

How Low Must a Candidate Go To Win Votes?

This newspaper has no illusions about the lack of complete angelic qualities in either major political party in the United States of America. We know that both of them have their stuffed shirts, their honest and sincere persons, their quacks and their demagogues.

We have observed Presidential candidates at close quarters for 40 years... but never have we watched and listened to one like Adlai Stevenson.

Here is a man who, basically, is sincere and honest. He knows that two plus two is never anything but four. Four years ago he did reveal considerable intellectual honesty when he campaigned against Ike, and lost.

BUT NOW HE IS ACTING differently. He is in the hands of unethical campaign managers who want to win—at any cost. Even at the cost of prostituting Adlai Stevenson by getting him to emit huge gobes of political double-talk.

For this former Governor of Illinois, now carrying the banner of a great political party (whose traditions, back to Thomas Jefferson, were fashioned on the anvil of sincere seeking for Truth) is playing a role that is disgusting to the cause of human freedom.

He and his running mate, Estes Kefauver (the latter proving himself of lesser stature than Adlai) are going about our nation, holding Ike and his administration guilty of everything that is wrong (and to Adlai and Estes most everything is wrong today). By sly and slick innuendo, both blame Ike for every human condition short of Heaven Upon Earth.

THEY HAVEN'T YET HELD Ike responsible for all poor weather... though no doubt they'd like to.

Promise of Reward Stimulates One's Effort

Some years ago, a public school teacher in Yonkers, N. Y., hit upon an idea—and it worked.

The teacher had heard enough of the slogan: "From each according to his means—to each according to his needs." So he passed the idea on to his students—and, what a howl went up from his class! He explained to his pupils that some of the class worked harder and learned more; others did not work as hard and learned less. Therefore, he suggested, in order that every student could graduate, he would take from those who made a 95 per cent grade and give 20 of their points to others who had only 55 per cent grade.

In that way the hard-working students would lose 20 points—the slow workers would gain the 20 points which they had

We have said, many times, that the Republican party holds no sole patents on those wholesome qualities that make mankind worthy of preservation and development. We have found fault with plenty of Republicanism's performances and many of its people.

But we never have seen a Republican Presidential candidate toss away his basic decency and become the mere actor for lines and gestures invented by a "political playwright", or campaign manager, who wants victory at any cost... even at the cost of casting aside a candidate's own established virtues.

THE OTHER EVENING we watched Adlai over television. We listened to what he said, and more importantly, **HOW** he looked when he said it.

His words were packed with demagoguery... and his countenance appeared weary and quite unlike the Adlai of yesteryear.

We had hoped for better words from Adlai Stevenson. We honestly think, deep in his non-partisan American heart, he often must feel conscience-stricken... as he voices the words pushed into his mouth by his handlers.

HOW FAR MUST A GOOD American go, these confused and materialistic days, beneath his better self in order to win an election... and, perforce, lose his own soul!

If a nation must attune itself to the highest of all moral and spiritual forces in order to deserve, and thus earn, salvation... what weight of evidence toward this end can these negative phases of a Presidential campaign provide to ring in the Millennium?

A thundering silence answereth not!

failed to earn. Consequently, every one would have 75 points, and all would graduate.

A STUDENT ASKED: "Where did you get this cockeyed idea?"

"No like!" the professor asked. "Well, it comes from the New and Fair Deal philosophy. 'From each according to his ability; to each according to his need.' It's Socialism applied to education."

This Bolshevik drug takes away the incentive to climb the ladder of success, both from the hard worker, and the lazy student.

Apply this same kind of Socialism to grown men and women, and what do we finally get?

The answer is—Communism!

Crashing the Sound Barrier



NATURE NOW

By Lydia King Frehse
Special Writer for the Birmingham Economic

Seasonal Mystery: Birds' Migration

Now, like travelers embarking on some new adventure, the birds fly southward. On sunny days they linger in my wild flower garden for a meal of berries or insects or for a bath and a romp under the hose.

