

"No Man was ever
Glorious who was not
Laborous."

OMAHA

EDITORIAL

GUIDE

City, and Nat'l Lite

March of Events

The eye of a Master will
do more work than his
hand.

Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1933

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THE OMAHA GUIDE

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EDITORIAL

March Of Events

By REV. ALBERT KUHN

The main topic of the newspapers is still the development of the National Recovery Act. More and more the difficulty of its execution becomes apparent. There are thousands of little details that have to be considered. To establish a national working day of eight or six hours and a working week of five days sounds simple on paper. But there are concerns, especially small ones, where the hiring of two shifts of labor for each day is a financial impossibility, at least right off the start, and where it is impossible to procure competent help for the one day of the week when the workman is supposed to be free. Jobs like those of a night watchman cannot be well divided into two shifts. The government is compelled to make concessions to some of these ruined. But as soon as such exceptions are made the competitors and other lines of business want the same treatment and before long there are more exceptions to the rules than there are regular cases and the result may easily be a bewildering confusion which will bring the whole system of government control into disrepute.

There are evidences that since the change of administration has taken place there has been an increase of employment. Reliable statistics state that the number of the re-employed amounts to over a million. Encouraging as this number is less than one twelfth of the total of unemployed. Unless business improves rapidly the situation of millions will continue to be desperate. Federal dole will have to be continued and gradually be developed into a system like that prevailing in England and other European States.

A huge volunteer army of assistants is helping the government this week to bring its program home to every store and every house. Let us join in this movement without any mental reservations. I am convinced of the good faith and the unselfish aims of the President and his advisers.

The development of the Missouri River into a navigable stream is finally making headway. Contracts for the work necessary to control the current of the River are being let now. We may expect to see within a few years busy warfts along the shore of the river, may watch from the bluffs the barges and tug boats plying its yellow waters.

The building of a second bridge across the Missouri River at Farnam Street is again being pushed vigorously. Uncle Sam is asked to help to finance the cost. When we consider that the present bridge is just one block away and is so ample an accommodation that we never hear of a traffic congestion on it the building of a new bridge smack on the nose of the present one seems to me to be utterly silly. It can only benefit special interests, as for instance the owners of lower Farnam Street property. The maintenance of two bridges will mean a permanent increase of expenditure which must come out of the pockets of our

Omaha people in one way or another.

Long ago Douglas Street Bridge should have been bought by the two cities, the two counties, the states or the National Government by condemnation proceedings, the Bridge Company receiving for it no more and no less than the actual cost of construction less the actual depreciation. Had this been done years ago the purchase price could by this time have been fully earned by the tolls raised and we would own the Bridge free of debt and could reduce the toll to just enough to defray the cost of maintenance. I can only explain to myself our failure to do so to the selfish leadership of towns men who owned an interest in the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Car Company and to the citizens blind following of this leadership. A good deal of the blame falls to the former City Commissioners. This whole Bridge Business is a sorry mess that reflects discredit upon the men who have assumed the responsibility of running our city.

CAUSE AND EFFECT (From The St. Joseph Reviews)

Every disadvantage has its advantages. In these days of racketeering, major crimes and kidnapping, the studious retrospective mind is kept constantly busy looking for the cause. No other age, through which we have passed, has produced as many, or more, wealthy men and women as we boast of now; nor as many hardened criminals. There is no record of such wholesale banditry as is in vogue today. The pages of the daily newspapers are filled with news of that nature and no person is safe who lays claim to the possession of wealth; neither are the members of the families of those who are the possessors of wealth. Never have lives been so insecure as they are today. Kidnaping has grown to be one of the principal enterprises of the underworld, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been extracted from the pockets of the rich, in the last year, and no one can tell how far it is yet to go. What is the cause? What is the remedy? "A little leaven, leaveneth the whole lump," is a true saying.

For years the Negro has been used, and misused, to assuage the desire for blood of the lawless and irresponsible members of the dominant race. On the slightest provocation, of which the cry of rape was only about fifteen per cent, Negroes have been seized, mobbed and burned at the stake. Many times by the connivance of the legal authorities. While the best white people condemned the actions of the mob, yet when they (mob) were apprehended and brought to trial, we find only a few cases wherein a verdict of guilty was ever returned against them, and then in a much lesser degree than the charge on the indictment, those who did not pull the rope or apply the match, held the clothes. CRIMES ARE CRIMES! The American white man must learn that the desire of a rapacious wolf when once he begins to feed on human flesh cannot be assuaged. After once having been supplied with a victim, he may be appeased for a short time, but when his thirst for blood again arises, those who stood idly by while he devoured the first will fall a prey to his wolfish desires. As with the wolf, so with a blood thirsty mob. It is noticeable that since the number of lynchings has fallen off. More crimes against the person and life of whites by whites have been committed.

