

EDITORIALS

The Omaha Guide

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Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and 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.

Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, JUNE 1st, 1935

Just a Laundry Story

WE are at a loss as to why the people who live in this vicinity cannot find a laundry that can give satisfactory service to their wants right here in their own community. We have two of the finest laundry establishments in the city of Omaha, and if we hope to get anywhere, as a group, we will some day awaken to the fact that we must first put our house in order, then our neighbors.

The two laundries that we have near 24th and Lake Streets, represent the outlay of a quarter of a million dollars and the life of some of our pioneer citizens, who have proven their loyalty to our community. The late Andy Jensen, the founder of the Jensen Laundry, which is now known as the Emerson Laundry under the management of Mr. Lyle Hines, began his business career with his first employee, a Negro of this community.

The owners of these two establishments have never been ones to say, 'No' to any reasonable request that is made of them in the interest of community activities. They are 100 per cent cooperative.

Did you know that Mr. E. W. Sherman, of Edholm-Sherman Laundry, is largely responsible for your boy and your girl having the Bell Telephone Building for free recreation quarters? Did you know he served as a member of the executive board of the Mid-City Community Center and donated large sums of cash freely to keep this organization intact until, through his efforts with the cooperation of his board when he was president, the Mid-City Community Center was merged with the Urban League and became a member of the Community Chest? Did you know that the Mid-City Community Center, today, is the only recreation center of its kind in the city of Omaha where your boy and girl feel free to participate in healthful events?

If we, as a group in this community, could only be large enough at heart and show our appreciation to the firms with which our real friends are connected, we might get something bigger and better than we have. It was hoped, by the founder of the Mid-City Community Center, that out of it would come a Y. M. C. A. building and a larger Y. W. C. A.

If our youth is to be saved, we must provide recreation quarters for them under the proper environment. No need of arguing with yourself or thinking you can do it, for it is absolutely impossible for you, alone, to hold your boy or girl in check when they begin to look out of the window for new territory to explore. You have got to go out that window and provide that territory with the proper environment to save your boy and girl.

What girl or what boy would go wrong if his or her membership card was at stake in a quarter of a million dollar, well governed, properly regulated building with a full line of healthful recreation therein? No, Not one! Who knows what might happen if we were large enough, at heart, to show our loyalty to the men and to the places of business, with which these men are connected, who show they are interested in the future of your community affairs?

And, again, we say there is no reasonable excuse for anyone living in the vicinity near these two well equipped laundries to send their work out of our community, thereby weakening the very things we hope to call on for consideration in the future.

Suppose we would just do a little thinking about this, and see what our conscience would dictate in this matter.

A Haul For the Bureaucrat

IT SEEMS inevitable that, in periods of stress, there should be demand for government ownership of basic industries.

It is equally inevitable that, once the movement gets headway, the railroad industry should be looked upon acquisitively by the government ownership advocate. In consequence, various public men are, sincerely or otherwise, pointing out to the public the alleged benefits that government ownership of the railroads would bring the nation; and they are making a few converts, who lack the means or the desire to obtain the actual facts.

The American taxpayer ought to know just what federal ownership of the lines would mean; and why it is advocated. It cannot be justified on the score of improving service, which is first-class now and is constantly improving. Nor can it be justified on the grounds of "watered securities," in spite of all the hue and cry to that effect.

Federal ownership of the rails would be a national calamity, and it would act to the detriment of all business. If past experience is any arbiter, it would lower the standards of service; either raise rates or cause vast deficits for the treasury to pay.

When?

By B. C. Forbes

AMERICA will attain greater prosperity than ever before.

More individuals and families than ever before will share in this prosperity.

More families than ever before will own their homes.

Our current total of 21,500,000 automobiles will be doubled.

Such little-used conveniences and comforts as air-conditioning equipment, sun lamps, and television receivers will be commonplace in the home.

Much better provision will be made for carrying for those thrown temporarily out of employment.

In short, a better day will dawn—certainly!

That isn't the opinion of a professional optimist of the "prosperity-is-just-around-the-corner" school. It is the opinion of B. C. Forbes, the realistic financial analyst who expresses it in a recent issue of Cosmopolitan magazine.