Some families travel together, the adults leading the young. In other species the immature birds, impelled by an unfailing instinct, make their long flight separately, at a different time and even by a different route.

Although the fall migration is in general a reversal of that occurring in spring, its details are less known. In both instances the largest waves go over at night. With many trees still in leaf, birds are more difficult to see.

THERE ARE FEWER hours of daylight, the color of many songbirds has faded, and the bird watcher has to struggle with the uncertainty of the immature plumage of the young. Specters, however, do not deter in the rearing time.

During the most leisurely fall migration, some species, including most of the warblers, the bobolinks, certain warblers and flycatchers begin moving south in late July.

MIGRATION times its peak in mid-September, but many seed eaters and water birds, as well as a few insectivorous birds, linger on until they are virtually frozen out of the marshes or their food supply is covered with the first deep snows.

Man has long been intrigued by the seasonal flight of these feathered friends. The ancients believed that swallows hibernated in the seasonal flight of the moon for their winter's rest. Now, after this last century of careful study, the factors which control migration still puzzle ornithologists.

There are records of the breeding range, the approximate time of

ONE THING OR ANOTHER By George Wm. Averill

On August 7 a number of Birmingham area people were saying, "Oh, no, I didn't vote—I forgot to register."

And here it is four days before deadline for registering for the Nov. 6 general election, and we'll bet many of these same people haven't yet turned up in their city or township clerk's office to place their names in the registration book.

Probably be repeating come Nov. 7, "Nope, didn't vote for either Ike or Adlai. Couldn't, you see. Wasn't registered."

Michigan's general election registration deadline is Oct. 8, or 30 days before the election.

IF YOU LIVED in Illinois or New Mexico, that would also be your deadline.

However, were you a resident of Georgia, you'd have had to record your name by May 5. In nearby Mississippi, it would have been July 6.

It's Sept. 7 for Rhode Islanders, the 8th for Kentuckians, the 13th in California, 17th in Pennsylvania, the 20th for Montana and in "central" New York (Oct. 13).

For New York, the 22nd in three Maryland counties (some others are Oct. 6, the rest Oct. 9), the 26th for Ohioans and the 27th for New Jersey residents.

BULK OF THE STATES will close registration books sometime in October:

Oct. 1, Arizona; Oct. 5, Massachusetts and Washington; Oct. 6, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, Oregon, S. Carolina, Virginia and W. Virginia; Oct. 9-13 according to population in Missouri; Oct. 13, the Kansas towns of Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City (Oct. 26 elsewhere in Kansas); Oct. 17 and 27 in Tennessee, according to population; Oct. 18-Nov. 1 in Maine, according to town population;

Oct. 20, Delaware; Oct. 22, Colorado, and Wyoming; Oct. 24, Wisconsin; Oct. 26, Oklahoma, and in Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska; Oct. 27, rest of Nebraska, in Alabama, New Hampshire, N. Carolina, and in Des Moines, Iowa (Nov. 6 for rest of Iowa); Oct. 29, S. Dakota; and Oct. 31, Utah.

IN NOVEMBER Idahoans and Vermonters close their books on the third of the month.

In three states, you wouldn't need to worry about registering—for there isn't any in Arkansas, N. Dakota nor Texas.

But back to Michigan; be signed up by Oct. 8 or shut up after Nov. 6. Your right to suavik is contained in your registration and voting signatures.

It, and others of its family are the biggest musical instruments in the world. When it is being played you can hear it for miles. Its total weight is measured in tonnage; it stays in tune for centuries; it has about 90 sisters and brothers on this continent, and only 100 people in America can play it.

What is it? A carillon, of course. And one of the finest in the world is located right here in Bloomfield Hills, in the tower of Christ Church Carillon. Concerts are given here on being held every Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m. from now until November.

ACCORDING to carillonneur Dr. Maurice Garabrant, head of music at Christ Church, "Listeners will be able to hear folk songs, hymns, technical and classical numbers, and each concert lasts about 45 minutes."