In view of the above, there is a safe rule by which men should be measured—The Golde Rule—regardless of race, condition, creed or color. We hold no brief for the black criminal, he is no better than the white criminal, he should be accorded a fair trial by his peers under the law. The white man should have every confidence in the law. It is his own machinery; he invented it and he runs it. Negroes with only rare exceptions have anything to do but furnish the "Modus operandi" for putting it in motion, he has no escape when accused of crime, he hasn't a friend in court. Everyone concerned in his case is of a different race than he; the lawyer who is often appointed by the court to defend him is of the same race and color as the rest. It matters not how fair the Judge may be in his rulings and instructions to the Jury, the fact remains that he can but help feel his position and realize his predicament. He has the same reactions as men of other races have when separated from their kind. This being the case the Negro fails to understand why he should be lynched, why he should not be allowed the legal guaranties of a trial which the white man has placed in his constitution. He knows

that there is no avenue of escape if he is guilty, there can be only conclusion; he has only one chance for freedom — he must prove his innocence — and that too with all the cards stacked against him. In view of such unfavorable conditions there is no wonder that many of them "Cops a plea" innocent or guilty to avoid what seems to them a hundred to one chance. A Negro who breaks the law should pay the price which is exacted from him by society. The same is true of a white man who breaks the law whether it be robbing banks, non-payment of income tax; kidnaping millionaires or lynching Negroes, CRIME IS CRIME whether committed by a white or a black criminal. You are only jeopardizing the safety of the country when those who have the enforcement of the law in their hands, stand idly by when the mob throws the stones and applies the torch. It will be only a question of time when their appetite will call for bigger game, they will then turn from the lowly Negro to the sons and daughters of those who allowed them to fatten on the blood of the Negro for their victims—"THE TIME IS NIGH AT HAND."

DESTROYING THEMSELVES (From The Carolina Times)

Employers who deliberately use various and sundry means to defeat the NRA may think themselves smart, but as we see it they are doing more to hasten a bloody revolution in this country than any source we know of. Such people and organizations are just as guilty treason as any other traitor would be in the time of war.

President Roosevelt's efforts to rid this nation of the worse financial catastrophe in its history should receive the support of every loyal American. This is not time for slackers, and whenever and wherever found they should be dealt with as they were during the world's war.

The effort on the part of certain large industrial organizations to evade the recovery act in its entirety by making pernicious cuts in hours and pay of their employes is disgusting and out of joint with true Americanism. Such organizations should be forced to comply with the NRA.

Whatever the extra trouble and cost to large and financially strong organizations in complying with the president's plan, it will not be half as much as the reconstruction and reorganization of plants and organization destroyed by a violent revolution.

Persons not acquainted with the undercurrent now existing among the masses may look lightly upon the idea of a physical revolution in America, but a few more winters of shivering women and children, a few more hungry mouths and emaciated faces with loss of hope and faith in the government of which they are a part can and will bring about suffering in high places that might now seem impossible. Men do not see their women and children suffer long in this country without becoming desperate. And when they become desperate things usually move in a hurry.

We advise for the good of all concerned that every effort on the part of large and small employers be put forth to make the plan of the National Recovery Act a success. To fail to co-operate in this awful crisis of the nation's history is traitorously damnable.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT AND MOBS

In an editorial of August 15, the St. Louis Globe Democrat under the caption, "Negro Must Be Hanged," attempted to play the role of prosecutor, judge and jury in commenting on the alleged crimes committed by one John W. Boyd. The Globe has exhibited a bad spirit of intolerance and its attitude is very much

(Editorial from the Knoxville, Tennessee News-Sentinel, August 17)

Another Name for Murder

For the lynching of two Negroes in Alabama and the serious wounding of a third, the officials seem to have been partly responsible. According to the reports, the sheriff was moving the prisoners from Tuscaloosa to Birmingham without the knowledge of the judge. A lonely road was chosen by the sheriff, and after proceeding a few miles one car with deputies turned back, leaving only the sheriff and two deputies to protect the three prisoners. When two cars carrying lynchers appeared and demanded the prisoners, the sheriff gave them up.

In the old days this was a common occurrence. Fortunately it is not so frequent now. More and more offi-

cers of the law are acting on their oath to protect prisoners. This accounts in large part for the decline in lynching. In 1931 the figure fell to 14, and last year to 10.

A mob is made up of cowards. Not many mobs will go thru with a lynching without the active or tacit cooperation of the law officers who are paid to combat mobs.

It would be unfair to blame Alabama for these new crimes. Public opinion in the state is against lynching. Responsible groups of citizens are trying to stamp out this barbarism. They are supported by many judges and law officers. Last year there were no lynchings in Alabama.

