EDITORIALS

The Omaha Guide

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Race prejudice must go. The Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good citizenship in time of peace, war and death.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1934

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

A short time ago the National Industrial Conference Board, a fact-finding institution established in 1916, sent a questionaire to more than 12,000 American newspapers, large and small, in which it asked editors to report on the trend of public opinion in their localities on a number of questions of national interest. Answers were returned by editors of 5,000 newspapers with a gross circulation of 24,843,677.

The Board has published an advance summary of the survey, affording an exceptional cross-section of present-day public thought. An overwhelming majority of the editors said that the people in their localities were opposed to government price-fixing of both farm and factory prices. Eighty-nine per cent were opposed to increasing the national debt, 84 per cent were against government competition with industry, and 74 per cent opposed the redistribution of wealth by taxation. A majority of the public, according to the editors, favored government fixing of minimum wages and hours, and compulsory old-age pension.

The Board also asked editors to tell what factors would, in their judgment, contribute most to increasing business confidence. Seventy-two per cent favored decreasing government control of business, 70 per cent mentioned decreasing government expenditures, 66 percent asked for a stabilized currency, and 70 per cent favored a balanced budget.

SAFETY COMES FIRST

A report from the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau reveals a striking and important increase in the sale of life insurance policies of the annuity type.

In 1930, premiums paid for annuities amounted to 4.2 per cent of total premium income. In 1931 the percentage rose to 7.4. A slight drop occurred in 1932, followed by a sharp rise in 1933, when annuities accouted for 11.1 per cent of all premium income the first six months of 1934, the percentage was 14. The Bureau says further, that if the comparison were made on the basis of new instead of total premium income, the rate of increase would be still greater.

This indicates a new attitude toward saving and investiment on the part of the public. An annuity policy's principal purpose is to provide old-age security. It is designed to olve one man's oldest problems—an income for later years. Long a favorite form of insurance in England and other European countries, it apparently took the most severe repression in history to demonstrate its value to the American people.

Th annuity offers the investor maximum protection and safety. It does not offer great profits—security of principal is the first and most important consideration. The fact that a constantly increasing number of citizens are looking on investiments in this light is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. Whether they make their investiments though life insurance or any other agency, they have learned the most vital of economics, "You can't get rich quick—and still be on the safe side."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGHT

"As individuals, one farmer's strength cancels another's," said Chetser C. Davis, AAA Administtor, recently. "Through organization, his strength multiplies. Only as he can and will express himself through organization is the farmer's influence felt in national councils."

That brief statement concerns every American farmer. One of the greatest handicaps met in the past, by both private and public agencies in seeking to stablize and improve farming conditions, has been lack of organization. Too many farmers existed solely as individuals and had no one to speak for them. In brief, virtually no one could speak for the thorities of the farmer's own choosing who could exert continued and agressive effort to bettering his status.

That was and is probably still true of the majority of farmers. But a minority of producers of farm products have unlike stories to present. These farmers have joined in creating great organizations They have elected directors who hire trained, xperienced executives. And no

THE SPORTS ROUNDUP

LIBERTY AND TYRANNY

The history of the world, since the dawn of civilization, portrays a never-ending battle between the forces of liberty and tyranny.

Tyranny is exemplified by such different things as Monarchy, the Divine right of rulers, Communism, Fascism and Dictatorship. Liberty too has worn many faces from the time the Magna Charta was wrung from King John, down to the establishment of national liberty in the world as we know it now.

Today the forces of tyranny have come into power in many great nations, where the will of the whole peoples is thwarted by dictators, assassination, supression of freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom of worship.

Liberty is always won with blood and sacrifice, and the United States was no exception to the rule. There is no more inspiring chapter in history than that telling of the lives and works of those who founded and maintained this country—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln and the rest. Theirs is the spirit ad the purpose which sould govern the thoughts, actions and emotions of the American people today. No American citizen would willingly accept Tyranny, whatever its form—but there is grave danger that, in our eagerness to solve perplexities of th pesent, we will give up rights and prerogatives that are essential to the preservation of a free people.

It makes little diffeences whether the individual is subjected to the dictatorship of kings or politicians. It makes little difference whether liberties are detroyed by law or by force of arms. If we, the American people, barter ancint principles for for temporary benefits, the founders of the nation will have lived in vain.

TRAIN TOMMORRW'S DRIVERS TODAY

High schools through the country are being called upon by leading educators to enact a major role in ssolving te automobile accident probem. Theirs is the task, it is said, to put a more careful and competent geueration of motor car drivers on the steets and highways by making instructions in safe driving a credited part of the regular cirriclum.