What is a carillon and how do you play it? Perhaps it could most easily be defined as a musical instrument consisting of a set of 23 or more cup-shaped bronze bells, tuned chromatically, and played from a clavier by levers and pedals by the hands and feet. A set of bells smaller in number than 23 is called a chime.

STEEPED in legend and often associated with divine power, bells have had many uses throughout time from ancient Oriental rites to the present day. Bells have been used to proclaim matters of importance, to ring the hour, to warn of danger, ringing tidings of joyous news or sad, or simply marking the time.

And although much of the traditional bell-ringing has been abandoned, the picturesqueness and colorful sound emitted from a bell, large or small, still holds a special charm for listeners.

IT WAS DURING the fifteenth century that a new artistic use for bells was developed. Using a clavier, a player could control many bells and produce music or sufficient expressiveness to equal that achieved on other keyboard instruments.

This development took place in the Low Countries of Europe, and the new musical medium became known as the Klokkenpel or Carillon. Its popularity was widespread and soon every community of any size possessed one of these instruments.

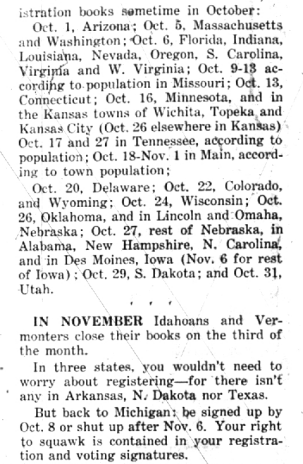
But it was not until comparatively recent times that the carillon found its way to America. The year 1923 marks the introduction of the first real carillon into the United States.

THE BELLS of Christ Church were cast in England and dedicated in September 1928 by Anton Brees, bellmaster of the Bok Singing Tower in Florida.

The Cranbrook carillon has a total of 62 bells, covering four complete chromatic octaves. It has a range of 48 notes, the 15 highest notes requiring two identical bells for each note. The lowest 62 bells are five feet eight inches in diameter and weigh over three tons. The smallest bell weighs but fourteen pounds.

All of the bells are hung tightly in a strong framework of metal girders. They are so arranged that their weight is equally balanced throughout the entire structure. Inside each bell is a clapper, also heavily balanced, which in turn is attached to wires leading down to the clavier on which the carillonneur plays.

THE CLAVIER at Christ



Cranbrook Closeup

Cranbrook Carillon Is One of the Finest in the World



DR. MAURICE GARABRANT, carillonneur at the clavier of the Christ Church carillon. The clavier is a keyboard instrument of levers and foot pedals which, when struck, move large clappers against stationary bronze bells located in the church tower. There are 62 wooden levers, one for each bell in the carillon.

TO ACTUALLY play the carillon requires a considerable amount of physical strength. Carillonneurs, which, when struck, move large clappers against stationary bronze bells located in the church tower. There are 62 wooden levers, one for each bell in the carillon.

The bell tower move. Sound is made when the clapper strikes the inside of the bell, and the clapper is moved by the lever. The clapper levers, immediately after hitting the bell, the clapper is moved back to its original position by a strong spring.

Thus, a stronger movement on a clavier lever will result in a stronger tone from the bell. By hitting the levers with different degrees of firmness, the player can command booming fortissimos or a soft whisper from his bells.



CHECKING the bells, Garabrant hand-tests the big clapper which strikes the bell when he plays the carillon each Sunday afternoon.

From The Eccentric's Point of View...

A man once took his wife and child to Alaska, then abandoned them there. A few days ago she came to Detroit, found her truant spouse, had him arrested, and the courts will see that he pays something toward her support. What a string of tragic years this incompete man has brought about! Proof that too often what is agreed upon at the altar is altered in the later disagreements that follow!

Autumn is upon us and soon the snows of winter will surround us. Winter is a wonderful time for those who understandingly behold the changing glories of Nature. Michigan's varying topography lends itself well to the caprices of Jack Frost. (B-T-r-r-r-r)

Leaders of the Democratic Party loudly assert that "Ike's health is a current political issue." Good!... for, say his doctors, that is the condition of the President's health these days.

