POST OFFICE

(Continued from Page One)

fronting West Maple. The front was not put toward Maple because of the traffic congestion which would occur, it was said.

The exterior, except for "pointing" the joints in brick and stone, is nearly complete. Inside, the plastering is finished and the maple floor in the work room is being laid. The flooring is being laid on wooden sleepers imbedded in concrete. The lobby is terrazzo floord, with marble trim.

Secret Look-out

In the basement are storage rooms, recreation and shower rooms for the employees. An interesting feature of the building is the enclosed runway which hangs from the ceiling and extends even to the employees' room in the basement. At regular intervals are long narrow slits from which a postal inspector may peer out to detect possible tampering with the mail. The inspector has a private entrance and office in the building so that he may arrive unnoticed and survey the men at work should suspicion ever be directed here. All post offices are thus equipped, Byrne said.

Roy Kumler, superintendent for the Barbee Construction Co., of Mount Pleasant, said the work is progressing favorably, and is a little ahead of schedule. E. J. Garvey is the engineer on the project representing the procurement division of the U. S. Treasury, which builds most federal buildings.

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• MARCH •

Time to use Scotts pure lawn seed and Turf Builder. Sow now for a lawn that's sparkling green the year around.

Sunny	$2.75
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CLEANING - PRESSING - REPAIRING

City Districted For CH Campaign

To further organization for the Community House fund drive for 1940, a meeting of the Central Committee was held in the Community House on Monday night at which time the city and surrounding territories were divided into districts based largely on the existing school districts. Present plans call for the appointment of a chairman and co-chairman for each of the districts, who in turn will organize a minimum of 20 solicitors for their respective district.

In addition to the school districts, various residential areas will be organized separately. The districts as now constituted are Quarton, Barnum, Adams, Pierce, Baldwin and Holy Name plus the residential areas of Bloomfield Village, Bloomfield Hills, Beverly Hills, Bingham Road, Franklin, Wing Lake and North Adams. The business district of the city will be handled by a separate group under the Barnum and co-chairman, according to H. Ross Mack, the chairman of the Central Committee.

"Provision will be made this year to an even greater extent, for the payment of donations in monthly installments," said Mr. Mack, "as it is the belief of the Committee that there are a great many citizens who will be willing to pay $2 per month. Plans are being made whereby bills will be sent monthly where the subscriber indicates that he wishes to pay his donation in this manner and it is felt that under this arrangement many people will give more than they otherwise would."

Another meeting will be held on March 18. Those in attendance at the Monday night meeting were: H. Ross Mack, chairman, Mrs. Mahlon H. Stevens, Mrs. Julia K. Lally, Mrs. Allan Aikens, Mrs. Stanley Spiegel, Mrs. H. R. Mack, Clark Pardee, Mrs. L. M. Baker, L. M. Baker, Richard Kalbfus, Mrs. Milton Sears (Chairman of Board of Directors of the Community House), Mrs. Howard Crull, Mrs. Guy Jensen, Mrs. F. H. Mellinger, Mrs. Robert Chissus and A. J. Underwood.

The solicitation of funds will start April 8 and continue through April 22.

BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

were paid for in February. Total expenditures have been $1,595.83.

Athletic Receipts Good

The best "box office" on record were recorded by the football and basketball seasons, Randall reported. Football netted $750; basketball, $546.95; miscellaneous, $28.50. Expenses have totaled $1,303.08, leaving a balance of $1,230.10. Baseball, track, tennis and golf will be financed by this balance.

Supt. Crull Reports

Supt. Howard D. Crull, who attended the 70th annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators in St. Louis, gave a report of the convention. Some of his conclusions as to trends in education were these: (1) There is more emphasis on safety education; (2) increasing schools will continue difficult; (3) schools will assume longer responsibility for students by adding grades 13 and 14, or until youth is absorbed into adult pursuits; (4) greater emphasis will be placed on civic responsibilities; (5) adult education will increase; (6) so-called frills, such as music, as being accepted as worthy when properly integrated and administered.

