is less and less work at America today for boys of high school age; consequently, graduates are "too young" for industry.

A factor in this situation, it is contended, is a conviction among NYA leaders that Michigan public schools outside of the larger cities are neglecting the field of industrial education, and this in a state that ranks high in industrial development.

As vocational apprenticeships lack hostility of organized labor, the "Cassidy Lake Tech" carefully avoids the implication of apprenticeship training. Instead, the boys who help to construct buildings under the guidance of union carpenters are known as "carpenter-helpers." The distinction seems a fine one.

Until a new regulation was made in Washington, the camp provided much of its own food in form of garden produce, eggs, chickens, and meat. These activities were conducted by boys as "work experience" in farming, a Washington saw too much chance for abuse; now the war department supplies all food on requisition orders. Administrator McNutt thus can sidestep any scandal over possible mishandling of food money.

**Other NYA Projects**  
 According to NYA authorities, there are 80,000 unemployed in Michigan of unemployable age who are eligible for federal work assistance. Of this number, approximately 24,000 will be helped during the coming year.

Under the direction of Orin W. Key, state youth administrator, the government is to provide work projects for 8,200 boys and girls. Here are some examples:

A 300-acre experimental farm at Belding where 62 boys live in cottages and receive supervised "work experience" in growing produce and livestock. Food that is not consumed at the farm is available for relief.

Downing resident resort school for girls, training them for jobs at resorts, resulting in cooperation with public schools, hotel training

## Winning Photos in State Contest



The three prize-winning photographs in the Michigan amateur camera contest, sponsored by newspapers of the Michigan Press association in cooperation with the Michigan State Fair, are shown above together with a picture of the five-man judging team. "Snug Harbor" (upper left), a view of the port at Cheboygan, was made by James D. Bobb, Jr., Kalamazoo, who won \$100. The \$50 second prize went to Bruce W. Daines, Highland Park, whose views (upper right) of a child and a dog was taken on a family picnic at Port Huron. Lower left is the third place photograph of a woodland scene taken at Dearborn by Edward H. Gignac, Dearborn, who received \$10. Forty awards were also given for honorable mention. Mr. Bobb used an Arca camera, Daines a Brownie, and Gignac an Ikonta. The judging team consisted of 213 photographers. Judges were George R. Averill, Birmingham Eccentric, chairman; Philip T. Rich, Midland Daily News; Wm. Kuenzel, Detroit News; Jack Smith, Detroit Times; and Joe Kalac, Detroit Free Press.

courses were offered last spring at Ludington, Benton Harbor, Charlevoix, Traverse City, Manistiquic and Grand Haven.)

Resident camp at Ironwood for training in construction and landscape. A federal resettlement housing project is used for this program. Resident vocational camp at Cheboygan, utilizing a former music camp along the Straits. Boys are given "work experiences" in landscaping, wood shop and forestry.

At Michigan State college an old fraternity house is being used as a "co-operative" for 28 boys who study and work 16 weeks in completing an eight-week short course in agriculture.

Other resident work projects are at Houghton and Marshall. Elsewhere throughout the state are 47 work centers where boys go daily for supervised vocational training.

**Program is Growing**  
 The NYA also extends a helping hand to high school graduates who desire to obtain a college education but whose families lack financial means. Forty-one colleges and 186 high schools in Michigan are participating in the program. For colleges the maximum allowance per student is \$20 for undergraduate and \$30 for graduate; for high schools \$10.66 and \$12.27 respectively. For high schools the maximum allowance per pupil is \$6 a month; the average is \$4.36.

The new allocation for Michigan will permit 15,000 boys and girls to continue educational studies in Michigan high schools and colleges. Of this number 10,000 students will be in high schools and around 4,000 in colleges.

"Cassidy Lake Tech," as the boys call it, is an interesting experiment in education. It is partly junior college and half work camp. "Class credits" are unknown, although the camp has become an accredited high school district. The director is no pedagogue. He is D. L. Miller, former probate court officer in Wayne county.

Last January around 100 boys were at Cassidy Lake. Today there are 178. By October 1 the enrollment will reach 275. In one West Michigan city 600 boys have registered for admittance to this county school at Waterloo. And why not? The jobless boy gets three square meals a day; daily experience at useful work to fit him for a place in the world, and a jolly good time in addition to \$10 "pin-money" a month.

This federal experiment had its beginning in a project of business and industry in the form of the Ann Arbor Rotary club. The idea, starting as it may seem, was rooted in a practical demand that something should be done for Michigan's unemployed high school graduates.

