HOMESTEAD PROJECT

(For additional material, write to the Assistant to the Administrator, Washington, D. C.)

Homestead Gide

With the announcement of a three-unit subsistence homsteads project designed to help solve some of the economic problems faced by the South ern Negro, Secretary of the Interior Ickes today inaguarated an extended program aimed at giving the colored population of the United States the benefits of the modern back to the land movement being developed by the Interior Department's Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

The new project is to be established in Alabama, and will be the fore runner of a series of projects for colored homesteaders, tentative allocations for which total approximately $1,500,000. Of this amount formal allocations totaling more than half a million dollars have already been approved and public announcement of the project wil be made n the near future . Addtonal projects, calling for more than a million dollars, are being planned but have not yet received a formal allocation of funds.

The Alabama project will consist of three district homestead communities. The first community will be located within eight miles of Tuskegee Institute, the famous Negro school, headed by Dr. R. R. Moton. The second unit will also be in a rural section of Alabama, while the third will be within the city limits of one of the states principal industrial centers

A contract for a purchase price of the land for the first unit has just been negotiated, calling for a pur chase price of $18,485.

Dr. J. R. Otis, former professor of economics and farm management at Tuskegee Institute, and now in charge of racial projects for the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, has been sent to the Tuskegee homesteads site to begin the work of laying out the ground Plans for the houses are well under way and actual house construc tion is promised for the immediate fu ture.

The allotment for the three units of the Alabama project is $200,000. Of this sum, which comes out of the $25,000,000 revolving fund appropri ated by Congress for the work of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, $183,300 is expected to be used for the project's immediate development. The remaining $16,700 will be held for contingencies incidental to future development.

Unit 1, near Tuskegee, is to be ag ricultural in type and is designed to aid training agriculturists who are without equipment, or who are on ex ceedingly poor land. The purpose of the project s to demonstrate that ru ral living may be as satisfactory as that in the cities Houses will be fully s modern as city houses avaiable to people of such an income group. The project will include 25 homesteaders. The tract of land consists of 1,934 acres situated along the Tallapoosa River, nd the cost of the project is estimated at $74,200, or $2,968 per homestead. The type of farming is to consist largely of the growing of cotton although the growing of small fruits and the production of some dairy products will be introduced. The farms are to average about 60 acres each

Unit 1 will have the great advantage of being close to Tuskegee Institute, the members of whose faculty have played an important part in spon soring and developing the project. Members of the Institute will super vise and cooperate in the work to be carried on by the homesteaders. Pure bred sires belonging to the In stitute will be used to improve the quality of the homesteaders' livestock and agricultural experts on the facul ty will show the homestead farmers modern methods of agricuture parti cularly cuited to the region.

Under these favorable auspices, Unit 1 should develop into a model demonstration of what may be done to rehabilitate farming among the Negro population of the South.

Unit 2, for which the land purchase is now under negotiation, is designed to establish 25 homesteads on appro ximately 2,300 acres of land at a cost of 054,050. The purpose of this unit will be togive in dividual families a will be to give individual families a stead of remaining laborers and ten ants. An additional purpose will be to demonstrate the substitution of dairy farming for cotton farming. The former is more profitable in this area.

The size of the homesteads will range from 40 to 60 acres, and with house and equipment will cost on the average, $2,162.

Unit 3 is being established in or der to accomodate 25 industrial work ing familes. Each family will pur chase, with its homestead, from 1 to 5 acres of land. The average price to the homesteader will be $2,162, and the total estimated cost of the pro ject willi be $54,050. The home steaders will be taken from inferior urban housing sections and given a chance to buy homes at a cost appro ximating what they are now paying for rent.

Secretary Ickes' announcement to day marks the first definite establish ment of a subsistence homesteads project for the assitance and rehabi litation of the important Negro sec tion of the American population.

"The studies by the iDvision of Subsistence Homesteads of the social and economic problems peculiar to Negro groups are following three main lines: homestead gardens in areas contiguous to industrial cities; part time farming groups; and a dis tinctly agricultural project," it was stated today by Charles E. Pynchon, general manager of the Federal Sub sistence Homesteads Corporation.

"The economic problems of the country's Negro population have been particularly difficult of solution be cause of the population belongs to the lower wage group. As a conse quence large numbers have been thrown on relief during the past few years.

"The problem of the Negro has been intensified in the North, due to the great migration of Negroes to Northern cities during the past 20 years. In the South, too, the popu lation movement has been cityward. To meet this situation, small home steads of the garden type are being planned for areas both in the North and South, near industrial centers, where the homesteaders may draw an income from working in the cities fac tories and at the same time obtain a major portion of their foodstuffs from the land. In the project just announc ed for Alabama, Unit 3 will be of this type.