The natural question to ask, then, is WHEN are all of these blessings going to come to us? And that, in Mr. Forbes' belief, is largely dependent on the activities of government. He is confident that the pent-up forces of recovery are rarin' to go—and that only man-made obstacles are standing in their way. Fears of inflation, stifling taxes, government competition with private business, industrial regimentation, bureaucratic regulation of our great businesses; these are the friends of depression, and the enemies of recovery. What is needed, in Mr. Forbes' words is "a sensible get-together between government and governed; a pact to work in harmony rather than at cross purposes."

A tremendous responsibility weights upon our political leaders to bring that about. The American people are in no mood to let politics continue to interfere with the course of recovery.

Peculiar Hazards

EVERY industry presents fire hazards that are peculiar to itself, and are different, either in kind or degree, from the hazards of other industries.

The liquor industry, as the National Board of Fire Underwriters points out in a new booklet, is an example of those industries where unusual fire hazards are exceptionally prevalent. The booklet is designed to serve a number of purposes; it will suggest to those in the industry how to minimize the risk of fire, it will give insurance underwriters a knowledge of the risk involved in writing policies on breweries and distilleries, and it will doubtless pave the way for needed protective regulations for plants.

The booklet observes that in a few industries there is such a large concentration of values subject to a single fire spirituous liquor warehouses. Even the destruction of a small 20,000 barrel warehouse may result in a loss far in excess of a million dollars. Inasmuch as warehouses exist with capacities as large as 158,000 barrel, the danger of extraordinary expensive fire in the liquor district is obvious.

As a result, the booklet observes that liquor warehouses should be of the most approved construction, and that fire walls, automatic fire doors and other safeguards be of the best possible type. Care should be taken that, in case of fire, burning streams of alcohol cannot flow toward other buildings. Adequate ventilating systems are essential, as the vapors released in liquor manufacturing are highly inflammable.

This booklet, like others the National Board has issued on various subjects, is of greatest benefit not only to the business concerned, but to the general public. Fire prevention makes life safer for us all; and directly and indirectly, saves us all the money.

Unearned Taxes Are Unpaid

THERE are two distinct phases to the tax problem. First, the cost of government is nearing the point where it will become literally impossible for the people to pay; without losing their homes, cutting down industrial production and employment, depreciating investments to below their present abyssal levels, and sustaining an almost infinite number of business failures. To some degree these effects are already evidenced.

Second, the burden of taxation, serious as it is, is made the more serious because of the fact that it is inequitably distributed. In some communities, for example, real estate owners are paying over 84 per cent of all direct tax levies; in addition to their full share of indirect levies. In other states and communities, income taxes, levied on top of the federal income tax, are playing havoc with the earnings of corporations and individuals. In the words of the Manufacturer's Record, "We are slow to accept the absolute fact that property which does not earn its tax cannot continue to pay it."

Any worthwhile effort to solve the problem of taxation must attack it on both fronts. Efforts to reduce government expenditures must be accompanied by efforts to distribute the cost fairly, equitably and, above all, scientifically. One of the most disnew and increased "special" or "class" taxes, which are inequitable, and penalize one group for the benefit of another. It is no exaggeration to say that these taxes, added as they are to general taxes which are already almost insuperable, constitute a grave and increasing threat to recovery.

At present, government is going in for "reform" activities of one kind or another on an unprecedented scale. It would be an excellent idea if our officeholders looked over their domain, and put tax reform first on the list.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual. National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

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Every Supreme Court makes history. The existing Court has a chance offered to few of its predecessors to add important pages to that unwritten, unfinished volume which might be titled "The United States Government."

Most dramatic recent Court decision was that of the gold cases, in which the Administration's unprecedented action of seizing all of the country's gold was held to be compatible with the basic law of the land; the much talked about, little understood Constitution. A few weeks ago the Court passed on another case which received fewer headlines, was less dramatic, but which may prove to be of even greater importance than the gold imbroglio; the Railroad Pension Act.