But, of course, the test here is whether the state of Alabama catches and convicts the lynchers and punishes the sheriff and his deputies for failure to defend the prisoners.

akin to that of the mob when it assumes an arrest and an alleged confession are a conviction. By all the rules of the game, a man is presumed to be innocent until he has been tried and convicted by a jury of his peers.

Our criticism of the attitude of the Globe Democrat in this matter does in no wise express our approval or toleration of crime whether committed by white or black. Should Boyd be convicted of the crimes of which he is accused, we should be among the first to say that he should be punished to the full extent of the law; but he has not been convicted yet of any of the alleged crimes.

The alleged "confessions" are in the category of the stereotyped police reports. Newspaper stories give an account of how the police are baffled because of the victims in the identification of the assailant. We merely cite this in connection with the case to show how premature and prejudicial was the editorial appearing in the Globe Democrat, particularly the headline which said "Negro Must Be Hanged."

For the benefit of the Globe Democrat, we wish to state further that under our system of government, the orderly procedure is conviction first, and sentence follows, the severity of which should be based upon the evidence produced to secure the conviction.

We have a suspicion that race prejudice was written into the editorial. Therefore, we think that the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will look into this sort of propaganda based upon color; and that the right thinking citizens, generally, will protest the unfair tactics of the Globe Democrat.

YOU CAN'T HELP GETTING BARGAINS

It is an ancient belief that the woman is the bargain-hunter of the family and that man must be dragged reluctantly, if at all, to where goods can be purchased cheaply.

If that is true, the man of the family must be having a good time now, for there is very little else but bargains, at prices unhead of a few years ago.

Those prices won't be with us much longer—economic law doesn't allow "distress" sales to go on forever. Everything from shirts to cement is going to cost more very soon, as higher price and wage levels will be on us before we know it.

It's about the last chance to buy needed household articles, and make property improvements and additions, at depression costs. The chances are that you, the reader of this, have been lax about keeping up your house and grounds, in order to save. But you had better start your building and repair work now if you don't want to dig deep in your pockets in the near future.

Providing jobs and purchasing power is better and cheaper than charity.

BUILDING FOR TOMORROW

The New York Times editorially suggests that some of the public works money might profitably be spent for scientific investigation, and points out that work done in laboratories is, in the long run, often the best maker of jobs of all.

That is an excellent suggestion. The government is to spend hundreds of millions in construction projects which, once accomplished, will have ended their usefulness so far as providing substantial employment is concerned. Why not spend a little in seeking to produce new industrial wells from which permanent jobs may eventually be drawn? Entirely new jobs, rather than temporary employment to be followed again by unemployment or overcrowding of existing industry, is what our country really needs.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

In the matter of the Estate of Annie Bell, deceased: All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of August 1933 Mary Benken, filed a petition in said County Court, praying that her final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that she be discharged from her trust as administratrix and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 23rd day of September 1933, and that if you fail to appear before said Court on the said 23rd day of September 1933 at 9 o'clock A. M., and contest said petition, the Court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this Court may seem

proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined.
BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 18, 1933, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., and at that time publicly opened and read for PAVING and incidental work on the OMAHA-WAHOO Patrol No. 219, State Road.

The proposed work consists of constructing 0.1 of a mile of PAVED ROAD.

The approximate quantities are:
6,800 Cu. Yds. Excavation,
675 Sq. Yds. Concrete Pavement,
1 Removal of Structure,
29 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete for Box Culverts and Headwalls,
3,700 Lbs. Reinforcing Steel for Box Culverts and Headwalls.

The attention of bidders is directed to the Special Provisions covering subletting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be sixty (60) cents per hour.

The attention of bidders is also directed to the fact that George Hodge, State Director of Reemployment, Lincoln, Nebraska, will exercise general supervision over the preparation of employment lists for this work.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at OMAHA, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract.

As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file, with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation and in an amount not less than Three Hundred (\$300.00) dollars.

The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND IRRIGATION
R. L. Cochran, State Engineer
GRACE BERGER, County Clerk
Douglas County.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of: JEANETTE MATHEWS PEARLE, deceased.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 16th day of September, 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the said 16th day of September, 1933 at 9 o'clock A. M. to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to some suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

In the Matter of the Estate of THURMAN JOHNSON, deceased.

All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 22nd day of August 1933, Dr. Price Terrell filed a petition in said County Court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 16th day of September 1933, and Court on the said 16th day of September 1933 at 9 o'clock A. M., and contest said petition, the Court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this Court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined.

BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge.

BRAINARD: BRAINARD STATE BANK

Prior payments made during receivership 50% ----- \$121,548.89
Court order of August 15, 1933,
for further 5% ----- 11,977.08
55% ----- \$133,525.97

EXETER: FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

Prior payments made during receivership 70% ----- \$52,866.22
Court order of August 7, 1933,
for further 10% ----- 7,552.42
80% ----- \$60,418.64