THIS AND THAT

(Continued from Page One)

been a restoration of millions of acres of land formerly held by the Church, foreign capitalists, and the feudal Mexican hacendados, to the Indians.

Mexico is a land of infinite variety and color; if you can, you ought to include it on your travel list. It is surprising, too, how far a little money will take you in Mexico. The Mexican peso is worth about 17 cents in American money; once, not many years ago, the peso was equal to our half dollar. Three or four dollars of Mexican change weigh down your pocket; after a few days, you adjust yourself to this, and then, paying a bill, you no longer believe you are retiring the national debt when you settle up for a few dollars, of expense.

Paganism Rules Mexico

One fact that impresses itself upon an alert visitor to Mexico is the fact that Indians—of many, many tribes—constitute the great majority of Mexico's people; and these Indians, illiterate and superstitious and even fanatic, have never learned to substitute THINKING rationally for their native processes of pagan instinct and emotion. In the United States, a score of churches, every one, of course, Catholic, and practically every worshipper was an Indian; at no time did I observe the upper class of Spaniards or modernized Mexicans sitting in the pews; whether it was in Mexico's great cathedral, the gorgeously decorated church in Guadalupe, the ornate ecclesiastical edifices in Guadalajara or Puebla, you would observe them littered with all ages of Indians or peon Mexicans. (A peon Mexican is an Indian with enough Spanish blood in him to give him a slightly different appearance from the Indian.)

I saw them kneeling and sitting alone, in pairs, in dozens; some of them making confessions to the priests. In the Shrine of Guadalupe (Mexico's patron Saint is the Virgin of Guadalupe) there is a glass case about 18 inches square, four feet long, containing a broken gourd candle-stick. Inside the case was a part of the church's main altar fixtures. It seems that some years ago a bomb was planted in the church and, when it exploded, about the only damage done was the breaking of the candle-stick.

So immediately the priests of the Shrine of Guadalupe heralded the shattered candle-stick as a "miracle"; they told their parishioners that had not the candle-stick absorbed the explosion, the main altar would have been demolished, and perhaps many people killed or injured.

So, as the Indians file past the glass case containing the shattered candle-stick they rub their hands all over the glass, then apply their hands to their faces, breasts, arms, legs, or whatever place on their bodies they desire a healing. A small opening has been provided in the glass case for the insertion of coins.

Honestly, Folks, I believe that this, and many other sights I beheld, would make a good United States Catholic disgusted—and that description I have given of the shattered candle-stick probably reveals the whole key to the maladministration of good Catholicism in Mexico; it is also one of the basic reasons why Mexico revolted against the kind of clerical guidance that dominated Mexico for centuries.

While we were motoring to Guadalajara we came upon a strange procession of six people walking along the road; they were Tarascan Indians of the State of Michoacan; two men, two women, and two small boys constituted the procession. The men were carrying long wooden poles, upon which they had fastened several kinds of flowers; behind them walked their wives, each carrying an earthen urn, and in it something was burning—it looked to me like a couple of dried corn cobs; the boys were trudging behind the women, and I've forgotten what they were carrying. 2We stopped our car and our good Senor Camporredondo engaged them in a manner of conversation; I photographed them. It seemed that they were on the way to a meeting place either with a priest from a number of miles away, or were to meet another family group—we didn't learn exactly which. But they were going to spend most of the day walking barefooted over hot rock, carrying their symbols of tribute or friendship. Now, of course, one could interpret this whole setting as fine, for what is better than a willingness to walk miles to meet a spiritual adviser of a friend? But to me, however, I beheld but another illustration of paganism in the situation; I saw in it the story of a thousand years ago brought up to date. But one sees many things in Mexico, and becomes not surprised, merely interested.