As a contribution to this cause, and to give the schools definite tools with which to work, the Education Division of the National Safety Council in New York City has prepared a textbook on the subject called: "Good Driving—A Manuel for the High Schools." The book was prepare under te direction of a secondary school committee consisting of such men as Dr. Thomas Gosling, Director of the Junior Red Cross; Francis L. Bacon, principal of the Evanston, Ill., Township High school; Pof. E. K. Fretwell of Columbia, and Prof. Robbins B. Stockel of Yale.

In brief, the manuel attempts to describe what an automobile is and how to operate it. It is illustrated with charts and photographs and contains a lit of reference material for those who wish to develop special topics. Six units of instruction are outlined: Autombile on the highway, automobile in modern life, the automobile, the driver, the operation of an automobile on the highway, accidents and how to prevent them.

The importance o this work is emphasized by the fact that in some states there is no law to prevent a cild from sepping from the tiller of his kid die car to the wheel of a fast car. In no state is any legal provision requiring pre-license instruction. Last year automobiles killed nearly 30,000 persons.

The opportunity for high schools to perform on invaluable service to humanity could hearld be greater.

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WHITE WASH

MAMIE MILLER WRITES

(For The Literary Service Bureau)

Girl In Loves—Lover's Family All Bad—She Wants Children and Fears Heredity—Well To Fear, For Heredity For Heredity Is Inexorable—Better Deny This Love And Wait For A Better One.

(For advice write to Maxie Miller care of Literary Service Bureau, 516 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. For personal reply send self-addressed, stamped envelope.)

Maxie Miller: I have a serious case. The man I love and who loves me is industrious and is well respected in the community. But he is the only good one in his father's family. His brothers are bad and his sisters are wild. Sometimes I reason this white sheep of the family ought not be blamed for what the black sheep do and that he ought to be given credit for his own good character; but when I think of my children, I hesitate. I do want children, and when I do have them I want them to be good. Do you believe in heredity? Would I ruin my children to marry this man? —Dorothy.

Dorothy: I am inclined to sympathize with this man. He does deserve credit. He should have a chance r happiness, but your views concerning heredity are correct. Heredity is inevitable and inexorable. Like begets like and kind follows kind. Better deny this love if you want child ren. If you marry him better practice birth control and deny yourself maternity. Best thing is to wait for another love. It will come.—Maxie Miller.

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PULLMAN CONDUCTOR'S BID FOR CANTROL OVER PORTERS MEETS SHARP REBUFFS

Kansas City Mo. Nov. 3 1934:—

According to reports coming from the various districts and agencies of the Pullman Company throughout the country the bid of the Pullman Company Conductors for control over the Pullman Porters in order as expressed by the conductors themselves to protect their (the conductors) jobs; is meeting wits sharp rebuffs from the porters an dmaids.

The porters and maids are wisely asking the questions. "Why this sudden interest and concern about the organization of the Pulman porters? Why should the porters be used as the cats pa wto pull the chestnuts of the conductors in the form of saving conductors' jobs by preventing porters from running in charge out of the fire? Why have not the conductors hown an interest in the organization of Pullman porters before this late day since the conductors have been organized since 1920? Why have the conductors ignored the Pullman porters all these many years only to become suddenly interested in giving the porters the right to pay taxes to them as a subordinate group of workers? Why do the conductors maintain a color clause in their constitution against Pullman porters becoming members of their organization and now claim jurisdiction over them with a plan not to take them into conductors' union; but to give them a JIM CROW status? states Randolhp.

Porters and maids are further asking the question "Do the conductors really believe that Pullman porters would struggle suffer and sacrifice through the loss of four or five hundred jobs together with paying out their hard money over a period of nine years to organize a union of their own the first national labor union among Negroes in America only to give it over to the conductors because the conductors are opposed to porters running in charge and want to see their jobs by taking the porters under their wing as step children? Otto A. Philip Randolph National President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

While the porters don't want to see the conductors lose their jobs, they will not under any conditions give up the fire—make up to [illegible] a week and [illegible] Randolph [illegible] Green Hair Tonic, 500 [illegible] over some eight or nine [illegible] Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The tour of the "Stevedore" company will begin with their appearance at the Garrick Theatre in Philadelphia on December 10. The play will open in Chicago on December 25 or 26for an indefinite stay.

NATIONS PRESS GOODES

NEW YORK—Editorial newspapers in widely separated parts of the country have been quick to comment on the recent outrage against the Neal near Greenwood, Fla. on October 28 according to a summary of editorial opinion mailed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Birmingham Age-Herald Oct. 27:—"What is to be borne in mind is that easy transportation has eliminated state lines to the extent of making the point of custody the all important fact on. We have not yet managed to educate our officers to the sense of their obligations in such circumstances. Too many of them accept any pretext to rid themselves of a crucial test. The time cannot be far off when we shall have a law imposing on sheriffs and localities associated with lynchings a penalty for failing to do their full duty. That should have a deterrent effect."