"The part time farming projects, in general, will also be located in the region of industrial centers and will be based on a similar scheme of part time wage work and part time farm ing. In their case, however, home steads will be somewhat larger and, of necessity farther from the cities.

"The third type of project is pure ly agricultural. It will have in some instances the purpose of substituting small scale ownership for the tenant system prevalent in the South (as in Unit 2 of the project just announced). In other cases the aim will be to dem onstrate how rural standards of liv ing may be raised and farming me thods increased in efficiency (as in Unit 1 near Tuskegee.)

"At the present time a strong de mand exists for a return to the soil. Such a movement, however, can be but temporary if rural life itself is not reconstructed. The rural type projects aret designed to furnish ex amples of how a better livelihood can be made on the land than in congest ed urban areas where there is not enough employment to go around.

"In allcases the objects of the Sub sistence Homestead projects will be to raise the standard of living of the homesteaders affected. Housing con ditions among the Negro population, both in the city and in the country, are radiionally low. The Subsistence Homestead plan is to build modest houses on selected and fertile plots of land. The homes must be simple and small, in order that they may be within the means of the prospective homesteaders, but at the same time they will mark a long step forward in comfort and sanitation from the homesteaders' former habitation."

The Alabama project is but the start of a program to provide sub sistence homesteads projects for Ne gro homesteaders. In addition to the Alabama project, an allocation has been approved for a Negro unit at Dayton, Ohio, and a development for industrial workers in Arkansas. A large project is contemplated for the Virgin Islands.

In addition to these projects, for which allocations have been made, no less than nine proposed projects for colored homesteaders are being stud ied at the present time and the ones with the most favorable feaures are rapidly being pushed to a point where allocations can be made and work started. These projects include two in Virginia, one in Pennsylvania, one in Indiana, one in Mississippi, one in South Carolina, one in New one in North Carolina, and one in Maryland. All together, they call for the expenditure of approximatey $1,000,000.

A project for Negro homesteaders is also being consodered for establish ment in California.

PROMINENT WRITERS PROEST FLA LYNCHING

NEW YORK.—Incduded in the flood of protests from all over the nation to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Homer S. Cummnigs on the lynching of Claude Neal in Mariana Fla. October 26 were telegraphic protests and demands for federal action from the Writers' League against Lynching. This league romposed of 151 prominent editors journalists authors and publishers whose chairman is W. E. Woodward asked the President to push a federal antilynching law and the attorney general to proceed under the Lindbergh kidnaping law. The telegrams were signed by 76 members of the league.

APPOINTED TO FIRE DEPT.

Commissioner Hopkins today appointed Herman Lewis to the Omaha Fire Department. Mr. Lewis was born and raised in Omaha and attended the Omaha schools He is the brother of J. D. Lewis the undertaker

EMILY'S LIZARD

By R. H. WILKINSON

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MRS. EMILY METCALF is a gushy sort of person.

She also coos very well.

Last month I met her on Fremont street.

I say "met." Perhaps I should say "ambushed."

Having observed her when some distance away I shamelessly stepped into a doorway to avoid meeting her.

Unfortunately the door was locked; and whereas I suddenly became intensely interested in the vague printing on its soiled glass, I was trapped.

Mrs. Metcalf espied me.

I should have known better than to attempt escaping her.

"How do you do! My dear, it's ages ages since I've seen you. You've grown thinner? I do think you have. And younger looking. Much. . . . Such a becoming tie! . . . Now, if I were a bit younger . . . But there, what would your wife say if she heard me talking like this . . ."

That's how she is.

Always trying to say the right thing; nearly always failing.

She's one of those persons who excite your wonder.

You wonder if she's serious, you wonder if about everything she says isn't superficial.

She pretends to be well read, to have broad intelligence about any matter that might be under discussion.

She has social aspirations.

She caters to people who have family backing, wealth or social prominence.

* * *

Three days after my chance meeting with Mrs. Metcalf I met her again, at a party held by some mutual friends.

The party was given in honor of one Miguel Rosalia de Villareal. Miguel, I learned, was a descendant of Spanish nobility, a cousin of a one-time president of Mexico, a son of a wealthy Mexican rancher.

In fact, Miguel was quite a guy. He was tall and dark and slender and intelligent looking.