Generally speaking, I am convinced that a good measuring stick to determine how far a people have travelled from the cave and the cliff is the manner in which they insulate their feet from the rough earth; in most of Mexico you will find the Indians and poor Mexicans without shoes, especially the women; the men may be wearing crude "huaraches," or something akin to sandals. They are merely leather soles held to the foot by long thongs; no socks, of course, are worn by them. (One disposal of old tire treads is to make them into soles for cheap "huaraches".) Young boys and girls are most always without any covering for their feet; and all of them, it appeared to me, were sadly in need of having their feet washed. Women, in Mexico, as I have found in many other places upon this earth, are the burden-bearers; women go without covering for their feet; women walk behind the burros while their husbands sit astride of these faithful little animals.

Washing in Creek

In places where no public wash facilities have been provided for the doing of laundry work, you will find the women and girls busily engaged along the edge of a running stream, river, or even an irrigation ditch. Upon the surface of a flat rock the woman will pound her clothes clean—I don't recall seeing any of them use soap, yet they do get them clean. There are millions of acres of land lived upon in Mexico where water doesn't exist, except in the rainy season from April or May until September; these people will walk for miles to fill their cans and gourds with water, for drinking and cooking purposes only; I guess, they must skip bathing when it doesn't rain; on the other hand the Indians who live at or near water bathe quite often; I am told that among the pure Indians, family bathing takes place in a river without any of the false modesty that marks higher civilizations.

There Is A Culture

Of course, the few millions of Spaniards and more civilized Mexicans live along lines equal to those in the United States; some of them better than U. S. citizens, except our few millionaires. These people support art, travel much, provide leadership for their nation, run its business and professional life.

Mexico City, itself, is a great, teeming pot of human beings. Its population of 1,300,000 compares with that of Detroit, although in Detroit I am sure that you will never find the extreme poverty that you do in Mexico City; many types of beggars ply their trades each day and night; you will see them playing musical instruments to tell you that they are blind and want your financial help; you will see them standing for lying or kneeling or walking about, with a limb or something strange and alien, yet perfectly understandable, as they hold outstretched hands for your centavos.

Every month the government gathers up most of the beggars and asks them to remain in shelters provided for their care; but most of them prefer the liberty of the open streets, and soon they are back again to clutch with dirty hands the fragment of an existence from their fellow-beings.

I believe that I told you, in an earlier letter, that Mexico City is built upon the bottom of former great lake Texcoco; that has made a problem for architects, when they are erecting buildings. The great Opera House in downtown Mexico City already has sunk five or six feet into the soft earth; you see many other buildings with staggered heights and tops, due to the descent of foundation into the earth.

Next week I'll conclude this series of letters, giving you glimpses of many things in Mexico. As this is being published, of course, I shall be home in Birmingham. Are we glad to be home? Boy, in spite of Mexico's color and antiquity and glamor, I'll not trade the whole republic for Birmingham and Michigan."

LAND SALE

(Continued from Page One)

The sale is being held from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except an hour at noon at the Masonic Temple, 1 Lafayette Street, Pontiac.

Schedule for next week is as follows:

Monday, March 18—Beginning with Blakeslee's Addition, in City of Birmingham, on page 5, pages 9, 11, and 13 of Book II.

Tuesday, March 19—Beginning with Northlawn Heights, City of Birmingham, pages 12 to 14 and through Royal Subdivision of O. E. Shattuck Subdivision on page 15 of Book II.

Wednesday, March 20—Beginning with Sherfield Estates, in City of Birmingham, on page 15, page 16, and Dorais Sherfield Estates No. 1 on page 17 of Book II.

Thursday, March 21—Beginning with Smith Addition on page 18, comprising the City of Birmingham, page 19, including all of the City of Bloomfield Hills and commencing with land in the City of Ferndale, pages 20, 21, through Campbell Heights, Subdivision No. 2, on page 22 of Book II.