This Act was passed by the last session of Congress. Under it, by governmental fiat, the railroads of the country were forced to make provision for pensioning their old employees, whether they wanted to or not, and whether or not they had money. This bill provided that the railroads, payments be pooled, so that the stronger lines would help to provide for the employes of lines which were financially weak.

The case went immediately to court, dragged through a series of lower tribunals, arrived at last at the court of Last Resort, where nine wise old men listened to long arguments by able counsel for both sides. Result: The Supreme Court declared that the Act was beyond the powers granted to Congress but the Constitution, was thus null and void.

The decision is immensely important in that it establishes a precedent which, in the opinion of most commentators learned in the intricacies of Constitutional law, makes it almost inevitable that the Court will likewise throw out any social security legislation that Congress may pass.

In the words of "Business Week," the majority of the Court "flatly denied that Congress can use its constitutional authority over interstate commerce for merely social and humanitarian ends, as contrasted with the protection of legal rights." That is a blow to the whole underlying philosophy of the New Deal.

Directly following the decision, New Dealers said that they would redraw the act, and base it, not on Congress' interstate commerce power, but on its power to tax. Here again the Court seems to stand in the way. It has insisted that a taxing act must be a genuine attempt to raise federal revenue; that it cannot be camouflaged so as to use it to promote a purely social end.

Even so, New Dealers and others who favor social legislation; have one chance to emerge victorious. That chance lies in the fact that the decision; like so many major Supreme Court decisions; was 5 to 4. A number of the Justices are past the usual retirement age, and what Justice Hughes called "the attrition of years" may force one or more of them to step down before long. In that case, the President could place a new Justice on the bench, whose viewpoint toward the Constitution is liberal; and the balance of power would swing back to the Hughes-Brandeis-Stone-Cardozo side. The line is very clearly drawn on the Court now, with those four justices supporting the broad views of the Constitution, and with Justice McReynolds, Vandevanter, Sutherland and Butler clinging to the belief that the document should not be "stretched" in any particular. The unknown quantity is Justice Roberts, who votes with one group one time, another the next.

It is also interesting that there appears to be more dissension within the Court than in the past, more bitterness in the decisions. Justice Hughes' minority decision in the Pension case, in which he held that the commerce clause gave Congress the necessary power to pass the Act, amounted almost to a denunciation of the majority.

There the issue stands. If, when the social security laws and similar legislation come to the Court, its personnel is the same as at present, the chances are they will be thrown out. If the President has the opportunity to appoint a Justice to supplant one of the conservatives, the chances are they will be upheld. That is the trouble with a 5 to 4 split; it inevitably breeds uncertainty, in that it can be changed overnight.

How good is business. Outside of those industries which are again facing the threat or the existence of strikes, it is doing

well, and seasonal changes taken into account, is improving in various basic lines.

Steel production recently stood at 45 per cent of capacity, an encouraging level for this time of the year. March sales of passenger cars were 98 per cent ahead of last year; show no sign of diminishing. Chrysler's sales for the first quarter were the highest in its history. Machine tool makers had the best April business in five years, and electrical goods manufacturers are reporting increased orders. Residential construction is exceptionally good, will probably improve with summer.

Wagner Labor Bill Threatens Negro Workers in Industry

New York City, May 30.—ANP—Opposition of the National Urban League toward the present form of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill now before Congress was explained this week when Lester B. Granger, secretary of the Workers' Bureau made public the contents of a letter sent by the National Urban League to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. was called upon to support an amendment to the bill that would define unfair practices by labor unions, so as to remove the existing threat of driving Negro workers entirely out of some lines of industry.

The Wagner Bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wagner of New York and in the House of Representatives by Connery; Massachusetts, would clarify, strengthen and make permanent the provisions of the famous Section 7A of NRA protecting the rights of organized labor. It provides for outlawing the "company union" and establishing the closed shop by agreement between employer and worker. The bill further provides that agreements between employers and workers must be made through representatives elected by the majority of workers, and that these representatives shall have the exclusive right to bargain with employers on behalf of all workers in a plant or industry.