Birmingham Post Oct. 27:—"No stronger editorial might be written against mob murder than the story itself of a lynching last night near Marianna Florida. It is not possible to convict a mob of a thousand men for murder until mob leaders are hunted down and made to pay the penalty for their crime—all the safeguards which an enlightened civilization provides for the protection of the individual will avail nothing."

Philadelphia Record Oct. 29:—"There can be no halfway mark. In law enforcement French law is NO LAW. It is a form of anarchy which breeds anarchy. If politicians of the Southern States wake up one day to find their States' rights ignored by Federal intervention—to prevent more murders—they will have only themselves to blame. The Attorney General of the United States should prosecute not only the ringleaders of the mob but the peace officers of the county for his flaunting of the Constitution. The Rcord calls upon the Congress of the United States to strengthen the hand of he Federal Government against lynchers as it already has kidnapers."

Reading (Pa.) Times Oct. 29:—"May the time come soon when American self respect and a decent regard for the membership of the Negroes in the human race will prompt the government of the United States to put an end to racial murders in this country. The government can accomplish things the states cannot; as witness the comparatively quick finish of the Dillingers and kidnap gangsters after Uncle Sam was given authority to go after them. The anti lynching law must be passed by Congress. With a properly aroused public and a properly aroused press federal action against lynching can succeed."

Boston Daily Globe Oct 29:—"The Federal statutes cover this case thoroughly not only in respect to the kidnaping phase but equally in respect to the fact that death resulted to the person kidnapped—which calls for the death penalty for the guilty. Other Federal laws were infringed. The use of automobiles for the commission of a crime of inter stat nature is a Federal offense. Invasion of one state by armed groups from another state is a Federal offense. This case calls for the immediate [illegible] Department of Justic[illegible] in the name of public aut'

Boston Traveler Oct [illegible] tacking of women always [illegible] by blacks upon whites? Do whites never attack black girls. And if they do, are they lynched? Or is it that black girls are fair game for attack? Sectionalism is abhorrent to Americans. The North tries to understand the southern point of view. It is difficult to applaud not alone the lynching but the sadiest disfigurement of corpses after the blood lust has been partially satisfied by a hanging or burning. We consider ourselves civilized in this country. Name another country that can match the lynchings of the South.

New York Post Oct. 29:—"Immediate specific action can be taken in the [illegible] The Bureau of Investigation of the United [illegible] against the lynchers for County Assessor and [illegible] by 400 votes against the names [illegible] Randolph [illegible] Green Hair Tonic, 500 [illegible] of twelve [illegible] over some eight or nine [illegible] Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOMESTEAD PROJECT

(For additional material, write to the Author, care the Administrator, Washington, D. C.):

Homestead Guide

With the announcement of a three-unit subsistence homestead project designed to help solve some of the economic problems faced by the South, Henry Wallace, Secretary of the Interior, lifted today impressive an extended program aimed at giving the colored population of the United States, the benefits of the modern back to the land movement, being pushed by the Department of Subsistence Homesteads.

The program, which will be the first of its kind in Alabama, and will be the first venture of a project for colored people, has been [illegible] Tuskegee Institute, near Montgomery, Ala. [illegible] Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pail Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of every Individual—National and International Problems Inseparable From Local Welfare

—oOo—

Today in the words of the United States News "the biggest business in America is the administration of relief to the needy. More people are living on the funds they obtain from the Government—Federal, state and local—than live on the revenue from professional service from transportation or from clerical occupation."

Most accurate figures place the number of persons now on relief rolls at 17000000. Best estimates say that this number will rise to 20000000 and perhaps more during the winter. Two million of those on relief give work in exchange for the money they get—the balance many of whom receive rent, clothing and grocery orders instead of cash do not work. They are in fact "on the dole" which is a term used officially or unofficially.

The number of persons receiving relief in comparison to the total population is staggering. Conditions are worst of course in the great heavily populated industrial sections—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. (These five states account for nearly forty per cent of all who receive relief. In Illinois 14 per cent of the total population is on the relief rolls; In New York 16 per cent; in Ohio 14 per cent; in Michigan 12 per cent. Highest percentage is reached in New Mexico where 27 per cent of all the people are given aid—but by number they naturally total much less than do the needy in more representative industrial state.

These figures may give the impression that unemployment is more severe now than at any time during depression. It is not—the worst month was March 1933 when 13000000 men who would normally be employed were out of work. There are no relief figures for that period as at the time there was no organized governmental relief. Since then three or four million men have gone back to work—the nine or ten million who are still out acount for the 17000000 persons receiving reief.