Friday, March 22—Beginning with East Urbanrest Subdivision, City of Ferndale, on page 23, 24, 25, and through First Addition to East Urbanrest on page 26 of Book II.

Points of View

Poetic Rover (to farmer): "And does this glorious setting sun mean nothing to you?"

Farmer (mopping his brow): "I'll say it does. It means I can eventually unhitch the hosses and go home."

Texas Girl Named Milkmaid Queen

Complete with bucket and old-fashioned costume, Hazel Waldron was chosen queen of East Texas milkmaids at spring calf show in Arp, Tex.

BURNING

(Continued from Page One)

birds. Field fires also destroy ground covering that birds need for incubation and protection along with dried berries and weed seeds that birds depend on for food. If left unburned the dried grasses of last year will soon disappear, to return to the earth and become humus to enrich the ground.

So for these many reasons we suggest that if you must have a fire to burn unsightly accumulation, have it early—as soon as the snow is gone—and see that it remains confined to a small area.

MURIEL THURSTON,
Chairman of Wayside Improvement, Birmingham Branch of the National Farm and Garden.

Comments are as follows:

EMIL OLIN, City Forester—Burning fields is the worst thing that can happen to the forest involved. I can show you trees in outlying subdivisions where the ground has been continually burned over that have died or been so severely injured that they will never recover. If for any reason a fire must be started near any trees, never leave the fire until it is completely out.

Birmingham, Bloomfield City and Bloomfield Township fire departments emphasize the fact that an individual can be held responsible for any damage that results from a fire lighted by him. This includes the replacement of evergreens or trees injured by the blaze.

KARL D. BAILEY, County Agricultural Agent, Pontiac—We violently oppose burning fields. There is the fire hazard to neighboring vegetation. For example, young and seedling trees in a woodland will be destroyed in case of a fire and the natural replacement in that woodland will not take place. Then the humus in the soil is destroyed. Not only the vegetation which will become humus, supplying the very necessary nitrates, but with deeper or continual burning the humus already present will be destroyed. The potash left from the ashes does not replace the nitrates lost in the burning. The practice should be discouraged.

ROBERT D. HATT, director Cranbrook Institute of Science—Throughout our suburban and rural areas it is common practice to burn over fields and meadows grown to long grass. Most commonly this is done in the Spring, when the grass is dried. The fires are started with the thought that protection is afforded to homes and other property which might be endangered by accidental grass fires. There is also the thought that the new grass comes up better. Where young orchard or nursery stock is endangered by large populations of meadow mice living in the tall grass of adjacent fields, there is the further reason that a burned field eliminates mice.

Loss to Nature, Man

But despite these reasons, field burning must be recorded as a loss to nature, a loss to man. Too frequently the fires are left unguarded or carelessly attended, get out of control. Young trees, vines, bushes, are killed. Fence posts and telephone poles burn and, not infrequently, the buildings which it was intended to protect, catch fire. Less spectacular, but a certain and invariable loss results from the results to the grass and the soil itself. Grass ploughed under is not lost. Grazing of cattle, sheep or goats, if not excessive, is as beneficial as otherwise. But fire is almost invariably a robber; the land left from a fire does little to enrich the soil—and is frequently blown or washed clear of the burned area, to settle in gravel beds, lakes or water covered. The soil itself burns to some extent and is impoverished. It loses its water storage capacities and, without protection, the richest part is washed away or blown off. Floods are encouraged.

The effect of burning on the plants varies with season and species. The deep-rooted perennials survive most fires, but dry areas annually burned are apt to become barren, and in place of the more useful species, wild lettuce, panic grass, pigweed, and goldenrod come in—weed plants of the wastelands, offering little protection to our prides heritage of soil. One large lowland in Oakland County, richly stocked with pitcher plants and orchids, was burned three years ago with many years' setback to these spectacular plants.

