STALEY

(Continued from Page One)

the government and a large part of the British fleet might flee to other havens. If a negotiated peace is attained, the British fleet would be left intact, and the government of that country would probably go into the hands of appeasers and persons of the Vichy type. Thus, Germany might get control of the British Navy just as she now appears to control the French Navy.

What of Napoleon

(The reviewer interjects the thought that when England made peace with Napoleon, the peace was not lasting, but neither did it bring ruin to England. Vichy never has been sovereign because France was conquered.)

If Hitler wins, Dr. Staley went on, the United States would be forced to self-defense by continuing a permanent war economy, with regimentation of business and labor, and with a lower standard of living.

"I don't think democracy can survive a permanent state of war," he said.

Why should there be an eventual clash between the United States and Germany? Dr. Staley listed three reasons:

"The record of all founders shows that they always consolidate their conquests until they take an attitude—and Hitler, so far, has been no exception.

Most Important Reason

"The most important reason of all is the logic of power politics," Dr. Staley said. "Our only defense would be strength, and we would have to be constantly ready to meet Hitler would need to defeat the United States if he could because this country is the only nation capable of basing an opposition to him."

Here Dr. Staley brought out a point which sounds logical indeed, until he thinks the invention he hope of an uprising in Europe if the United States and England cannot aid it. In arguing that the powerful coal and iron knights of armor once held absolute sway over the common people because they possessed a monopoly in weapons. With the invention of the crossbow and rifle, however, this monopoly was destroyed and in one concomitant has been the rise of democracy. Now, Dr. Staley opines, the trend has run a full cycle and the world is back where it is possible for one nation to achieve a monopoly of weapons. Only an industrialized nation can build tanks and airplanes, and thus, if Germany permits no other country in Europe to manufacture them, the people can rebel no matter how brave they are. So, as long as the United States is the great industrial power in the world there will be antagonism with Germany—should Germany win.

Dr. Staley believes the Nazis will lose, but he did not go into the subject.

If Hitler Loses

If Hitler is defeated, the problem before the United States and the world will be to demobilize the soldiers and change over industries to peace-time production, and at the same time to avoid extremes in the business cycle, Dr. Staley said. He added that it was an "illusion that there will be a long-continued [illegible] after the war," because people underestimate the capacity of the modern industrial system.

Finding a use for armament works will be a problem, for selling airplanes as an example in peace time needs in the past have been only 350 commercial passenger transports per year, at the time, with a mere 70 replacements a year. The whole world probably has used less than 1,000 commercial transports, he said, while our productive capacity will soon be from 500 to 1,000 times increased.

"The problem of change over was accomplished fairly easily after the First World War but may not be so easy this time," he said.

Rather than a sharp depression after the war, he predicted that the public, denied consumers goods during the war period, will rush to buy, and that a boom may result. When these demands are satisfied, a collapse may then result of controls are not used, he added.

"The shorter the war, the fewer will be the adjustments needed," Dr. Staley declared.

For Permanent Peace

As goals for the future, the speaker outlined the basis for permanent peace.

"We must avoid being sold down the river again by the isolationists," Dr. Staley said. "We soon realized that beating the Kaiser was just part of the problem, and the same will apply to Hitler. We must make sure that we follow through and achieve a durable peace."

Some sort of scheme for collective security must be worked out, he said.

There should be an expanding economic development throughout the world, with aid from the United States and Britain in financing and in technical advice, and he suggested a joint American-British international company to charter development companies.

"We must remove the economic barriers to trade," he declared.

Here he devoted a few moments to the necessity for more free trade and the fallacy of supporting inefficient industries with a protective tariff. He cited how greatly Michigan would benefit if manufacturers here could ship their products all over the world unhampered by tariffs, and added: "It is a mystery to me why Michigan keeps Vandenberg in the Senate— and we have two just like him in Massachusetts."

(Senator Vandenberg adheres to traditional high tariff ideas.)

"The trouble is, people are ignorant of where their interest lies. What is more important to Michigan, beans or the automobile industry?"

Dr. Staley went on to point out that it is imperative that the national income be maintained at a 100-billion dollar level instead of slipping back to 70 billions.

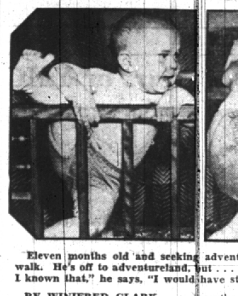
There is need for maintaining the level of investment, and a large-scale housing program was suggested as advisable for both private business and government after the conflict.