It wasn't surprising to find, upon being introduced to Miguel, that Mrs. Emily Metcalf had already had that honor and that she had claimed him for the evening. (Mrs. Metcalf, it must be explained, is a widow of five years standing.)

But it was genuinely surprising when toward the end of the evening I discovered that Miguel had not succeeded in ridding himself of the gushy Emily.

In fact, he seemed quite attentive to her, quite pleased with her company.

This was puzzling, as the Mex looked to me like a pretty bright chap.

* * *

Miguel remained in Newton for a period of two months. And during that time he was a frequent caller at the home of Mrs. Emily Metcalf. But never again did he appear with her in public.

For a time the thing was a mystery, for Miguel was honored during his brief visit to our city at dozens of public functions, and still more private affairs.

Yet, somehow, Mrs. Metcalf was never included in the private affairs and seemed unaware of the public events until after they were over.

The mystery remained a mystery until the very day of Miguel's departure. And then it was explained only to my satisfaction.

However, I will set down here the happenings as they occurred up to the date of Miguel's departure.

On the day following that first party at which Mrs. Metcalf had been presented to the descendant of Spanish nobility, Miguel was seen to approach the door of Mrs. Metcalf's home. He was admitted by the lady herself.

Five minutes later he departed.

* * *

Ten minutes after that, Mrs. Metcalf scurried across the street to Mrs Hodgson's house, her face fairly beaming with excitement.

"Whatever do you suppose has happened? Imagine!"

Mrs. Hodgson compressed her lips "I can't guess. What?"

"Miguel, the dear boy, has given me a present!"

"A present? What kind of a present?"

"A lizard!"

Mrs. Hodgson blinked her eyes.

"A lizard!"

Emily nodded.

"Isn't it just too thrilling? He says it's a very rare lizard which he brought up from Mexico. He says if I take good care of it, it will do strange things."

Two days later Miguel again called on Mrs. Metcalf, and after his departure the widow flew across the street to Mrs. Hodgson's.

"Imagine what has happened! Just imagine!"

"I can't," said Mrs. Hodgson. "What?"

"It's the lizard. He's twice as big as he was yesterday. Think of it! Twice as big in a day's time!"

Mrs. Hodgson was as perplexed as the rest of us about this lizard business, but she reported faithfully all that happened.

Miguel called on Mrs. Metcalf on an average of once every two days.

Twice she saw him approach the house after dark when Mrs. Metcalf was away, hence we were reasonably sure that none of his visits were prearranged.

* * *

And each day Mrs. Metcalf came across the street to report the tremendous strides in the growth of her lizard.

Twice Mrs. Hodgson went over to look at the strange beast.

On the last occasion she fled in mortal terror. For the lizard had grown in two weeks' time, into a full-sized crocodile, and was chained up in a pen in Mrs. Metcalf's cellar.

Mrs. Metcalf's delight was something to wonder at.

"And to think," she'd say, "only two weeks ago he was a little bit of a fellow that you could hold in the palm of your hand."

It was all very puzzling.

We didn't know whether the woman had gone insane or not.

But facts were facts. There was a lizard. Mrs. Hodgson had seen it. And Miguel didn't deny that he was the donor. But, on the other hand, lizards don't grow into man-eating crocodiles in two weeks' time.

We agreed it was a very rare species.

Suddenly a change came over Mrs. Metcalf.

For more than a week Mrs. Hodgson saw nothing of her, although Miguel was seen making his usual calls at the house.

After two more days had passed, Mrs. Hodgson decided to run over and see if things were all right. It was, I am inclined to believe, curiosity as much as concern, that prompted the act.

Mrs. Hodgson found Emily in a state of utter despair. There were deep rings under her eyes, a haggard look about her face. Questioned, she replied it was the lizard. Mrs. Hodgson was aghast.

"The lizard? What's happened to the lizard?"

"He's growing smaller. Every day he reduces in size, quite as fast as he increased."

* * *

Mrs. Hodgson became alarmed. She wondered whether or not it were best to summon a doctor.

But upon being shown the lizard she was forced to agree that its size had shrunk. It was no longer a crocodile. In fact, it was nothing more than a fair-sized lizard.

Thereafter Mrs. Hodgson made daily trips across the street. And each day she reported that the lizard was growing smaller and smaller.

It was truly a remarkable thing.

It was alarming, too, because with each passing day Emily became more haggard looking. She had lost her gushy and cooing ways. She grew morose and taciturn.

And then, one day Mrs. Hodgson came over and discovered Emily on the floor in a dead faint. Quite concerned with the widow's plight, Mrs. Hodgson did what she could and at last revived the victim.