In his letter to the A. F. of L. president Mr. Granger declared that the bill in its present form represents a real threat to the security of one and a half million Negroes employed in organizable industry. As long as many unions bar colored workers from membership, it would be suicidal for Negroes to have such a union chosen as their official spokesman with employers. Yet, under the present provisions of the Wagner bill, wherever the union enrolls the majority of workers in a plant this would be the case by law. The result would be the establishment of closed shop agreements shutting Negroes out of plants entirely and losing thousands of jobs to the race.

Mr. Granger's letter said in part:

My dear Mr. Green: "The loyalties of more than one and one-half million Negroes employed in organizable industry are too important to be disregarded by the American Federation of Labor in its fight for passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill. Located, for the most part, in Northern states and in many cases wielding a theoretical balance of voters' power, these one and one-half million workers should be enrolled as staunch supporters of this legislation to improve the bargaining strength of organized labor."

Such support is not possible under the present provisions of the bill which fail to protect Negroes from unfair practices by some bodies of organized labor. Section 9 A would give a monopoly in workers' representation to many unions from which Negroes are excluded by constitution or ritual. Thus, a minority of Negroes employed in a plant or industry would find themselves "represented" solely by the very union which seeks to keep them out of industry. A closed shop might thereby be established which would exclude them entirely from an occupation.

In order that the American Federation of Labor shall take this opportunity to push for real democracy in trade unionism an ideal preached in countless statements by the Executive Committee; the National Urban League urges that the Bill in its present form be amended to include the following provision as 8 B:

"It shall be unfair labor practice for a labor organization to bar from membership any worker or group of workers for reason of race or creed either by constitutional provision or by ritualistic practice."

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fifty Negro Workers' Councils and to many union locals of Negro workers all over the country, the Urban League has set forth the provisions of the bill and urged that voter's support be organized to obtain the amendment which would protect Negro workers.

Fera Authorizes \$68,000 Self Help Cooperative 93 Families to be Housed on 523 Acres in Alabama

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., May 30.—ANP—Financed by a grant to the Alabama Relief Administration, which in turn is authorized to loan the \$68,000 needed for purchasing of land and equipment, the Tuskegee Self-Help Cooperative of the Alabama Cooperative Industries to help 93 stranded Negro families provide for their own needs, has gotten underway with its program.

Perhaps the most unique undertaking in the Southland, all eyes are on the project which is being backed by the wholehearted approval of President R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute. Gov. Bibb Graves has called the undertaking a "national demonstration" and approval of the project by Washington officials, has been received by His Excellency.

Purposes of the Tuskegee Self-Help Cooperative are to provide "the necessities of life to its members by cooperatively producing, buying, selling, exchanging and distributing goods and bartering services for the mutual benefit of its members, and to carry on other cooperative activities in order to satisfy their economic, cultural, social and spiritual needs."

Plans have been drawn up in the Self-Help Cooperative may raise crops of any kind, sell, can or otherwise dispose of them; operate a canning plant, sewing rooms, machine shops, wood-working plants, shoe repairing shops, cleaning and pressing establishments and plants of any kind or description which may give employment to its members within the general spirit of the corporation and as authorized by law.

Differing from other self-help cooperative groups, the Tuskegee group is incorporated to function as a legal entity with all the rights and privileges of a corporation to buy and sell. Dr. R. R. Moton is sponsor of the project. The chief officers of the Cooperative will receive no salary. Dr. F. D. Patterson, new head of Tuskegee, is President of the Cooperative, William H. Carter is Secretary-Treasurer and Thomas M. Campbell is a moving factor in the enterprise.

Families, 93 of them, have already been selected and will be moved into their new homes, consisting of 60 houses at once. On the site of the project is a completely equipped commissary, a superintendent's house, a factory main and various mill sheds and out-buildings. The property was bought from the East Lumber Company. Three hundred of the 523 acres are classed as tillable lands. An additional 10 acres can be cleared and cultivated.

The End of War

By R. A. Adams

(For The Literary Service Bureau)

Thru all the ages men have wished for the end of war. But, also, thru all the ages there have been misconceptions as to the means by which to bring this supreme boon to mankind.