"We will probably have to make a mixed system work after the war," he declared. "It would be a mistake to immediately put the government out of everything, for if you go to the extremes, a terrific slump may result and from the resulting chaos, even more drastic controls may be imposed on business."

Dr. Staley is dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, connected with Tufts College and Harvard University.

A confederate veteran at one breath puffed out 92 of the 95 candles on his birthday cake. Now if he will only refrain from burning the other three at both ends.—Washington Evening Star.

New Babies in Every Neighborhood Set Highest Birth Record in Past Decade



Eleven months old and seeking adventure, this little tot decides to leave his crib and go for a walk. He's off to adventureland, but . . . look out! Gosh. He tripped and landed on his head. "Had I known that," he says, "I would have stayed in bed."

BY WINIFRED CLARK

CHANCES are there's a new baby in your neighborhood. Census Bureau figures report 2,350,000 births in the United States in 1940—the largest number in any year since 1930.

One reason is the increased number of marriages because of improved economic conditions. Another is that those born of the greatly increased volume of marriages following World War I are now coming into reproductive ages.

Proud poppas and mommas may wax eloquent in describing the latest accomplishments of their prodigies, but here are the conclusions research men have reached about average infants. Variations from the average do not mean the baby isn't perfectly normal.

Average length of the new-born baby is 20 or 21 inches, and the infant will tip the scales at 7 to 7½ pounds. During the first month, baby won't cry too much, because sleep consumes all except an hour or two of its day. During the second month, the average baby sleeps from 20 to 22 hours daily.

Taste, touch and temperature are the senses present at birth. By the sixth day, baby turns its head to a bright light. The infant fixes its eyes on objects after three to six weeks have passed.

At two months, the average infant smiles, coos, puts its hand to its mouth, and lifts head can be raised for short periods. Baby is on a four-hour feeding schedule and the diet prescribed by the child's physician includes an adequate supply of minerals and vitamins.

During the second and third month, sleeping habits are well developed, and the baby shows pleasure by making noises, and attempts to use its hands in grasping objects.

BABY recognizes members of the family and notices strangers at four and five months. Laughing aloud, attracted by bright lights and moving objects, baby now recognizes sounds. He rolls over and may attempt to sit up.

Birth weight is doubled by the fifth or sixth month and sleep required is reduced to 15 to 18 hours. Co-ordination improves and the baby makes an attempt to creep, sits up, and plays with toys.

Two lower teeth usually appear between the fifth and eighth months, and four upper front teeth usually appear between the seventh and tenth months. For the first year, the baby will grow from 20 to 30 inches, and usually triples birth weight. Average weight gain after the first eight months is a pound a month.

BY the end of the year, the infant begins with simple toys—preferably those that make a noise. Baby enjoys tearing and crumpling paper and likes to pull hair. It can now hold and drink from a cup, handle a spoon, and may be walking.

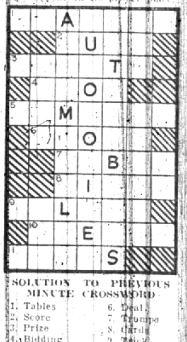
Permanent eye color is usually established by the end of the year. The infant responds to approval, can wave bye-bye, and can say simple words. After that learning is accelerated.

Before you know it, baby is 4 and ready for kindergarten. Quiet decisions on the home and food neighborhood while baby spends his days at school, learning and drawing lines which are supposed to be pictures and to make notes which are the beginning of reading.

MINUTE CROSSWORDS

No. 2

Fill in horizontal blanks with words suggested by the key word AUTOMOBILES. Each letter given must appear in its proper place.



SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS MINUTE CROSSWORD

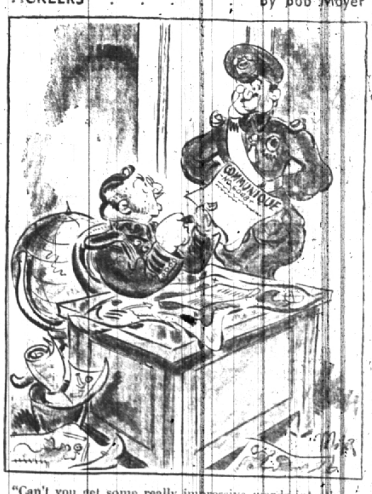
1. Tables
2. Score
3. Prize
4. Gambling
5. Game
6. Deal
7. Trumps
8. Cards
9. Table
10. Partner
11. Tally

That dentist who has been arrested in a fake license case probably is wondering whether the law has any teeth.—The Terre Haute Star.