Animals affected by the burning are numerous. Many small mammals, confused by flames and smoke, perish in their burrow ranges. Young are roasted in their nests. Those that escape in their burrows, in trees, or by fleeing before the flames, are scarcely better off for with cover and food destroyed, and with adjacent territories already occupied, they are in the same position as the people of Poland. Mice, shrews, moles, rabbits and ground squirrels are those mostly affected. To the above list should be added the wood appear a good reason for burning as any except the shrews may be a nuisance, but under all the usual circumstances these animals are a blessing, as can be easily defended.

Birds Perish

Birds, more commonly appreciated because of the sentiment attached to their song, color, or edible qualities, rarely burn as adults. However, many thousands of meadowlarks, small, yellow warblers, red-winged blackbirds, marsh wrens, marsh hawks, short-eared owls and others, bake in their shells or as nestlings. Even the adults of these and late nesting species are set back because of the destruction of cover and of food. It may be freely admitted that some birds may benefit by burns. Crows and hawks commonly follow fire, the former feeding on carrion; the latter finding surviving mice, lacking benefit of cover. One bird, the Jack-pine Warbler, which nests only in the pine barrens of central Michigan, would soon be extinct if it were not for fires since it finds conditions favorable in the burned-over period in the development of the forest. Other birds, not preferring long grass might use a denuded field as a nest site. Such are the killdeers, nighthawks, and some sparrows.

How can the benefits of burning be gained without the losses? There is no single and all answer, but late summer mowing, pasturage of grazing animals, and ploughing, should all be considered.

Mrs. W. D. Thompson, 13-Mile road—We do not burn over our meadow or wood at Kenmoway. One early fall we burned a field here, we purposely set fire to the dead grass in the bit of open woods near the house. Some of the wildflowers that had been growing there other years have never appeared since. We missed particularly a little colony of Dutchman's Breeches. Only lately have the beech drops come back. Of course a lovely carpet of green grass soon appeared over the burned area, covered over by the fine, but we still wonder how many wildlings were done for, and how many seeds of lovely things were burned.

A sunfire burned twice in the same place on the edge of the woods seems to have taken something out of the soil that the little plants needed. The place remains a bare spot each spring. The little wild flowers grow up to its edge. Long ago we were warned to be careful in buying "collected" dog wood. If taken from living trees, and the dogwood will not bloom.

CONCERT

(Continued from Page One)

where they play to appreciative audiences. They profit by the experience. They are encouraged to work harder and to tackle more difficult music. It puts more spirit into their work."

The Baldwin band has had a busy schedule this summer, having given a Sunday concert, in February and having played for the Oakland County Teacher's Institute at Royal Oak. It is planning to play at the Southeastern Michigan Band and Orchestra festival Saturday at Grosse Pointe. It is scheduled to give a Sunday concert on April 21 and another May 5 in celebration of National Music Week and hopes to play at the State Festival in Ann Arbor, April 26.

When mothers of students in the Baldwin Band and Orchestra met for a delightful tea at the home of Mrs. Ford Peabody, last Thursday afternoon, many points for discussion were brought before Mrs. Berndt, who gave a talk on how mothers can help orchestra managers its practice hours, its rehearsals and its problems in general.

Among the guests was Mrs. Ford Peabody, who said, "I love since the instruction students receive in both band and orchestra is most beneficial in bringing to them a fine appreciation of music. It enables them to spot the different instruments as listeners and cannot fail to bring to them an appreciation of fine music in later years. Many of Baldwin's band and orchestra students have made strides in following up their music at college.

Praises Band

Mrs. W. Lloyd Kemp, whose whole family life reflects a background of music, expressed her appreciation of the work of the Baldwin band and orchestra in saying: "It is a whole school interest. This an important part of the development of the student which is noted in the enthusiasm shown on the part of students who, while not in the band or orchestra, are most appreciative of all it is doing."

Mrs. Glenn Coley, another guest at the tea, spoke of music in the schools as a benefit in developing an "ear" for music. "Though a student may never wish to make music a profession, he can learn something of harmony and technique which will bring to him an enjoyment of music as a listener," she stated.