Prevalent has been the idea of conquests, of "war to end war." The Jews expected their nation to subdue the world. Alexander, the Great, Julius Caesar, Napoleon, the Kaiser, and now Mussolini and Hitler have made the same mistake. But it is demonstrated that increase of armaments and increase of armies have always tended to promote war rather than to destroy it. Force never did and never will end war.

Dealing with the problem of war we must deal with causes rather than effects. There must come changes in the mental and ethical attitudes of peoples toward other peoples. Selfishness must give place to the principle of "summum bonum" the chiefest good; the greatest good, the general good of mankind. This, in modern parlance is called altruism. There must come enlightenment as to man's duties toward his fellowmen and a better understanding among nations and individuals.

All of these are to be brought about by Divine influence, not by exercise of force in favor of any particular nation or peoples, but by the work of the Gospel and of the Holy Spirit in men's hearts. These are the means by which "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." As we honor those who have fought the battles of the nation, it is well that we re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of peace and to work for the abolition of war, and to emphasize the slogan, "It must not be again."

No Racial Equality for This Man; He'd Rather Secede

Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—ANP—Thomas Linder, commissioner of agriculture for Georgia, would rather see Georgia out of the Union than to have Negroes accepted as citizens on the same basis as are all other groups. Linder let his position be known last week in an article in the Market Bulletin, the department of agriculture's official farm publication, sent to white farmers all over the state.

In a long article, White Citizen Linder compared the present Democratic administration in Washington with the Russian government and then added a postscript to the effect that those who believe in the United States as a "white man's country" have the right to withdraw from the Union. Says Linder:

"P. S. The Socialistic party believes in equality of the races; they say so. The Republican party advocates equality of the races; they say so. The Democratic party is supposed to be the white man's party."

"I ask you men and women of Georgia do you intend to submit to the proposition that no colored man can be convicted of assault on a white woman unless colored men sit on the jury to try him?"

POOR FISH BECOMES LIFE OF PARTY!



By MARYE DAHNKE, Kraft Cheese Institute

The one-time "poor little shrimp" need shrink no longer! It has become the life of the party. Dressed in the newest super-time fashion for sea-foods—enfolded in a smooth and succulent sauce of mild cheese—Shrimp Special is a sensation at any gathering of connoisseurs.

The delicate flavor of shrimp seems to react with marvelous willingness to the touch of just-the-right cheese sauce—and the result is a dish of unsurpassed goodness.

The goodness of fish and cheese, in combination, is discovered by many an alert hostess in the days before Easter—and the lesson is put to good effect many times later. A perfectly balanced dietetic team, fish and cheese are also magic tempters of listless appetites in many varied dishes.

SHRIMP SPECIAL

1 tablespoon chopped onion
1/2 green pepper, chopped
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup whole shrimps
1 pimiento, chopped

1/2 lb. Creamed "Old English" cheese
1 small can evaporated milk
Salt, pepper
Worcestershire sauce
Buttered bread crumbs

Cook onion and green pepper in butter 5 minutes. Add shrimps and pimiento and cook very slowly until shrimps are hot. Place a serving of shrimps in each individual seafood shell. Melt the cheese slowly in the top of a double boiler. Gradually add the evaporated milk, stirring well after each addition. Season to taste with salt, pepper and Worcestershire. Cover each serving of shrimps with a generous amount of this sauce. Garnish each shell with a border of crumbs; bake in a moderate oven, 350°, 10 minutes. Serve immediately.

CHEESE AND CRAB DELIGHT

2 tablesp. chopped green pepper
2 tablesp. butter
1/2 teasp. mustard
1/4 teasp. salt
Dash of cayenne
2 tablesp. flour
1 cup cooked strained tomatoes
1 lb. American cheese, grated
1 egg
1/2 cup hot milk
1 cup crabmeat
1 cup cooked mushrooms

Cook green pepper in butter 5 minutes. Blend in flour, add seasonings and tomatoes, and cook until thickened. Add cheese, stir a moment, then add beaten egg and cook a few minutes. Add hot milk, crabmeat and mushrooms; blend thoroughly. Serve in patty shells.