Immediately upon regaining consciousness, Emily burst into a fit of weeping.

After considerable questioning she announced that the lizard had become so small as to be scarcely discernible, and then had vanished altogether. She admitted, also, that Miguel was angry and had said he would not come to see her any more.

* * *

Miguel remained in town two weeks longer. He had become tremendously popular and was discovered to be quite a fun-loving and social sort of person.

On the last day of his stay I dropped in at his apartment to say farewell and was surprised to find the place filled with a number of boxes in sizes varying from one an inch square to another ten feet high. Miguel was industriously pounding slats over the top of the largest.

He grinned at me and winked.

"I've been so darned busy it's just now I've found time to send these things back."

"What things?" I asked.

He beckoned to me and I looked in one of the boxes. At sight of a great crocodile reposing inside I drew away in some alarm.

Miguel and I stared at each other for some time. Finally he said: "Down in Mexico we go to great extents to have our fun."

He grinned, and I extended my hand. "Friend," I said, "come visit us again."

Jiu-Jitsu Rough Sport

The jiu-jitsu bout of Japan is the roughest two-man sport. All kinds of fouls are permitted and broken necks and ankles, dislocated hips and shoulders and torn tendons are not uncommon. When a combatant is in a painful grip and about to receive a disabling injury, he is supposed to give in and end the round. Rather than face this humiliation, however, he sometimes allows himself to be punished to the point of insensibility.—Collier's Weekly.

A Well of Grease

For a number of years a freak oil well near Lamar, Okla., has produced grease at an average rate of 350 barrels daily. It is thought to be the only well of its kind in the world and has made its owner a fortune. The well is 3,170 feet deep. All other wells drilled in the neighborhood have turned out to be "dusters." When it reaches the surface the grease is a dark green, but turns to a brilliant golden yellow when struck by outside air.

Cause of Rain and Snow

All the rain and snow that falls is present in the atmosphere because the heat of the sun, plus the lower heat of the earth, causes water to evaporate and turn from its liquid form into water vapor. Anything which lowers the temperature cuts down this rate of evaporation. Thus in winter the moisture content of the air is generally less than in the summer as measured by the humidity.

FINDS VOTES IN HIS FAVOR

Andy Jensen democratic nominee for County Assessor and reported defeated by 400 votes gained the name of "Fighting Andy" Thursday when he discovered an error of 2200 votes in the count In looking over the returns Mr. Jensen discovered the error of the Counting Board to be the tune of 2200 votes; thereby cutting Greenleaf's lead to 1800 votes.

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THE SPORTS ROUNDUP

CHICAGO — (ANP.) — Now the Dean Duo, Dizzy and Daffy, are being plugged by the newsroom gridmen as logical successors to the throne vacated through his own resignation by George Herman (Babe) Ruth, erst while King of Swat. Nurtured in Texas where they acquired that southern drawl, the recent heroes of the 1934 World Series have decided to capitalize on their specialities and make some easy coin.

Whoever started the idea of pitting the Amusing Ones against nonwhite competition, is beyond our comprehension. But whoever thought up the bright idea should be given a drink of Shiraz wine for providing a means where the Kansas City, Philadelphia and New York Black Yankee boys could stand off the breadlines a little while longer this winter.

The author of the proposition, on the other hand, should be given a cup of alum water for an idea which takes the poor, defenseless fan's money without giving them a chance to put their mitts up on their own behalf.

Few do not know that the promoters of these allstar barnstorming games are only putting on a show and their team's won't really play unless the opposition kicks 'em in the pants with a fooing. But the folks go far it just the same. That being the case, I cannot complain. But the folks in Milwaukee don' tlike their baseball served in the spangles and and bright colors of the circus ring it seems, for several hundreds of them desconded upon the box office of Berchert Field where the Deans were pitching against the Kansas City Monarchs in a concerted demand for their tickets as the two's combined time in the game was five and one half innings. Previously they booed and jeered when the Deans didn't take their turn at bat in the 6th. Dizzy had pitched the first two innings allowing a run on two walks and a single. He retired to left field. Pau played right field, claiming his arm was hurting.

The score was tied at eight a piece when the fans raised cain in the 9th inning. The umpire let the score and let the game stand that way, said Dizzy after he had hit a home run in the third inning.

"I sure hit the stuffings out of tha ball."

Dizzy sure has got color. If that poke wasn't a good show I don't know what the fans want."