Government — national and local — is frankly stumped for a solution. It has spent billions—and the problem has barely been touched. Present efforts are designed to keep sufferers from dire want until jobs can be found for them—they are in no sense a solution of our most crucial and most difficult problem. The Federal government is carrying the bulk of the burden—state and municipal aid has been inadequate for the most part.

Many believe that government will be forced into adopting a definite pension system for those who are unempolyed through no fault of their own and for thosew ho have outlived their usefulness as workers. But the gigantic cost involved stands in the way of this — untold billions would be necessary if these people are to be given even a subsistence allowance. And in the meantime we face a bleak winter so far as the needy are concerned—and what the story of next year will be no one knows.

—Ooo—

When the Administration first came into power it had few critics. Many industrial leaders were afraid of its announced policies believed them inimical to their interests—but they said little as dfollowed a policy of watchfu waiting.

During the next year and a haf many business men found themselves more and more at odds with Administration principles. This reached its high point a few months ago when the United States Chamber of Commerce addressed a printed letter to the President said that confidence was failing [illegible] of questions involving [illegible] economic [illegible]

[illegible] President [illegible] Bankers' Association shows the way the wind blows. While he committed himself to little Mr. Roosevelt said one thing of great importance—that he did not contempate the issuance of vast silver holdings. Bankers and

THOUGHTS ON LIBERATION

BY LOREN MILLER—Third CNA

Impartial Justice

Now comes the Scottsboro case in its way to the Supreme Court seems to have given many persons a sense of security. They reason that the highest court in the land is impartial and that all that is necessary is to go by and await what they believe must be a fair decision. The belief is founded on a credulous acceptance of the gift propounded theory that the court has no other end in view than the dispensation of impartial justice.

In spite of this belief, the truth is that the Supreme Court has been grinding out anti Negro decisions ever since its establishment. When slavery was the rule in the nation the court went out of its way to uphold the slave holders time and again despite the fact that it had to indulge in all sorts of legal hocus pocus to do so. After the Civil War Congress passed a number of Civil Rights laws all of them plainly constitutional; the Supreme Court overthrew them. Southern states passed Jim Crow laws; plainly unconstitutional but the court upheld them. A half dozen attempts have been made to get a ruing on restriction covenant laws but the court has dodged the question every time thus in effect forcing Negroes to live in undesirable sections of the city.

Hide And Seek

There have been some apparently favorable decisions such as the overthrow of city segregation ordinances but the refusal of the court to rule out private restriction covenans has nullied the effect of those decisions. The vote cases fall in the same category. The court there has seemed to give decisions in favor of Negroes but Texas took the hint given it by the court in its last decision and has continued disfranchisement of colored voters. Thus the court has played hide and seek with Negro right even when seeming to be on our side. That is what gives it the reputation of an impartial tribunal.

It's hard for me to see why any person expects the court to be impartial. After all the judges are part and parcel of the machinery of a government that is committed to an intricate system of Jim Crow. The Judges are in fact carefully selected for their belief in and wilingness to uphod the American system. Take the Dred Scott case for instance.

Economic Interest

The court that heard the Dred Scott case was composed of five who were save holders two who were chosen for their sympathy with the slave holders and two who may be said to have been fairly sympathetic with the cause of abolition. A decision that Scott was a free man would have meant striking a blow at slavery. And true to their economic interest in the matter the slave holders' sympathizers held that Scott was still a save.

That's a pretty plain case of economic interest rising above a claim of human rights. The present judges are all believers in the present system of property relationships. And concealed in the Scottsboro case is the whoe issue of property rights in the South. Behind it there lies the determination of Southern landlords to uphold the peonage and share cropping system and that system is first cousin to the property relations maintained at the Noth. True enough; there are other issues in the Scottsboro case—those of decency and humanity—but those same issues were present in the Dred Scot case and the judges of that day disregarded them just as the judges of this day disregard them when a more vital issue for them is at stake.

Protest Returns

Plainly our Supreme Court judges will be disposed to uphold all attempts to safeguard property rights. They can be swayed from that course only if they know that a decision in the Scottsboro decision will [illegible] the face of an aroused [illegible] opinion.

Some years ago [illegible] of the constitution [illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] Roosevelt's statement [illegible] what they are now saying [illegible] be no major inflation [illegible] the near future.

Secretary Roper announced [illegible] The U. S. Chamber of Commerce [illegible] a substantial improvement [illegible] convergence of the general [illegible] business and the Administration [illegible] of the important factors [illegible] of the American population.

As for business conditions they seem to be on the up-grade. For the past month the volume of bank loans outstanding has been increasing and there is a growing demand for bank credit. Late statistics show a substantial rise in general business activity.