NO HUNTING—NO TRESPASSING signs for sale at The Eccentric office. Special prices on quantity lots. (26-45)

TICKLERS

By Bob Moyer



"Can't you get some really impressive words into these bulletins, major? Go and read the Hollywood movie ads!"

THIS AND THAT

(Continued from Page One)

which is FEAR. Like some phases of prohibition, the labor movement is swinging the pendulum pretty too far to the left, as the evils of 1919 when prohibition was outlawed. Joint Barleycorn came back stronger than ever creating conditions very menacing to the health of morals of the entire nation. When the public pendulum begins to swing back in the attitude of the voters of this nation it may not be so desirable to have the labor unions in the United States—all as that may be. Much of today's confusion and disagreement in and relation and labor could be straightened out in Washington if it probably won't be so hard to handle as [illegible] to the intelligence and logic of forthright courage of our national leaders, including many members of Congress who are mere rubber stamps for the officials within the federal government. It is only too true that an individual or a nation, unrestrained by the agencies of law and order, will run wild; that is what is happening to too much of the labor movement today. And we know plenty of workers, including members of unions, who agree with this statement.

Pole Relief!

The telephone companies recognize one million new poles annually. Raises telephone poles, farmers.—Dallas News.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Probate Court for the County of Oakland. [illegible] session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac in said County, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1941. [illegible] Present, Hon. Arthur J. Moore, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Hudson Lamb, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James S. Kay, Jr., administrator of said estate, praying for the sale of the real estate described in said petition for the payment of debts and charges of administration of said deceased, and for payment of the residue of the proceeds of said real estate to the persons entitled thereto. It is Ordered, that the 24th day of November, A. D. 1941, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And 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 of Oakland. ARTHUR J. MOORE, Judge of Probate. A true copy. FLORENCE PETTIT, Probate Register. CLARENCE W. [illegible], Attorney for Estate. Business Address: Birmingham, Michigan. (26-28)

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Probate Court for the County of Oakland. [illegible] session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac in said County, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1941. Present, Hon. Arthur J. Moore, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Walter A. Grabe, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Ruth E. Grabe, administratrix of said estate, praying that she may be licensed to sell at private sale the real estate described in said petition for the payment of debts and charges of administration of said deceased, and for payment of the residue of the proceeds of said real estate to the persons entitled thereto. It is Ordered, that the 24th day of November, A. D. 1941, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And 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 of Oakland. ARTHUR J. MOORE, Judge of Probate. A true copy. FLORENCE PETTIT, Probate Register. CLARENCE W. [illegible], Attorney for Estate. Business Address: Birmingham, Michigan. 10-16-41

Try an Eccentric Classified Ad

CLUBS

(Continued from Page One)

thists organizations. Also, others like the town amateur theatre groups, namely the Village Players and St. Dunstan's Guild, the Junior League, Daughters of the American Revolution, Metropolitan club, Badminton Club, and so on and on.

For most clubs, membership is by invitation; others have definite requirements for persons to belong to the Birmingham Branch of the American Association of University Women, one must have a degree from an accredited college. A degree from one not accredited, or two years in an accepted institution of higher learning entitles one to associate membership. The many study clubs are open to everyone.

Must Perform

For a membership in the Birmingham Musicale, a woman must perform before and be accepted by the audition committee. Likewise, the Choral Music Society is composed of members chosen upon individual musical ability.

Information concerning other clubs may be had from the Civic Center, if we do not have it on hand, we will find out for you.

Mrs. W. Whiting Raymond, now president of Birmingham Musicale, and a veteran club woman of the city, tells us that she proposed the first Halloween ball in Birmingham. Also, that the first Musicale there were 50 organizations, including all church societies. Even back in the Eccentric files of 25 years ago, reports of club meetings were most important. So it seems that Birmingham grew up being organization-conscious, and it still is. If you don't believe it, you should come to the Thursday and Friday and see editors quietly going crazy answering queries of various club members.

Any special information concerning any particular organization is solicited in our files, and if so, how is it classified.

YMCA

(Continued from Page One)

Morrow, Jack Boomer, H. O. Waggoner, Robert A. McKay, H. H. Kennedy, N. Cassidy, Arthur Paul Pentecost, Dr. Ralph W. Cornell, Harry Collins, Frank Bowers and Mark Harden, Harry Collins, and Fred Mowers.

The special gift committee consists of Y. C. Smith, Dr. John K. Osmond and Robert Whitlatch.