Herewith are some of the scores of gamds Amusing Ones played in against otherwise competition:

Mills (at Chicago) 12, Kansas City Monarchs ,; Milwaukee All-Stars 8; Kansas iCty Monarchs 8; Kansas iCty 7; Kansas City Prio 0; Bolden' Philadelphia 4; Philadelphia All-Stars 3; (Deans paying with the latter team); New York Black Yankees 6; Bushwcks 0. Other gamds were played n Kansas and Iowa City whose scores were not available.

In case you don't know it yet, the Deans weren't extending themselves unduly, but the otherwise hurlers were. Both the Dean boys worked the game in Kansas iCty, Paul being checked up as losing pitcher while Andy Cooper was the winner.

The Monarchs got two hits off Paul in two innings and lve off Jerome H. Dizzy in the same amount of frames. Jerome H. also fanned four. In Philadelphia Jones was credited with the win Jerome H. fanned three, while Jones winged 8. iDzzy gave up only three hits in two innings, Jones, who wen the route, gave up 7. Paul was playing in right field in this game. Versus the Black Yanks, Jerome H. played the right field in this game.

Versus the Black Yanks. Jerome H. played right field and pitched a little. Paul took his place in right while Dizzy granted two hits in three innings, struck out three, committed a balk, and walked one.

Lefty Stanley, pitching for the Yanks, gave the Bushwicks with their Joe Medwick, Dean Brothers stars in their crowns, only seven bingles. So there you are if these delvings mean anything.

I can only personally advise, however that to some days acquire that little cottage, the nice little postal sacings account and the Henry you have oft desires, 'twould be best to keep your portion of the world's riches in your pockets and read the papers about what the Deans are doing. They ain't gonna pitch outside league competition, no how.

HARRY LELAND CELEBRATES

Harry Leand democrat gave an elaborate party Thursday P. M. 6:30; honoring the success of the republican candidate for State Representative over Representative Johnny Owen democrat at his massive home located at 26th and Maple Streets.

Covers were laid for eight. Those present were John Adams Jr. and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy Crawford Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McCaw and Harry Lelland and wife. An enjoyable time was had by all

NEGRO ROBBED AGAIN.

BY ELIZABETH LAWSON

(Continued from last week)

But of all the misleaders who have shown themselves in their true colors since the Blue Eage first flew Robert Moton head of Tuskegee Institute has exposed himself most surely. Moton's actions in regard to the NRA leave him without a decent shred of honest militancy to cover his naked treachery.

In July 1033; the Southern white press was tickled pink because there was a rumor that Moton had OK'd lower wage-scales for Negroes. Later on a secret letter was discovered which Dr. Moton had written to Washington giving his OK on the application of the Southland Manufacturing Company of Montgomery Ala. to pay lower wages to its Negro employees. Now Dr. Moton has come out openly in favor of lower wage scales for Negroes. He sent his secretary to Washington to argue on the side of lower wages for Negroes. He supports the lies of the white employers that Negro labor is less eci cient than white.

There's a Negro in Congress who's supposed to be "our" representative. Has Oscar DePriest once raised his voice in Congress to ask for equal wages under the NRA Codes? No!

All these white and Negro misleaders stand for the NRA because they are first and last in favor of keeping things as they are. They want the present system under which a few people have everything and the rest have nothing under which the Negro people are kept in chains—they want that system to remain as it is. To attack and expose the NRA is to attack and expose the government and he enire sysem for which i sands.

(to be continued next week)

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Dear Friend:

The wonderful work which you and ther who volunteered to help Senator Norrs do as members of the Douglas County Committee for the one house legislature is most sincerely appreciated. There is one little matter however which I feel sure you would be glad to have called to your attention.

The Senator spent several thousand dollars out of his own pocket promoting this mataer. He is a poor man as you know and a number of his friends see that the entire load of this should not be borne by him. There are still a number of bills which were incurred in printing ballots; advertising broadcasts and arranging remote control for broadcasts which have not yet been taken care of and a number of us are chipping in to help out on this expense. If every member of the Omaha Committe could send $1.00 to $5.00 to the headquarters it wocld greatly assist in defraying the expense of the Omaha activities. Several friends have already sent in money so that we have collected from Douglas County about $200 but we need $200 more to break even on local expenses. This is therefore to suggest that if you can do so conveniently that you send in yours enough so that you can send in from $1.00 to $5.00 to the state headquarters so as to help take care of Douglas County's share of these costs. he money should be sena to W. E. Barkley; treasurer One House Legislative Committee 220 Cornhusker Hotel Lincoln; Nebraska.

Sincerely and Cordially your;

William Richie

C. C. Galloway

Y. W. Lagan

Weed Moore

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