## Store Employees Help to Harvest Hidden Tax Crop

Birmingham has an estimated 538 "unofficial tax collectors" who indirectly are helping local, state and national governments harvest their annual revenues, the National Consumers Tax Commission declared today.

The unofficial, and generally unwilling, "tax collectors," according to the NCTC are the proprietors and employees in the 135 local retail stores.

"There are 8,905 official tax levying and spending governmental agencies in Michigan," said Mrs. Melville Muckelstone, president of the nation-wide women's organization. "But every clerk behind a store counter is actually a tax collector, too."

"In every sale, these clerks collect fractions of hidden taxes that have increased the cost of production and distribution of the article purchased. These taxes, of necessity, must be passed on to the consumer as a part of the price. A major share of all local, state and national taxes now are hidden in the consumers who pay them this way."

The store clerks, of course, don't realize it anymore than the customer does, but every ring of the cash register represents not only a sale but a tax payment.

The NCTC now has study groups in approximately 5,300 communities in 44 states in its educational campaign to expose "unnecessary consumer-penalizing taxes." Mrs. Muckelstone said. The crusade in this state is led by Miss Leetha C. McCue, of Detroit, state director.

They are classified as follows:

- 1. Did Germany and Russia sign a non-aggression pact some years ago?
- 2. When was the Red Cross founded?
- 3. When did the Democratic Party hold its convention in California?
- 4. In what state was Thomas E. Dewey born?
- 5. When did Hitler invade and annex Austria?
- 6. What is "Mein Kampf"?
- 7. What percentage of U. S. exports go to Europe?
- 8. What is the closest point in Alaska to the U. S.?
- 9. Who advised Americans to be "neutral in thought as well as in action"?
- 10. How many American tourists were in Europe when the present crisis began?

"Have you any abandoned farms?"

Real Estate Agent—"I will have one in about two weeks that I just sold to Jones."

**NOTICE OF HEARING**  
 Assessment for Grading and Graveling  
 Public hearing will be held Monday, September 18, 1939, at 9:00 P. M. on the location of said work, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1939.

The limited edition of this improvement is 4678.00, of which the private property will be assessed \$385.00. This improvement includes the grading, grading of Cambridge Road from Durkington to a point 141.5 ft. north of Yorkville, Michigan, on September 7, 1939.

IRENE E. HANLEY, City Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Probate Court for the County of Oakland, at a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1939.

Present, Honorable Arthur E. Moore, Judge of Probate.

In the Estate of the Estate of Joyce Katharine Marrett, Minor.

Minor, having filed in said Court a petition praying for appointment of a petitioner or other suitable person as guardian of said minor.

It is Ordered, that the 26th day of September, A. D. 1939, at nine o'clock in forenoon, at said Probate Office, in County, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1939, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ARTHUR E. MOORE, Judge of Probate.

(True Copy.)  
 MAURICE E. FINNEGAN, Deputy Probate Register.  
 FREDERICK L. LEWIS, Union Guardian Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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**If America Goes to War—**

More men, improved weapons increased use of motorized units: that's the U. S. Army in 1939.

THERE'S no stopping the European war now. It's on—and Americans only hope that the United States will keep out of it.

The government is on record for strict neutrality, pledged to do everything possible to prevent the necessity of sending American troops abroad. But, if the U. S. should go in—

The nation is better prepared today than it was in 1917. Because we are no longer a debtor nation and have few securities abroad, there is little danger of a panic. The neutrality act that—at present, at least—prohibits export of war materials precludes possibility of a boom in arms.

The army is stronger. Its 13,000 officers and 180,000 men are ready for immediate overseas duty. The 200,000 enlistees in the National Guard could be prepared for front-line fighting in a short time.

Officers to train and lead recruits would come from the 100,000 men in the reserve corps. Entries into that war, however, probably would produce the most drastic regimentation of American life yet heard of. Men, women and children would be told where to work and at what wages. Use of utilities and transportation would be curbed; food and commodity prices would be set by the government.

Sub-committees of the already existing National War Resources Board would direct the mobilization of industry. The army would mobilize man power.

During the first two months, while draft plans were trained, volunteers would be recruited. Then, without the delay that would have been expected in 1917, men would be told if and when they have to fight.

About half of the 12,000,000 men between 21 and 31, eligible for the first draft, would be deferred from fighting service because of disability or to work in industries essential to war. Others would be called up by the lottery system and rushed through training camps to the front. A second draft would call men between 31 and 45.

Sweeping controls of everyday life exist today—in plain form—calling for the mobilization of industry and man power. This program would be necessary to put them into effect.

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