Activities Listed

The Y. M. C. A. groups this year are John Wilson and Clifford Ransier at Adams School, O. H. Gobeille at Anderson, Ralph Hamilton at Derby, Ralph Cornish at Baldwin High School, Pete Dimbol at Barnhill and Homer Roberts, Lloyd Chapman, Bill Lloyd Chapman, Robert Springman, Ben Steffe and Pierce. These groups take in members from the grade school and junior and senior high school ages. Each group has a membership and comprises 25 to 30 members.

They have a varied program, including crafts, discussion, gym, development in and relation and labor could be straightened out in Washington if it probably won't be so hard to handle as [illegible] to the intelligence and logic of forthright courage of our national leaders, including many members of Congress who are mere rubber stamps for the officials within the federal government. It is only too true that an individual or a nation, unrestrained by the agencies of law and order, will run wild; that is what is happening to too much of the labor movement today. And we know plenty of workers, including members of unions, who agree with this statement.

'Start Sooner' New Slogan for Safety

CHICAGO—"Start Sooner!" that is the slogan for the first week of the Emergency Safety Campaign called for by President Roosevelt, and the National Safety Council believes it will save lives if motorists heed the advice. The Council points out that one of the principal causes for the upsurge in traffic fatalities this year, more than this year. More employment, stepped-up military and industrial activity, more cars on the road, and more miles traveled have added this traffic tangle.

Engineers are attempting to meet the situation with special signal timing, rerouting of traffic, staggered work shifts, new bypasses, and such engineering changes take time.

The Council suggests that motorists can help the situation immediately by realizing that trips will take longer. To complete them, start from home to work on the time schedule you may require less speed and chances-taking. Starting soon, it will safely compensate for delays.

The "start sooner" idea will feature the opening of the nation's first emergency campaign October 20, the day the National Safety Congress begins in Chicago. The campaign, organized by the Council at the request of President Roosevelt, is a drive on accidents of all types that are hindering the national defense program. One hundred and twenty-five national organizations are united in the campaign.

Flue Gas Analyzer Will Save Oil

Saving of more than one gallon of fuel oil per day on heating homes can be made by proper adjustment of the burner with an instrument known as the gas analyzer, says the Department of Agriculture. The inexpensive instrument can be operated successfully by the average service man.

Since the majority of the 6,000,000 oil-burning home heating oil burners in use in the cost of the Allegheny, this new economy can be of great importance in helping to defend the region where there is the most likelihood of an oil shortage.

NAVY

(Continued from Page One)

those men who are experienced craftsmen already, there is the advantage of enlisting in the Naval Reserve as a specialist in one of the Navy's higher ratings with a good salary, instead of $21 a month and the lowest rating as other military services.

Requirements

The minimum age limit for enlistment in the Naval Reserve is 17 years of age, the maximum age limit is 50 years of age.

Both married and unmarried men are eligible for the Naval Reserve, but married men, and other men with dependents, must be able to support their dependents on their Navy pay.

Applicants must be American citizens, and pass a regular Navy dental and physical examination.

There are no specific educational requirements.

Nearest recruiting offices are at Room 670, New Federal Building, Detroit, or at 6 Seneca street, corner Mt. Clemens street, Pontiac.

Booklets on "Life in the U. S. Navy" are available at The Eccentric office. Call for one, or write the Navy Editor and he will mail you one.

CONTEST

Continued from Page One)

ills or bring it to the Eccentric office. In case of ties, the first had received wins.

No one last week missed only game. Five missed but two. They are Ted Herbst, 972 Oxford; Richard Hunt, 994 Clark, David Weinberg, 1011 Pierce, R. K. Wiles, 755 Madison; and Joseph R. Meyers, Berkley.

Those who missed three games are Karl Zint, Tom Milldebrandt, Fred A. Veich, David H. Curry, Ralph Baldwin, Paul S. Bixby, Charles Kopka, William J. Watson, Robert J. Hughes, Roy W. Bell, Mrs. J. Andrews, Harry Sullen, Harry Simpson, F. A. Erickson and Louis A. Carrier.

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Lipton Orange Pekoe ½ lb. 49c

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both for 50c

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Premier Coffee . . . lb. 32c

Dutch Cleanser . . . 3 cans 19c

Sani-Flush . . . 2 cans 39c

Sweetheart Soap 3 bars 23c; extra bar 1c

Gold Medal Flour . . . 5 lb. pkg. 27c

Domino Sugar . . . 5 lb. pkg. 31c

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California Oranges . . . 2 doz. 65c

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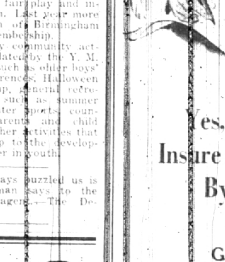

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