In recent days the stock market has developed a tendency to lower the value of stocks. Experts on the subject argue that such a downward trend is not a basic disaster, holding that too many stocks got too high in price, anyway. We do not presume to know all the answers to such business ups-and-downs, except that it is in line with the unpredictable behavior of human beings who, when bent on speculative profits, get a bit panicky when the dice quit rolling sevens and elevens.

Happenings of Long Ago

Bits of News Gleaned From The Items That Make Up The Birmingham Of Today.

50 YEARS AGO
October 5, 1886

The Women's Guild of the St. James church will give a "Harvest Home," supper in the basement of the church on Wednesday evening. Menu: Roast beef, baked beans, scalloped potatoes, pumpkin pie, apple pie, bread and butter, doughnuts, tea, coffee, cheese. Price 25 cents.

A. C. Campbell has started a new house that is to be located on his new subdivision. It is to have full plumbing and bath. It is his intention to start two or more this fall, and when completed he will have a windmill or gasoline engine to furnish water for the three houses.

While four men were at work on the F. Armstrong farm, a huge black bear suddenly appeared in their midst as they were standing in a clover field. A panic ensued, but weapons were soon secured. It required ten shots to kill the animal.

30 YEARS AGO
September 30, 1926
A beautiful theater! This is the substance of the many complimentary remarks made by visitors to the new Village Players home which is rapidly nearing completion on Chestnut street near Elm. Membership in the organization has been increased during the summer from 150 to 200, the new limit decided upon by the board of directors. There is still a large waiting list.

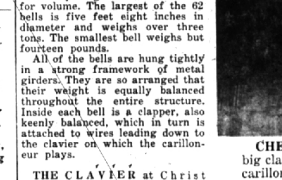
Work has begun on the new palatial residence of Senator James

Cousens at Wabek farms, Bloomfield Hills. No estimate of the actual cost of the building could be obtained from anyone connected with the Cousens family but it is said the figure will approach \$1,000,000.

15 YEARS AGO
October 2, 1941

Mark Oct. 1, 1941, in your book! It is the day that Birmingham and the rest of the nation really started to pay taxes. Consumers early this week staged a small buying spree in Birmingham stores, stocking up on cosmetics, liquor, tires and several other items on which new taxes were imposed Wednesday. A big difference will be on admission prices. Henceforth every ticket sold for 10 cents or more, whether in school or elsewhere, must bear a tax of one cent for each 10-cent unit.

Several members of the American Women's Voluntary Services met Tuesday morning at Birmingham Community House to be fingerprinted for civil defense!



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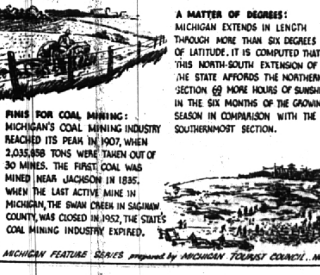
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Meet Your Michigan

BUCKETS TO THE RESCUE!
BACK IN 1922, EVERY CITIZEN OF DETROIT WAS CONVULSED BY LAW TO KEEP TWO FIVE BUCKETS IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN HIS HOME, AND FOUR IN HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS. WHEN AN ALARM WAS SOUNDED, THE ZEN RESPONDED WITH HIS TWO LEATHER BUCKETS TO RENDER ASSISTANCE.



MINES FOR COAL MINING:
MICHIGAN'S COAL MINING INDUSTRY REACHED ITS PEAK IN 1907, WHEN 2,035,498 TONS WERE TAKEN OUT OF 30 MINES. THE FIRST COAL WAS MINED IN 1842. JACOBUS IS THE WHEN THE LAST ACTIVE MINE IN MICHIGAN, THE SNOW CREEK IN SAGINAW COUNTY, WAS CLOSED IN 1952. THE STATE'S COAL MINING INDUSTRY EXPLORED.