The mothers were entertained by the band and orchestra at a concert on March 20 the big school concert of the year. The program is as follows:

WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

Matter of Form

"Well's all this about Mrs. A saving $ billionenses paid to the legislature?"

"That's right. She's going as a delegate from the guild."

"Delegate, indeed! She ain't aff as delegate as me."

TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One)

ability and asking that she be retained. Present in person was Katherine Vahey Mills, of 751 Bates street, a former teacher, who said Mrs. Colenso had roomed at her home at one time prior to her marriage. She said the teacher took an unusual interest in her pupils' problems, and did exceptionally well with them.

Alleges 3 Exceptions

A letter from Mrs. Colenso to Supt. Howard D. Crull was also read, in which the formal request was made, and three exceptions alleged: those of Mrs. Adele Halladay, commercial instructor at Baldwin High; Mrs. Violet Thompson, no longer in the system and not an exception, according to Supt. Crull; and Mrs. Marguerite Borg, no longer in the system.

The rule against hiring married women teachers (it did not apply to old teachers) was adopted in 1934 when employment was scarce.

Supt. Crull challenged the allegation of exceptions save in the case of Mrs. Borg, who was hired in an emergency shortly after Crull took office and just before school started in 1936. She stayed two years. In the case of Mrs. Halladay, Crull said she had already been employed with federal FERA aid prior to the 1934 hiring. Mrs. Thompson did not return after her marriage.

Knew of Ruling

The superintendent did express his opinion as to the fact that the board's policy formulated in 1934. He added that Mrs. Colenso knew of the ruling before her marriage.

From the sentiments expressed by Board members, it appeared that it is possible the rule may be rescinded in a few weeks' time. Mark Harris raised the question and Earl G. Potter said:

"It shouldn't depend on whether we are combining an employment agency for people out of college or whether we are getting the best teachers for the children."

Mrs. Stanley Siegel, in the audience, said, "It's a very bad rule."

We Wonder

The world's widest street (140 feet) was built in downtown Buenos Aires. And what of pedestrians desiring to cross—are they to the shot from guns?—Detroit News.

HORSE SHOW

(Continued from Page One)

Charles D. Pierce and Lewis L. Bredin, vice-presidents; Robert S. Waugh, treasurer; Major E. H. Jacobson, secretary; Capt. Edward J. Drinkert, manager.

Directors include, besides the officers, Charles H. Ainsworth, Frederick M. Alger, Jr., Denis J. Alger, J. Lee Barrett, Clarence D. Blessed, Charles A. Bray, Walter O. Briggs, Jr., Charles E. Carey, William R. Clark, G. R. Glover, Morgan D. Douglas, Charley T. Fisher, J. W. Fletcher, Edsel B. Ford, Frederick S. Ford, Mrs. Graham John Graham, Edward P. Hammond, Clay E. Herbst, Mrs. Roger Hughes, George Holley, Richard W. Jackson, S. L. A. Marshall, William D. McCullough, Elmer Shearer, Nichols, James M. O'Dea, William M. Packer, Mrs. Hamilton H. Paterson, William O. Seelbach, Henry Shelden, C. George Shepherd, Frank W. Shield, Fisher B. Thom, Ralph Thomas, William R. Tracy, Thomas J. Tranor, Abram Van Der Zee, Charles B. Warren, Jr., C. E. Wilson, Charles C. Winningham, Charley I. Winningham.

4-H Club Program Here Next Week

Some 800 4-H Club boys and girls from all parts of Oakland County will hold their annual win-ter Achievement Day program at Baldwin High School auditorium, Thursday, March 21, in the evening.

Club membership, which has its greatest strength in the rural schools, devotes its time to handicraft in winter, for the boys, and clothing and room furnishing projects for the girls. Exhibits will be open to the public Thursday.

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